

HENRY GEORGE is a very happy man these days. He still declares that a protective tariff is the only one that has any excuse for its existence. If the protective tariff is abolished, the Democratic "tariff for revenue only" will fall to the ground of its own weight and then we shall have free trade and there will be an opportunity to push to the front the single tax on land.—*Cleveland World.*

CLEVELAND'S prompt refusal to allow himself to be annoyed by a horde of hungry office-seekers has had its effect, and the public will be given a slight rest, until he is inaugurated at least. The mad rush made upon the president-elect and his intimate friends by "Democrats for revenue only" deserved a rebuke—and they got it, too. No one questions the right of the victors to the spoils, but it is not necessary they should act as though they just escaped from an insane asylum.

CERTAIN prominent Democrats say there is precedent for an extra session to revise the tariff. Neither is there any precedent for the tremendous expression of public opinion against the tariff that recently occurred. It is time to make new precedents. For what else were the Democrats given control of the government? Certainly not to follow the footsteps of their predecessors, or in four years more they will find themselves dismissed and sent to keep company with the Republicans.

The next congress, although it will contain less Democrats than the present one, will have nearly twice as many out-and-out free traders as ever sat there before. If anyone said ten years ago that a man who believed in absolute free trade would get to congress he would be considered insane, yet thirty-eight congressmen were elected on free trade platforms last month. This does not represent the total number of free traders in congress, only those who got there by making a square fight against tariff of any kind.

ONE of the abuses the incoming legislature of this state should attack is the *Legislative Record*, the official organ of that body. It costs a tremendous amount of money to keep that paper going, yet, owing to its uninviting appearance and the irregularity of its distribution, not one out of every hundred who receives it reads what it contains. If the legislators must have an official paper to let the public know what is done there, they should see that there is a radical change made in the form and delivery, or else shut off the supply of money that keeps it alive. As it is run at present, it is nothing less than a wanton extravagance.

Against Immigration.
In various quarters fresh cries have arisen against immigration to the United States, and it has been proposed to make this the great political question of the hour. So far as the mere partisan aspects of this question are concerned they may as well be dismissed. All parties are agreed that the laws against dumping on these shores the pauper and criminal elements of European populations shall be rigorously enforced. There is a law of congress against assisting immigration; and if it should be administered in its letter and spirit the yearly list of immigrants would be reduced. The law prohibiting the importation of contract labor occasionally catches some fish in its net; but there is no doubt that a much greater proportion slip through its meshes. Through the agency of the steamship companies large numbers of unskilled laborers are imported into Pennsylvania and some other states, where they steadily depress the rate of wages.

When the existing laws against undesirable immigration shall have been fully and faithfully administered, what next? It is seriously proposed to divert from these shores to Australia, Brazil, Argentine Republic and other regions that valuable migrating element which has contributed so greatly to the growth of the United States?

It is necessary that there shall be a thorough understanding on this point before it can be made a practical issue. Many of those who earnestly support every measure for preventing the importation of vicious, ignorant and semi-barbarous foreigners, who cannot be assimilated, will not go a step to check the voluntary immigration of energetic, industrious and intelligent Europeans. The governments of Europe are as desirous to keep at home this element of their populations as we should be to receive it.

But behind the agitation against foreigners is the notion that the volunteer immigrants make fatal competition with American labor, and that wages would rise if this competition should be shut out by a sweeping edict against immigra-

tion. This policy, then, is aimed not so much against the idle, vicious and feeble, who would not or could not work, but against the strong, intelligent, skillful and thrifty immigrants who have been for two hundred years among the builders up of this country's institutions. This theory also leaves out of view the consideration that without this sturdy element the development of the vast resources of the United States would have been well-nigh impossible. While developing production, these immigrants are also consumers of products, and help to provide abundant employment for American labor, instead of crushing it with undue competition.

A glance over the vast and varied industrial field of the United States shows how much this country owes to immigration in the past, and what suicidal folly would be the attempt to prohibit it in the future. As for the "foreign influence" which inspires so much dread in the bosom of the Nativist, the danger from this source, whatever it may be, must grow less and less with the relative gain of native population. During the years of 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 the tide of immigration was much stronger than it has been for the last four years.

The increase of native-born inhabitants of the United States is greater every census decade in proportion to the total growth, and the importance of immigration as well as the alleged foreign influence declines. Hence, there is no occasion to make any concession to the spirit of Nativism, which betrays itself in the outcry against immigration.

It is interesting to observe with what eagerness and with what success the nations of South America are inviting immigrants whom this country is so much inclined to reject. The overflowing population of Italy is pouring into Brazil and the Argentine Republic more rapidly than into the United States.

Into the Argentine Republic alone nearly 40,000 Italians immigrated in 1889; and in the same year nearly 18,000 Frenchmen were attracted to that country, or there time as many as annually migrate to this country.

With the subsidence of political disorders in the South American States, there is no doubt that a very large portion of the intending emigrants from Southern Europe will be drawn to that region; and thus the immigration problem will solve itself in a natural way, without the necessity of any resort to a harsh and inhospitable policy invoked by the spirit of Nativism or by partisan resentment.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

Clear Away the Old Trash.
Whatever else may or may not be true with regard to present social tendencies, it is certain that weak eyesight, nervous diseases, insanity and crimes of dishonesty are increasing in excess of the population everywhere in civilization. There are more criminals who can read and write in our penitentiaries than there used to be; there are perhaps nearly two insane persons where there used to be one; there are three school children and young people wearing glasses where there used to be one. The reason is to be found in the modern system of education. The public schools have been modeled on the college of a century ago, where the student learned Latin and Greek, a little ancient history, with some mathematics and physics, all out of books. Burning the midnight oil while conning books was the road to wealth and happiness. The book cramming system has now reached the point where it must break down. It has proved utterly inadequate to the needs of mankind at the threshold of the Twentieth century. We must have a new system of training for school children. The kindergarten plan throughout is the true one.

The new system must educate the child harmoniously, developing his physical, moral, mental and affectional natures. It must introduce him to life with trained eye, hand, heart and reasoning powers. He must learn to think instead of to memorize. The beginning of the new education will be to burn the dead pile of books which is breaking down the youth. Printed rules of rhetoric, grammar, punctuation and composition must be the first to go. What does it profit a human creature to know the definition of synchocoe, anapest, or even the difference between a metaphor and a simile? What good is served by torturing a poor little wretch till he learns to repeat the rule for long division?

A school superintendent of many years' experience says that the boys who recited the best lessons and memorized rules best sunk in after life to inferior positions, while the ones who had to take time to think were those who climbed into prominence. Physical perfection, moral culture, the sentiment of brotherhood, the power to reason, politeness, manual training and the three R's are what we want in common school education now. Specific training for a particular trade or profession can be superimposed upon this.

Clear away the old trash. Make room for the new education which takes in the whole human being. The teacher who sees this and applies it first will be the one whose pupils will never tire of school, the one whose pupils will enter the world noble, accomplished men and women.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.
Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

WORKMEN'S VOTES.

THE HOPE OF LABOR'S CAUSE LIES IN THEIR CORRECT USE.

Denouncing Plutocracy, Yet Voting to Strengthen Its Power—The Lesson in President Gompers' Circular—Does This Hit You, Dear Reader?

The national election is again a thing of the past. The political trickster and wily office seeker, the agents of plutocracy, pretending to be divided into two camps, no longer claim the attention of the workmen, and probably one who has something to say for labor outside of election campaigns as well as in them will be given an audience. Claiming to be one of these out of season as well as in season friends of the cause of labor, I have something to say. I am going to talk about politics too. You will stand it from me now, since it will not be chargeable to a desire to defeat the candidate of your beloved party. Some of you have tasted the bitterness of being on the losing side, while others have had the barren satisfaction of howling for victory, and every mother's son of you is just as deep in the mire of wage slavery and plutocratic tyranny as he was a year ago.

There isn't a man among you, Democrat or Republican, who can today give a sound reason for taking the side you did, unless there was hope of office or personal emolument of some kind in view, and I defy the winners to show how labor is to be benefited by their victory, or the losers to prove that their success would have made the prospect brighter. I understand that most of you were honest in your convictions—if that word may be properly used. I know that you justified your action by what you thought was good ground; but I also know, as you do, that in nine out of ten cases you voted as you did because you knew the other party to be an enemy to your class. I heartily agree with the eighteen—nine on each side.

I have an opinion upon the only question which is pretended to be an issue between the two old plutocratic parties; but it doesn't make any difference which is right on that point. So long as the government—legislative, executive and judicial—is in the control of plutocracy, all under a Democratic cloak or a Republican mask—or, as at present, divided between the two—labor will be forced to fight for the crusts to keep it alive, while the millionaires will continue to fatten on the results of honest men's toil. That any workman, after the experiences of the past twenty years, can have any other than this opinion is something that passes my understanding, and I have had some pretty hard nuts to crack in studying the so-called labor problem.

I am not talking to or about the few labor men who are able to show the substantial benefits they derive from the positions they take. That they are about equally divided between the two old parties shows that in their cases one is as good a friend of the laborer as the other. The ninety and nine out of a hundred, the honest men who do the work, are those whose conduct surprises and discourages me. You will do me how you square your denunciations of Pinkertonism and militia interference with struggling labor with a vote for the parties which visit these horrors upon you and your brothers. You can't do it, and it is time you acknowledged the truth.

Do you say, I've heard all this from cranks before? It is to your discredit that you still have to hear it. Have the cranks who have been telling you these things for a dozen or more years been right, or have you? You needn't answer. That you find it necessary to denounce plutocracy now more bitterly than you ever did before is answer enough. That you are striking offener and with more desperation this year than ever before in the history of the country is sufficient reply. Just keep on striking 364 days in the year and vote for capitalism one day, and your children will rise up and call you blessed—in a pig's eye.

Do I see only the black side of the picture? Well, if you don't like the view you get through my eyes, look through those of the president of the American Federation of Labor. In the call for the twelfth annual session of the federation, which is to meet on Dec. 12, President Gompers says:

Never in the history of the labor movement of America have important events followed on the heels of each other as have been witnessed within the past few months, nor at any time in the history of the labor movement. The power of concentrated and corporate wealth has been exerted to a degree never before attempted to overawe, intimidate and crush the toiler. Private standing armies, brought in to fasten injustice upon labor at Homestead; the militia of the state at Buffalo; the standing army of the United States at Gen'd'Alens; are fresh incidents in the memories of all, as well as the violations of faith at Tennessee and in other parts throughout our country.

The efforts of the organized wage workers to seek amelioration in the conditions of the wealth producers of our country by gradual evolutionary methods up to keep pace with the development and progress of improved machinery and the concentration of wealth are not met in a spirit of fairness, but opposed and antagonized as if our movement were destructive rather than constructive; that we were enemies instead of the friends of the people. Every element and force at the command of the capitalist class is being utilized and strained in order to humiliate, defeat and crush our unions. The hope is entertained that when our unions have been crushed out of existence the workers will prove more docile and slavish to their employers—their masters.

"When our unions are crushed out," says President Gompers. Do you realize that if that line ever comes it will come because you have allowed the enemies of labor to so fasten their control upon the country and its institutions as to be able to do just what they please and to leave undone what they do not please? Is it not true that the powers which Gompers cites as having been used during the past few months by plutocracy

to crush labor were and are in the hands of the capitalist class because the whole government is in their control? Has the Republican party shown any more friendship or mercy toward labor in these affairs than the Democratic, or vice versa?

Read now the exhortation following the above extract:

In such trying times, and under such circumstances, it becomes our duty to concentrate to the world that there is sufficient manly courage within the breasts of the toilers to declare their unalterable and inalienable right to struggle on fearlessly in the contest for better conditions. In the face of the opposition now made, let us but falter and we are lost for all time. On the other hand, if we manifest our knowledge as to the best course to pursue to defend, protect and our rights and interests, as well as the earnestness and manliness to proclaim and retain them, we shall secure a corresponding degree of respect of both our friends and enemies, and a greater share of success will attend our efforts.

The "right to struggle" is what Mr. Gompers claims for labor. I understand his position, and I grieve that it is such that he cannot say what I am sure he must think—that it is the duty of labor to shut its ears to the campaign lying of political sharks and to arise in its might and dethrone the cold blooded shysters who are robbing the producers of the results of their labor by the aid of laws which could be overturned in one day if the workmen were true to themselves.

Why is the life of trades unions threatened? Because the powers of the state are employed by plutocracy to crush them. Does any sane man think the unions can exist—and be of any service to their members—for many more years if the increasing tendency to use every instrument of the government to obliterate them is allowed to go on? Will a plutocratic government stop this tendency? Find answers to these questions, and see that you get the true ones without delay. I believe in trades unions, but I see their utter helplessness in a contest with plutocracy while the latter is supported by all the engines of state, and I bring the utterances of the head of the organization which represents nearly every union in the land to support my position.

If you are satisfied with your condition and care nothing about the welfare of your more unfortunate brothers or what becomes of your children, then go on carrying the torches and casting the ballots of the Goulds, Carnegies and McLeods, and never again raise your voice in your union against injustice. But if you really believe that labor has an enemy which must be met by organization, get some sense into your head before another election day and then vote as you "resolute" and strike. If you don't know how that is, then stay away from the polls and allow men who do know to fight your enemies whom you have been aiding by your votes, as you say labor militiamen have been doing in times of strikes.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Catechism for Emigrants.

Commissioner of Immigration John B. Weber and the executive committee of the steamship conference met in New York and agreed upon a list of twenty-four questions to be propounded to emigrants in Europe by the subticket agents of the steamship companies. The ticket agents will be required to fill out the question forms in duplicate, so that a copy may be sent to the immigration authorities of the American port to which the emigrant is destined. The object of the questions is to prevent the departure from European ports of paupers, ex-convicts, contract laborers and persons suffering from disease, instead of stopping them on this side, as heretofore, and sending them back at the expense of the steamship companies. These are the most important questions:

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Good Moose Hunting in the North.
Mr. Colin Rankin, Hudson Bay factor at Mattawa, is in town. In conversation he stated that considerable moose hunting is taking place near Mattawa, on the Quebec side of the river. Hunters from the United States and England visit the locality where the moose are very plentiful, and kill the animals for their heads, the Indian guides getting the meat and hide, besides \$2.00 per day as their recompense. No cows or young animals are killed, only the old bulls with the big horns.

The Indians can so closely imitate the moose call that there is no difficulty whatever in getting a shot, as the moose bull when he hears this peculiar call at once goes to see what it means, when the hunter, if he is an accurate shot, kills the noble beast.—Toronto Empire.

Fifty Shillings for a Mustache.
A mustache is not regarded as a marketable commodity, but a man disposed of his upper lip ornament the other day to a beardless youth who envied him its possession. The two men were sitting in a cafe, when the youth, in a moment of guileless desire, said, "I will give you fifty shillings for your mustache." "Done," replied the other with dramatic promptitude, and calling for a pair of scissors he laid the mustache on the table. The young fellow protested that he was only joking, but his companion issued a county court summons for the amount agreed upon and received it without much trouble.—London Million.

Processions of the unemployed through the streets are the order of the autumn days in London. There must be some kind of organization to get up these demonstrations. How is it that the British labor leaders are so successful in organizing on such large scales every element they take hold of?

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Rev. C. A. Spaulding, Pastor.
Sunday School..... 10:00 A M
Gospel Temperature..... 2:30 P M
Prayer..... 6:00 P M

HEAVENLY RECRUITS.
Centre Street, above Chestnut.
Rev. Charles Brown, Pastor.
Morning Service..... 10:00 A M
Sunday School..... 2:00 P M
Love Feast..... 2:00 P M
Prayer..... 7:30 P M

JEDDO METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
In charge of Rev. E. M. Chilcoat.
Sunday School..... 9:00 A M
Prayer..... 7:00 P M

ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Rev. M. J. Fallible, Pastor; Rev. F. P. McNally, Curate.
Low Mass..... 8:00 A M
High Mass..... 10:30 A M
Sunday School..... 2:00 P M
Vespers..... 3:15 P M
Mass on Weekdays..... 4:00 P M

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL.
South and Washington Streets.
Rev. J. P. Burton, Pastor.
Sunday School..... 1:30 P M
Prayer and Sermon..... 7:00 P M

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED.
Walnut and Washington Streets.
Rev. H. A. Benner, Pastor.
Sunday School..... 9:00 A M
German Service..... 10:30 A M
Praise Meeting..... 7:00 P M
English Sermon..... 7:30 P M
Prayer and teachers' meeting every Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. KASIMER'S POLISH CATHOLIC.
Ridge Street, above Carbon.
Rev. Joseph Mazotas, Pastor.
Mass..... 11:00 A M
Vespers..... 4:00 P M
Mass on Weekdays..... 7:30 A M

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.
Main and Washington Streets.
Rev. A. Beumüller, Pastor.
Sunday School..... 9:00 A M
German Service..... 10:00 A M
Catechetical Instruction..... 5:00 P M

ST. MARY'S GREEK CATHOLIC.
Front and Fern Streets.
Rev. Cyril Gulovich, Pastor.
Low Mass..... 8:00 A M
High Mass..... 10:30 A M
Vespers..... 2:00 P M

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Preaching..... 10:00 A M
Sunday School..... 2:00 P M
Prayer and Class Meeting..... 7:00 P M
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