FREELAND TRIBUNE. THE WOOL INDUSTRY

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

The Hobby of Hazleton Politicians

The Hobby of Harleton Politicians. The Wilkes-Barre Leader views the scheme of a few politicians to form a new county in the following light: As to the difficulty of getting to and from the county seat, it is sufficient to say that there are counties of much smaller population and yet of yastly greater area in Pennsylvania, such as Lycoming, Center, Clearfield and West-moreland and that the facilities for travel between Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre are now almost if not quite as good as they were a compartively few

Bare are now almost if not quite as good as they were a compartively few years ago between Nanticoke and Wikes-Barre. Besides there are but few people who' have to make frequent trips to the coun-ty seat and of these, we know from per-sonal communication, a majority are very content with things as they are. But all these things are mere excuses. The aim of the Hazletonians who are fighting the hardest for the new county is either offices or lot speculation. The consideration that influence the *Record* and others in this section to favor it is politics. They have made them-selves believe the new county would so divide the Democratic vote as to make not only Luzerne, but Sckuylkill and Hazle Republican counties. They are mistaken, just as they were

not only Luzerne, but Sckuylkill and Hazle Republican counties. They are mistaken, just as they were when they thought that letting Lacka-wanna go would make Luzerne Republi-can, but they think they are right and that enflowed.

That suffices. It is not believed, however, that the Republicans generally of this section will be willing to make the bu-iness sacrifices the severance would involve for such a doubtful chance of partisan gain, and every day makes it more evident that the people not only of the farming districts proposed to be cut off, but those of mining districts as well, are more and more dubious of the wisdom of the more.

Collecting County Taxes. Collecting County Taxes. To most of the states each county is assessed for state purposes in propor-erty reported by it at the last previous assessment. As a result, county asses-sors undervalue property to a great ex-tent in order to reduce their county's share of the state tax. Each one thinks that if he doesn't undervalue property others will, and hence, compel his county to pay more than its share of the state tax. The simple and efficient remedy for this condition of affairs is to secure the passage of a bill directing that the state taxes be apportioned among the counties in proportion to population. It is easily proven that land values rise and fall in proportion to population, and it is gen-erally expressed.

in proportion to population. It is easily proven that land values rise and fall in proportion to population, and it is gen-erally expected that there is the most wealth where population is densest. Under such a law each county asses-sor would know that his county's share of the state taxes would not be in the least affected by his methods of valua-tion or assessment Such a provision might be included in a "local option" bill. But where the latter is not likely to succeed in being passed the former word stand a good show and receive wore support, and would prepare the way for a "local option" bill, later. Single taxers in all the states are advo-cating this method of abolition of that form of corruption which consists in each county seeking to escape its share of state taxes. Apportionment accord-ing to population is not only just but will remove the incentive to undervaluation.

remove the incentive to undervaluation. The coast of New Jersey at Long Branch is crambling away at an alarm-ing rate. The great hotels will soon have to be moved back or the famous seaside resort will be washed into the sea and leave only a memory behind. Every great ocean storm tears away an addi-tional portion of the soft, crumbling red earth. With the furious storm that came in with 1803 a slice of fully twen-by feet of the bulf was taken off at one point, destroying beyond hope of repair part of the ocean driveway. We have here before our eyes an illustration of the submerging of land by the ocean, the same process that wont on for so many ages in past geological periods.

Rev. H. A. Thompson, of Columbus. ., declares that an outbreak of cholera i this country will be better than hav-ig the World's fair open on Sunday.

FREE RAW MATERIAL THE TRUE BASIS OF PROTECTION.

ome Interesting Facts Concerning Prac-tical Tariff Making—Duties on Imported Wool Are Wrong Because They Have Not Increased Production.

Wool Are Wrong Because They Have Not Increased Production. The Dry Goods Economist on Dec. 10 began a series of articles on "Practical Tariff Making" to show, as it stated edi-torially, "what would be needed to place our manufacturers upon substantial equality with their European competi-tors." The first paper restates the argu-ments in favor of free wool. Some of the facts are interesting to many not con-nected with the woolen industry. Since 1864 the duty on unwashed wool has varied from ten to twelve cents per pound, yielding a protection of about 50 per cent. In spite of this duty imports have steadily increased from 37,088,075 pounds in 1867 to 119,380,280 pounds in 1891. Nor has the production of wool increased as rapidly under protection in the United States as it has increased in the other countries of the world where it has had no protection. Since 1860 the product of the United States has in-creased from 60,284,013 to 285,000,000 pounds-475 per cent. The increase infor 1806 in the other comparalively new countries of the world has been from 315,000,000 to 1,669,331,600 pounds-an succase of 341 per cent. The increase in

points—4.5 per cent. The increases since 1860 in the other comparatively new countries of the world has been from 315,000,000 to 1,669,381,600 pounds—an average of 534 per cent. The increase in Australia has been 983 per cent.; River Platte districts, 880 per cent.; Cape of Good Hope, 494 per cent. These three districts produce two-thirds of the world's supply—1,669,381,600 pounds. The writer, Mr. S. Hawking, then ex-plains why it is that this country lags behind. It is because of our poor wool growing climate and because the duty on wools has depressed our manufactories and compelled them to buy less Ameri-can wool than if they could purchase freely abroad and malke all kinds of fab-rics. He discusses the absurd tax on car-pet wools—a tax intended to protect something that never has nor never will exist here—the camel, goat and alpaca industry. He shows how the duties op-erated to raise prices of manufactured goods here and to give cheap wool to for-eign manufacturers. He thus recapitu-lates the first article: "The duties on imported wool are con-sequently economically wrong. "First-Encouse two has values the first articles on "First-Encouse they have failed to

"The duties on imported wood are con-sequently economically wrong. "First-Because they have failed to stimulate the growing of wool in this country in proportion to its unlimited pastural resources. "Second-Because it is a gross injustice

country in proportion to its unlimited pastural resources. "Second-Because it is a gross injustice to compel the consumer of goods made of wool to pay twice over the duty paid on imported wool in consequence of the growers' inability to produce within 50 per cent. as much as the wants of the country require. "Third-Because domestic manufac-turers are prohibited from buying such wools as are most desirable to their uses, and are compelled through the tax on wool to buy such wools as are not always suitable to their wants and the requirements of the goods they manu-facture. "Fourth-Because domestic manufac-turers, through being compelled to buy wools of high shrinkage, buy the dearest wools and are oppressed by the competi-tion of the foreign manufacturer, who is not hindered by a tax on wool from buy-ing the cheapest wools in the market. "Fifth-Because the tax on wool gives to wool a fictitious value and renders the use of inferior substitutes as adulter-ants a question of much easier practice. "For these reasons taxed wool has been tried and proved a failure. Any rational system of tariff revision must therefore have free wool as the basis and chief factor of protection to the woolen industry." Editorially it is noted that these facts contrast with President Harrison's re-cent Tm-licked-but-11-stick-toit high tariff message, and it is remarked that the argument for free wool Elections. The New York Tribune of Dec. 18

the argument for free wool is irresistible. Why Republicans Buy Elections. The New York Tribune of Dec. 18 takes Mr. Charles S. Fairchild to task for saying, at the annual dinner of the New England Tariff Reform league, that Republican business men had formed a "habit of contributing vast sums of money to buy elections" and to "under-mine the foundations of society." The Tribune asks: "Mr. Fairchild, do you know why these business men are willing to con-tribute to Republican campaign funds? There's some reason for it, surely. They don't do it for fun or because they have no idea of the value of money and are willing to waste it almlessly and wan-tonly." According to good Republican author-

willing to waste it aimlessly and wan-tonly." According to good Republican author-ity, the protected manufacturers wanted to pay higher wages to their employees. They imagined that this would not be permitted under a Democratic adminis-tration, so they concluded to pay large sums to an administration that would permit it. The people for some reason did not wish high wages and voted to relieve the manufacturers from any fur-ther responsibility in the matter. This, we believe, is the whole case in a nut-shell. Strange as it may seem, more cases of genuine wage advances in pro-tected industries have been reported in the few weeks since than in the two years previous to election. This anom-aly has not yet been accounted for by high tariff authorities.

high tariff authorities. That Free Trade Firm. The finit glass business in several lines has not come up to expectations. Sev-eral firms Lave blocked their furnaces do not accumulate stocks like they did in olden times. They close down when they are out of orders. This is possible twith natural gas, as they are not com-pelled to pay fuel rates for gas when blocking and they have no teasers to pay. We think that when the fire is pay. We think that when the fire is pay. We think that when the fire is pat in manufacturers should run the-time fixed and do like George A. Mac-beth & Co.—ship their products to all firm, the kind the workmen like.—Na-tional Glass Budget.

NO SUGAR DUTY.

If the Hagar Tax Is Restored There Will Be Trouble for the Democrats. The report came from Washington on Dec. 20 that Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, said: "We can frame a tariff bill which will

Mississippi, said: "We can frame a tariff bill which will save from \$400 to \$150 a year to every family of five persons. In that case a small tax on sugar would not be felt by the people. The proposition to retax this commodity would, I suppose, meet with considerable opposition at the out-set, but as it is the net result which must be looked at, and as the saving to the people would be much greater on other things, I think that a tariff on sugar af-fords the best means of raising a large revenue without at the same time im-posing a burden which would be felt. "The sugar bounty law can be repealed at any time. The sugar bounty was merely a gratuitous gift by congress to any industry already in existence. I favor the repeal of the sugar bounty, but in its steal I want to see a tariff placed on the commodity."

FIVE PER CENT. OF OUR WEALTH IN-VESTED IN MANUFACTURING.

This Is the Result of Thirty Years' Legis-Lation in Favor of Protection — How Certain Manufacturers Make Enormous Profits on Small Investments.

Profits on Small Investments. By the last census the total wealth of the United States is \$e2:000,000, and the total capital Invested in manufacturing \$2,002,735,884, or but 5 per cent. of the whole. After thirty years of legislating for the 5 it is time to give the 90 a chance. -New York World. The World persists in misunderstand-ing the benefits of protection. It has never been pretended that the manufac-turers constitute any considerable per cent. of our population or that the capi-tal invested in manufacturing was con-siderable.

The sugar that a the saving to the shifts of rates of

attendant agonies.—New York Evening Post. Without Haste and Without Delay. The Democratic leaders are already anxioualy studying conditions. They are searching for facts that should be taken into account. They are weighing every suggestion. Even the most dogmatic doctrinaires among them realize—now that the responsibility of afirmative ac-tion is upon them—that "it is a condi-tion, not a theory, which contronts us." There is in all this no recarding, no shrinking from the work the people have set these men to do. They are going to relieve the people of burdens. They are going to make material reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life. They are going to cheapen the cost of ilving to the people. They are going to relieve the people of burdens. They are going to make material reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life. They are going to cheapen the cost of ilving to he people. They are going to relieve the people in the score of the duties on the necessaries of life. They are going to cheapen the cost of ilving to feel their way cantions in the duties on the necessaries of life. They are going to cheapen the cost of things she does want. If the opinion is true that in a fair are not available in the second case so us give, becomes men dealing with affairs that concern the national prosperity—and make no avoidable mistake that can in any way imperil the welfare of the people. Ple_New York World. Another Trust Cambles

CHURCH DIRECTORY. WORKS LIKE A CHARM CONSIDER THE WAGE EARNER.

 CONSIDER THE WAGE EARNER.

 Strip the Tariff of Its Monopoly Character Regardless of Revenue.

 Strip the Tariff of Its Monopoly Character Regardless of Revenue.

 It is going to be necessary to raise more revenue to meet the fromendous continu-ing charges fastened upon the publica congress which sought to make relief from tariff robbery impossible. It is going to be necessary to make a radical change in the modes of raising revenue because the people demand relief from the bur-dens of a monopoly tariff. There will be a deficit resulting not only from Republican and which must be made in obedience to the command of the people. The revention of ways and means, therefore, is one of the first and most urgent with which the "triumphant Democracy" will have to deal.
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the "triumphant Democracy" will have to deal. The first thing to do is to strip the tariff of its monopoly character in every re-spect without fear or favor, no matter what the effect upon the revenue. The next thing will be to estimate the amount of the deficit likely to result from this cause and from previous legislation, and the third thing will be to consider the sources of the required revenue. In regard to the sources of revenue, it is to be borne in mind that the tariff is objectionable not only as an intrument for compelling the many to pay tribute to the few. In the latter respect a tariff for revenue only is as had as a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. This is the most seriors objection to me ting the deficit in part by restoring the tariff tax on sugar. That is a tax on consump-tion, and people do not consume sugar at all in propertion to their means. A poor man with a large family is likely in to as emplation, it is encodent to be people condemn this inequality is truly if not as emplation that the scople condemn the practice of licensing son classes of people to appropriate the crimgs of other people by means of a failf. There can be no question that the geople consume vick in the theoretion by of the people by means of a failf. There can be no question that the geople consumption and approve of taxatic in propor-tion to assessions. It is the duty of the Democratic party to recogize this fact, and to provide for raising us additional revenue which will failt on the people in proportion to their hailty to pay.-Chicago Herald.

They Want 2 There is no mistak intent of these res adopted at Chicago: The Trade and L Chicago, a delegated the corrupted attion z the spirit and or Assembly of representin mechanics of the call mad the organized ar this city, desires by various journ extra session for Kinley law. Th at this last elec overwhelming a citizens for an eal of the Mc-of the people emphatic and t of the people s emphatic and he further con-policy that re-consumer. presentatives of cago, declare to nity of serious masmuch as the re as industrial if our own or-gree of intelli-cultivate among reconst that this overwheitinuance you with a men and wo only protect units come

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fy motto is small profits and quick sales. ways have fresh goods and am turning my ck every month. Therefore every article i a manufacturers must buy the unt six months before they s made of it. Woolen 1 AMANDUS OSWALD, the goods made of Under present wool subject to a Centre and Front Streets, Freeland

wool about six metha before they sell the goods made of it. Under present laws they must buy wool subject to a havy tariff duty. To compensate them let this the tariff du-ties on woolen goods are high. The coming Dementic congress and administration will all twool on the free list. It will also make compensatory re-ductions in the dutes on woolen cloths. There or second a code who have been in Washington fawr free wool and make no objection to reduction in the woolen duties. But thy think free wool should come six mones earlier than reduced cloth duties, is that they may market their goods made of taxed wool before the duty is reflected from woolen cloths. For the sake of mgrid of uncertainty they want both forms as early as pos-sible.

avor an early extra ses-bill may then be passed rediately upon the free reduction of cloth du-in the autumn. They stronglion, hoping the PATENT NO FEE cheaper clothes for winter.-New York A 48-page book free. Address W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y-at-Law

Democratic claims that not resulted in raising et the running expenses Bloomington Leader. -Bloomington Leader. tariff was not designed mie, though that was its ose. It imposed taxes to m the people and diverted s of the favored classes ublic treasury. Because of the favored cha blic treasury. Beca mocrats denounce i nd its repeal and tead of a tariff for a

enne of it. Is stead of a tariff for rev succeed in a flip the Republicans do no succeed in a flip the United State senate, ther is every reason to believe that the ner congress will couply with the Denoscitic demand.—Chicago Her-ald.

Four sho: years ago the protectionist organs *j* grachy declared the question of protection as settled in America for twenty yeas to come. But nothing is settley unles it is settled right, and the majority a inst protection at the recent ainst protection a -St. Louis Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store. Copies Free at the Tribune Office.

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