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FREELAND, FEBRUARY 13, 1893.

REPRESENTATIVE MOYLES, of Ashley, has introduced a bill in the legislature to prevent political organizations or candidates from paying naturalization expenses. In theory an act of this kind works to perfection, but when it comes down to actual operation politicians discover so many loopholes that it is only a waste of time to make such laws.

A LAW in this state provides that for the safety of life and property from the danger of coal and petroleum oils, no burning fluid shall be manufactured or offered for sale that falls below a fire test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Every one will agree this is a most excellent law.

PREPARATIONS for Cleveland's inauguration are being pushed vigorously, and the great victory of last November will be appropriately celebrated on March 4. Marching clubs and the militia of several states will make a pageant which to see will be well worth a trip to Washington.

The talk of congress holding an extra session to reform the tariff has subsided considerably, but the necessity of an extra session exists as much if not more now than ever. If the McKinley bill was the monstrosity that the Democratic party made a majority of the voters believe, why not get it off the books at once?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WARS OF CONQUEST.

HOW MUCH ALLOY IS THERE IN THE BLESSINGS THEY BRING?

Is the Claim That New Markets Benefit the Workers a Pretext or Not?—They Attempt to "Civilize" Uganda and the Awful Results—A Fine Sarcasm.

The greatest events which mark the history of the world are the conquests. From the savage onslaughts of one barbaric tribe over another to the recent "opening up of new markets" in India and central Africa the greatest importance always attaches itself to such movements.

Civilized races seem to claim the right, without the trouble of discussion, to overrun so called barbarous countries, the excuse being that they bring blessings with them which otherwise the heathens never would enjoy.

Who that has read thoughtfully the history of the early settlement of America has not found himself wondering if it is all worth what it has cost? The conquest of Mexico, which displaced a simple but intelligent race for a bloodthirsty one, is but one long narration of terrible deeds and great injustices.

Recently England has carried her favorite work into central Africa with rather dismal results. A British commercial company has for two or three years been trying to develop the country's resources, but the difficulties in the way—and they are mostly raised by natives rebelling against the company's authority—are so great that it has decided to abandon the field, leaving the colonists to the mercy of the incensed natives.

The pioneers, if deserted, will be exterminated or at best suffer greatly, and all because the prospect of opening up new markets for British productions is too important to be given up lightly. It is urged again that it would be great injustice to working classes if the new field fails to be developed, as their chances for work depends upon the sale of their products, and that it would be an act of cowardice and bad faith toward all those who have joined in the enterprise either with money or labor.

This all sounds philanthropic and reasonable, but there is another way of looking at these apparent facts. It is admitted that the inhabitants of Uganda were living harmoniously and peacefully before they were intruded upon at all. To be sure, they did not build railroads, cities, manufactories, churches or saloons, nor did they cultivate the ground scientifically.

Poorly fed and poorly clothed toilers must see only a fine sarcasm in the argument that they need new markets for their productions. They can easily consume the good things they produce with comfort and benefit to themselves if the industrial systems allowed them the means of doing so rationally and satisfactorily a thing.

Invasions and conquests in the past may have been essential. We cannot see why progress should follow such cruel lines any more than we can see why suffering always precedes great excellence. But admit that these things have been necessary. Certainly no enlightened civilization might find some better way of perpetuating itself than by forcible invasion and cruel subjugation.

LABOR AN ISSUE.

A Cursory Review of the Late Election Goes to Prove It.

The discussions of the campaign were largely economic. Such questions are abstruse and easily mystified. Hence labor has sought industriously for a few fundamental facts and principles to which it was easy to refer and were impregnable to the attacks of sophistry, calculating in erroneous conclusions.

Admitting that the principle of protection is right, the next question is, Should it be so warped and distorted as to protect a favored few to the neglect of the many? If a tariff does that, then justice is discarded, and wrong triumphs.

Snowden's Defense of Streater's Cruel Treatment of the Private Condemned. Major General Snowden, of the Pennsylvania national guard, has made a report to the adjutant general of the state on the Homestead campaign of last July.

Again, it was held during the campaign if a high protective tariff protected certain industries against the importation of what is termed "foreign pauper labor products" it furnished labor no protection against the importation of "foreign pauper laborers."

There is not a scintilla of evidence that when Iams jumped up and called for "three cheers for the man who killed Frick" a single comrade responded or looked upon him as anything more than a half crazy man.

It was not the act of Iams that made the men restless and dissatisfied soon afterward, but the act of Colonel Streater in punishing him so cruelly. No wonder it was necessary to get Iams out of the camp immediately with every stigma of disgrace put upon him!

A Working Girls' Enterprise. The St. Louis Working Girls' Free Library association gave a Christmas lunch and entertainment at its rooms at 1510 Lafayette avenue. The lunch, which was really a royal Christmas dinner, was given for the benefit of the orphans and poor children known to the members.

Will Pinkertonism Go? It isn't likely that the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee charged with the investigation of Pinkertonism and Homestead will bring forward any definite proposition.

Great Fortunes. Only the clear proof that great fortunes are of real use to the community will justify their existence any longer; but if the possession of great wealth brings no utility, or if, as may be, it demoralizes the tone of the community, then it will be dealt with like any other common nuisance.

Direct Legislation. The Direct Legislation league of New Jersey is pushing the work of securing signatures to a petition to be presented to the legislature. The petition asks that a law be enacted embracing the principles of the initiative and referendum.

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PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE. Taking Effect, September 15, 1892.

Table with columns for Eastward and Westward stations and times. Stations include Shepton, Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onondia Junction, Roan, Meadow Road, Stockton Jet, Eckley Junction, Britton.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE."

The leading statement of the world pronounce it the greatest work ever written upon the tariff question. No statistics, no figures, no evasions. It will interest and instruct you. Read it.

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A MERICA

IN

1993?

Since Columbus discovered the New World there has not been in any country such rapid progress in wealth and material development as in the United States during the past forty years.

There has also been notable evolution of ideas looking to social reforms. The thought of this wonderful growth, just as we are preparing to take its measure by the biggest exposition the world has ever seen, naturally leads to the query:

What Will America Be in 1993?

That is the question that has been propounded to some of the most prominent men and women of the time, and their answers, prepared with thoughtful care, have been arranged for simultaneous publication in a few leading newspapers, in a series of weekly installments.

A Many-Sided Discussion.

That there might be as wide diversity of treatment as possible, the following subdivisions of the main question were presented to the writers selected, with the suggestion that their replies be confined to such portions as they were, by reason of previous thought and research, best qualified to treat:

- What will be the political and social condition of the United States and of the world in 1993? Will the government grow simpler or more complex? Is it likely that the railroads and telegraphs will be owned or managed by the state? What changes may be anticipated in our monetary system? In temperance legislation? In the confinement or punishment of criminals? In divorce laws? Will the tendency toward the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few increase or diminish in the next century? What is the future of great corporations and vast business aggregations? Is the condition of the laboring classes likely to become more or less dependent? Will our soil and methods of agriculture improve, so as to provide food, without difficulty, for all our population in 1993? What changes will take place in law, medicine and theology? In American literature? In music and the drama? In educational methods? In dress? In the architecture, sanitary arrangements and transportation methods of great cities? In the political and social status of woman? What is the future of the "servant problem"? What improvements, inventions and discoveries do you look for in mechanics, the industrial arts, modes of travel, or anything else? Will the race be handsomer, healthier or happier than it is now? Where will be our greatest city? What American now living will be the most honored in 1993?

Writers Who Will Answer It.

The answers to these queries, represented in all cases by signed articles or personal interviews by the reliable correspondents Walter Wellman and E. Jay Edwards (Holland), are of extraordinary interest and will prove most entertaining reading to all Americans. Among the well-known people whose views compose this notable syndicate are the following:

- Elizabeth Akers Allen, Poetess. Samuel Barton, New York Broker. Mrs. Annie Besant, Theosophist. M. C. D. Borden, Authority on Cotton Manufacture. Professor Charles H. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary. S. G. Brock, Chief of Bureau of Statistics United States Treasury Department. Junius Henri Browne, Journalist. J. J. Carly, Electrical Expert. Edwin Checkley, Noted Writer on Athletics. Moncure D. Conway, Theologian. Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois. William Elroy Curtis, Secretary Bureau of American Republics. Van Buren Denslow, New York Lawyer. Chauncey M. Depew, President New York Central Railroad. Judge A. Dittenhofer, Supreme Court of New York. Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., New York Preacher. Ignatius Donnelly, Author of "Cesar's Column." E. Jay Edwards ("Holland"), Correspondent. Kate Field, Journalist. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury. Henry George, Author of "Progress and Poverty." W. R. Grace, ex-Mayor of New York City. Andrew H. Green, Expert on Municipal Development. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., New York Preacher. John Habberton, Author of "Helen's Babies," etc. Elijah W. Halford, Private Secretary to President Harrison. Michael D. Harter, Congressman from Ohio. E. W. Howe, Author of "Story of a Country Town." John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator from Kansas. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General. Rafael Joseffy, Pianist. George F. Kunz, Expert on Precious Stones.

America in 1993 consists of a series of twelve installments, the second of which is published in the TRIBUNE today. On each Monday hereafter three columns of this entertaining and valuable series will appear in this paper until all of the above-named people have answered this important question.

No one who is interested in the future growth and development of our great republic can afford to miss a single issue while this series is running. As it is but one of the many special features that will be added to the TRIBUNE during 1893 you should

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