ROYAL

FREELAND TRIBUNE. Established 1888. PUBLISHED EVERY

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

FREELAND, PENN'A, JUNE 21, 1897

The domestic manufacturers in whose

goods.

The gross injustice of these duties can be appreciated when it is remembered that, owing to climatic conditions, good fiber flax cannot be grown or linen manufactured successfully in this country, and when it is further remembered that the kind of linen taxed is the kind that is used by the poorest classes, while a much lower duty is put on the finer grades.

"A License to Steal."

and Wilkesbarre. 1950 am and 138 pm for Jeddo, Foundry, Hazle Brook, Stockton and Hazleton. 1950 am for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and

Potsaville.

1.8 p.m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allen-town, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5.59, 7.28, 9.29, 10.51, 11.54 a.m., 12.88, 2.20, 3.54,
3.8, 6.01, 7.63 p.m. from Lumber Yard, Hazle

B ook, Foundry, Jeddo and Dritton.

7.88, 2.30, 10.51, 11.54 a.m. 12.58, 2.30, 3.56, 5.35

728, 920, 1051, 1154 a.m., 1258, 220, 350, 555
m. from Hazleton.
920, 1051 a.m., 1258, 601, p.m., from Philaelphia, New York, Easton, Allentown, Mauch
humk and Weatherly.
935 a.m., 234, 707 p.m., from Wilkesburre,
Natic Hayen and Sandy Run.
728, 920, 1051 a.m., 220, 555 p.m., from Delano,
dahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashiand, Mt. Carnell, Shamokin and Potteville.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
838, 1050 a.m. and 1255 p.m., from Hazleton,
tookkon, Lumber Yard, Biazle Brook, Fountookkon, Lumber Yard, Biazle Brook, Fountook Stopper St a m, from Wilkesbarre, White Haven

or further information inquire of Ticket FOR INTERES HIDDENBARD A. F. Agents,
Agents,
CHAS, S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Phila., Pa.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P.
South Bethlehem, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Trime table in effect April 18, 1897.
Trains leave brifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Mendow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 530, 600 am, daily Trains leave Drifton for Hayword of Sunday, Trains leave Drifton for Hayword am, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 am, 238 pm, Sunday.

s leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, od Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and on at 600 a m, daily except Sund 763 a m, 235 p m, Sunday, si leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, stry Tombicken and Deringer at 635 a y except Sunday; and 835 a m, 422 p m,

s leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida m, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, and Sheppton at 632, 11 10 a m, 441 p m, xcept Sunday; and 737 a m, 311 p m,

leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cran-arwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 937 , daily except Sunday; and 95, sunday. Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt J Road, Oneida Junction, Hazle-rad Roan at 711 am, 1240, 522 cept Sunday; and 811 a m, 344

s Sheppton for Beaver Meadow m. Huzle Brook, Eekley, Jeddo 5.25 pm, daily, except Sunday; 44 pm, Sunday. Hazleton Junction for Beaver Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eekley, r; and 10 10 am, 5 40 pm, Sunday, meet at Hazleton Junction with Thaleton, Jeanesville, Auden-prolitic on the Traction Com-

Allkesbarre, Sunoury, marrisourg and police for the accommodation of passengers at way attations between Hazleton dunction and Der-tation at the partial leave the former points of the partial of the partial partial partial partial Derlinger at 5 00 p m. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

Notions, Carpet, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Feed, Tobecco, Cigars, Tin and Queensware, Wood and Willowware, Table and Floor Oil Cloth, Etc.

A celebrated brand of XX flour always in stock.

Roll Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

My motto is small profits and quick sales.

I always have fresh goods and am
turning my stock every month,
Every article is guaranteed.

AMANDUS OSWALD,

N. W. Cor. Centre and Front Sts., Freeland.

DePIERRO - BROS. CAFE.

Freeland, Pa.

Finest Whiskies in Stock. EXCLUSIVE SALE IN TOWN.

Mumm's Extra Dry Champagnery,
Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry,
Gins, Wines, Clarets, Cordials, Etc.
Imported and Domestic Cigars,

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

"A License to Steal."

That must have been embarrassing information to the United States senate which Statistician Carrell D. Wright furnished that body last week concerning the labor cost of lumber in this country and in Canada. His figures showed that, while the average wages in Canadian sawmills is \$1.41 and \$1.71 per day here, the average labor cost of 1,000 feet of lumber is \$1.28 in Canada and only \$1 cents here. The decreased cost of production in this country is attributed to the superior machinery used. Of course the figures prove the free trade contention that the rate of wages paid does not indicate the cost of production—that low wages are very often more expensive to employers, and vice versa. But these hard facts furnished by an officer of the government will not dissuade the lumber barons from their purpose to get a tariff on Canadian lumber so that they can the more effectually rob American consumers. Protectionists care nothing for facts. What they want is a license to steal.—National Single Taxe. MEALS - AT - ALL - HOURS.

Baths, Hot or Cold, 25 Cents.

POWER!



The Victor Vapor Engine

J. D. MYERS, Agt, FREELAND, PA.

EXPORT BOUNTIES.

SENATOR CANNON .NTRODUCES LU-BIN'S SCHEME TO HELP FARMERS.

Opponents—Present Frotection Is One Sided and Robs the Farmer—He Now Sells In a Cheap and Buys In a Dear Market—Can Be Protected Only by Ex-pert Bounties on Farm Products—If He Cannot Get These He Wants Absolute

Senator Cannon of Utah introduced on May 25 an amendment to the tariff bill which is likely to make trouble for the Republican leaders and which may break down the whole protective system. The amendment favors the Lubin scheme of paying apport beauties as scheme of paying export bounties on farm products. This scheme is now be-

scheme of paying export bounties on farm products. This scheme is now being poshed vigorously, not only by its author, David Lubin, but also by the granges of many states and by trades unious and ministers. It makes its fight inside the ranks of protection and has already opened more farmers' eyes to the folly of the system than all of the tariff reform work that has been done. Senator Cannon told some plain truths when introducing this amendment. He spoke in part as follows:

It was with great surprise, upon an examination of the measure, that I found that the great class of our population who have from the beginning not only supported the protective tariff party by their votes, but have supported the protective

thereon.

The bill as it is offered today affords no protection to agricultural staples. There is remaining, I presume, no advocate of the protective tariff system who will centend that in this bill, with these import duties, there is afforded any protection or benefit of increased price arising from import duties upon any of those commodities of which we export our surplus, nor are there remaining at the present time in the school of protection very many men who will contend and none who will prove that the indirect protection afforded to the farmer by the tariff on manufactured goods is sufficient compensation to him for the vast cost entailed upon him in carrying the protective tariff system upon manufactured goods. It has become apparent to all thoughtful observers, and certainly it is known to all who have any direct connection with the agricultural industry of the United States, that the farmer cannot, and the man who reads him well knows that the farmer will not, much longer bear this burden.

There are three remedies possible. The bill as it is offered today affords When the tariff bill was about to be framed, the Republican leaders stated that they desired to be moderate and to avoid anything like excessive rates. Mr. Aldrich, when introducing the amended measure into the senate, claimed that his rates were generally lower than those of the house bill. The linen schedule, however, is a notable one of many exceptions. In it the senate rates are higher than those of the house and much higher than anything ever before known.

Ludgr the Makinkov kill of 1000 N. that they desired to be moderate and to

known.

Under the McKinley bill of 1890 linens were assessed 35 per cent, with a few exceptions as high as 50 per cent ad valorem. Under the rates proposed by the senate a large proportion of the goods in everyday use will be assessed from 65 to 85 per cent and in some cases over 100 per cent. The following table shows some of the changes in the cost of medium and low grade linens:

Price per yard.

that the farmer will not, much longer bear this burden.

There are three remedies possible. The second remedy, and one which I, as a believer in protection, would be ready to accept rather than to hold to and vote for an inequitable bill, would be absolute free trade, by which the farmer might buy as cheaply as he is compelled to sell, and that remedy this congress will not seek to enforce. There remains, then, but the third—the application of an export bounty which shall in a measure give restitution to the farmer for the higher prices which he is compelled to pay in protected markets. No proposition based upon the declaration of equal protection to all the industries of the United States is complete, nor can there be successfully made a contention that it is just, unless it gives to the exporter of agricultural staples from the United States an equivalent benefit to that given to the manufacturer by the imposition of an import duty.

A duty of 25 cents a bushel upon. The domestic manufacturers in whose interests these changes are supposed to be made have stated that they do not deserve over 50 per cent duty on linen goods, and one of the principal manufacturers of linen and cotton handker-chiefs in America (of Acheson, Harden & Co., Passaic, N. J.) states that he does not desire any advance of duty on his goods.

anent benefit to the given to the manufacturer by the imposition of an import duty.

A duty of 25 cents a bushel upon wheat is a delusion and a snare. The farmer of the United States gets no benefit from it. The imposition of duty upon cotton, if that were attempted, would be of no value to the cotton producer. The imposition of a duty on rye is of no value to the farmer of the United States. Every other protected industry has a direct benefit from this tariff, because where we do not produce in the United States sufficient for our own consumption and a quantity considerable in extent for export the import duty serves as a means whereby the local producer can enhance the price to the local consumer.

The imposition benefit to the forward.

sumer.

The immediate benefit to the farmer derived from the treasury of the United States would not be all. For this comparatively small expenditure to him he would receive for these staples more than \$225,000,000 in higher prices than he now receives. It is true that this would increase the price of breadstuffs to the consumers in the cities, but under the declaration made here today that with higher prices the people will be more able to buy we will have a larger consumption of wheat and wheat flour and other agricultural staples in the cities of the country than we have now at the low prices.

Mr. Butler—Mr. President, the senator from Utah said he was in favor of about \$13,000,000 export duty on wheat at 10 cents a bushel. If we pay an export bountry of 10 cents a bushel, that will raise the price of every bushel of wheat, whether exported or consumed at home, that much, will it not?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly it will The immediate benefit to the farm

upon with scorn and is considered a doubtful investment by the legislature doubtful investment by the legislature of the United States.

In addition, Mr. President, it is a

In addition, Mr. President, it is a very poer argument, when yon have been robbing some man for years and he asks you for justice, to say that you propose to continue to rob him of more and say that you do not know where you are going to get the money with which to restore that which you have unrighteously taken. It is the very first duty of the congress of the United States to provide a bill which shall not only be honest in its present application, but which shall pay back some portion of that which has been taken from the pockets of the toilers of this land.

from the pockets of the toilers of this land.

I have talked with the farmers in 20 states of the Union since last fall, and I firmly believe that this tariff will no longer enduse than until the farmers of the United States can have a chance to revise it at the polls, if you do not give to them some portion of its benefits.

The farmer is bending beneath a burden which he cannot carry longer. He has been the backbone of the integrity of the United States, but there comes in the place of the free and independent farmer of this country a race of tenantry to reap servilely where he sowed nobly, men who receive their opinions from others instead of giving their own independent voice at the polls and in all their declarations to their fellow men.

The senate of the United States can offered to be expected in its Labiane of the United States can offered to be expected in the call their offered to be expected in the labiane of the United States.

men.

The senate of the United States can afford to be absolutely just. I believe the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. Chandler—May I ask the senator from Utah a question?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly.

Mr. Chandler—I heard the senator week of woher a little while can with

speak of robbery a little while ago with reference to the tariff. Does the senator mean that the farmer has been robbed

reference to the tariff. Does the senator mean that the farmer has been robbed all these years by the tariff? Is that the senator's argument?

Mr. Cannon—Yes, sir, decidedly,
Mr. Chandler—When did the senator first think that the American tariff system was a robbery of the farmer?

Mr. Cannon—Just so soon as the senator gave sufficient attention to the subject to understand the truth of it. I advocated Republican tariff as aeruestly and as faithfully in my humble way as the senator from New Hampshire, and I believed exactly what I taught.

But I am not disposed any longer to advocate a system by which one portion of the population is taxed for the benefit of another portion of the population. I think that it is unfair to cherish only one class, and that the class which has already the most power of self protection. If the senator from New Hampshire will go across the plains of Kansas, as I have gone, and across the plains of Nebraska, I believe in him sufficiently to think he will come back and say that this bill is robbery of the American farmer. this bill is robbery of the American

I have stated that I am in favor of a I have stated that I am in favor of a protective tariff system. I stated that in the guilelessness of my soul, being a Republican, I went out and advocated the Republican idea of a protective tariff. I never was brought quite so close to responsibility concerning it before as I am today. Heretofore I have discussed it on the stump, advocating it in general terms, but as soon as I am confronted with responsibility which obliges me to look more closely into its application to all the people I am simply discharging my duty when I seek to amend this measure so that it shall be honest to all.



The monkey could pull its own sugar The meakey could pull its own sugar out of the fire, but prefers to use the paws of the cats. Poor cats, how it must hurt them! Yes, it does hurt them a little, but they can stand it for the sake of their good friend the monkey. Perhaps they will get a share of the sugar, or if not that something else which they like better. Perhaps! It is certain that they have long been fast friends of the monkey and that they like him for his ally and cunning tricks.

Republican Criticism of Taxed Hides. would increase the pirce of breatsums to the consumers in the cities, but update the more expensive to employers, and vice versa. But these hard facts furnished by an officer of the government will not dissuad the lumber barons from their purpose to get a tariff on Canadian lumber so that they can the more effectually rob American consumers. Protectionists care nothing for facts. What they want is a license to steal.—National Single Taxer.

Reware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain mercury, as mercury will raise the price of very bushel of wheat method when entering it through the nuccess of smell and completely derange the whole system, when entering it through the nuccess has been physicalles as the follow of \$100,000,000,000 with the government will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toelic, Oi, Condians no mercity, and is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toelic, Ohio, by F According to the protective theory the

ROMANCE VERSUS REALITY





New England is much concerned about free hides. Some of her biggest industries, especially that of boots and shoes, have been built up during our quarter of a century of free hides. She now sells boots and shoes in all parts of the world. Taxed hides would cripple this and other industries. Her leading senators pretend to represent her and to put up a fight for free hides. In reality they will, if necessary, sacrifice free hides to obtain high duties on sugar with plenty of margin for trust profthey will, if necessary, sacrifice free hides to obtain high duties on sugar with plenty of margin for trust profits. Just why this is so should be a matter for senatorial investigation, if such investigation would only investigate. Fortunately for the Sugar trust, but unfortunately for the Sugar trust, but unfortunately for the sugar trust, but unfortunately for the rest of us 70,000,000 people, the Sugar trust understands well the art of making friends where they will do the most good. It has able attorneys to advise it how to distribute its sweets to politicians and lawmakers and at the same time to steer clear of jails.

In this way and in this way only can we account for the attitude of not a few prominent tariff makers at Washington. The situation is interesting—decidedly so.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF-

FOSTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

for year ending June 7, 1897.

Thos. Brown, tax collector. DR.

By amount paid treasurer per cent.
Commissionners' abatements.
Exonerations
Scated land returned.
Paid after 00 days.
Commission on above at 5 per cent.
By balance due from collector 97 33 \$11,878 49

Statement of George W. Meneely, treasurer.

urer
From Thos. Brown 1885-96.
Unseated land tax
Election rent, county commissioners
State appropriation
Loan from John M. Carr
Sale of school house, Oley valley... From Thos. Brown, collector

Books and supplies.....
Building and repairing.....
Cleaning school.....



pe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,

Worms, Convulsions, Feverish

ness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of

Chatt Fletcher, NEW YORK.

Ath months old 35 Doses - 35 Cents

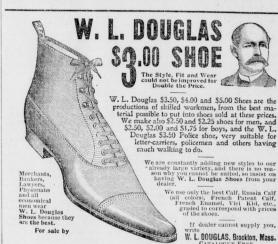
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

IS ON THE WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

Chart Elitetire wanne



East Stroudsburg, Pa.

A Famous School In a Famous Location.

Among the mountains of the noted resort, the Delaware Water Gap. A school of three or four hundred pupils, with no over-crowded classes, but where teachers can become ac-quainted with their pupils and help them indi-vidually in their work.

Modern improvement. A fine new gymna-sium, in charge of expert trainers. We teach Sewing, Dressmaking, Clay Modeling, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing without extra charge.

GEO. P. BIBLE, Principal.

VIENNA : BAKERY. J. B. LAUBACH, Prop.

Centre Street, Freeland.

CHOICE BREAD OF ALL KINDS, CAKES, AND PASTRY, DAILY. FANCY AND NOVELTY CAKES BAKED TO ORDER.

Confectionery & Ice Cream

supplied to balls, parties or picnics, with all necessary adjuncts, at shortest notice and fairest prices.

Delivery and supply wagons to all parts on and surroundings every day.

FRANCIS BRENNAN, RESTAURANT

151 Centre street, Freeland.

FINEST LIQUOR, BEER, PORTER, ALE, CIGARS AND TEM-



Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Too!

Ladies', Gentlemen's & Tandem.

THE ELDREDGE

THE BELVIDERE.

National Sewing Machine Co.,

Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

339 Broadway, Factory: New York. Belvidere, ilis.



C.A.SNOW&CO.

COTTAGE HOTEL

Washington and Main Streets.

HENRY HAAS, - Proprietor.

Read - the - Tribune.