

THREE GREAT P's—protection, plutocracy and pensions—rule the present administration.

THERE is evidently one feature of Harrison's policy in which Blaine is in hearty accord—that of bestowing offices upon relatives. A second nephew of Blaine, in addition to his brother, has just been placed at the public crib, in the appointment of Edward Stanwood as special agent of the census. Nepotism quickly became the fashion when Harrison set the example.

ONE paragraph in the letter Benjamin Harrison wrote accepting the Republican nomination for president reads thus: "It will be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform of the civil service." How has this promise been kept? So well that he is making votes by the hundreds for the Democratic candidate of '92. If Harrison thought the people would regard this promise as mere empty words he succeeded most admirably in hoodwinking himself, and no one else.

THE Pittsburg Telegraph (Rep.) is urging the active and ambitious young men of this country to leave it by the first steamer. It says that they must go out of here or quietly reconcile themselves to the low scale of living prevalent in Europe—for to that condition are we fast approaching. This is fine talk from a protectionist paper. It is a delightful commentary on a system that was adopted and is maintained for the benefit of the ambitious workers of our favored land. What does it mean? Are we to understand that protection is a failure? Has it made success impossible to the great majority so soon?

THE Indianapolis Journal, which Harrison's private secretary formerly edited, offers every morning to the five thousand striking miners in Indiana long-winded discourses on the failure of strikes, and tells them that \$4.00 and \$5.00 a week are not pauper wages by any means. In the meantime the Sentinel of the same city, a newspaper which won a national reputation last year by its fearless and able advocacy of tariff reform, has raised and sent to the miners nearly \$1000 to buy food. Even at this long distance it does not require the services of a telescope to discern which of the two is the true friend of labor.

ALTHOUGH they are less than five months in office the Republicans have upon their hands one of the biggest and most cumbersome "elephants" ever known in politics. Pension Commissioner Tanner persists in carrying out the threat with which he entered office, and which was expressed in the sententious words, "God help the surplus" to an extent that alarms those who are responsible for him. They are yet in a dilemma on the subject. They feel there is a risk in Tanner's removal from office of offending the class whom he was appointed to please; yet he has created embarrassments for them which cannot possibly be allowed to increase, even if their continuance can be endured.

WHAT kind of an opinion can the public have for a United States Senator who stoops so low as to bribe a physician in the pension bureau to make a false return of an examination, that he may be re-rated and have his pension increased and recover arrearsages to the extent of \$5000? This could hardly be done for the sake of the money itself, as the author of this crime is worth hundreds of thousands, and it can only be attributed to the insatiable thirst the ravenous Republican leaders have of gorging themselves with the surplus. When a man who draws \$5000 a year and mileage from the treasury steals the money appropriated for disabled veterans—as United States Senator C. F. Manderson of Nebraska has just done—it is time he and his ilk, together with the nest of corruption they are members of, were quietly dropped to the depths of the Pacific.

By getting the taxing power completely into its hands plutocracy meditates its victories over honest industry and laborious production. This is far more efficacious than violent methods which challenge open and immediate resistance. We see its paralyzing effects in the havoc wrought among our iron, woolen and other manufacturers by monopoly taxation cunningly called protection. We see its darkly gathering shadows cast forward into the future from the contrivances falsely named trusts. Labor stands appalled at the prospect. There is but one way of retreat from the impending danger, and that is to shape and direct the policy of taxation in such a manner that it will offer no advantage over toiling industry of which concentrated wealth can take an advantage. The system of taxation needs to be re-established on plain and simple foundations, having the common welfare alone in view, and leaving private enterprises to take care of themselves.—Boston Globe.

A Short Exposition of the Single Tax.

The land rightfully belongs to all of the people. If not, then those to whom it does not belong can rightfully be excluded from all land, which is the same as to say that they can rightfully be deprived of all natural opportunities of liberty and of life itself. Our forefathers never alienated the rights of the people. All deeds to land have a well known condition precedent; that there is reserved to the people the unlimited right, under due form of law to tax the value of the land for the common uses of the people. If we repeal all other taxes leaving only a tax upon the value of land, then it becomes the single tax.

Our predecessors upon the earth could not alienate the land from us, for "the earth, belongs in usufruct to the living" and not to the dead. If alienated in form we can rightfully resume it in fact, and our method of resumption is the single tax.

The ground rent, or annual value of the land, apart from all ditches, drains, fruit trees, fences, houses, stores, or other improvements upon the land, has been created by the whole people and not by any individual. Gradually abolishing all other taxes as unnecessary and unjust, we propose gradually to resume this ground rent which belongs to the whole people, making thereof under the general forms of the present law the single tax.

Taxes on the products of labor tend to restrict production. This is obvious to any one who will think. Put a tax on hats, and a smaller number will be brought; tax houses, and the building of houses will be checked; and so on with every other product of labor. The tendency of such taxes is to diminish consumption and check exchange, and thus to hinder and make ineffective the natural demand for products of labor to satisfy human wants. The ground rent, which rightfully belongs to the community, is ample for all purposes of government. Therefore there should be no taxes imposed on improvements or commodities, and no expenses of government beyond the annual proceeds of the single tax.

A sufficient tax on the assessed value of land makes it unprofitable to hold land out of use, opening natural opportunities for labor, stimulating production, and facilitating exchange. If the community took for the uses of the community all of that value produced by it and none of the values produced by individuals, it would lighten the burdens of working farmers by exempting all of their stock, implements and improvements from taxation, and it would better their condition by giving them access to enormous quantities of land that speculators now hold out of use. It would free them from the burden of tariffs and the tribute, extortion and robbery of monopolies, trusts and combines, and by vastly increasing the opportunities for mining, manufacturing and exchange, thus increasing the wages of labor and the prosperity of the whole people, it would give a steady and increasing market for all that they could produce. All other producers would be benefited in like manner, and even the speculator, turned from the evil of his gambling ways, would make, if a more modest, yet a safer provision for himself and family under the reign of the single tax.

No one should be fined for being a man, and therefore poll taxes are as unjust as they are unequal. Import duties, internal revenue taxes, and the like, are unjust and unequal because they fall on the end on people, not in proportion to their wealth, but in proportion to what they are obliged to consume, and thus bear with special hardship on the poor, who must spend nearly or quite all they receive in satisfying their wants as consumers. In the case of tariff taxes this hardship is increased by the fact that the system enables private individuals, for their own benefit, to raise prices and thus practically to levy new taxes, and often far in excess of those obtained from like articles by the government. This system is burdensome to the great mass of the people, and bears with special hardship on those whose interests it advocates declare it is specially designed to serve. Therefore indirect taxation must be abolished, trade relieved from all imposts and restrictions, and the revenue of the government derived from the value of land created by the community, as can best be done by means of the single tax.

But beyond all this every man is entitled to the full results of his own labor or enterprise in producing goods, erecting buildings, improving lands, transporting or exchanging goods, or in any way rightfully contributing to the satisfaction of his own wants or the wants of others, while the value that attaches to land by reason of increased competition for its use, and which is due to growth of population and advance of improvement, justly belongs to the whole community. Therefore, the public should take, and only take, by taxation for the common use and benefit, the full rental value of land; by the convenient means of the single tax.

Whenever ground rent shall thus be taken for the support of government and the satisfaction of public wants, industry and enterprise will be relieved from taxation, and no inducement will remain for holding land without using it. Land speculation will cease, and unused farming lands, water powers, quarries, mines, building sites, and all other natural opportunities, will be opened to labor. Workmen who cannot make fair bargains with employers will be able to employ themselves; not that everybody will take to farming, but that, with agricultural, mining, and building lands accessible to those willing to put them to use, there will be no lack of employment, and wages in all industries will rise to their natural level—the full earnings of labor. The labor problem is: How shall all men who are willing to work always find opportunity to work, and thus produce either what will immediately satisfy their wants, or what will do so through its exchange for the products

of other men's labor? By thus opening natural opportunities, and at the same time relieving industry from burdens, we can effectually solve the labor problem through the operation of the single tax.—Justice.

They Cannot Hide the Truth.

From the columns of that conservative Republican journal, the Phila. Ledger, we take the following common sense view of the pension department scandal: The administration of the pension bureau has already been the cause of serious scandal, and rendered necessary the removal of a large number of subordinates, including among others the commissioner's private secretary, and several of the examining physicians, who have systematically re-rated each other, with the result of securing large sums from the treasury in the form of arrearsages and prospective payments. A case which has attracted attention and evoked much unfavorable criticism is that of a United States Senator of large wealth, who draws a salary of \$5000 a year from the treasury, and who was re-rated by the commissioner so as to receive for arrears \$5000, and of course, a much larger pension during his life. The several great scandals which have been made public do not emanate from Democratic or irresponsible sources, but from official reports of Commissioner Tanner's administration of his office. It does not appear from these reports that the present commissioner is absolutely the fittest man for the place he occupies.

Pennsylvanians Love Taxation.

The Remedy, another of those numerous tax-haters, in a recent issue, indulges in no small amount of sarcasm at the expense of the voters of this state. Among other things it says of us: The voters of Pennsylvania have recently by an overpowering majority declared in favor of a tax upon themselves, the name of the tax to be a "poll tax" and the amount to be fifty cents a head. This extraordinary manifestation of an appetite for taxation suggests reflections as to the wide range of human tastes, but if the good people of Pennsylvania really relish taxes upon themselves and actually hanker for more (as their recent ballot seems to indicate), we see no reason why they should not be indulged. What we would suggest is that yet another personal tax be imposed on those queer Pennsylvanians—say a "dinner tax"—to be followed shortly by another and still another, and so on, until the entire revenue of the national government is raised in that state. The inhabitants of all the other states would thus be exempted from all federal imposts and taxes, and those jolly Pennsylvanians would doubtless be as contented as so many clams.

How to Treat the Children.

Wake them up before daylight! Send them half-dressed and half-fed out into the streets, and away to the factory, the store and the mill! Scare them, too, into running, for fear the whistle or the bell may tell them they are fined for being late. Then let them work, second for second, minute for minute, and hour for hour, all day with the senseless, nerveless, tireless piece of iron—the machine—driven by steam! If they are mangled say it was the will of God. If they go home to die, the victims of supply and demand, put them in their coffins, and call it Providence! If they don't, but live on, in spite of all, miserable specimens of depraved, stunted and vicious men and women, look at what they have produced, measure it, count it up in dollars and cents, and figure up the sum total! Then contemplate the cursed pile, and get some eloquent orator who discourses upon the grandeur of our civilization to lecture upon it.—The Union.

Why They Don't Buy From Us.

Whatever good the coming commercial conference between the various nations of the New World accomplishes will be in the direction of free commercial intercourse. The United States is cut off from the trade of the republics of this hemisphere because we have so willed it. There is hardly a nation in South America that would not gladly take the manufactures of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan and all the other states, paying for them in the raw material with which nature has stocked it. But we have forbidden this. We ask them to buy of us, yet refuse them free access to our markets. No wonder England has monopolized the trade of the world. She is deserving of all she gets, for she gives better bargains than any "protected" country is capable of offering.—Detroit News.

Where the Reform Knife is Needed.

The whole pension system should be reformed. Every disabled and really needy veteran should have a sufficient pension to keep him decently, and to that end every mere beggar, every man who has money or the capacity to earn it in sufficient amount for his support, should be stricken from the rolls. When such men accept pensions they not only "sponge" upon the substance of poorer people, but they rob the actually needy and disabled veterans of what is their just due.—N. Y. World.

Monsignor Corcoran's Funeral.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara of Scranton delivered the panegyric on Saturday morning at the funeral of Monsignor Corcoran of Philadelphia, whose death was announced last week. The remains were conveyed at 7 a. m. from the seminary at Overbrook to the cathedral, where they were placed on a catafalque in front of the main altar, which was draped with several emblems of mourning. The attendance of priests was very large, Rev. J. J. Cominsky of Hazelton being among those present. At the close of the mass Bishop O'Hara delivered an impressive funeral sermon, reviewing with evident feeling the good work done by the deceased, his words moving many in the congregation to tears. Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the final absolution of the body and it was borne to the crypt behind the altar.

MAN AND HIS HAT.

Its Proper Management and Infalible Sign of Good Breeding.

A woman's role is to seem utterly oblivious of her bonnet after the parting pleating truth that it is settled safely and becomingly. The man who forgets what he has upon his head is a boor, incorrigibly absent-minded. The right manipulation of his hat is like spelling—it must be learned early and thoroughly, or it comes hard, and is always a skittish possession.

A mother habitually indulgent to her children called her eldest born—a boy of 10—back when he had left her on a street corner. The lad covered under the severity of eye and accent: "Never dare to leave me in the street again without raising your hat!" she said. "It is taken for granted that you owe to every woman, and never forget that your mother is a woman!"

The reproof was double-barbed. Association with mothers and sisters is excellent practice in an exercise that cannot be allotted without injury to him who takes the liberty. "The fellow," who nods a cavalier welcome or farewell to his sister at the window, or in the street, will, with the most gallant intentions, some day, in a fit of abstraction, or when hurried by business into forgetfulness of his company manners, nod as carelessly to some other fellow's sister, and score a point in favor of the rival whose hand, from the force of early habit and long usage, moves involuntarily toward the cap-brim at the approach of any woman whose face is familiar to him. A nod is not a bow.

To nod to a woman is open disrespect. To mother who carves the two sentences and the import thereof on the mind of her boy builds so much better than she knows as to merit the gratitude of her sex. The bob or duck of the covered head which salutes a comrade of his own gender is barely pardonable, even in America. Students in foreign universities would be sent to Coventry were they to practice it on meeting in corridor or thoroughfare. Equally general in the older lands, where external courtesies rank higher than with us, is the custom of doffing the hat on passing a lady—stranger or acquaintance—on the staircase or in the halls of hotel or other public building. In witnessing the effect of the neglect of the gracious little ceremony in the country that furnishes the best husbands in the world, it is impossible to restrain the regretful sigh:

"These things ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." The undoing is carried to a graceful excess as we descend in the social scale. The lower we go the more scanty is the observance of the etiquette and moralities of the hat, until we are forced to consider the important adjunct to the outdoor toilet as an all but infalible barometer of breeding. Respect of the rules regulating hat management in refined circles is the last sign of better days and better manners with which the decayed gentleman parts. When his hand forgets the way to the hat-brim he is very near the foot of the hill. What a slazy lady once called in our hearing "die hat-trick," is likewise that which the self-made man of plebeian extraction is slowest to learn. I have seen millionaires forget to remove their hats in superb drawing-rooms.

One of the most mortifying experiences of my earlier married life was the visit to our country house of a distinguished man, than whom the state held none nobler in his profession. We had invited several friends to meet him, and the dinner given in his honor had passed off smoothly. The lion roared in a perfectly satisfactory manner, winning universal admiration. Coffee was served on the veranda, and the evening being cool, the great man called for his hat. He might have asked permission from the women present to assume it, we thought, but orators must preserve their vocal chords from rust. As the chilliness increased, we adjourned to the library, where a fire had been kindled. There, in the assembled presence of our chosen neighbors, the great man wrote his hat under the air of separation! The recollection is an agony. The inference, born out of subsequent discoveries, was inevitable. He was a commoner of the commonality and vulgar ingrain. It ought to have been impossible for him to commit such a breach of good manners in any circumstances. The various styles of surface and unaccustomed-courtesy like other cheap and patent dressing, requires frequent renewal, and cannot be warranted to wear.

As a grateful contrast, I offer another authentic incident. A true gentleman, driving through the country with his wife and children, stopped at a small farm-house to inquire the way. A child on the front seat of the carriage had a view of him as he knocked at the door.

"Papa's talking to a lady," chirped the little one. "I can't see her, but I know, because he took off his hat when the door opened, and is standing with it in his hand."

The "lady" followed him to the steps as he returned to the carriage. Her sleeves were rolled up to her shoulders; she wore a shabby calico gown without a collar. Her hair was unkempt, her arms and hands dripping with sweat. Her manner and station were shrilly ungrammatical. The man who appeared beside her as a prince beside a serf, stood with his noble head bared, as in a royal presence.

"How could you?" queried the quick-eyed occupant of the front seat. "She wasn't a bit of a lady."

"She was a woman m. boy; and a gentleman is always a gentleman for his own sake."

"THE NEW AGRICULTURE."

Universal Sub-Irrigation Only a Little Way OR—Its Great Advantages.

The New York Sun—so it claims—was the first paper in the world to take the responsibility of declaring that irrigation is to become all-pervading, and that not a decade is likely to pass before fillers of the soil will be everywhere irrigating their lands. None will think of attempting to farm it without doing so, and sub-irrigation at that. A. N. Cole of Wellsville, Allegheny county, writes to say that letters from all parts of the United States continue to reach him making inquiries touching what he terms his "new agriculture." Mr. Cole's system is attracting attention in every county of the world, since it does not call for springs, streams, ponds, or lakes, but wherever his methods are applied there comes an appearance, and when they come the terms, his "new agriculture," Mr. Cole at home with his magic wand of sub-irrigation.

Col. H. W. Wilson, in a recent address before the Massachusetts Horticultural society, spoke as follows: "About 50,000 gallons of water are ordinarily required to give an acre of land a proper saturation, and no irrigation can be at all satisfactory which attempts to do any less. As the gardener has often observed, both in the greenhouse and the garden, a slight watering often proves only an aggravation, and sometimes an injury, while the only benefit is derived from a thorough drenching; so in our climate, with ordinary soils such as are found to be advantageously cultivated, it will require about two inches in depth over the entire surface to make a useful irrigation of almost any crop. This, with what will be lost by leakage and evaporation, will amount to 50,000 gallons.

"For vegetables and small fruits the value of water would be greatly increased in dry years, while for strawberries the benefit would be greater than anything of which cultivators have hitherto dreamed. Drought is the constant dread of the strawberry grower, as the strawberry is a thirsty plant, and seldom gets water enough. "Of sub-irrigation one great advantage of this method is that it avoids the enormous evaporation and consequent loss of heat and moisture sustained whenever the surface of the ground is moistened in summer. It has been successfully used on a large scale in California.

"It is very evident from common experience that injurious droughts are increasing in frequency, and the careful consideration of the subject will develop the following simple but significant truths:

"That whatever the cause of this deficiency of moisture, whether from the destruction of the forests or not, the simplest and cheapest remedy at the hands of the agriculturist is irrigation.

"That whenever a supply of water can be obtained the cost of pumping it will not exceed 3 cents per 1,000 gallons for an amount of 10,000 gallons per day pumped to a height of fifty feet above the surface of the water, which cost will include the necessary repairs and depreciation and interest on the cost of the necessary fixtures and reservoir; this is less than one-sixth the price charged by the city of Boston for metered water and considerably less than the price charged for the irrigation in any place where the present generation has constructed the works and seeks to make them pay a remunerative income.

"That should a brook or spring be not available there are but few places where an adequate supply may not be obtained by sinking wells.

"That the cost and arrangement of the work will vary so much with the different locations and circumstances that no schedule of cost can be given, but the cases will be rare where \$750 or \$1,000, discreetly expended, will not furnish water for the irrigation of fifteen acres of tillage land.

"That the preservation of a single crop in a year of unusual drought would reimburse the whole expense.

"That the positive assurance of immunity from the effects of drought should induce all cultivators to secure at once the means of irrigating their land if possible.

"That, besides the security afforded in the case of an excessive drought, it will be found that water can be used very profitably in almost any season with a great variety of crops."

Pie Growing in Favor. "The popularity of pie," said the waiter of a crack up-town restaurant, "is growing wonderfully. People who think it is not fashionable to eat pie are provokingly out of the most distinguished club men in town who come here frequently eat apple pie for dessert, along with a small jug of cream and a pot of sugar. It makes a much better dish than apple tart, more or less inherent in the American breast, and the French cooks have realized this, so that at present the grade of pie which is turned out by the chefs of Delmonico's, the Brunswick, the Hoffman, the Gilsey, and several other first-class hotels is a great credit to the pastry cook's art. Not only this, but there are general pie bakeries, which supply all the restaurants of the country with the great national dish, and they make the pie cheaper and better than it can be made by the cooks in the restaurants themselves. That is why the 'longshoreman can get as good a piece of pie on West street as the millionaire can on Broadway.—New York Sun.

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