

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For Treasurer.....E. A. Bigler,
of Clearfield County.
- For Judge.....Edwin Shortz,
of Wilkes-Barre.
- For Sheriff.....George J. Steigmaier,
of Wilkes-Barre.
- For Recorder.....Joseph J. McGinty,
of Hazle Township.
- For Coroner.....Wm. F. Pier,
of Pleasant Valley.
- For Surveyor.....James Crockett,
of Ross Township.

FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.

The people of Luzerne County are perfectly satisfied with the present efficient recorder, and his renomination by the Democrats is regarded as a forerunner of the endorsement he will receive at the polls on November 5.

A STATEMENT issued from the pension bureau on Tuesday shows that on June 30, 1889, there were 345,125 pensioners on the rolls, an increase of 144,600 in four years. At that rate of increase there will be more pensioners in 1900 than there were soldiers during the war.

It seems too good to be true, but it is a fact nevertheless, that this campaign so far has been devoid of the ungentlemanly and undignified methods that characterized former contests. It is hoped that the change has come to stay, and mud-slingers will be relegated to the rear.

THE DROWNING of eleven men in a Colorado mine this week is another pitiful illustration of the constant dangers which menace those poor toilers who work underground for their benefit and comfort. They suffer so much by man's injustice and greed that nature might well take pity on them.—Record.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN is out with a letter signifying his intention to be a candidate for congress from Boston. John L. had better wait until the Mississippi authorities are through with him. Unless justice is cheated he will be "doing time" when the next election of congressmen takes place. Some other year, Mr. S.

That great national blessing, known as the sugar trust, declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. this week. We hope the protectionists are enjoying the pleasure of paying to this monopoly an annual tribute of ten per cent. on the cost of every pound of sugar. And it will be paid until every vestige of the tariff wall is broken.

THE CONFIDENCE displayed by the Republicans after their county convention was held has been succeeded by a very marked display of apathy and indifference. The spontaneous outburst of good feeling that greeted the Democratic ticket and the perfect harmony existing within the ranks was a death-blow to all Republican hopes of carrying the county this fall.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of the state meet in third annual convention at Allentown on the 23d of September. The object of the convention is to ascertain the operation and construction of the general laws relating to counties; to advocate legislation more uniform; to prevent waste and mismanagement in the administration of public funds and generally to discuss the duties and obligations of public municipal officers. The purposes are important and no doubt the convention will be well attended.

THE LOCATION of the world's fair, to be held in this country in 1892 to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of its discovery, is as yet as much a mystery as ever. New York would have it but for one great disadvantage. There is not vacant land enough on Manhattan Island to utilize for a site. Money, men and brains can be had without limit, but where to erect the buildings and other necessary fixtures for the exposition is not known. Chicago's chances of capturing the coveted prize are getting brighter.

By the death of Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox of New York on Tuesday the number of American statesmen has been lessened and Democracy loses one of its noblest and sincerest leaders. Mr. Cox's thirteen terms in congress covers a career which any man might well be proud of. He was one of the very few men in public life against which the finger of scorn or suspicion has never been pointed. One of the principles which he believed in was tariff reform, and for it he has always stoutly contended, supporting it persistently and consistently. None will miss him more than the friends of this reform.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE.

Very Important, if True.

In the last issue of the TRIBUNE we condemned the unnecessary criticism to which the miners' examining board of this district was subjected, in relation to the charges made for certificates and registration. The board did not deserve what some parties had to say of them, but another and far more serious complaint is now heard. Old and experienced miners have called attention to the loose methods employed by the board in ascertaining who or who may not be entitled to a certificate of competency. After a session of the board last week in a town not far from Freeland these reports assumed a very unbecoming aspect and were not at all complimentary to the methods of the board, which was censured in the most vigorous language. It is alleged that certificates were given out without the least semblance of an examination of the applicants, some of whom were unable to speak the English language, besides being utterly incapable of performing the perilous duties of a miner. Many who received certificates have not been employed as miners or laborers for some time, working at present as drivers or at some other occupation around the colliery. We are loath to believe these and other reports (some of which will remain unpublished until more thoroughly investigated), but coming as they do from reliable men, there is reason to think that the law as originally intended is not being carried out. We shall keep a sharp lookout for any violation of the act, either on the part of examiners, workingmen or operators, and will expose those whom we find guilty of transgressing any of its provisions. The act is a good one, its intention should be fully carried out and workingmen owe it to themselves to see that it is enforced. The board should set itself aright on this matter. We have called their attention to the reports, and would like to have them denied or confirmed.

Treat Employees Fairly.

In the management of men there are few who are fully competent to hold the proper medium between license and undue severity. No good is ever gained by a system of bulldozing or attempts to have one's own way at the expense of right. The workman who performs well his task and adheres to the strict line of his duty is as much entitled to manly and respectful treatment as the man who employs him. The difference in rank gives the employer no right to snap and snarl at the employe as if he were an inferior being; the one who assumes such a right is most apt to be the inferior; and not the man who is made the subject of his ill temper. Of course every man who employs and pays for labor is entitled to the worth of his money, and the conscientious workman will always endeavor to give that. When the employe does more than what his duty strictly enjoins, and shows an enthusiastic intelligent regard for the interests of his employer, he should be rewarded therefor, at least by words of praise, if not in a more substantial manner. We know of employers who are always ready to note any over-sight or shortcoming of a workman, and visit it with the severest condemnation, while they never think of increasing the man's pay, unless compelled to, or even of giving any words of commendation for faithful service. Such a course is not only ungenerous but unjust and unwise. It discourages the workman and tempts to unfaithfulness in the performance of duty. Further than that, it breeds an enmity between master and man that never should be permitted to exist.

More Recruits for the Grand Reform.

Probably the most important accession to the ranks of the single tax advocates during the past few months has been the official organ of the Knights of Labor, the Journal of United Labor. The Journal is the leading labor paper of America and the influence it is capable of bringing to bear upon the working people of this country is inestimable. While the single tax cause is not by any means depending entirely for support upon the element the Journal represents, yet their assistance will be most acceptable. The masses have been very slow to recognize in this theory a remedy for any of the existing evils, but after experimenting with almost every conceivable reform with very poor success, they are apparently opening their eyes to the important fact that the foundation of all necessary reforms is in taxation. The present system of taxation, whereby millions of dollars are annually taken from the people indirectly and without their knowledge, is a standing monument of injustice erected by the disciples of avarice and greed. How much longer it will continue to rule the destiny of this republic is an unsolved question—that the taxpayers and voters alone can answer. It is the most unjust, unsatisfactory and unequal method that has ever been devised. It is unjust because it allows the grasping speculator and withholder of land to escape with the payment of a comparatively small sum, while the person who has improved his land, beautified the town by erecting a home or business establishment, or who has in any manner added to the general welfare and wealth of the community, he, the benefactor and to whom credit is due, is rewarded by being compelled to shoulder the lion's share of municipal and other taxes. That it is unsatisfactory can be proven by asking almost any taxpayer. That it is unequal is a fact too well known to discuss here. Every owner of land in this vicinity knows the taxes paid by him are out of all proportion to that paid by mining corporations. When a house and lot are assessed at three times the value of an acre of coal land it is the very essence of robbery. The system is universally condemned, more so elsewhere than here, for in other places men may speak their minds without fear of having spies to report their every word and action. The fear of incurring corporation displeasure has

been an obstacle in the path of this reform, but the bulk of the work is now being done by men of business and professional pursuits who have no need to fear such. The fact that those who honestly have the cause of labor and justice at heart have entered the ranks is regarded as a very important sign of the times and emphasizes the old axiom that "the world does move."

Taxpayers: Please Read This.

The Harrison administration has given an early proof of its capacity for reckless expenditure of the public money. The increase of the net debt over one million dollars in July, though unexpected, excited no particular attention because it was thought to be due to an accidental excess in current expenditure. But the August statement, showing a further increase of over six millions of dollars in the net debt, admits of no such explanation. Evidently we have reached the end of the policy of retrenchment enforced by preceding administrations, and have entered upon a policy of deliberate extravagance. It is true enough that the money to be disbursed during the current fiscal year cannot exceed the amount appropriated by Congress. But what was intended to cover the expenses of a year may be in good part paid out in six months. In pursuance of the Republican policy of resistance to tax reduction, it is of the first necessity to keep expenditure as far as possible in advance of income. Profusion in the first half of the fiscal year will bring on compulsory parsimony in the last half. It is in the last half that Congress sits; and it is then that the clamor for more money for fortifications, for war vessels, pensions, public buildings, ship canals and Federal aid to schools will resound throughout the land. Under cover of this contrived leanness of available funds in the Treasury and of the vociferous demand for a more adequate and liberal expenditure there will be a grand raid on the surplus. The surplus will disappear. Then it will be discovered that there is no need of tax reduction or of tariff reform. The administration will have paid the debt it owes to protected monopolies by making it apparently necessary to prolong and confirm their clutch upon the pockets of the people. It is hardly possible that this game, in which the government descends to the sharp practices of street speculators, should pass unobserved by taxpayers. They cannot be convinced that it is necessary that the expenditures for the two first months of the current fiscal year should be \$18,855,978 in excess of the expenditures of the last fiscal year. The difference between a careful economy of the public resources and a reckless determination to compel a term of extravagance is too badly apparent. The whole matter is embraced in the following comparative showing of the decrease and increase of the public debt:

Correspondence From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1889. The disagreement between Commissioner Tanner and the Secretary of the Interior has passed the pyrotechnic stage, and for all the present indications of trouble that are visible to the naked eye it would appear that the previously existing difficulties had been composed. But the points in dispute between the officials cover such broad grounds that it cannot be assumed from outward appearances that matters are less strained than heretofore. The explanation of the existing quietude comes in a hint from the Department of the Interior, that the President has been greatly annoyed by the freedom with which details and personal grievances have been discussed by the officials involved, and that all hands have been requested to do less talking. Such a hint coming from the White House would be equivalent to an order, and very meager accounts of the existing troubles are likely to hereafter reach the public. Secretary Rusk is said to be Commissioner Tanner's particular champion in the Cabinet, and it is said he is as earnest in having the Commissioner protected as Secretary Noble is to have him retired.

A SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The announcement that the proposition for a called session of Congress had been negatived was of considerable consequence to a great many people in Washington, and to none more than hotel-keepers. Since the November election the indications have been in favor of an extra session being called, and it grew to be a popular and undenied belief that October would find Congress here. Acting upon this belief preparations were made accordingly. But it is an ill wind that blows no good. On the House rolls are hundreds of Democratic employes whose heads will fall in the basket as fast as the officers of the next House can reorganize their forces. The employe on the annual roll has little or nothing to do when Congress is not in session. Those who have nothing to do go to their homes, and frequently engage in other occupations, their monthly salary coming to them with the charming regularity with which their Uncle Samuel pays his clerks. An extra session would have cut off this advantage, and the fact that the decision not to hold one comes unexpectedly is equivalent to putting money in their pocket that they could not reasonably have hoped to receive. "That is a pretty good barometer of the President's movements," said an observing hotel clerk to me, as he pointed to the open register. "You see it was rather dull during the first part of the week, but now that the President is home the politicians have commenced to roll in at a lively rate. By to-night we will have another page full of arrivals. When the President leaves there will be a general thinning out about the hotels." TANNER WILL CERTAINLY GO. It is rumored on the streets this morning that a change in the office of pension commissioner will be made in a few days, the relations between Tanner and Secretary Noble having reached a crisis. Tanner will offer an inferior position and a Western man appointed instead, Sore one for Harrison!

this land, not by the said Pembroke, but by the people who live and toil in and near this city. Then, again, we have ground rent landlords here in Dublin who walk off with tens of thousands of pounds more every year, while the taxes of the city are ten shillings in the pound. Workingmen are prone to overlook the manner in which they are compelled to contribute out of scanty earnings to the incomes on these privileged and titled loafers. An artisan who earns, say a pound a week, one week with another, has not only to pay taxes to the state on his tea or coffee or cocoa, on his tobacco and his beer or porter, he has also to pay, in the same manner, taxes to the ground rent landlords of Dublin on the very same articles—on everything else he eats or drinks, on his clothes and upon his furniture. If you go into a grocery store, clothing establishment, or furniture warehouse in Dublin to buy any of the necessities of civilized life, you have not only to pay the intrinsic value of the article purchased, and what will also be a commercial profit on its sale, but you will likewise be charged by the dealer or manufacturer in proportion to the rent he pays for his place of business, which rent is largely regulated by the ground rent that is exacted by the landlord who claims to own the land upon which the shop or establishment is built. In the same way wages are taxed in the interest of the same class. A factory or workshop always stands on land that is thereby made valuable. The rent paid for such land is so much deducted from the earnings of the employer, who, of course pays so much less in wages to the men employed. Thus, in everything we do in life in these countries we are taxed by laws that were made by a class for their own benefit, and that are in flagrant violation of natural right and justice. Mr. George is an advocate of land laws that will be the antipodes of the present system. Land must be owned in the interest of industry, and not for the benefit of idlers. Its revenues must be appropriated for the good of the community and not to sustain the pampered drones of the social hives. Rent for land in city or country should be devoted to the purposes for which farmer and laborer, artisan and mechanic, professional man and merchant are now compelled to pay direct and indirect taxation—namely, for the maintenance of the state and the support of the poor. When that is done taxes on the necessities of life will cease, food becomes necessarily cheaper, and the employers of labor will be better able to advance just wages to the workers, who are the backbone of the entire social system. I now have the honor of introducing a man who needs no introduction wherever the language in which he will address you is spoken: Henry George.

Used His Boy for Bait.

Keuka Lake, New York, is twenty miles long by two miles wide. Penn Yan is at one extremity, Hammondsport at the other. While making passage across the lake a citizen of the former place related this story: Some years ago a friend of mine, taking his little son along, went fishing on this lake. The boy was at the father's back in the stern of the boat. Soon a violent splash, accompanied by a stifled scream, startled the father who a moment later clutched the foot of his son just emerging in the waters of the lake. Pulling him aboard he also landed a salmon trout five feet long, weighing forty pounds, with his teeth firmly imbedded in the boy's face on either side of the nose. The little fellow, lying on the seat, his body half over the boat, was mirroring his father in the water. The fish sprang up, seized him, and so lost his balance. As quickly as possible the boy was taken home, a doctor and photographer was called, and to-day a picture of the boy with the fish attached may be seen in Penn Yan.

Electric Wire Fence.

An electric wire fence is said to be causing considerable discomfort to cattle of Texas. Recently, a Texas newspaper states, a steer attempted to break through the fence to join fifteen other steers. "He had no idea," says the Munchausen who related the story, "that he was tackling a buzz-saw when he struck that smooth wire fence. Well, sir, he jumped like he was hit at once by 40,000 hornets, and with his tail coiled over his back he wheeled and only struck the ground in high places when the fifteen made a dash to follow him. One by one they rubbed that electric fence, and as fast as they did they jumped, bawled, kicked, wheeled, and sailed on as though they had urgent business at the north pole and had only a few hours in which to make it. The electric fence is a stunner—it is the eighth and greatest wonder of the world. Not one of these cattle was hurt, but not one of them will go near the fence again."

Either of the following engravings, "Evangeline," "Bayard," "Monarch of the Glen" or "The First Step," without advertising on them, size 20x24 inches, given with one 50 cent or two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder. These are not cheap lithographs, but works of art. A. D. Bowman, Dentist, Nicholia, Idaho, says, I am using your Ideal Tooth Powder, and find it superior to all others.

The engraving "Evangeline" arrived safely on the 24th of December, making it seem like a Christmas gift. Trusting that Ideal Tooth Powder may flourish, I remain, yours respectfully, Elois East, Denver, Col. One of these engravings without advertising on it worth \$1 retail is given with each two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder.

PATENTS

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Wortermelon Time.

Old wortermelon time is a-comin' round ag'in, And they ain't no man a-livin' any tickled-er'n me. For the way I banker after wortermelons is a sin, Which is the why and wherefore, as you can plainly see. Oh, it's in the sandy soil wortermelons does the best, And the stars they'll lay and waller in the sunshine and the dew Till they wear all the green streaks clean off of their faces. And you bet I ain't a-finding any fault with them; air you? They ain't no better thing in the vegetable line, And they don't need much tendin' as ev'ry farmer knows: And when they're ripe and ready for ter pluck from the vine, I want to say to you they're the best fruit that grows. It's some likes the yaller-core, and some likes the red, And it's some says the little Calverger is the best, But the sweetest slice of all I ever wedged in my head, Is the old Edinburgh Mounting-sprout of the West. You don't want no punkins nigh your wortermelon vines. 'Cause, some way another, they'll spile your melons, shore; I've seed 'em taste like punkins, from the core to the rines. Which may be a fact you have heard of before. But your melons that's raised right, and tended to with care, You can walk around amongst 'em with a parent's pride and joy, And thump 'em on the heads with as fatherly a smack as you please. As of each one of them was your little girl or boy. I joy in my hart jest to hear that rippin' sound, When you split one down the back and jolt the halves in two, And the friends you love the best is gathered all around, And you say unto your sweetheart, "Oh, here's the core for you!" And I like to slice 'em up in big pieces for 'em all, Especially the children, and watch their bright eyes, As one by one the rines with their pink notches fall. And they'll holler for some more with un-queached appetite. Boys take to it natchural, and I like to see 'em eat. A slice of wortermelon is like a French-harp in their hands, And when they saw it through their mouth such music can't be heard, 'Cause it's music both the spirit and the stummick understands. Oh, they're more in wortermelons than the purty-colored meat, And the over-ripen' sweetness of the wortermelon is a sin, The up-and-ri and down-ard motions of a feller's feet, And it's the taste of ripe old age and juicy childhood mixed. For I never taste a melon but my thoughts fly away To the summertime of youth, and again I see the dawn, And the fading afternoon of the long summer day, And the dusk and dew a-fallin', and the light a-comin' on. And there's the corn around us, and the lispin' leaves and trees, And the stars a-peekin down on us as still silver myriads, And us boys in the wortermelons on our hands and knees, And the new moon hangin' o'er us like a yaller-core'd slice. O, it's wortermelon time is a-comin' round ag'in, And they ain't no man a-livin' any tickled-er'n me. For the way I banker after wortermelons is a sin, Which is the why and wherefore, as you can plainly see. —James Whitcomb Riley.

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