THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1896.

The Scranton Tribune Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

loubled."

sponge and vote for Bryan.

tip to honest men to get together.

"I do not know what you think

about it, but I believe that it is a

good deal better to open the

mills of the United States to the

labor of America than to open up

the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."

Liquor Law Defects.

the owners of silver mines.

mortgage security.

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ENTERED AT THE FOSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON. PA. A SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

SCRANTON, AUGUST 21, 1806.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice President-GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE. Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners-S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS.

Auditors-A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District-COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 2d District-A. T. CON-NELL, 3d District-DR. N. C. MACKEY.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant ties in favor of the American merchant marine, 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coln-age of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Pensions and preferences for veterans of the Union army, 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawalian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta-Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta. ory we have always held that if it be tion in the West Indies, 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent, 5. The United States actively to use influ-ence to restore peace and give independ-ence to Caba. 10. Shinrsement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. navy, derense of narhors and seacoasis. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral im-migrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil ser-vice law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Approval of national arbitration. 16. Ap-proval of a free homestead law. 17. Ad-minator of the semulation conditionary for the semulation. mission of the remaining territories, rep-resentation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-bag federal officers, 18, Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemper-ance, 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."-Condensed by the Times-Herald.

Mr. Bryan is resting his tired brain by talking at every way station.

A Fair Challenge.

The fact that under the gold standard |||cense problem in this state is the he wage dollar paid to labor will buy

the productive power of a day's work dangerous as coal mining. Neverthehas been increased from 100 to 200 per less, mining is dangerous enough, and cent, and wages have more than there is need of increased caution, care case a "rancere" or general settling the superincumbent strata is probe If the advocates of free coinage will point us to a single silver-standard livelihood.

country where a similar improvement With its current number the Colliery has been wrought in the pay and conditions of labor, we will throw up the When two such eminent men as Jones and Altgeld fall out, it ought to be a

its of the ablest and most widely cir-

culated mining trade journal in tho world. Alas, Poor Bryan!

WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Seeing how little they have appreclated his past services, we wonder that Bryan continues to plead the cause of

while he administers for us the govern-ment whether we agree with his views or

It is reported, with what degree of not." It is no reflection on Mr. Bryan to say that this passage is as clear as mud. Contrasted with the crystalline speeches of McKinley, which never contain a superfluous word nor deviate one hair's breadth from the mark the foregoing correctness we do not know that a selfappointed committee of gentlemen including clergymen, business men and lawyers, is at work in Harrisburg and Philadelphia upon a revision of the Brooks high license law, the details of which will be submitted to the next makes it plain why Chairman Jones legislature. Among the changes said to be under consideration are the adoption in first and second class cities of word that Bryan has removed the napractically the Raines law, under which tional committee's gag. The Boy Oraany applicant may secure a license to tor is likely at this rate to prove the sell liquor whenever he shall have pro-

efficient architect of his own political duced the necessary price; and also the obituary

enactment of stringent penalties to The puble is awaiting with some decover the case of brewers or distillers convicted of setting up retailers on recently made against him before the The limiting of the scope of these Andrews committee. He has promised proposed amendments to Philadelphia to make it lively for his assailants, and and Pittsburg would deprive the people we expect him to keep his word. The generally of all but a curious interest charge, in brief, was that he received in the experiment, and would therefore large blocks of stock for use in enginprove unfortunate. As a matter of theeering a telephone company franchise through the councils of Philadelphia right to license one man to sell liquor and that he placed some of this stock the same privilege ought to be accorded corruptly. This accusation was supto any other man who is willing to ported by sworn testimony from two comply with the same conditions. r more witnesses. Mr. Martin no doubt This, we take it, is the cardinal prinunderstands as well as the next one ciple of the Raines law. Under that that he cannot afford to sit still with law there is no discrimination beyond the primary requirements for a license.

these charges hanging over him. He is if innocent, to the jail with his traducers!

seems to us, as in that of any other the way of the proper solution of the

occupation. The greatest dangers in operation are found where the seam an exceptionally strong roof. In suthere is need of increased caution, care and vigilance in the effort to safeguard the lives of those who from it carn a livelihood. With its current number the Colliery With its current number the Colliery

With its current number the Colliery Engineer appears in a new form. The size of its pages have been reduced to nine by twelve inches, and the num-ber of pages has been increased proportionately. This gives a neater and more convenient form, and serves all and at the same time materially decrease the height of the opening. Under such conditions the pressure of the large mass more convenient form, and serves all conditions the pressure of the large mass the better to display the increasing mer- of hanging roof must be relieved quickly by breaking it.

> Good mining consists in recovering th largest possible percentage of coal in the scam at the least possible danger and ex-pense. Good mining only will result in

the production of coal at prices that will Mr. Bryan's tendency to talk without first having thought of something to my hads to some unique souther With say, leads to some curious results. Wit-ness this peroration from his Rhine-ployes, but the partial if not the total ruin of the mine. The operator, with a large

beck speech: "The ballot was not given in order that one man should vote for many, or that in comman should compel others to vote with him or purchase their votes. It was given in order that each man might make his ballot represent a free man's will and then when studying as he will and young his ballot represent a free man's will and then when studying as he will and voting as he likes, he expresses himself, we make a majority, and then we all support the one who is elected and hold up his hands while he administers for us the govern-ment whether we agree with his views or ally due to abnormal conditions existing

breadth from the mark, the foregoing again, the mine may be worked in regula order, and no special care be necessary to prevent a "squeeze." The general con tears his locks every time he receives ditions for several years may be favorable Suddenly conditions change through some purely local cause, entirely unforseen, and trouble results. The trouble may be local to the point where the cause occur but frequently it spreads so as to take it a large portion if not all of the mine on the pillars originally left, no matter how large, are found inadequate. Thus it will be seen that "robbing pil-

gree of impatience the production of David Martin's answer to the charges brand the operator as a careless, wasteful business man. He would not be true to his own interests those of his employe or the community at large. In his own case he would lese the sale of coal that can be mined cheaper than that taken in the first working. In the second place he would deprive his employes of employ-ment and the chance to mine the coal that can be easiest cut by them. In the third place he would waste a vast quan-tity of a commodity to which the community or consumer has certain rights and which, when produced, adds material-ly to the comfort of the nation.

A LEVY ON PRODUCTION.

J. B. Mann in Washington Post. The owners of silver under free coin age will double their money, and what entitled to a hearing and he must have it. If he is guilty his place is in jail; they make has to be paid by the com-munity, the same as when a merchant mrake his silks from a dollar to two dollars. His customers know they have to pay the difference if they continue to

The statement that there is not gold enough in the world to do the business of the world shows a confused idea of the meaning of a standard of value. The bushel may be of tin, brass, wood or hemp so long as it holds a certain fixed quantity. Any dollar that is as good as a gold dollar will do just as well as the actual dollar of gold. It is not contemplated that under the gold standard gold dollars only shall be in trade with him. The profit in coinage be standard gold dollars only shall be in to alding the sum to the national cebt and cannot be done without plunsing all kinds of business into disaster for a long time.



We have engaged the distinguished Miss Rheda for one week, who, in elaborate Oriental Costume, will give a clever performance of the Mysterious Art. including the

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF PUZZLE

This lady, who has resided for a considerable time in the mystic bosom of India, and is accomplished in the Pagan lore of Black Art, will be a most interesting visitor, and will give performances every day next week, morning, afternoon and evening in our big center window. Morning performance between 9 and 12 o'clock. Afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock. Evening between 7.30 and 9 o'clock.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS GREAT WINDOW EXHIBITION BF HALF

PRICE

During the past few days throngs of buyers have availed themselves of the Great Bargains offered during our Grand Wind-Up Sale of All Summer Goods, which will be continued throughout the week.



more than under the silver standard which Bryan is trying to substitute is conceded by Democrats when they call the gold dollar a 200-cent dollar. They say they want a cheaper dollar, one that will buy less than the gold dollar buys, and the reason they give is that it would be easier for the workingman to earn a cheap dollar than to earn a dear one. This latter assertion rests on no evidence whatever. It is simply a prediction, falsified by all the teachings of past attempts to cheapen the dollar, and rendered highly incredible by the general character of the men who make it.

But before the workingman votes to give up the gold dollar that buys 100 cents' worth of grocerles and supplies, in favor of the 59-cent dollar championed by Bryan, let him consider carefully what has been his experience under the gold standard and how it comfor volunteers. pares with the experience of the workingmen who live in countries like Mexico, China and Japan, where silver is already the standard of values. We especially recommend to his attentive perusal the following quotation from the Washington Post: "In every city, town, or township in the United States there are men now living who were wage-carners in the years before the war, when we had free coinage, but did very little coining of silver. These men have not forgotten what they earned in those days, and they know what is earned now in the same occupations. They cannot be misled by statements that conflict with the facts of their own experience and observation. The younger voters can find in the senate report of 1893, on wages, transportation and prices, the same les sons that the older ones learned in practical affairs in ante-bellum days, Here are some of the average daily earnings of workingmen in the United States: Plasterers in 1860 \$1.75, in 1890 \$3.50; blacksmiths in 1860 \$1.25, in 1890 \$3; painters in 1860 \$1.25, in 1890 \$2.50; carpenters in 1860 \$1.52, in 1890 \$1.94; machinists in 1860 \$1.76, in 1890 \$2.19; brakemen on railroads in 1860 \$1.25, in 1890 \$2; locomotive engineers in 1860 \$2.30, in 1890 \$3.97. The entire record shows an average increase in wages in all industrial occupations of more than 68 per cent. in those thirty years.

"If we take the years since 1873since silver was 'demonetized' and the gold standard adopted-we still find that wages have not declined: that, on the other hand, wages have risen, decreasing, not increasing, the difficulty of obtaining a dollar. The general average in 1879 was \$1.39, and in 1891, \$1.68. And while wages have been going up the working day has been growing shorter, and the reduced cost of production has reduced the prices of nearly all the necessaries of life. In ployed. Comparing these ratios with fifty years the labor day has been

fact that the machinery for the on forcement of the liquor laws is anticirculation. All gold standard countries quated, unsatisfactory and nojoriously use silver and paper money as well as ineffective. It degrades the judiciary gold. But no silver standard, country to compel it to superintend the periodiuses gold for money, because gold coin cal distribution of licenses, and it will not circulate on terms of equality brings serious discredit upon the courts with coin worth less than gold. Yet to have constables make quarterly reeven if we had to use gold altogether, turn of conspicuous untruths relative it is a fact that gold production is into the operation of those laws, No creasing at a faster rate than the popujudge, however pure-minded, can rise lation is. above partisanship or partiality in the granting of licenses, and no constable, "Men who tell us that the prices of however vigilant, can be expected to

As many licenses can be taken out as there are men willing to invest in li-

censes. Thus the monopolistic feature

of the Brooks law, which gives license

rights to one man and denies them

to another, often arbitrarily, is corrected in a spirit of equity. Equality

of privilege before the law is as desir-

able in the case of saloon keepers, it

But the one great stumbling block in

class of citizens.

farm products have fallen and that see for a paltry fee a misdemeanor the farmer for that reason is a sufwhich it is generally made worth his ferer forget that while the price of while not to see. In our judgement the wages has risen on the farm the efmachinery of the Raines law is infineteficency of labor has increased; that ly preferable to that of the Brooks law. the cost of production has been reduced

and the principal underlying it is certhrough the aid of machinery, while the tainly fairer and more democratic. wages of the individual laborer may have risen. While wages remain at At the present rate Generalissimo their present rate I hope there will be a Garman will soon have to issue a call further and further continuous decrease

in the cost of living. There is no way Mining Less Dangerous Than Rail-

roading. An interesting comparison is made by the Colliery Engineer between the risks of mining and those of railroading. It would doubtless be supposed by nine persons out of ten that mining the silver mine-owner 47 cents on the dollar for demonstizing silver in 1873. is the most dangerous vocation known That depends upon whether coinage But the Interstate commerce commission's report for 1895 gives a different laws are made for the benefit of special classes or the whole people. What impression.

According to this report, one railway right has any mine-owner to imagine employe was killed, last year, for each he has a mortgage on a United States 133 employed, and one employe was in- mint?

jured for 31 employed. This ratio is based on the total number of employez. including officials, clerks, telegraphers,

From the Colliery Engineer. etc. Of the class known as trainmen. The unfamiliarity of metropolitan newspaper men with mining methods and min-ing terms, is responsible for absurd critithat is, engineers, firemen, conductors and others whose service is upon trains. it appears that one was killed for each 155 in service, and one was injured for each 11 in service. "This latter class of each 11 in service. "This latter class of each 11 in service. "This latter class of employes," as the Colliery Engineer ob-serves, "are those that for purposes of serves, "are those that for purposes of on the room and chamber principle, haulage roads varying in width from 8 to 24 feet and generally 12 feet wide, are driven comparison should be classed with the mine employes, as like mine employes in the coal. From these roads chamber they are the class that take the risk." which start from the haulage roads as narrow openings, are opened on one side. According to the Mine Inspectors' These narrow openings are driven in the statistics for 1895 it appears that in the coal from 6 to 12 yards and then the cham ber or room is driven for 80 or 100 yar is further with a width of from 5 to 12 yards. anthracite coal fields, admittedly the most dangerous of all, one mine em-Pillars of coal of various sizes, dep ploye was killed in that year for each 340 on local conditions, are left standing. These pillars are largest in close proxemployed and one injured for each 123 imity to the haulage roads or main arter. employed. In the bituminous field there ies of the mine, and those between the chambers are as a rule the same width as was one fatallty for each 548 employes the chambers, These pillars are solid and one employe injured for each 293 coal except that at distances of every 20 or 30 yards small cross headings or holes are driven through them to assist in employed. And it must be remembered. too, that "owing to more extensive keeping currents of fresh air close against mines, greater use of machinery, the the working faces.

presence of more gas, etc., etc., the coal In the first working of a mine only from mines of Pennsylvania are the most one-third to one-half the available coat is taken. When the workings reach the dangerous on this continent." boundary of the tract worked, the "rob-bing of pillars" begins. This "robbing of pillars" means that miners are set to work at the inside pillars, and they remove all Taking both anthracite and bituminous mining together, we find that there

was one life lost for each 410 employes, of them in regular order down to those and one person injured for each 148 emlying next the main haulago road. This robbing of pillars when properly conductthose given for railroading, we find that ed, and close attention is given to the con-ditions of the roof and floor of the seam shortened from fourteen to ten hours, railroading is almost three times as worked, is not a particularly dangerous



Mr. Bryan, as the advance agent of bankruptcy, is a glittering success. This is demonstrated by some figures supplied by R. G. Dun & Co., which show that the business failures for the first eight days business failures for the first eight days of August last year aggregated \$2,493.774, whereas for the first six days of August this year they foot up nearly \$7,090,000. This is due to the prospect of free silver. and the prospect isn't very bright, either BRYAN AS A FREE TRADER.

From the Times-Herald, Bryan's determination to make this country free from British domination doesn't apply in the field of tariff's. He would open the doors to the goods made by cheap foreign labor.

WHY, INDEED?

From the Times-Herald. Why should a man who would refuse to trade 100 cents for 53 cents vote to exchange his 100 cent salary for a 53-cent salary?

VALUELESS.

in which I can be admitted to a share of God's bounty except through a fall in the prices of the necessaries of life." From the New York Press.

ROBBING PILLARS.

-From Bourke Cockran's Speech. The Demacratic campaign managers are now wondering what use can be made o a windbag after the wind has been let out. The Times says in effect that we owe

LITTLE LEFT. From the New York Advertiser.

Now that Uncle John Sherman has had an encounter with the free silver cause there is precious little left of it.

WISDOM RATHER THAN WIND

From the Boston Journal. The 500 words from Canton seem to have on more votes than the 12,000 words at New York.

ON THE WANE.

From the Globe Democrat. The silver craze is gaining nowhere and losing everywhere.

HIS GREAT TROUBLE.

From the Times-Herald, Jones, alas! is not now able to pay the freight,

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchu The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 2.23 a. m., for Friday, Aug. 21, 1896.

8°) S.

A child born on this day would prob-ably fight shy of a gold dollar if it was endorsed by some of mental trolley sys-tems hereabouts who have "taken up" the fight for silver,

It is the consensus of opinion that Billy Bryan will not spill over his pedestal of greatness during the present campaign. If Harry Hopewell had been allowed to umpire the game yesterday things might have been different.

There seems no question of Mr. Boland's earnestness in the present cam-gaign. He even becomes enthusiastic over Sewall. In keeping the "Forum of the People"

sizzling, the editor of the Times will need more titles than a cat has lives. Breakfast Chat.

Why do you think that Sarah is qualified to be known as a New Woman Because she is so fresh.

....

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THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT AC-countant and auditor. Rooms 19 and 20 Williams Building, opposite postomon Assat for the Res Fire Extinguisher.