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SCRANTON, AUGUST 31, 1896.

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.

Benate, 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 1. Tarim, not only to furnish absolute revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American ia-bor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating dutles in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coingold standard and opposition to free coll-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 polley. 6. The Hawalian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta-tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American clizens and property in Turkey. 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 indu-ence to restore peace and give independ-ence to Cuba. 10. Enlargement of the navy. defense of harbors and seaconsis. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral im-migrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil set-II. Exclusion of initierate and immoral im-migrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil ser-vice law. 12. 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-mission of the remaining territories, rep-resentation for Aleska and abolition of Carnet-has federal officers. 18 Symmithy carpet-bag federal officers. 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemper-ance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."-Con-dansed by the "imper Versid densed by the Times-Herald.

"It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have to work. When money is employed men are employed." WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Worse Than His Platform.

Probably no greater mistake is made

tinued intervention of the miracle, could their prosperity continue? "Some of us don't seem to realize the omplete interdependency of the units in modern society. In our normal condition the vast majority of the people have been working for good wages. They have found profitable employment in factories and elsewhere, why? Simply and solely because they blew themselves as the slang phrase is, bought things with the money they got, and thus sent it back in trade to be used again in paying high wages. "It does not take any close figuring

to show anybody that the acquisition of a national habit of parsimony is but the first step to a condition of low wages and chronic depression. The economist well understands that the workmen who keep wages up are the workmen who spend all they get to

gaged in other enterprises." live. That is to say, the expense of living is practically the limit of wages. Enthusiastic Bryanites who are jubiand prodigality of habit keeps the exant over the announcement that there pense of living high, while at the same are no "Jeffersonlan" Democrats in time giving into the hands of those who pay the wages the means whereby a big surprise when the votes are countto do it. It is the saving fellow, who d in November, lives away within his income, and can underbid his neighbor without physical For a proverbially "slek man" the inconvenience, who is the menace to Sublime Porte continues to exhibit re-

high wages, and who will in time inevitably force wages down. "Providence seems to have decreed

that some shall save and others shall spend, the latter largely in the majority with us, happily we must say, because it is the latter who keep things moving briskly. It is an open question whether the ordinary laboring man who salts his money down in a bank makes the best investment of it. If all wokmen were to do likewise, employ-

ment would speedily be curtailed, and wages fall. We may imagine upon the whole that the best investment we as people, can make of our money is to spend it freely and about as soon as we get it."

Hoke Smith may claim distinction as the only living Democrat who ever resigned a fat government job.

"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."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Opportunities for joining Business Men's Bryan clubs seem to be few and far between.

Not a Real Remedy.

A traveler, who has evidently traveled in Northeastern Pennsylvania, contributes the following directions for "working the road," "Get a machine-one with an upper deck and cushion seat preferred. Then The Globe-Democrat puts the subject understandingly when it says: "It is an undeniable and lamentable fact that get six farm horses that are living on borthe farmers of the United States have been having a hard time in recent years.

rowed time, hitch on, and find a good long plees of level road. Then commence on the upper hillside and scrape into the They have produced a great deal of street stumps, stone walls, rall fences, brush, or anything else that will make the road impassable. Be sure you don't grain, but have not been able to sell it at profitable rates. That is to say, the

allow anyone to follow behind and keep it in condition that some unfortunate travel-or might pass. After you have "fixed" prices of the things that they raise have been steadily declining until the point has been reached where there is pracone side of the road, then tackle the oth-Never

to the prolongation of the unrest which

is a most potent factor in his own un-

LAMP

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doing.

markable vitality.

La go it

consumption of food products. The payments has been harmful or the verse, in a material sense, to the United States, we must go back to the time when fact that business men almost without exception oppose free coinage shows apprehensions regarding the stability of that they fear it; that they will not make new investments if ft passes; For this purpose the year 1830 is especially in other words, that it cannot expect to inspire confidence among the classes where confidence is most needed. Con-with previous decades, we have the data for determining what ten years of gold payments did for the country. Here is the sequently the farmer who favors free silver not only favors a quack nos- table; trum that would, if applied, only make

Total Per Amount of Totar, wealth, capita, \$7,135,730,228 \$ 708 \$5,155,056 514 \$5,159,056 514 capita. increase. matters worse, but he also contributes usa 780 870 13,9(8,902,439 1950 ... 43,617 000 13,573,481,493 12244 1890..... 65,637,691,197 1,036 21.335,091.19

The last decade indicated, during which "Free silver would not mean that the country was on a gold basis, show an anenting addition to the wealth of the ilver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of blan of gold payments, on Jan. 1, 1879, was without cost or labor. It would mean silver bullion, but would make silver one of unexampled prosperity. Reaching coin no freer to the many who are ennow the consideration of the question whether keeping our currency exchange WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

ble on a gold basis operates to the ad-vaniage of England, it is plain that we have lost nothing, in the comparison, with that nation. For this purpose the value of the trady-both imports and exports-in 1878, just before gold payments were resumed by the United States, and, in 1999 when the silver purphase law was en-Lackawanna county, may be treated to 1899, when the silver purchase law was enneted: 1878. 1800 Inc

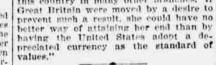
U. S... ... \$1,680 000,274 \$1,168,004,256 44 p.c. Gt. Brit'n 5,644,735,535 2,989,270,010 22 p.e.

The same comparative results The sume comparative results are shown in the production of tron and coal, two commodities which lie at the basis of England's greatness as a manufactur-ting nation. In the following table of coal production the year 1850 is cited, because there are no census figures for the United States available prior to that year: Tons, Tons, Tons, Tons,

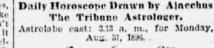
States available prior to that year; Tons, Tons, Tons, 1850, 1850, Inc. Uniled States 140,582,729,63,822,830,121 p.c. Gt. Britain... 181,614,283,146,563,409,23 p.c. In the matter of pig iron production the change is equally noteworthy. Following is a statement comparing the pig iron relation to the two comparing the pig iron MUSINGS output in the two countries in 1879 and 1800:

Tons. Tons. In issuing fire badges to newspaper re-porters of the city, Chief Hickey in-augurated a reform for which he is en-titled to credit. It would not be a bad idea for the newspapers of Scranton to 1879. Inc United States, 9,592,703 2,741,853 235 p.c. Gt. Britain..., 7,591,214 5,995,337 32 p.c. And further comparison might be made. but sufficient has been given for our pur-pose. It will not be claimed, indeed, that the gold standard is entirely responsible follow up this excellent suggestion and arrange credentials whereby every legili-mate newspaper worker might be known at all times. With the constant increase for the enormous increase in production and wealth which the figures indicate. The American policy of protection had much to do with it; but it is also fair to claim In the city's population and interests gen-erally, the army of roustabouts, who pose as reporters, has grown accordingly, and that the development was coincident with the maintenance inviolate of the gold sandard, and that depression and decline may be numbered among the irrepressible nuisances. In time of a big fire, a disaster or a free lunch, the wildcat journalist is present. He takes up the time of officials have been coincident with the increasing menace of a depreciated currency.

in asking idiotic questions and by charac-teristic assurance and ill-manners brings the real newspaper man into disrepute. As the Chronicle says: "During the paper money era our progress in such leading industries as those noted above He generally claims to represent some and a areat many others was very slow. But when the currency was again placed on a sound money basis we advanced by 'leaps and bounds.' The statement in the tearby paper that would not be apt to end a representative, or some far away city journal. In nine cases out of ten he does not represent anything and is prompt-ed solely by guriosity or a desire to obtain a free lunch. Scranton has harbored some frightful examples of the wildcat reporter, and a movement that would have a tendency to put a check on the ca-rear of the individual who would create Democratic platform that keeping our currency on a gold basis has been inimical to the country's interests and beneficial to England, and has led 'to the prostra-tion of industry and innoverishment of the people,' is therefore untrue. Not only or of the individual who would create In iron and steel, but in a great many oth-or industries, Great Britain has had to yield first place to the United States, and, given the necessary supplies of canital, the trade sceptre must inevitably pass to this country in many other branches. If Great Britain were moved by a desire to the impression that newspaper reporters of Scranton are a lot of ill-mannered freelunchers, whose stock in trade is impudence, would be a step in the right direc-





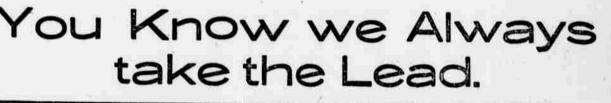


frit It will be evident to a child born on his day that Attorney Horn has no de-



BAZAAR

GOLDSMITH'S <>





than that of Democrats who are trying to persuade themselves that candidate Bryan is better than the platform upon which he stands. It is useless to harbor the belief that he would not countenance the extreme financial measures advocated in the chaotic manifesto known as the Chicago platform.

While in congress he made speeches in which he took the most extreme views upon the subject of money. He, in fact, went as far as any greenbacker ever did in the advocacy of flat paper money. He introduced a bill to issue \$70,000,000 of greenbacks to build the Nicaragua canal, and said in advocacy of it that he would favor similar issues to aid other like projects. He said he would prefer to have these notes made a full legal tender for all debts, even now exists. when contracted against; in other words, they would be irredeemable. He thought, too, that taxation could be lightened by the government issuing such notes whenever necessary. He also favored the sub-treasury scheme, whereby the government was to loan money upon farm products held in bonded warehouses.

From all of which it will be seen that Mr. Bryan, instead of being much better that his platform, is, if possible, worse than it, for he is willing not only to turn out an unlimited number of dollars containing only 53 cents' worth of metal, but to issue flat paper money, which literally will not be worth in actual value more than the paper upon which it is printed.

David Bennett Hill evinces a disposition to climb up higher on the perch crops of wheat that now come in comas the days go by.

Danger of Parsimony.

The Detroit Tribune offers a new explanation of the hard times which though it perhaps may be dangerous in certain quarters, certainly contains points. The Tribune says:

"A most curious perversion of the blessed faculty of seeing the bright side, is shown in the joyous claim that is made to the effect that hard times are good for Americans, in that they will teach the people to save. Such a claim shown how thoroughly blind people with eyes can be to social conditions. When the very foundation of our vast national prosperity has been our national 'trait of predisility. It surprises us to hear people saying they are glad we shall be at last taught to save.

"Ask any merchant what is the matter with trade today, that is to say, The farmer sells 90 per cent, of his' depression, and he will tell you the produce in the American market. That people are not buying anything. Now market will not buy as much from him supose by some miracle the condition when it is unsettled by financial agiof the people with respect to their intion as it will when general confidincomes was to be restored tomorrow, ence prevails, when industries are acand the people should proceed to profit tive, when labor is carning and spendby the lesson in economy they have ing good wages and when prosperous learned. How long, without the con- conditions call into play the maximum whether the policy of maintaining gold

come."

er and complete the blockade, mind removing any rocks or sto tically little or nothing left over the the road; you might save horses' lives or ost of production so far as the leading

broken wagons. When you have succeed-ed in demping all the movable material into the thoroughfare, then leave the job crops are concerned. They can not be blamed, of course, for feeling discourrest for a week. Travelers may give you aged and for trying to better their cona standing invitation to go where you won't be obliged to carry an overcoat, but dition; but it is important for them to that don't matter. After you get every-thing on your farm completed, why you might finish tumbling out of the road the road the stuff you tumbled in-if the teamsters have not already done it for see that they do not deceive themselves in the choice of a method of relief.

When they are told that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would inyou. By following this formula the peo-people will know you have been 'working crease the prices of their products and the road." restore their former prosperity, they . . .

should not be in a hurry to credit the With the addition of Olyphant cars or the Laurel Hill tracks to Dunmore the service of that line has been greatly imstatement, but take time to investigate it in the light of well-known facts. roved. Direct cars to No. 6, thus doing away with the transfer system, it is be-lieved, will also be of great convenience They can not fail to discover, if they thus study it, that it is a delusion and luring the coming winter. At the present time the ride to Olyphant by way of the new line from Dunmore is one of the most a snare, and that they would be more likely to lose than to gain by the subdelightful of any upon the trolley lines stitution of cheap money for that which leading from Scranton. While the traffic upon the new road is not large, it will open up a new territory for suburban

"The higher prices that the free silhomes; and it is believed that in a few years increased enterprise in the vicinity of Throop will make the Dunmore and Olyverites promise for farm products could not be realized, because the prices of phant branch one of the most profitable such products are fixed in Europe, of the Traction system. Within the past few months many improvements have been made in the street car service under where the surplus is marketed. It would be necessary to raise prices all over the the present management, and the system will doubtless be brought nearer a world in order to benefit the farmers of perfection before another season has of this country; and the most extreme passed. advocate of the free silver theory will . . .

The Scranton World cannot discover hardly contend that it would have such that the local base ball club has made an better showing under Manager Griffi a sweeping and remarkable effect. In than when directed by that veritable hooother words, it is not to be supposed doo, whose name is seldom mentioned above a whisper in base ball circles, who had charge of the club at the opening of for a moment that the conditions which regulate the prices of agricultural the season. It may be that some member staples in Europg would be changed by of the Wilkes-Barre Base Ball associ-tion is furnishing material for the Wor the adoption of the free silver policy in the United States. The law of supply The reference to the Scranton club seems to be in the line of Wilkes-Barre thought. It is to be hoped that this is the case. The slap given the Scranton ball club, if and demand would not be repealed. Russia, South America and Australia penned by a resident of the city, should cause a Russia leather blush of shame to would not stop producing the abundant mantle the check of every admirer of the national game within the limits of Slocum petition with those of our farmers. The Hollow, Bucktown and Razorville, price at Liverpool, which is the ther-

This'is a great year for whiskerless can-didates. McKinley, Bryan, Frank Black and Timothy Woodruff have hairless faces. Colonel Fitzsiamons and Nate mometer of the price in this country, would not be increased by an alterafaces. Colonel Fitzsimmons and Note Vidaver will do well to remember this and visit a barber before the Democratic tion in our currency system. It would still be governed by the circumstances that now control it, and no legislation county convention assembles on our part could make any difference

Gold in America in the case. Our farmers will get better prices for their products only when Europe is willing to pay them; and and in England Europe will not pay better prices so long as the present ratio of demand and From the Post-Express.

The claim is studiously and percistent-ly made by the advocates of the free colnage of silver that the gold standard supply remains. It follows, therefore, that the farmers of the United States have no advantage to expect from free silver. But it would be a disadvantage to them in the way of raising the prices The Democratic platform says that "Gol monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial scryltude to London. It is of everything that they have to buy, without a corresponding increase of inand only un-American, but anti-Ameri-can." In his Madison Square Garder, speech, Mr. Bryan insists upon this, and the Popocrat press and stump constantly There is another point which re-inforces our contemporary's argument.

reiterate it, with the object of inflaming American sontiment against everything that is British, in order to strengthen the financial delusion which is claimed to be essentially American. The assumption is at once demagogical and untrue. To show its baselessness, we avail our-selves of certain tables taken by the Financial and Commercial Chronicle from the United States census of 15 as well as something of its line of though

sire to go into the martyr business thi season Li Hung Chang concluded to leave his coffin behind when coming to America. It is evident that LI has been reading some of our up-to-date patent medicine

nds.

The vacation season draweth to a close and people who have been out of town will soon return home for a rest.

The Forest City correspondent of the Carbondale Herald still displays an anxiety to keep Officer Jones in a fog. It will be necessary for the last rose of summer to do its blooming today.

Said Khalid, of Zanzibar, is now do less sorry that he said anything about running the government.

Ajacchus' Advice. To cure the blues, attend the Letter Carriers' excursion tonight. There will be lots of fun and some moonshine.





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Houses for Sale and for Rent.

If you contemplate purchasing or leas-ing a house, or want to invest in a lot, see the lists of desirable property on page a of The Tribune.

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