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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
President—WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Vice President—GARRET A. HOBART.

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

COUNTY.
Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioners—J. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS.
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LEGISLATIVE.
Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT.
Representative, 21st District—A. T. CONNELL; 34th District—DR. N. C. MACKAY.

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 marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Penalties and preferences for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval station in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. 9. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 10. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 11. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. Reappraisal of the civil service law. 14. A free ballot and an honest count. 15. Confirmation of existing laws. 16. Approval of a free homestead law. 17. Admission of the remaining territories. 18. Representation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-bag federal officers. 19. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 20. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Condensed 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 McKINLEY.

Mr. Cleveland evidently regarded the Indianapolis nomination in the light of a gold brick.

What Bryan Could Do.

The danger of placing the reins of government in the hands of a man like William Jennings Bryan is clearly pointed out in the editorial column of an exchange when the power vested in the president is discussed at length: "Ex-President Harrison's statement that a president of the United States could himself within a week bring the currency on a silver basis has, it says, been a subject of some dispute. It is contended that the president must first wait for the action of congress. "This is true so far as an authorization of free and unlimited coinage is concerned, which would need to go through the regular process of legislation; but if W. J. Bryan were to be elected to the presidency he would not need to concern himself about congress in accomplishing his desire to annihilate the gold basis. All that Mr. Bryan would need to do, and what he undoubtedly would do, would be to put an end at once to the policy of maintaining the gold reserve and then proceed to the use of silver in the payment of the government's debts; all of which is entirely within the authority of the executive. It is for not doing this that Mr. Cleveland has been the object of the hostility of the Populist wing of the Democratic party; there is no law which would prevent him from doing it if he were so disposed; and the fact that he has refused to do it will be the one feature of his career that will be remembered longest to his credit in every just estimate of his administration. "The destruction of the gold reserve, the consequent extinction of the gold basis and the all but universal use of silver by the government could be and would be brought about by Bryan, if he were to be elected, before he would have slept half a dozen nights in the white house. A secretary of the treasury like Richard P. Bland or John P. Altgeld would make the task a very easy one."

Western silver barons have been allowing Martyr St. John to have his own way about running the eastern campaign even to paying the bills of expense.

The Cuban Crisis.

If the latest dispatches from Cuba are reliable, the revolution in that country is rapidly nearing a climax. There are indications that the Conservative party, which has heretofore been the power behind Weyler, will be apt to shake off several degrees of patriotism in the near future. Between the campaign of destruction that is part of the war policy of Gomez, and Weyler's decree forbidding the grinding of cane and the gathering of

coffee, the conservatives with a property stake in the country were bound to get the worst of it without reference to who might win or lose in the military operations that will follow the rainy season. Then such a heroic test of their loyalty to the Spanish crown touched them in that tenderest of all places, their pockets.

Weyler insists that the situation calls for the sacrifice he proposes, and that the planter who kicks is disloyal to the Spanish cause. On the head of such a declaration from the captain general the government to recall Weyler, intimating that if it became necessary to get rid of him in that way they would deport him, whether he wanted to go or stay.

Now the news comes from Madrid that the Spanish government sees no reason to comply with the insolent demands of the conservatives, and that Weyler has been directed to prosecute the war with all severity. Obviously, the Cubans who have thus far clung to their Spanish allegiance are left to make good their proposed resort to force to rid themselves of the obnoxious commander. Of course, an attempt at anything of the kind would be equivalent to an open rebellion as the insurgents have been guilty of, and the conservatives are not likely to go to such lengths in the end-off. But in any case, they will be rebels for all the practical purposes of making it hard sledding for Spanish authority.

With this important party in sympathy with them it is certain that the rebels will make rapid progress when active hostilities are resumed.

Li Hung Chang says that woman's mission is to be married. Li will do well to keep away from Boston.

"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 mines of the United States to the silver of the world."
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

If England would give the Sultan of Turkey a dose of the medicine administered the Sultan of Zanzibar, no objections would be filed on this side of the Atlantic.

Free Silver in Operation.

In this campaign it is well to deal as largely as possible with facts. We present herewith, for the consideration of workmen, a few facts as to how free silver works in Mexico. They are told in the language of Congressman Lacy, of Iowa, and may be depended upon as true in every particular:

Last summer I went to Mexico and made a study of the free silver question. It was a thorough investigation. I took an interpreter with me and went right in among the workmen. I investigated the rate of wages paid and how the workmen lived. Let me give you an instance: In Quauhtlan I found about 200 Mexicans employed in making a reservoir. It was the hardest kind of work. They carried the sand and earth out of the excavation by means of sacks and baskets. Their hours were from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, with two intermissions of half an hour each, making eleven hours' labor for this they received 22 cents a day in Mexican silver, or about 13 cents in American money. I was there when the bell rang for the half hour for dinner. They sat down in groups, and I saw what they had to eat. The meal consisted of cold corn cakes, which some warmed on a charcoal fire, and cold baked beans, or "frijoles," as they call them. I spread what is called Mexican butter. This is a pear-shaped fruit called aguacate. With a few red peppers in their beans, these articles composed their meal. I did not see one eating a piece of meat.

Naturally, I was interested to know how men could live, even so poorly, on 22 cents the day. On the next day inquiry showed that their food was all produced by home labor paid at the same low rates as themselves. None of that class of products is being exported, and they simply consumed the products of other cheap labor. Now, if they used coffee, an export article, they had to pay from 25 to 30 cents per pound in Mexican money, the price being fixed by the export price in gold. Consequently it follows that the laboring people can only use articles that are not exported. I found that there had been practically no advance in wages during the last twenty-five years, while there had been a great advance in the prices of all articles of export. Mexican labor is the poorest paid that I have ever seen.

It was of especial interest to note, too, the effects of free silver on the railroad interests and labor in Mexico. All the railroad rates were well ahead and payable, principal and interest, in gold, the same as ours. Gold, when I was there, was at a premium of 88 per cent. When the dollar paid for the bonds and mortgages, it had to pay \$1.88 for every dollar in interest. This almost doubled the fixed charges on the road. Fare and freight were raised with the premium on gold, but with the fixed charges almost doubled, wages were not raised. They remained the same—about 50 cents a day. It is true that the wages of the American engineers and conductors were raised as the premium on gold increased. These were paid American prices in Mexican money. But he superintendent said they must do this, as it was necessary to have American workmen for some branches of their work. He said: "If an engine breaks down, a Mexican engineer fails his hands and goes to praying. But an American engineer swears a little, perhaps, and then fixes his engine." The bulk of the labor employed is Mexican, however, and is paid in Mexican rates in Mexican money.

The American workman who wants to see the wage conditions of Mexican labor paralleled in the United States should vote and work for Bryan and free silver. But if he wants his dollar to remain equal to the best, both in purchasing and in debt-paying power, he will vote and work for McKinley, Hobart, Protection and sound money. The choice is clear and he need not be under any mistake as to which will be for his best interests.

New York city papers will please make a note of the fact that Li Hung Chang expressed a desire to take a nap immediately upon being welcomed to Philadelphia.

Hon. Joe Chamberlain, of Birmingham, baffles newspaper interviewers with an ease that would entitle him to wear a yellow jacket.

Candidate Bryan cannot decide whether the title of Jonah should be applied to Watson or Sewall.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, Sept. 6.—Sun sextile to Saturn. Showers probable. A child born on this day will be fortunate and rise rapidly in life.

Monday, Sept. 7.—Sun parallel to Mercury. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be contented and rather fortunate in business. Seek work and ask favors after 10 a. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.—Mercury semi-square to Jupiter. A child born on this day will be much respected and rather fortunate. Court and marry.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.—Mercury trine to Mars. Weather warm. A child born on this day will be cheerful and will be fortunate. Sign writings and push thy affairs; a lucky day.

Thursday, Sept. 10.—Neptune 125 degrees from Mars. Weather showery. A child born on this day will be moderately fortunate. Doubtful day for business.

Friday, Sept. 11.—Venus semi-square to Herschel. Weather rainy. A child born on this day will succeed better in the employment of others. Sell before 1 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 12.—Sun square to Neptune. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be imprudent and unfortunate. Postpone important affairs.

AS TO CANADA.

From the Washington Post.
The people of the United States do not desire to annex Canada. There is no section of this republic that wants Canada annexed. Even in the border states there is little, if any, sentiment favorable to annexation. Our people do not want to shoulder Canada's enormous debt, and there are questions in the internal politics of Canada that this country desires and intends to keep clear of. There is more than one province of the dominion that is not, and will not for many years, be capable of filling the place of a state in our union. Our people are quite content to let Canada remain a colonial dependency of the British crown, not only for the reasons already stated, but for the further reason that we are getting the best of her people, both native and alien. The most enterprising of her home-born young men are putting themselves under the Stars and Stripes, and she filters her immigration for our benefit, the dregs remaining north of the border, and the elements of good citizenship coming our way.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

From the Chicago Record.
One of the most notable features of the presidential campaign is the unusual interest manifested by the religious press of the country. Heretofore, as a class, the church papers have remained aloof from the discussion of what their readers might construe as partisan opinions. This year witnesses a change. The issues seem to them to have moral phases, and they are willing to let their duty to express decided opinions. Upon the money question the expressed sentiment, with but few exceptions, is against free silver. The Chicago Independent, referring to the action of the Chicago convention declares: "It is as though the great Democratic party had been led into some wild orgy in which it made its excesses its policy. Every all that is honorable in its history to the winds and started on a career of utter madness. We do not wonder that decent Democrats, north and south, east and west, turn from the convention at Chicago with anger and disgust, and repudiate it utterly. That is what the people will do in November. That is what is akin to that which confronted the people in 1860, but we have the most perfect confidence as to the outcome. Common sense, common honesty and common decency to our institutions will triumph, as they have triumphed before, and save to us our honor, our institutions and our government."

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, brother of Justice S. J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, and editor of the New York Evangelist, one of the leading Presbyterian papers, asserts that "no man is free from guilt who, for mere party reasons, gives his vote to a policy which will not only bring disaster to thousands of individuals, but which may involve the whole country in a wreck and ruin, from which it will take a generation to recover. The Congressionalists of Boston, the most widely circulated paper of the denomination, declares: "The issue is not whether the candidates are statesmen, nor whether the demonstration of silver by the United States is a willful or unintentional wronging of the debtor and enriching of the creditor class, nor whether gold has appreciated, and if so whether the United States can by its fiat make 50 cents of silver worth 10 cents in gold, nor whether the tariff should be for revenue only or for protection as well, but the issue now is whether our national obligations to foreign and native creditors are to be defaulted, and if so whether the national credit in times of stress or popular madness, whether the federal authority is to be supreme when state or local authority fails to cope with the emergency, whether the federal judiciary is to be honored and kept secure in its life tenure subject always to removal by the president and subject to become the prey of the politician, in short, whether a revolution backward is to begin, which would set at naught the principles which underlie the republic and civilization."

One of the most noteworthy utterances is that of the Outlook of New York, edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott and Henry W. Blake. This paper is strongly bimetallic, and at one time favored the free coinage of the American product of silver. It now says: "The free coinage of silver by this country alone would invite disasters greater than those which have fallen upon our productive interests. It would open the country for an indefinite period the policy of monometallism, from the monometallism of gold, from which the country is now suffering, but the monometallism of silver, which would be a disaster of a larger magnitude than the gold product, would, in our judgment, be even more scientific and unsatisfactory. It would postpone indefinitely the service of a genuine bimetallic policy among the great commercial nations."

RESOURCES OF THE STATES.

Oregon's salmon fisheries produce about 60,000 cases a year and worth, valued at \$1,000,000. There are 25,000 square miles of forests and the annual gold yield exceeds \$1,000,000. Delaware has 9,000 farms valued at \$27,000,000. It exports every year 7,000,000 baskets of strawberries and 50,000,000 baskets of peaches. Missouri grows 219,000,000 bushels of corn, 38,000,000 of oats, 20,000,000 of wheat and 13,000,000 of tobacco. The lead product has exceeded 100,000,000 pounds in a year. Massachusetts has over 100,000 persons engaged in the fisheries. The making of boots and shoes gives employment to 62,000; cotton goods, 58,000; building, 50,000; clothing, 33,000. Michigan produces one-fifth of the iron of this country, mining 9,000,000 tons a year. The copper mines are the richest in the world, having produced over \$200,000,000 worth of metal. Rhode Island has 2,500 factories, employing 38,000 men, 22,000 women and 4,400 children. The combined capital of the state is \$700,000,000 and the annual output \$104,000,000.

The state of Washington has salmon fisheries worth \$1,500,000 a year and catches 10,000 fur seals. It exports \$5,000,000 worth of lumber every year and raises 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. Kentucky is the foremost state in the production of hemp and has been known to produce nearly two-thirds of

the American tobacco crop, growing in 1895 289,000,000 pounds. South Carolina farm products exceed \$50,000,000 in value annually. \$14,000,000 being cotton. About 70,000,000 pounds of rice are raised. Gold is mined in paying quantities at sixty places in the state. Indiana produces 120,000,000 bushels of corn, 40,000,000 of wheat, 40,000,000 of oats and over 1,000,000 tons of timothy. It has 10,000,000 fruit trees, bearing 20,000,000 bushels of apples and 4,000,000 bushels of peaches. Arkansas has 100,000 farms, which produce 600,000 bales of cotton, 900,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 42,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. From the Arkansas forests are cut over \$2,000,000 worth of lumber every year. Ohio raises 100,000,000 bushels of corn, 37,000,000 of wheat, 37,000,000 of oats, 12,000,000 of potatoes, 35,000,000 pounds of stands of hay, 145,000,000 of live stock, \$20,000,000 of dairy products, \$27,000,000 of hay and potatoes, \$28,000,000. The farm property is valued at more than \$1,400,000,000.

LOCATED.

Where is the summer girl today? Who in the hammock stayed? Where is the spinster who, they say, in charms begins to fade? Where is the matron, staid and posed? In the great easy chair? Where is the college girl who dreads O'er books of learning rare?

The empty hammock idly sways; The spinster's young once more; The easy chair with unpressed springs Stands lonely on the door; The college girl, far from her seat, Joins in the season's zeal; And each from early morn till late Is out upon a wheel.

—Washington Star.

A Song of Life.

Roll the old world ever right, dear— Sun by day and stars by night, dear; Here is rhyme and here is reason; Still the red rose comes in season; In the fields the toilers sow; Hear the harvest bushes blowing; Life, my dear, is joy and weeping— Sowing time and time for reaping. Take thy task—joy or sorrow; See the dark will bring the morrow. In the storm the birds are singing; And the bells of heaven are ringing!

—Frank L. Stanton in Exchange.

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer.
Bryan's triumphal tour is the marvel of the age.

Reasons for the Severity.

"I understand," said the eastern man to the visitor from Chicago, "that in your state the laws punish bigamy very severely."

"Yes, sir," replied the westerner, "and very properly, too. The idea is to encourage the divorce industry."—Town Topics.

Cause and Effect.

"Now," said the photographer, mechanically, as he posed himself before the camera, "please smile, please!"

But he failed to obey the directions, and the result showed what his friends had long suspected, that he took himself seriously.—Indianapolis Journal.

They Were Playing.

"You naughty boys," exclaimed the mother of one of a group of noisy juveniles, "what are you doing?"

"Playing." "But I heard you calling names." "Yes'm, we're playing we're the senate."—Washington Star.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alceus The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological cast: 3:41 a. m., for Saturday, September 5, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that very few public men exhibit a desire to break into the local Democratic field of politics.

The man who predicted the St. Louis cyclone has announced that we are to have a hard winter and lots of wet weather next winter. He will provide himself with galoshes at once.

The Green Mountain voters appear to have been a little grouchy when approached with free silver sophistries.

In spite of the many square yards of argument in the "Forum of the People," unbelievers are still numerous.

Autumnal Rhymes.

September fair! What memories sweet! Bright, balmy days provoking Delightful dreams of sausage meat And backstreet panickes smoking.

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