

THE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

force the payment or foreclose the mortgage and sell the property, and he would do it long before the era of certain free coinage.

Perhaps some of you who have done me the honor to listen thus far would inquire if the conditions to which I have referred will surely come to pass in the event of free silver, why there is not now evidence of unrest and apprehension, when we are within two months of the election. My answer to that question is that the American people are now content that no such calamity will befall us. Their intelligent judgment is rising as a barrier to the tide of socialism and fanaticism.

Each year the free silver advocates declare that we have not sufficient volume of currency; that free silver will increase the amount. Nothing could be further from the fact. Free silver will at once drive \$250,000,000 of gold into hiding. It will be eliminated from the current monetary channels and the United States will be a country cannot coin more than sixty million dollars a year, and it would take ten years to get the volume back to the starting place. But they argue that the starting place of silver will advance its price and eventually bring it back to one dollar and twenty-nine cents per ounce. There is nothing in the silver itself, did a big supply of what ever advance its price? If the product of all the iron-ore mines, or tin mines, or copper mines were dumped into this country and reduced to the form in which it would be most useful to man, free of cost to the owner, would it have a tendency to advance the price of the finished product of iron, tin or copper?

This same Chicago platform declares: "We are opposed to the policy of increasing the obligations of the United States by the issue of fiat money, or any other silver or gold coin."

When the United States probably has free coinage of silver at any rate which will satisfy the requirements of the point where we are entirely free and independent of every other commercial country. That time must be in the distant future, because we cannot, so long as we have business relations with other countries. The man who borrows money from his banker can generally continue to do so as long as he meets his engagements and maintains his credit. If the time comes when he fails to honor his obligations, or his credit is impaired, the banker calls for the money. Is it not true with nations as with individuals? He may invoke the spirit of '76, abuse the capitalists, threaten anarchy, preach socialism, array his militia against the army, or organize a party, or lead the middle-of-the-roads in wild procession, but the banker will enforce the loan, sell the collateral and close the books.

PANIC AND FINANCIAL RISK IN

THE CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT MONEY STANDARD TO FREE SILVER INVOLVES BUSINESS REVOLUTION, DISASTER AND RUIN.

If ultimately a silver standard would be reached, which would place in the category of free silver, nations, the pathway from the gold standard to the free silver basis is fraught with danger and disasters which the imagination can hardly conceive. The government would not be able to maintain gold payments, and that we would be forced to either have an increased taxation on the closed factories, through men out of employment, sent money into hiding and paralyzed the industrial and money-making spirit of the people. If this condition of affairs will be the result of the realization of the threat?

The owner of money earned by honest toil, in the exercise of strict economy, by depriving himself and family of the comforts of life, will not give up the dried fruits of his years of labor, whether it be money, a home, or honest investment, until he is satisfied the change to a silver basis will be to his advantage. If he has saved something from his earnings and has invested it in the savings bank, building association, trust company, life insurance, or other securities, he will not forget that he earned that money when dollars were as good as gold. He will refuse to allow his savings to be taken away from him, or to be taken out of his pocket and put into the hands of a man who will give it up for less than he paid for it.

There is another class who could not protect themselves if they would. Among them are those who own life and accident insurance policies, or are connected with mutual benefit societies, fraternal organizations and similar institutions for the insurance of life against death or accident. Many laboring men and women are relying on this for their only source of support. They have paid their good money for the indemnity. It amounts in all to a total investment of more than \$100,000,000. When a day of settlement comes, if this country is to run on free silver basis, those policies will be paid in free silver values.

Again, the thousands of disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades, whose tables are strewn and whose homes are relieved from want by a grateful and generous government, paying them at the rate of \$35,000,000 per year, will find the quality of gratitude and generosity given in pensions divided in twain and the part going to enrich the silver mine owner of this or some other country.

POSITION OF THE ARTISAN. The workman in this audience who owns his home and has paid for it excepting a balance of \$1,000 for which he has given a mortgage, will never have the opportunity to sell the house should come as "thick as leaves in Valambona," to purchase \$250 of silver bullion, have it coined into 1,000 silver dollars at the mint and with them discharge the debt. He will not do it for two reasons. First of all, it would not be an honest transaction, because it would be cheating his creditor out \$250, and secondly, the creditor would not permit him to do it. He would en-

principles and traditions of the party under whose name they had assembled. Their platform shows respect to the fact that the party who had assembled in the name of society or patriotic love of country, and that the party who had assembled in the name of that assembly, he was the founder of its passion. He triumphantly declared that he would crusade against the silver issue, and that he would crusade against the silver issue, and that he would crusade against the silver issue.

The trouble with this country now, in my judgment, is free trade and free silver. Mr. Bryan and his party argued for free trade and free silver, for free trade quite as much as they are now arguing for free silver. The people were repudiated by the people every time the opportunity has presented itself since the passage of the Wilson bill. In the general wreck and ruin entailed by the advent of democracy in both executive and legislative branches, the people have scarcely an industry or interest in the land remained unimpaired. Those which survive will feel the effect of the Wilson bill. It is repeating itself in the present conditions. The multitude in all countries are impatient to a certain point. It is usage may arouse their indignation and hurry them into excesses, but the original fault is in the government. The people have shown their indignation at the party which made the Wilson bill, and they are now showing their indignation at the party which made the Wilson bill.

Their first opportunity was in New York, where Cleveland and Hill learned from the farmers that they were a trader and manufacturer that Morton and protection would place the Empire state first in the Republican column. Maryland broke from her mooring and sent for the first time a Republican governor to support a Republican and a Republican returned to Washington with a Republican. William L. Wilson when he saw his bill finally passed was carried out of the house in a triumphal procession. He collected the people of West Virginia carried off by the finished product of iron, tin or copper?

This same Chicago platform declares: "We are opposed to the policy of increasing the obligations of the United States by the issue of fiat money, or any other silver or gold coin." This can mean but one thing; that is, to pay off the remainder of the war debt with fiat money, or any other silver or gold coin. This can mean but one thing; that is, to pay off the remainder of the war debt with fiat money, or any other silver or gold coin. This can mean but one thing; that is, to pay off the remainder of the war debt with fiat money, or any other silver or gold coin.

When the United States probably has free coinage of silver at any rate which will satisfy the requirements of the point where we are entirely free and independent of every other commercial country. That time must be in the distant future, because we cannot, so long as we have business relations with other countries. The man who borrows money from his banker can generally continue to do so as long as he meets his engagements and maintains his credit. If the time comes when he fails to honor his obligations, or his credit is impaired, the banker calls for the money. Is it not true with nations as with individuals? He may invoke the spirit of '76, abuse the capitalists, threaten anarchy, preach socialism, array his militia against the army, or organize a party, or lead the middle-of-the-roads in wild procession, but the banker will enforce the loan, sell the collateral and close the books.

The change from the present money standard to free silver involves business revolution, disaster and ruin. If ultimately a silver standard would be reached, which would place in the category of free silver, nations, the pathway from the gold standard to the free silver basis is fraught with danger and disasters which the imagination can hardly conceive. The government would not be able to maintain gold payments, and that we would be forced to either have an increased taxation on the closed factories, through men out of employment, sent money into hiding and paralyzed the industrial and money-making spirit of the people.

The owner of money earned by honest toil, in the exercise of strict economy, by depriving himself and family of the comforts of life, will not give up the dried fruits of his years of labor, whether it be money, a home, or honest investment, until he is satisfied the change to a silver basis will be to his advantage. If he has saved something from his earnings and has invested it in the savings bank, building association, trust company, life insurance, or other securities, he will not forget that he earned that money when dollars were as good as gold. He will refuse to allow his savings to be taken away from him, or to be taken out of his pocket and put into the hands of a man who will give it up for less than he paid for it.

There is another class who could not protect themselves if they would. Among them are those who own life and accident insurance policies, or are connected with mutual benefit societies, fraternal organizations and similar institutions for the insurance of life against death or accident. Many laboring men and women are relying on this for their only source of support. They have paid their good money for the indemnity. It amounts in all to a total investment of more than \$100,000,000. When a day of settlement comes, if this country is to run on free silver basis, those policies will be paid in free silver values.

Again, the thousands of disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades, whose tables are strewn and whose homes are relieved from want by a grateful and generous government, paying them at the rate of \$35,000,000 per year, will find the quality of gratitude and generosity given in pensions divided in twain and the part going to enrich the silver mine owner of this or some other country.

POSITION OF THE ARTISAN. The workman in this audience who owns his home and has paid for it excepting a balance of \$1,000 for which he has given a mortgage, will never have the opportunity to sell the house should come as "thick as leaves in Valambona," to purchase \$250 of silver bullion, have it coined into 1,000 silver dollars at the mint and with them discharge the debt. He will not do it for two reasons. First of all, it would not be an honest transaction, because it would be cheating his creditor out \$250, and secondly, the creditor would not permit him to do it. He would en-

force the payment or foreclose the mortgage and sell the property, and he would do it long before the era of certain free coinage. Perhaps some of you who have done me the honor to listen thus far would inquire if the conditions to which I have referred will surely come to pass in the event of free silver, why there is not now evidence of unrest and apprehension, when we are within two months of the election. My answer to that question is that the American people are now content that no such calamity will befall us. Their intelligent judgment is rising as a barrier to the tide of socialism and fanaticism.

THE GREAT FIRE SALE

AT THE LEADER

124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

BEGINS THIS MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10

Doors Will Open At 9 a. m.

We herewith respectfully call the attention of our patrons, and the public in general, that we will place before them Our Complete Stock of High Class Merchandise at prices never before offered in the city of Scranton, or any other city in the United States.

Bear in Mind that only a portion of our mammoth stock was slightly damaged by water. ALL damaged stock will go at less than 25 cents on the dollar, all perfect goods at 50 cents on the dollar.

We wish to impress on the minds of the public that fully one-half of our stock is New Fresh merchandise received in the past few weeks.

The Entire Stock must be disposed of on account of renovating our stores. Below we quote the merchandise that will be placed on sale:

- Silks, Dress Goods, Linings, Millinery, Cloaks, Ladies' Men's, Misses' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear, Mustin Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Suits, Capes, Wrappers, Tea Gowns, Shawls, Silk Waists, Misses' and Children's Reefers, Handkerchiefs, Fans, Holiday Goods, Art Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Buttons, Lace, Embroidery, Ribbons, Umbrellas, White Goods, Domestic, Gingham, Linens, Curtains, Mackintoshes and Rubber Goods for Ladies, Misses and Children, Elderdown Dressing Sacs, Bath Ropes, Infants' Wear, Ladies' Silk, Moreen, Satteen and Mohair Underskirts, Chenille Covers, Flannels, Blankets and Comfortables.

LEBECK & CORIN

PUBLIC SALE OF Seated and Unseated Lands

BY THE Commissioners of Lackawanna County

On MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1896, at 10 O'clock a. m.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania directing the mode of selling seated and unseated lands that have been in the possession of the County Commissioners and remaining unseated for two years and upwards, there will be exposed to public sale on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auction Room, in the Court House, in the City of Scranton, the following properties unless the same are redeemed previous to that time, to wit:

Table with columns: No. of Owners or Reputed Owners, Description of Property, Taxes, Interest and Costs, Warranted Name, and Amount. Rows include Dickson City Borough, Seated Land, Covington Township, Carbondale Township, Duxmore Borough, Lackawanna Township, Mayfield Borough, Ransom Township, and Twenty-first Ward, Scranton.

THE FROTHINGHAM

Wagner & Reis, Lessees and Managers.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14.

Advent of the

LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA CO.

Presenting for the first time the new

Lyric production

An American Beauty

Book by Hugh Morton. Music by Gustave Kerkes.

Profoundly loved for the personal direction of George C. Lederer, LILLIAN RUSSELL and a NEW YORK OPERA COMPANY orchestra. His scenic Souvenirs to L. 40c.

PRICES: 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

First Appearance of an Artist appearing in this city of the young emotional actress,

MARGARET FULLER,

Supported by a powerful company, including Hudson Lister, William Herbert, George Pennington, C. L. Graves, Frank Arnold, Edwin Evans, the Wilson College Quartet, Miss Mary Sheridan, Little Grace Sheridan and Henry Jewell, in the interesting emotional play

THE DAUGHTER OF PAUL ROMAINE

PRICES: Gallery, 10c; balcony, two rows, 20c; balcony, 25c; or orchestra circle, 50c; parlor chairs, \$1.00, and orchestra 75c.

Academy of Music, Saturday, September 12.

Charles E. Blaney's Latest Success,

A BOY WANTED

HARRY CLAY BLANEY and a Great Array of Original Talent.

Raymond Finlay, Knox G. Wilson, Charles Traylor, Mrs. Thomas Finley, Frank Young, N. L. O'Neill, Lillie Southern, Lillie Allen, George L. Lane, Laura Bennett, Mrs. Evans, the Wilson College Quartet, Miss Mary Sheridan, Little Grace Sheridan and Henry Jewell, in the interesting emotional play

THE DAUGHTER OF PAUL ROMAINE

PRICES: Gallery, 10c; balcony, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.

E. R. PARKER, 321 SPRUCE ST.

Seating opens Saturday at 9 a. m.

Admission 10, 20 or 30 Cents.

Two performances daily. Doors open at 1.30 and 7. Curtains rise at 2.30 and 8.15.