### The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. NATIONAL.

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Only a Popocratic paper like the Times would deem it funny to print a doggerei campaign burlesque on the Lord's Prayer.

### Twin Shaft Commissions' Work.

Those who expected a sensational report from the special commission appointed recently by Governor Hastings to investigate the Twin shaft disaster were of course disappointed. The hearings of the commission having been conducted in public, it naturally followed that the conclusions reached by it would follow in principal lines in the direction of those formed by intelligent observers at the time. The testimony brought out before the commission left only one opinion so far as the immediate responsibility for the accident was concerned. It pointed to an error of judgment on the part of the superintendent in charge; and the fact that he paid for that error with his own life as well as with the lives of forty-seven others, effectually silences so far as he is concerned the voice of criticism.

The recommendations of the commis sion with reference to future requirements in aid of safety in mining deserve and will no doubt receive careful legislative consideration. They are logical deductions from the premises laid before the commission during the progress of its inquiry. Perhaps nothing in those recommendations is new, yet all are shown by the Twin accident to be desirable, and it will not require the enactment of additional laws to cause all reputable mining com- seekers who laud free silver are corthe redoubling of precautionary energy toward the safeguarding of limb and life. The notion so studiously fostered during campaign times that the owners of mining property are as a rule indifferent to the welfare of the men who gain a livelihood working in that property is disproved if by no higher con sideration than the fact that loss of life in mining very rarely occurs insep arably from serious damage to property. In the case of the Twin shaft accident this was so conspicuously proved that we venture to say it would, as an economic proposition, have been far cheaper for the owners of that property to have retired every one of the forty-eight doomed employes on a pension for life than to have sustained the pecuniary loss which the accident itself, without regard to humane considerations, inflicted.

The commission does not, however recommend one proposition which in our judgment would in all probability prove beneficial. It does not say, as we suspect some of its members individually think, that the state could well afford to multiply by two the number of its mine inspectors, and require of these officials a scrutiny of workings so close and so often as to render general squeezes unlikely to escape detection.

Even if Bryan is licked, why not make the lesson a good one?

### Salisbury In a Corner.

It is doubtful if the last has yet been heard of the Turkish question in England. Lord Salisbury's hope to escape from further responsibility in the premises by causing it to be said for the foreign office that any attempt by Great Britain to curb the Turk would involve the nation in a gigantic European war seems destined to be futile and singularly enough the man who appears most likely to frustrate it is none other than Salisbury's old-time antagonist, William E. Gladstone.

The sage of Hawarden does not relish the anemic diplomacy which for fear of political complications palters with so urgent a moral duty as is involved in the Armenian massacres. Speaking on Thursday at Liverpool, before an immense and an enthusiastic assemblage. he moved the adoption of a resolution urging the government to affirmative and aggressive action in the Bosphorus. and in commenting upon the subject went on to say: "The present movement is based on the broad grounds of humanity and is not directed against the Mohammedans, but against the Turkish officials, evidence of whose barbarities rests in credible, official re ports. Now, as in 1876, to the guilt of massacre is added the impudence of denial, which will continue just as long as Europe is content to listen. I doubt if it is an exaggeration to say that it was in the sultan's palace and there only that the inspiration has been supplied and the policy devised of the whole series of massacres. When the capital under the eyes of the ambassadors, he appears to have gained the years before, that the true function of to cast the decisive vote

In reply to the wall of Downing street that English interference might mean war, the veteran statesman said: "I deny that England must abandon her

own right to independent judgment and allow herself to be domineered by the other powers. I do not believe that Europe will make war to ensure the continuance of massacres more terrible than ever recorded in the dismal, deplorable history of human crime." Of course it can be said that Mr. Gladstone speaks in freedom from official responsibility and that his emphatic words have the weight only of one private citizen's opinion. While this is true it also is true that the opinion thus voiced is the opinion of every other honest and earnest Christian citizen and the voicing of it by one so rich with bonors becomes scarcely less than command from people to ministers. No doubt Lord Salisbury would like very much to find still another way out from the Armenian dilemma so as not to force European diplomacy to a crisis, but the chances are that, sooner or later, he will have to toe the mark.

So far as the anthracite region is concerned, Bryanism seems to have been effectually impaled on the prongs of Ben Tillman's pitchfork.

### One Significant Circumstance.

One would think that on its face the fact that so large a percentage of the business men of the country are opposed to Bryan and free silver would be sufficient to convince the average voter that something must be seriously at fault in Bryan's programme. The man who will stop to think must soon perceive that if the free and unlimited coinage of silver would do for the comnon people one-tenth part of the good which Bryan predicts that it would, there would be every reason in the world for the great majority of merchants and manufacturers to support free coinage with all their might, because anybody knows that the common people are the ones who constitute the great bulk of the country's buyers. Give to the average merchant or manufacturer the patronage of what is known as "the great middle class," and let this class be fairly prosperous, and he can afford, if necessary, to snap his finger in the face of the so-called plutocrats.

This being true, it follows that the merchant is not as the Populist orators sometimes assert, dragooned by the moneyed interests into supporting the sound money ticket, but that he does this from sincere conviction that the triumph of free silver would bear down heavily upon the common people and thus hurt his principal source of trade. It may be asked how the business men of the country justify such a conclusion; and the answer is that they have good authority for their belief. In fact almost all the testimony upon the subject which would, in a court of justice, be admitted as respectable and credible, supports their conclusion. The only testimony to the contrary is the bold assertions of such men as Bryan, Altgeld and Teller, who simply ask the country to take their word for it.

But whether the great statesmen and experienced economists who favor sound money or the shouting officerect in their predictions as to the ultimate effect of the free opening of America's mints to the silver of the world at 16 to 1, it is a fact of present significance that an overwhelming percentage of business men would take fright at the election of Bryan and that the consequence of this feeling would be a disastrous panic. The latest issue of the Dry Goods Economist, an influential trade paper, Illustrates our point when it says that manufacturers in the east are now receiving orders with these conditions attached: "Cancel, if Bryan wins;" or "We shall not want these goods unless McKinley wins:" or "Ship the inclosed order if the election goes against Bryan." This is true in equal degree of all other sections, except perhaps the silver-mining region in the west.

It may be the policy of wisdom after three years of distressful times to deliberately invite a new dispensation of panie, but we must align ourselves with those who cannot see the matter in such a light.

Bryan himself is a college man, but those Yale rowdies probably made him

### regret it. The Row About Venezuela.

Little less than one year ago the country was startled one day by the appearance of a presidential message concerning a South American boundary dispute. The message asked congress to appoint a commission to investigate certain points in the dispute and congress with practical unanimity almost immediately assented. The message suggested that when this commission had once reached an opinion as to the proper divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana it "would be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the excise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to

Venezuela." This was the aspect of affairs last December. Today, as the Rochester Post-Express points out, the matter stands in about this fashion: There is to be a committee, half American and half British, appointed to decide the facts of the case, and, on its findings England and Venezuela are to try to agree on the boundary line between that republic and British Gulana, Failing agreement, the whole question is to referred for settlement to a tribunal of three consisting of one representative appointed by Venezuela, one by Great Britain, and one by the two con-

testants jointly. "It will be observed," says the Post Express, "that 'we' have abandoned all pretension to fix the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, and are no longer so powerfully impressed with the sacredness of that boundary that we are ready to defend it, if need be, with the entire military force of the United States. Mr. Olney sultan carries massacre into his own got round at last to the position which Mr. Frelinghuysen had taken thirteen

tion on both parties to the controversy." In other words, perhaps excusable asperity under the provocation of Lord Salisbury's epistolary insolence has melted down with the lapse From the Buffalo Enquirer. of time into rational and conservative common sense, and the danger of war

has faded entirely from view. But if in some features the message of last December was a mistake-as most persons, upon soberer consideration, now believe-it was not a mistake without compensations. It gave us a chance to show to the world how quickly at the sign of danger from with out the people of this republic can subordinate minor differences and get together for national defense. It revealed to the contemptuous diplomacy of Europe that the Monroe doctrine, if to for an hour, it is to 70,000,000 fearless people a live and reverenced mandate of patriotism, that must ever be reckoned with. If it was a mistake, in part subsequently untenable, it was at all events a mistake in the right direction, and one that will not fall in the coming years to command a large measure of wholesome admiration.

Fourth district has been well received, no less by Democrats than by Republicans. Apart from the fact that his opponent, Mr. Fadden, stands for an element in Democratic polities with which be substantial agreement among the substantial men of the district that Mr. Reynolds is personally the better qualified one to represent the district's interests at Harrisburg. He measures up to the highest requirements and would be a representative of whom Carbondale city and the whole district might well feel proud.

Tillman's Good Work. One of the choice bits of advice supcoal fields was addressed to workingmen in the following language: "If your bosses ask you to vote for Mc-Kinley, tell them to go to hell; if they bother you further, send them there." Of course the "bosses" are not interfering with their workmen, because even if they were disposed to, the secret ballot would render interference futile. Tillman's talk was really an incitement to murder. If as a result of it there should be bloodshed at any poll within the limits of the territory traversed by him, it is an open question whether he would not be subject to indictment as an accessory before the

Quite naturally, however, such nethods as this are having an effect directly opposite to that intended. Reports from Schuylkill county, the seat of greatest Republican defection, are full of encouragement. Men who two months ago were thinking seriously of voting for Bryan or free silver are now recognizing that to do so would be a mistake. Polls of the county show that the slump in the silver sentiment is steady and general.

Bryan can thank Tillman for much

One of Tillman's coarse threats while stumping through here was that if it didn't get free silver the south might again secede. We don't think he expected with that to catch the soldier

### Clearing Business Skies.

The gold reserve at Washington is already beginning to reflect the probability of Major McKinley's election and the ending of uncertainty as to the stability of our finances. It is now almost up to the highest point attained during the past five years, lacking only a few dollars of being \$125,000,000. The fact that there are few calls for redemption and that the tide of outflow by export of former months is rapidly changing into a tide of influx is a pretty strong indication that the business world is accepting as practically assured the maintenance of the present standard.

In discussing this subject the Washngton Star, an able independent authority, declares that the heroic manner in which the United States have been liquidating their foreign indebtedness, paying not only the interest on their foreign obligations, but large portions of the principal, leads to the belief that gold will continue to come this way in the settlement of trade balances and the renewal of investments. "The net payments due on interest, freight and other current accounts have been estimated." it says, "at \$145,725,000 annually. The actual payments shown by the returns of foreign commerce and gold and silver shipments up to 1893 averaged for several years only about \$70,-000,000 annually. This indicated that half of our annual dues to Europe were left here for reinvestment. A startling change took place for the three years ending June 20, 1896. The record of those years showed net payments to foreign countries of \$626,000,600 in merchandise and the precious metals. This was a rate of about \$209,000,000 per year, and indicated that not only were the full interest and freight payments being exacted by Europe, but that \$76,-000,000 of the principal of our debt was being exacted annually also. The figures for the first two months of the present fiscal year have run at an even higher rate and have added \$47,000,000 to the net payments of the past three years. This great excess of shipments of American merchandise, gold and silver, is regarded as affording a sound basis for the importation of gold, so

long as confidence in our purpose to pay gold is not shaken." There can be no doubt that those circumstances portend in the event of Me-Kinley's election a decidedly improved condition of business confidence and hopefulness. That is nearly all that is

needed to insure a return of prosperity. The fact that William J. Bryan has received a respectful hearing in every city except the seat of Yale university suggests that it might be well to steer the next contingent of self-sacrificing missionaries in the direction of Nev

Haven. The probabilities are that the next senate will be a tie on the silver question, with Vice President Hobart there

## Which One Is the

The great issue of the Democratic party in this canvass, that out of which arises every specific policy that it advocates, is the profession of sympathy for the poor and the oppressed and the promise of betterment. In plain words it asserts that it is for the nearly even and a whiteverse. it is for the people against a plutocracy-for manhood against money. If this were really the issue, and if the Democrath party were really the only champion of humanity, it would be the duty of every layer of his kind to support its efforts in the good cause. Let us consider whether the contest is between the rich and the poor, the laborer and the speculator, dem, ocracy and plutocracy; whether the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1 is the remedy for all human ills; and whether the support-ers of the Democratic candidates are enthem an idle platitude phrased only titled to be considered the only men who believe in manhood and the greatest good of the greatest number.

At the outset this ominous fact meets us. Four years ago the Democratic party made precisely the same sort of a canvass. The same outery was raised in behalf of the poor against the rich; the same clamor against trusts and monopolles; the same charge of robbery against great industrial interests. Then the remedy proposed was free trade; the constant practice of the country from the first tariff law of the nomination of John F. Reynolds, of stitutional; the Democracy of Jefferson, Carbondale, for representative in the Madison and Jackson was set aside and the teaching of Calhoun and the nullifiers was declared to be the party faith. A clause in the dead and almost forgotten Confederate constitution was treated as the doctrine of the Federal constitution. The Democratic party won. Has it done anything to show faith in its own teacha large percentage of the Democratic ings? Has it kept any of its pledges? Has vote is not in sympathy, there seems to it lightened the burdens of the poor? Has it destroyed any trusts? Has it cast down the proud and exalted the humble? Has it wiped away all tears from all eyes? Not at all. It has given us three years of panic, disaster and increasing debt. And anding amid the wreckage of the crusate 1892, have we not a right to be skeptical as to the 'crusade of 1896? There is merely this discrimination to be made, that whereas times were unusually good in 1892, they are unusually bad this year

Even in cras of prosperity there is much suffering in the world, great evil, and not a little apparent injustice; and it is easy to attack what is bad and theorize on its plied by Senator Tillman during his improvement, but illogical to hold those recent brief but picturesque tour of the who refuse to accept our theories responsible for what is wrong and opposed to working. what is right. In eras of depression the general discomfort and discontent in-crease and the schemes for reform multiply and the fallacy of skipping from the premise that something is wrong to the conclusion that a particular change is necessary becomes the favorite method of argument. We are ready to concede to the Democrats, and, indeed, no sensible man can deny it, that the times are out of joint, and that many things have gone wrong during the last three years. The hunger for wealth is too flerce, the tendency of trusts and combinations to get the better of humanity is too strong, the grasping of corporations after public franchises has been too greedy, the squandering of American money in the pursuit of foreign social distinctions has been too scandal-

> It is plain, also, that the course of the present administration has been with the tide of plutocratic demoralization. threatened a change of our industrial sys-tem and the establishment of free trade and then compromised with nearly all the protected interests; it undertook a revolu-tion of our currency by discrediting our silver money, forcing heavy bond sales to retire our legal tender currency, and granting to corporations the privilege of furnishing their demand notes to the peo ple as money-probably the greatest scheme of financial profit, not to say plunder ever conceived. It acquiesced in the be as strong for Americanism as Bryan, sevying of an income tax and yet seemed and as true to the future against the delighted when the Supreme court denied past. the national authority of tax incomes. Therefore, in so far as public mismanage the people, it is obvious that the Democrats who were represented in the national convention at Chicago had fair ground of quarrel with the Democrats who have been running the affairs of the government. They were clearly right in many of the charges made against them, though not in the remedy, and so far as the fight between the Democratic factions is con-cerned it looks very like a struggle of the many against the few, democracy against plutocracy, manhood against money.

But within the scope of this quarrel the Republican party does not come; and out-side of it many of the plain people of the United States, slightly bound by parties are withdrawn. No doubt there is within the Republican party a plutocratic element small in bulk and large in influence but the great mass of the party is loyally Republican; and the party as a whole has seen faithful to the Lincoln doctrine of a government of the people by the people for the people. For the public evils of the last three years it has no responsibility; and it may be said in its behalf, with at least a great show of plausibility, that if it had not been defeated in 1892 and turned out of power these cylls would not have come upon the country. The Repub-lican party did not hesitate to attack a Supreme court decision that seemed to conflict with the higher law; it did not regitate to enlarge the court to secure a public policy; it asserted the sovereign right of the nation to tax incomes in time of need; it issued legal tender paper; it is not for monetary revolution; it created a public debt in the crisis of war and reduced t rapidly in an era of peace. It is not, therefore, fairly in the controversy which is carried on by the Democratic candidate tors at such meetings as those held in Brooklyn last Wednesday night. The Republican party has a right to point to its record, and assert that it is loyal, patriotic and repre-sentative of the masses of the people; and as the Democratic party has failed in the administration of public affairs the nat-ural course is to trust the Republican party with power once more. Should it be-tray this trust as the Democratic party has done, then let it be called to stern account. Why seek redress by devious polibroad highway of custom is open before

The Democrats propose a political measure, free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which they maintain will cure all the ills of so ciety; and they made the same claim for free trade in 1892. That notion of a restrum every four years is the most primi-tive form of public quackery. It is con-trary to the nature of things. We did not get free trade in 1893, but we got panic we might not get free coinage in 1897 in case of Democratic victory, but we would certainly get more panic whether or not, There is nothing at all wrong with the financial system of the country and the remedy is based on a false diagnosis of the ource of national ill-health. We have abundance of money. There is plenty of gold, plenty of silver, and enough of absolutely good paper currency; and the clamor for change comes from the debtor class in one part of the country and the reditor class in another; and each how! out of mere greed. We know what the Democrats who schemed for monometal lism have brought about; and what the Democrats who are scheming for free coinage at the old ratio would bring about is a matter for wild conjecture. And why should a nation risk its prosperity on a mere financial experiment in which the chances are far more than 16 to 1 against

poring city in discussion with a friend said: The plain drift in America is toward the condition of Europe. The working people here will fall naturally into the position here will fall naturally into the position of the artisans of Europe; the farmers here will become the peasantry of Europe; and the wealthy people and the professional men will be the gentry and nobility of Europe. That is what is coming; and what ought to come; and it is idle to contend against it." No such issue is upon us; and if it were there is no earthly results.

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son to suppose that McKinley would not



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday Sent 27 -Weather rainy child born on this day should keep in the employ of others. A female will be unfortunate in wedlock. Ask favors in the

morning.
Monday, Sept. 28.—Sun 26 degrees from Jupiter. Wind and rain. A child born on this day will be quick in anger, head-strong and unlucky. Beware of quarrel-

ling and avoid females. Tuesday, Sept. 29.—Sun semi-square to Herschal, Wind and rain. A child born on this day will be clever, fortunate and be unhappy in wedlock. Court, marry buy and speculate.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.-Venus sextile to Jupiter. Weather fair, A child born on this day will have to work hard for a liv ing. Ask favors of elderly persons and be careful in thy dealings.

Thursday, Oct. 1 - Mercury trine to Mars Wind and perhaps rain. A child born on this day will be quick and active, but not very fortunate. Be careful. Friday, Oct. 2.—Mercury semi-sextile to Herschal. Weather wet. A child born on this day will do well to keep in the em ploy of others and attempt nothing on his own account. Seek work before noon. Saturday, Oct. 3.-Sun 26 degrees from ness before 1 o'clock p. m.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.26 a. m., for Saturday, September 26, 1896.

to all A child born on this day will bear in mind that there is to be no forcible extension of the muscles of Mr. Merrifield's lower limbs during the present campaign. From present indications straightjackets will be needed for some of the most prominent pupils in the Times school of campaign education long before commencement exercises take place.

The People's party of Lackawanna de serve praise for condemning the system of government or fate that distributes wealth unequally. If we could all become rich there would be no cause for complaint. For inciting 'Squire Feehley to poetry, the editor of the Times "Forum of the People" deserves to be indicted for cruelty to readers.

Don't you care if Bryan doesn't come. Aren't we going to have Hughey Jennings in our midst Monday? By the way what would Billy Bryan have said to our miners on the subject of

Autumnal Rhymes. Though "amber cider" doth now inspire When poetic fancies lag. A little later the liquid may fire The genius with an embryo jag.



Display.

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### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"Do you think," said the young man who has gone into politics, "that a man in my position can afford to be indifferent to public opinion?" "I don't know," said Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. "How much is your private income?" - Washington Star.



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