the Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 5, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice-President-GARGET A. HOBART.

Congressmen - a' - 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. 1st District—JOHN R.
FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL;
2d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY; 4th
District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

The best reason why Messrs. Roberts and Roberts should be re-elected county commissioners is because the records of the commissioners' office shows that they deserve to be.

That Pilgrimage to Canton.

The attention of Republicans is called to the excursion to be run next Friday from this region to Canton. It was arranged for by the sound money press of Lackawanna and Luzerne countles in deference to the wishes of many persons who had indicated a desire to see and hear the next President at his modest Ohio home. It is not a money-making enterprise. It will not boost any particular politician's ambitions. It has no other significance whatever than the local culmination of an eagerness to give assurance to Protection's leading advocate that the people are with him in his present candidacy and that they have interest enough in the man and in his cause to move them to make an 800-mile pilgrimage in order to deliver this assurance in person.

We are not much given to hero worship and have outlived some of the exuberance which inspires great demonstrations in honor of public men not much better than the average of us. Yet when we reflect upon the full meaning of these continuous processions of admiring thousands to Canton and recall also the personal cleanliness, fortitude and wholesome patience of the man who is the magnet of this great movement of human travel, the spectacle fires our interest and irresistibly compels admiration. In our day there has been only one other statesman who commanded from the people a similar measure of their spontaneously proffored enthusiasm: and it is no reflection upon the memory of the lamented Blaine to say that William McKinley has come fairly and honestly by the ladder of sheer merit to the pedestal which Blaine once occupied. If there is any portion of these United

States which ought to feel an especially earnest interest in Major McKinley's candidacy and a particularly cordial desire to give to that interest a practical expression before as well as on Nov. 3, it is this industrial cummunity which has experienced from the policies which McKinley champions so large a measure of its past prosperity and which has had such vivid reasons to regret the temporary substitution at Washington of different policies. It ought to be an easy matter to secure among the citizens of the twin valleys a large representation both willing and eager to carry to Canton a token of Northeastern Pennsylvania's steadfastness in the true faith. The excursion next Friday must not fall below the proportions of a suitable expres sion of Republican fidelity and enthus-

Messrs. Kiefer and Ward, the Republican nominees for county auditor, have both exhibited in private business relations, honesty and keenness. These are the qualities needed in the office to which they aspire.

The Real Australian Ballot.

Much ado has been made from time to time over the fact that a large majority of our states have adopted the Australian secret ballot, and the general public has been led to the conclusion that the consummation of this reform would eventually result in a decided improvement in the quality of our politics and politicians. But now, in this month's Forum, comes a message from one of the most prominent Australian statesmen, Hugh H. Lusk, to the somewhat startling effect that our ballot system is only a grinning travesty on its antipodean original, and that if we want to act as an effective filter to the corrupted stream of politics we shall have to throw three-fourths of it overboard and begin anew. Mr. Lusk's paper is an admirable analysis of defects in American polling methods, and as we cannot hope, within present limits, to follow him through his discussion of them, the reader is recommended to peruse the contribution in full. But we must find room for a reproduction of his description of an Australian election, for that in itself suggests by comparison most of the weak nesses of the Americanized edition of the Australian booth system.

An election in Australia, Mr. Lusk tells us, is a simple and expeditious process. There are two reasons why this is true. In the first place no two issues are ever mixed at a single election. If the election be for members of the legislature it is never mixed up with an election to any other office whatever; if for any other office, as for the place for things that are cheap, and cheap money is the worst of all. That we cannot be worse off is a delusion in which no intelligent person should be hope he will.

instance a mayor, it is never held at the same time as that for members of the legislature. Secondly the operation of preparing and casting the ballot is in Australia much more simple than in America. The voter, having been registered and identified, enters the booth and receives from the returning officer a ballot paper marked with the initials of the official. He passes at once into one of the separate compartments provided, and unfolds his ballot. That ballot contains the names of all candidates for the particular office to be filled, arranged alphabetically. The voter with a pencil draws lines through the names of men he does not wish to vote for, leaving no more names than the number of persons to be elected. The ballot is then refolded, returned to the returning officer, numbered and deposited in the box.

A word should be said at this point concerning how voters are registered and tickets nominated in Australia. In every district a permanent official is appointed whose duty it is, with the assistance of the police, to enter upon the district roll the name of every person entitled to vote, and on another roll the name of every person no longer entitled. The rolls thus compiled are publicly advertised, besides being exposed for public inspection at certain places within each district for a month before they are submitted for confirmation to the court, which sits, under the presidency of one of the regular permanent judges, to hear all objections either to the inclusion or exclusion of names. Of these objections due notice in writing must be lodged by the person aggrieved with the district registrar, and that officer may either admit the error or contest the claimed right before the court. In case of contest, no one but the claimant himself is heard, and party considerations are kept wholly to one side. When contests are decided, the electoral roll is declared approved for that particular election and no further question can be raised as to the right to vote of the persons enrolled. Instead of selecting candidates as we do in America by party primaries and conventions, notice in writing, signed by a certain number of registered electors, is filed within a specified time before election with the registrar of the district that these voters want such and such names put on the official ballot; and as many names of candidates are entered as there are duly signed petitions. Candidates for each office being arranged on the ticket alphabetically, without circles, quadrangles or groups, the ballot may con-

"In this way it is," remarks Mr. Lusk,

tain a dozen entries for each position

without requiring to be of unwieldy

An Australian election is no elaborate function involving a cessation of business, with all the objectionable surroundings of dle voters and busy paid agents of parties or candidates, whose very existence is a menace to freedom of choice and purity of election. Under its operation a single polling booth can be made easily to acommodate 8,000 to 10,000 voters between s o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the result of the voting-thanks largely to the simple expedient of obliterating instead of marking names can be ascertained speedily and with certainty. One thing indeed the Australian system does not do-it in no way lends itself to party or machine politics, and it is absolutely opposed to everything that can lend an excuse to the use of money in connection with elections. So stringent ced, are its provisions in this respect that the courts might almost be depended upon to invalidate any election where it was shown that any subscription for election expenses had been made on behalf of a candidate, or where a candidate himself ould be shown to have paid for anything committee room on the day of election and a day's wages for one representative at each politing place. These expenses are recognized by law in Australia, and all others are sternly prohibited.

The problem of adapting the good principles of this system to the necessarily different conditions of elections in America so as to retain its advantages without incurring its disadvantages is manifestly still unsolved. We have every reason to believe with Mr. Lusk that no serious attempt has yet been made by the men who control American legislation to solve it. They prefer a hybrid system Bearing the magic of the Australian name with little of its freedom from ring control.

"From Scranton to Canton and return" would make a first-class campaign cry for local Republicans this week. Scranton can't afford to fall behind the Cantonward procession.

The Common Sense Cure.

At Rochester Saturday evening Frank S. Black made another speech, similar in style though not in matter to the one with which he opened the Empire state gubernatorial canvass in New York a few days ago. It was a speech that abounded in crisp and candid common sense, uttered without passion and entirely free from personallties, and what adds to its merit is the fact that in print it is less than a column long. Mr. Black evidently knows how desirable it is in a public speaker to say his say and then stop. The gist of his remarks is comprised in the following excerpt, which says quite as much as if it had been inflated to ten

I have often heard two reasons advanced for trying this dangerous experiment of free and unlimited coinage of silver. The first reason is that we cannot be worse off than we are now, and the second that it is easily tried, and if not successful can be abandoned. No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that we cannot injure our present condition. We are not half as poorly off as we might be. It is true, our present situation is not in all respects as we desire, but our prospects were never better. Our people have seen the folly of the course pursued in previous years, and have fully determined to cor-rect it. We have not only halted in our march in the wrong direction, but we have wheeled about and shall certainly march back and rebuild the fences we have torn down and reopen the doors we have unwisely closed. Idleness as a national policy has been tested to every-body's satisfaction, and nobody any longer believes in it. We have chased the phantom of low prices so far that we have lost sight of the place where we earned our wages. But we shall go back. The oppor-tunities of the last few years are gone, but let no one believe that the Ameri-

can people are used up, or that we can correct the mistake made four years ago by making another that is worse now. Going to work again is not the only thing to be considered. We must have our pay also, and that pay must not only be the most, but the best that any country

snared. But whatever our condition may be, it is our duty to make it better instead of trying experiments which may make It worse. A man not very sick, getting worse, has more cause for alarm that a sicker man getting better, and I do not consider him wise who takes experimental medicine at the critical point of the dis-case, especially when he knows the medi-

cine has been tried on others before and left them crippled, perhaps forever. The second reason, that free coinage can be easily tried and if not successful abandoned, is as fallacious as the first. It is much easier to make a mistake than to abandon it afterward. Getting sick is easier than getting well. Breaking your word is easier than convincing other people that you will not break it again, and there is the same difference between pay-ing 53 cents on the dollar and regaining the confidence of the lender when you desire to borrow again. The purpose of free coinage is not only dishonest, but impossible. You cannot create a value by statute, nor compel the other nations of the world to abide by what you declare to be wise. Integrity is beyond the conto be wise. Integrity is beyond the con-trol of legislatures, and you can no more force the people of other countries to ac-cept 53 cents for a dollar that you owe them than you can force them to pay 147 cents for a dollar that they owe you. The result of such an at-tempt would not be to establish an ad-vantage for you in the transaction. It would be simply to cut off dealings between you and utterly to destroy all con-dience, without which no relations of

friendship or respect can be maintained. This kind of talking is a common nse cure for false doctrine.

The spectacle of Sam Hudson runeing for congress on the Democratic Richard Vaux is interesting, to say the

Worrying About Cameron.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Wilkes-Barre Record, has been inormed "by the very highest Demoratic sources"-which doubtless means Johnny Carman-that the Democratic leaders are inclined to offer to throw the Democratic vote in the next legislature to Senator Cameron provided he will stand as a candidate for reelection.

"That such a scheme is not nearly so impracticable as may appear at first glance will be seen," says the Record, by the following figures: The legislature is composed of 255 members, on joint ballot. Let us assume that each house will be composed of two-thirds Republicans and one-third Democratssay 171 Republicans and 84 Democrats. Suppose that Cameron should be able to command the support of only 45 of 171 Republican senators and representatives, these added to the 84 Democrats would give him 129 votes, or a majority of 3."

There are several obstacles to this project. In the first place 84 votes is a large allowance to the minority of the next legislature on joint ballot. We doubt if the Democrats will get 64. Next, it would be impossible under present conditions to get enough Republican deserters to patch out a Camer on majority. Thirdly, Senator Cameron unless he is an unconscionable liar, cannot be a candidate for re-election, And fourth, we have good reason to believe that the next United States senator elected from Pennsylvania will be that admirable Republican and brilliant expounder of Republican principles, Dan-

el Hartman Hastings. The habit of worrying about Cam ron is one that grows on a man, and herefore ought not to be unneces sarily encouraged.

In recommending that sound money Democrats in the Eighth congress district vote directly for Judge Kirkpatrick, the Republican nominee, the Philadelphia Record makes the pertinent point that "throughout the state the ewly converted Popocrats have mercilessly proscribed every Democrat who supports the financial policy of a Democratic administration. Their candidate for the presidency has proclaimed that he would never support any man who stands on a gold platform; and his followers fully partake of his spirit. Why, then, should they expeet sound money Democrats to forswear the principles of the Democratic party and join them in a wild crusade of repudiation?" Why, indeed?

"Give us the restoration of the tariff schedule which will meet the legitimate necessities of the government and will discriminate in the protecting of American industries and we will hear no more of the money question. Open our not hear so much agitation about opening our mints. With our Amerimills to our workingmen and we will can workingman given an opportunity to earn a fair day's wages in currency of unquestionable stability, we will her no more talk of the cheap dollar. With a tariff law equal to the necessities of the government, we will have no more deficit in the revenues and no threatened destruction of the gold-reserve."-Senator Penrose at Pittsburg.

This excellent bit of timely advice is borrowed from the Sun: "Indiana, 11linois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa must be made sure of. Let us beat Repudiation enormously, if we can, but at any rate let us be sure that we beat it. Everything looks well for the sound-money men, but the amount of large prediction now in circulation seems to indicate that some Republicans are inclined to whistle too soon." There is more danger to McKinley from over-confidence than from Bryan.

Moreton Frewe, the English bimetallist, who is in this country urging Bryan's election, admits that free coinage would be likely to cause a panic, but he waves that prospect aside as of little consequence. He can afford to be indifferent, being an Englishman, but here in America the notion prevails that we've had of panics quite enough.

In the year 1895 the savings banks of the country held \$1.819.597.623 in trust for 4,875,519 depositors—an average of \$371.26 to the credit of each depositor. Who would be most severely hurt by Who would be most severely hurt by When two added to two makes five. the adoption of a 50-cent dollar, the When an elephant can live in a bee hive. depositors or the banks?

A net increase in the public debt for September amounting to nearly \$2,000,-606 is another good reason why the federal government should be restored as soon as possible to competent Republican control.

And now the Popocrats have it that cord is too thin.

Mr. Bryan says he intends to keep right on talking until election day. We Then free silver will be good for the poor

The Importance of The Next Congress

From the Scranton Truth.

While all the political orators and news papers are directing their arguments to the presidential election it may be wort: while to remember that congress will be the pivot of power, and that the ability to enact tariff and currency laws will rest, after all, with the national legislature. With a sufficient majority to make it in-dependent of the will of the executive. congress can pass any law it may set its mind to, while it is not in the power of the president to enact a single statute, how ever anxious he may be to coin campaign remises into legislation.
It is evident, therefore, that it is

consress the people must look for the realization of their hopes, and that the election of congressmen who are known to be in harmony with the popular will or the great questions of the day is of the most vital importance. It is particularly essential and important that the industria sections of the country stand firm for the election of representatives who will steadfastly support the doctrines of Protection and sound money. No false sentiment should tempt wage-earners or business men to squander votes on candidates who are committed to the ignis fatuus of free silver, or the ruinous policy of free trade. If the free coinage crusade carried wit

it a guarantee that all wages would be doubled just as soon as the country went to a silver basis there might be some plausible excuse for asking the tolling masses to vote for the 53-cent dollar; but in the absence of such a guarantee we ticket in the district once represented by Samuel J. Randall and afterward by can consistently ask the breadwinner to vote for a money standard which will increase the cost of living without carrying with it a corresponding increase in wages

or opportunity for investment. This congressional district owes its prog-ress and prosperity to the industrial pol-icy of Protection. Various futile efforts have been made by theorists and others unfamiliar with the facts to deny this proposition, but it cannot be contradicted, Four years ago an ingenious web of so-phistries was spun to convince the un-thinking that free trade was the great panacea for all our national shortcomings, but the lesson learned on that occasion should be sufficient to demonstrate the injurious nature of that destructive doc-trine and convince the people that they

want no more of it. The candidacy of William Connell for ongress furnishes all who believe in Proection and sound money an opportunity to vote for a man who is in thorough harmony with the interests and traditions of this valley. His election will give this district a representative at Washington whose views are entirely in accord with the best sentiment of the country, and the substantial welfare of this region. If the next congress should have a majority of men like William Connell the business interests of the country, in which we are all concerned, would be well cared for and ommon sense could count on a victory

With a president and congress favorable to Protection and sound money, this country would soon be in the enjoyment of a substantial era of prosperity, and such a result is well worth working for.

THE MAN FOR CONGRESS.

From the Providence Register. When the Republicans of Lackawanna county named William Connell as their candidate for congress they named one whom all the people can rally to, and in whose election every citizen would feel just pride. As the party candidate he deserves every vote in the party, and it goes without saying that many hundreds from the ranks of the opposing party will help in making his majority an over-whelming one. It is unnecessary here to reiterate all that has heretofore been said concerning the personality and the fitness of Mr. Connell for this important office These are so well known and appreciated that it would be but a mere repetition of words. On the principles of the party, ences in manufacturing that there is no ors, in the second at the expense of the questioning his position will be only that men who do the actual work of mining his which means industrial progress and the product. It is not asserted by the mos best of wages and the most comfortable homes for the people of the United States, Mr. Connell has for so many years been engaged in the commercial life of the state of Pennsylvania that his name has gone forth as a most worthy citizen-one whom any community could well delight to honor. This coming election, then, is the opportunity for the people of Lackawanna county to return in feeble measure all that he has done for them. That they will thoughtfully and earnestly do so is not to be doubted.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 2.37 a, m., for Monday, October 5, 1896.

6 44 283

an early age. Chairman Jennings, of the Democratic county committee, is joyful over "en-couraging reports" that are constantly coming from rural districts. This is an instance of happy results from good cheer

in homeopathic doses, The Monroe doctrine has dropped out of sight as completely as a last year's campaign song.

As the campaign prophets become more earnest in discussing probabilities the 'doubtful list" increases,

Let us be thankful that Scranton has een spared of the infliction of the blo

Ajacchus' Advice.

To the Eioquent-Refrain from argu-ments on the currency question, and dis-cuss probabilities of a war with Spain. To the Local Democracy-Cheer up You are to have a county commissione and an auditor. To Bryan Plungers-Bet your money on

A VARIED TRAINING.

"I dunno," said Meandering Mike,
"wheddur it nd be regarded ez workin' er
not. But I've got er great mind ter hang
out er shingle an' break in ter de practice 'Ye don't know nothin' bout de business," replied Ploddin' Pete,

"Dat shows yer lack o' jedgment. Ain't xperieuce de best teacher?" "Dat's whut dey says!" "Well, I've had practical experience in

every p'leeze court in dis port o' the world. An' it does seem a pity ter waste it,"-Washington Star.

WHEN.

When rivers and brooks flow uphill, When they make brick cheese in a brick

When a man chews a cud like a cow, When tramps all follow the plow. When the sun rises at midnight, When darkness is brighter than daylight, When everybody is working for fun, When seventy-five pounds make a ton, When on the Fourth we guit using fire-

works. When England quits backing the Turks, Senator Quay has had a tiff with Mark When Bryan puts a stopper on his mouth, Hanna, but their effort to excite dis- When you want to go north you walk When a day is five hours long.

GOLDSMITH'S SAZAAR.



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Inaugurated by us Monday is a great success. Not in years have we done such an Enormous business in these goods. In many instances the prices are about half of the actual value.

LOT 1 -- Black Figured Mohair Brilliantines, the yard 23 cents.

LOT 2 -- Black Imperial Serge, 38 inches wide, strictly all wool, the yard 25 cents.

LOT 3 -- Silk Finish French Henrietta Jet or Blue Black. very fine quality, 47 inches wide, the yard 50 cents.

LOT 4 -- Black Whipcords, superior weight and texture, 46, inches wide, the yard

LOT 5 -- Black Mohair Sicillienes, Jacquard and Lizard Cloths, the yard 75 cents.

LOT 6 -- Black Frieze Novelties, Boucles, Crepons, etc., the yard 98 cents.

LOT 7 -- Black Crepons, Granite Cloths, Silk Mohairs, Souffles, the yard \$1.25 and

And the fit that takes in the Merchant Tailoring business. The Price is what takes in every business. Good reason for our great success. Our stock is the Largest, and having a constant buyer in the market we show Styles Yours Truly,

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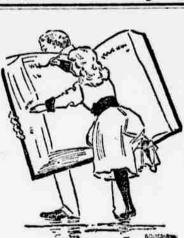
427 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton.

D. LOWENSTEIN,

POINTEDLY EXPOSED.

From the Industrial News.

At present a silver mine owner can pay Mr. Connell stands solid as a rock, and is only 65 cents of a debt with one ounce of uncompromisingly for every declaration silver. Under free coinage he could pay of Republicanism that means a grander \$1.29 of debt with an ounce of silver. At country and people and by which the hap-piness and comfort of all are to be at-tained. He does not deviate one lota from ounce of silver would pay \$1.29 in wages. the sound money standard, and on the Protection of American industries he is so deeply impressed by his own experihopeful free silverito that wages would rise as rapidly as the cost of living. All history proves to the contrary, that wages, in periods of inflation or depreciation, rise slowly, if at all, while the cost of the necessaries of life rises with a bound Under free coinage history would only repeat itself. Prices would be increased only by the same slow and tedious process by which they have been raised in the past. All the battles for higher wages by which workingmen have benefited in the last forty years would have to be fought



As your needs suggests anything in the way of tradecry, Elank Icoks or Off Supplies, and when your list is full bring

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We are now ready for a busy, busy trade. We intend offering the greatest bargains ever seen in this city of first-class goods. Skillful buying in large quantities for ready cash and selling to you at bargain prices-that's our policy from now on. Watch us.

gain prices—that's our po

ALL WOOL KERSEY CAPES—Full
sweep wrap and stitched
assams inlaid, veivet culiar, \$3.98
instead of \$6.00.

BLACK BEAVER DOUBLE CAPE—
Trimmed with braid and fur, \$1.98
full sweep; cheap at \$4.00, at \$1.98
full sweep; cheap at \$4.00, at \$1.98
JAUNTY REFER FRONT COATS—Fine
Boacie and Astrakhan cloth,
silk lined, made to sell at \$10. \$5.98
Our price.

BLACK BEAVER COAT—Box front, four
buttons, storm collar, cheap \$2.98
at \$5.00. AND NORFOLK WAISTS—
Mixtures and Shephord's
Plaids, lined throughout, cheap
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TAILOR-MADE SUITS—All Wool Cloth,
newest shades, brown and green mixtures; double breasted Reefer
Jackets, silk faced; cheap at \$5.98
STAILOR-MADE SUITS—In new mixtures, cheviots, all wool serges, box and reofer
juckets, three-fourth silk lined; full
skirts lined and bound, reg. \$8.98
JUST RECEIVED—A new lot of Figured
Mohair Skirts in two-tone effects; also
plain backs, cut full, lined and
bound Some values up to \$5.1.98
and \$6. at
TAFFETA SILK SHIRT WAISTS—In
changeable colors, lined, well made, can
be worn with attachable collars and cuffs. elsewhere \$6.00.
\$4.49

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