the Scranton Tribune

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPICS AT SCRANTON, PA-ESCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.



SCRANTON, OCTOBER 12, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Congressmen - a' - Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—Col., W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY; 4th District—JOHN F, REYNOLDS.

A few days ago the Times cited with gice the fact that President C. W. Cunningham, of the Central City Stove works of Newark, O., had agreed to advance the wages of his employes ten per cent, in the event of Bryan's elec-This firm is rated by Dun at "K4," which means that its capital is between \$1,000 and \$2,000. It therefore must employ as many as two men.

The Visit to Canton.

That more persons did not go from this city to Canton on Saturday was due, not to lack of disposition but to lack of means. Had the McKinley bill not been repealed; that is to say, had the woolen mills, the steel mills, the glass works and the miscellaneous industries of Lackawanna county not been deprived after the Democratic victory four years ago of the protection and the markets which before that free trade sweep were rapidly making them prosperous, there would have been among the workingmen of our valley a readler inclination to spare ten or fifteen dollars for an excursion of such a character. As it was, Democratic supremacy put it out of their reach, but not out of their thoughts. Three weeks from tomorrow they will tell what they think of the tariff reformers like Mr. Bryan who tinkered them into idieness, partial time or reduced pay.

Those who did go-and from the two

countles there were more than 300, with not a capitalist nor a prominent politician among them-were repaid by an enjoyable journey of exceptional scenic beauty in places and by a reception at Canton which may well be treasured among their most pleasant recollections. In another place we give in full the felicitous little speech with which Major McKinley acknowledged the party's greeting. It is neat and apt in itself, but it gains in significance from the fact that it was only one of twenty addresses made by the candidate on that one day, with never a repetition of welcomed by him on that day numbered altogether quite as many as the inhabitants of the whole of Hyde Park, yet they came from a dozen different states and from a score of different places in parties seldom larger than the one which went from here; and came, as did the Pennsylvanians, at their own

Altogether it was a magnificent demonstration of popular enthusiasm in a cause which appeals to lofty citizenship, and a fitting tribute to a leader who commands the fullest measure of his countrymen's esteem.

Now that Wilkes-Barre has secured the next state firemen's convention, the question before the house is, What will she do with it? Where will she find hotel accommodations for the delegates? Fortunately, Scranton is near.

Straight to the Mark.

In his speech at Syracuse last week Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, gave another illustration of his aptness at compacting sound sense into luminous English. The speech altogether comprised scarcely 1,000 words, but it covered and clarified the whole situation.

We invite attention to this quotation: "The stability of a government depends upon many things, but upon none more than upon the respect which it commands from the other governments of the world. Wealth may build navies and fortifications may repel assaults from without, but a nation that has permitted its honor to be defaced, no matter what may be its physical resources, cannot long withstand the force of public condemnation. The individual who relies upon his money to condone offenses against the laws of integrity and decent living does not possess a keen sense of honor himself nor understand the force of it in others, and a nation with the same reliance is in the same class. Men sometimes find in there private affairs that the course which has led to poverty, misfortune or disgrace might at some early stage have been changed and the disastrous consequences averted, and governments are

like men in that respect. "The government of the United States has found in its career on more than one occasion that a prompt recognition of the moral sense of its people and a just observance of the oaths of those entrusted with the highest public duties might have averted disasters which have left their marks upon the history of the whole earth. Weakness will never prevent a wrong, and danger is more likely to overtake those who hide than those who face it. No historian will ever tell the evils that

averted just before the war, and the heroic deeds of soldiers will never rease to tell of the disasters which the cowardice of that period entailed. A crisis hardly less serious faces us now. The loss of life and property is no more to be deplored than the loss of honor. And when honor is to be sacrificed, not by momentary lapse of conscience, but by deliberate outrage, the situation may well provoke alarm.

"We stand now in that precise position. The forces that are threatening the integrity of this country are those which have no proper place upon our soil. They are the forces of disorder and strife. Their success means to paralyze or destroy necessary executive powers, to degrade the courts, which are the chief support of governments, and to inflict a stain upon the nation's credit which will take years to live lown. In these calamities every citizen would be involved, and to those whose acts had made them possible forgiveness would be slow in coming. This is a country of law and order and of that high civilization based upon them, and no symptom of anarchy should be left unchecked. Let every man arouse himself, and remember that the duty which he owes his government and his fellow men is this year grave and imperative. Let him not be misled by false to be hoped for but dreaded. And an

The city of Chicago averages about 30 murders a year and the hangman is kept busy disposing of the murderers, yet the number of homicidal crimes steadily increases. Is the death penalty of any real value as a deterrent?

The Labor Vote.

One of the arguments put forth by advocates of the Chicago platform in support of their prediction that Bryan will win, is that large numbers of workingmen, while pretending to be for Mc-Kinley and joining sound money clubs, will, in the privacy of the voting booth, mark their ballots for free silver. This idea has been so industriously circulated that many persons have come to believe it. We notice, for instance, in the Toronto Globe, in an article upon the American presidential contest, the following assertions bearing directly upon this point:

this point:

The leading American newspapers have been spreading the belief that the strength of McKinley and Hobart is overwhelming and that their success is already assured. That is the appearance on the surface in all the big American cities, among the employes of all great corporations, including the wealthy newspapers, and wherever inquirers naturally turn for political information. But the one reliable source of information regarding the views of the American workmen is closed by the coercion, bordering on terrorism, practiced or feared in all big employing firms and carporations. Men who have mingled freely with American workmen in and out of their unions know how unreliable are the surface indications of the political situation. Railroad, telegraph and line steamboat employes are afraid to discuss the free coinage issue, except to advance views in favor of McKinley and Hobart. The least intimation from employers that a deputation of workmen should go somewhere to protest against free coinage sends the deputation forth at once, although every member of it be a convert to the mistaken philosophy of Mr. Bryan. An officer on one of the line steamers running out of Chicago was recently paid off at the end of a trip, and no effort was made to conceal the fact that the cause was his theorizing on the 16 to 1 question. Such things as this, coupled with the pressure of hard times, cause workmen to onceal and falsify their political views and to dread coercion even where it is not intended. Street railway and other great corporations give their workmen campaign pictures of McKinley and Hobart, with a request to display them in the windows of their homes. These requests are implicitly obeyed, though the men be determined to vote for free silver, and to pay their employers back.

We have no means of knowing whether or on put the case of the steaments of some of the silver, and to pay their employers back.

We have no means of knowing whether or not the case of the steamship officer a phrase or a thought. The visitors cited above is correctly reported by the Toronto journal. We only know that an investigation of similar charges of coercion in this community has yet to find foundation for a single accusation of this character. A moment's reflection ought to convince the most skentler! that any attempt by employers to intimidate their employes in the matter of voting would under the Australian secret ballot, be as ineffectual as it would be dangerous; and employers as a rule have too much common sense to attempt a policy which would clearly do more harm than good. We therefore dismiss as unfounded all talk of coercion or of threatened discharge from employment as a penalty for disregarding an employer's wishes.

But look for a moment at the light in which this kind of representation places the workingman. It virtually charges him with the worst species of deceitfulness and intimates that he has fallen so low in manhood as to prefer to practice dissimulation and to lend himself to deliberate falsification in order to gain a privilege which is already guarantee d to him under the constitution. We should greatly dislike to think that the picture of the labor vote which is drawn by the prophets of Popocratic victory is true in any particular. The country could much better afford to see McKinley defeated, not simply once but a dozen times, than to have to conclude that the great body of its artisans and mechanics and of its miscellaneous workers by hand had ceased to regard honesty as worthy of their esteem.

For our part we shall refuse to believe these representations. We may be fooled. The uncertain factors in this year's election are many and we do not underestimate them. But to suspect the American workingman of an utter lack of principle is something that we shall never do, be the election returns what they may.

The Tribune has received several communications from residents of Newton and South Abington townships complaining of the poor condition of the Providence and North Abington turnpike and also at the high tolls charged. These communications urge the construction by popular subscription of a new road on the southwest side of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, which it is claimed would shorten the distance to Scranton, avoid two steep hills and do away with the toll feature. It is evident that this turnpike question in some form is bound to prove a disturbing factor so long as tolls are charged. The toll road is clearly becoming obsolete. It served a good purpose in its day but people no cousage in public station might have longer care to leave the ownership of

arterial roadways in private or corporate hands. The natural solution to the present problem sooner or later will be free road. Perhaps the sooner the

It cannot be questioned that the culm problem has already shown its ability to produce a great deal of gas of one kind and another. We sincerely trust that the latest kind will be a go.

The Pulpit and Politics.

To what extent may the pulpit without impropriety discuss politics? To this question no definite answer can be returned, since each minister must in the nature of the case be the best judge of his own duty. But at this time, when political discussion from pulpits is growing more frequent, we are moved to quote with approval and sympathy the following words spoken recently by Rev. Victor E. Southworth, a

clergyman of Janesville, Wis.: For the minister to seem to appear as a partisan in politics, defending the policy of one party and denouncing another, is essentially pernicious in its effects upon the church and upon the world outside 'be church. It is demoralizing. It renders doubly bitter the bitterness which already allenates man from man and class from class. We cannot have partisan mudsters preaching partisan sermons, unless we have partisan churches supported by parthrough the sacrifice of honor are not the honor for but dreaded. And an COUNTY.

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioners—S. W. ROBERTS, GILES
ROBERTS.
Auditors—A. E. KIEFER, FRED L.
WARD.

To be hoped for but dreaded. And an advantage, however great, reached through an alliance with forces that are a menace to good government, will prove some time to have been dearly bought."

The support of anti-Republican preaching, or Democratic charchmen to support liberally anti-Democratic preaching. The function of the pulpit is not partisan instruction. The minister, as such, is a moral teacher, a spiritual leader. His distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the people without distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the people without distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the people without distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the people without distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the people without distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the people without distinctive work is to lift and lighten the moral and religious life of all the support of anti-Republican preaching, or Democratic charchmen to support liberally anti-Democratic preaching. without distinction as to party or class. He ought to lift their thoughts and desires to such a lofty plane as to put be-neath them the animosities and jealous-ies of sectional, selfish and partisan in-

> ties out from the domain of strictly partisan differences and up to a plane involving the essentially moral issues of law against lawlessness and of an honest adherence to contract stipulations against partial repudiation is ample justification for the course of those moral teachers among the clergy who have felt it to be part of their duty to preach the gospel in application to the living present as well as in reference to a dim and uncertain past. There are many ways, however, of performing a duty; and the prudent preacher, while he may fearlessly combat ignorance and error, will not forget that the model Preacher, under extremest provocation, never once descended to personal excoriation or angry speech.

That the present campaign has been

lifted by action of one of the great par-

Unquestionably the removal of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic university at Washington betokens a victory for the ultra-Conservative party in American Catholicism, at whose head stands Archbishop Corrigan; and a defeat for the party represented by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland. It will probably have the effect to stimulate the opponents of Catholicism and to postpone for some years the success of the movement whose purpose has been broadly described as the nationalization of the church in America. We do not know how this affair impresses members of that church; but from an outside standpoint it has the look of a mistake.

just come to grief in Chicago through the improper use of the mails for the purpose of catching gullible heirs to mythical estates. His plan was to notify his victims that they had inherited part of a \$1,500,000 fortune in Guatemala, and then to solicit a slight advance for the payment of his expenses in proving the titles. The list of expectants who forwarded hardearned cash never to hear from him again is a long one and a sorrowful one in its demonstration of undiminished human credulity. But it is some consolation to know that the swindler has been arrested, and that Uncle Sam is not in the habit of dealing leniently with offenders of his class.

If the English Liberal party wants a leader who can lead, it will try its level best to induce Mr. Gladstone to get back into public life. He is still young enough to run away with the youngsters who are rattling around in his

Nearly \$50,000,000 in gold has come to his country from abroad since it became plain that free coinage could not There is nothing equal to the prospect of a Republican victory as a confidence restorer.

HUMILITY'S PRAYER.

crave, dear Lord, of gold and gear. Nor jewels fine, Nor lands, nor kine, Nor treasure heaps of anything— Let but a little hut be mine, Where at the hearthstone I may hear The cricket sing. And have the shine of one glad woman's eyes to make,

For my poor sake, Our simple home a place divine, Just the wee cot-the cricket's chirr-Love, and the smiling face of her. Great riches, nor

For vast estates, and castle halls— Give me to hear the bare footfalls Of children o'er An oaken floor New-rinsed with sunshine, or bespread With but the tiny coverlet And pillow for the baby's head; And pray thou, may The door stand open, and the day

Send ever in a gentle breeze With fragrance from the locust trees, And drowsy moan of doves and blur of robin chirps and drove of bees, Of intermingling sounds, and then The good wife and the smile of her Filling the silence again—

The cricket's call And the wee cot. Dear Lord of all, Deny me not!

I pray not that Men tremble at My power of place And lordly sway-only pray for simple grace To look my neighbor in the face Full honestly from day to day; Yield me his horny palm to hold And I'll not pray For gold

The tanned face, garlanded with mirth It hath the kingliest smile on earth-The swart brow, diamonded with sweat, Hath never need of coronet, And so I reach.

Dear Lord, to thee,

And do beseech Thou givest me The wee cot, and the cricket'u chirr, Love, and the glad sweet face of her!

—James Whitcomb Ri

The attempts of Mr. Bryan, Senator Teller and others on the free sliver side to make it appear by garbled quotations that James G. Blaine was in sympathy that James G. Blaine was in sympathy with their present position elicits the following remark from Louis A. Dent, who was Mr. Blaine's private secretary for many years: "Mr. Blaine's position on the monetary question is, without any explanation from his friends, plainly deducible from his public policies and his speeches and votes in congress. In December, 1867, and again in 1876, he made vigorous speeches against the propositions then affoat in favor of greenback and silver inflation, and his vote against the Bland bill should be conclusive on this point. But evidence of later years is still more convincing. more convincing.

"Mr. Blaine believed that the gold supply would fail to answer the needs of the world's coinage, and he was therefore in favor of introducing the double standard by international agreement, and for that purpose he maintained an agent in Europe during his last term as secretary whose business it was to encourage, foster and watch, the development of the silver feeling. The final outcome was the Brussels conference, which failed through the opposition of the British government. Failing in an international agreement, Mr. Blaine believed in a limited coinage of silver by the United States government. ver by the United States government, coupled with reorganized trade relations between the United States and the nations of the western hemisphere. His idea was that by the extension of our trade rela-tions with the American nations the silver dollar of the United States could be made to circulate as a monetary standard among them, taking the place of the Mexican dollar so necessary to the volume of their circulation, because being maintained at parity by the United States it would not be subject to the fluctuations of the Mexican dollar. Mr. Blaine's reciprocity scheme was a necessary part of this comprehensive plan. The extension of trade relations were essential to furnish the outlet for the silver coinage, and reciprocity was the only apparent method by which our trade on this hemisphere could be enlarged. The success of the latter meant the success of the coinage scheme, and the success of both meant the absorption of the trade south of us, and an incirculation, because being maintained at tion of the trade south of us, and an in-ternationl confederation, with the United States at the head, which could successfully dictate its own terms in large meas ure to the older civilization of Europe, in time of peace, and effectually bid defiance to them in case of war. As a further de clopment of this plan, especially cognate o the colnage question, Mr. Blaine put forward in the international conference his idea of an international silver coin for

"As a matter of fact Mr. Blaine was op-posed to the unlimited coinage of silver by the United States. He held the irrevoca-ble opinion that this country could not force silver as a monetary standard alone and single handed against the world, any more than Mexico, which had become practically bankrupt in the operation. He did believe, however, that by concerted ac-tion on the part of American nations the principle of bimetallism could be promoted f not actually introduced into use the world over. His position on the monetary question is proven by the propositions advanced and the measures supported by him in the international conference, all tending to a great American confederation. Apropos to this subject I think your readers will find very interesting the fol-lowing letter written by Mr. Blaine to his friend, Colonel Conger, during Mr. Mc-Kinley's campaign in 1891. Mr. Blaine ex-hibited in this letter, as he has done on so many occasions, his great gift, the faculty which alone indicates the statesman-that foresight which places before the eye of his mind the imminence of a public question or the outcome of a policy, long before it is apparent or even occurs to the general or the individual mind. In a prophetic vein he predicted in this letter the position which the Democratic party the position which the Democratic party has today assumed in favor of a depreclated currency. The letter follows:

"Stanwood, Bar Harbor, Me... September 23, 1891.

"Colonel A. L. Conger, Akron, Ohio.

"My Dear Sir: Your favor received. I cannot take part in the Ohio campaign this year, for many reasons which I need not give. But I hope that no effort will be spared to elect McKinley. His victory at this time is very important to the country and the Republican party. He and Mr. Campbell represent the honest difference between the two parties at this time. There is no dodging and no evasion, and the voter need not be deceived. The election of McKinley means the bolicy of Protection and honest money. The election of Campbell means free trade and corruption of the currency. I believe Ohio will stand by McKinley. Very sincerely yours,

James G. Blaine."

"Mr. Blaine's relations with Mr. McKin-ley," continued Mr. Dent, "were always of the most pleasant and friendly character Much effort has been expended to make it appear that Mr. Blaine was inimical to Mr. McKinley because of his letter to Senator Frye in 1890, in which he complained that the McKinley bill would not give to the United States a market for a barrel of flour or a pound of pork. Mr. Blaine's ob-jection was not to the general features of the bill. His complaint was against th absurdity of throwing open a market for \$50,000,000 of sugar, when it was possible to gain advantages by making that market he subject of bargain and trade. He wa valled in congress on the subject of free sugar, and which blinded so many to the advantages to be gained by reciprocal ar-rangements on the basis of free sugar. He made vigorous protests to both commit-tees of congress, and in personal inter-views with his friends in congress, and finally appealed the subject to the public in his letter to Senator Frye, resulting in the adoption of his reciprocity idea in the compromised form proposed by the presi-dent. But in all the discussion there was not the slightest personal feeling. Mr. Blaine could not have for a moment been so prejudiced as to hold Major McKinley responsible for the general opposition in congress to his reciprocity plan. In order congress to his reciprocity plan. In order to dispel the rumors put forth of inimical feelings between them, Mr. Blaine spoke in the Ohio campaign that year at Canton, and again in 1891 he wrote to Colonel Conger, the above letter declining an invi-tation to speak in the campaign of Mr. Mc-Kinley for governor, a letter which should Kinley for governor, a letter which should effectually repel the calumny that Mr. Blaine was personally hostile to Mr. Mc. Kinley and did not wish him success. In it he did not state the controlling reason for his declination, but it was generally well known to be the condition of his health, which he was ever averse to hav ing discusesd in the public prints.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.-Weather fine. A child born on this day will be well conducted, but will have to work hard to succeer. Avoid superiors and ask no favors. Wednesday, Oct. 14.—Mercury 26 degrees from Venus. Weather wet. A child born on this day will have a quiet career, but will be apt to experience sorrow in do-mestic life. Uncertain for business trans-

Thursday, Oct. 15.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Weather wet. A child born on this will be careless and extravagant. on this will be careless and extravagant. Sell and avoid women in business.

Friday, Oct. 16.—Venus 159 degrees from Neptune. Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be very fortunate in the employ of others and will meet promotion fast. Seek work, deal with others and nush business.

and push business,
Saturday, Oct. 17.—Venus parallel to
Herschal. Rain and wind probable. A
child born on this day will be generous,
free and improvident. Doubtful day for

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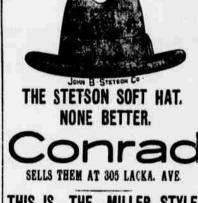
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