

The Scranton Tribune

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE. Congressmen—A. L. LARGO—GALUSHA, A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners—S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS.

LEGISLATIVE. Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—T. C. CONNELL; 3d District—J. H. C. MACKENZIE; 4th District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

To the amusing features of this campaign is now added the appearance of J. C. Hogan, reinforced by the Scranton Times, as a critic of Bishop Newman. No doubt the bishop will be very much hurt when he learns of this combination to down him.

Democracy's Local Plan. As the local campaign approaches its close the opposition is seen to be concentrating its energies upon the court house, its hope being to gain control of the commissioners' office, which in Democratic hands would be a choice addition to the city offices now controlled by the party.

A part of the Democratic plan of campaign, it is understood, is to load up the Democratic newspapers with a lot of confusing figures calculated to bring carelessness in the Republican majority's management of the office, and to try thereby to scare voters into putting a Democratic majority on the next board. The figures themselves are without significance since every record shows the strictest economy in the disbursement of county funds. As was explained in detail in these columns a few days ago, despite large recent increases in court costs, over which the commissioners have no power of estoppel, and other enlarged demands upon the county treasury for new election fixtures, school enumeration, bridges and jail repairs, the tax rate for county purposes has been kept down to an average of six mills on the dollar, and within a short time \$200,000 worth of outstanding bonds will be retired from the sinking fund. This is a sufficient answer to all imputations of lax management and it is a record surpassed by no other county in the state with like population.

Had a little thing like the truth will not stand in the way of the managers of the opposition campaign. They see a possibility of public office ahead, with influential appointments, and they will do anything and everything to realize on that hope. We call attention to this fact so that Republicans throughout the county may understand what is going on behind the scenes which outwardly masks the Democratic canvass. Messrs. S. W. and Giles Roberts have proved their fitness for their present positions and every Republican should see that they are both triumphantly re-elected. It would be a mistake to let the Democrats get hold of the county finances as well as the city government, all in one year, and the defeat of either of the Robertses would accomplish that purpose.

A good campaign cry for Alex. Connel's friends in the Second district would be: "One good term deserves another." His reelection would be money in the pocket.

Three Weeks Before. At the Chicago sound money parade last Friday night there were, by actual count, 68,307 persons in line, besides an audience of spectators estimated at 800,000. The Bryan counter demonstration had just 12,569 persons in line and the speechmaking is reported to have excited little enthusiasm. The Chicago Times-Herald, although an enthusiastic McKinley paper, is generally conservative in its election predictions, and it says every indication points to a victory for the Republican electoral ticket in Illinois by not less than 120-000 plurality. It even claims the defeat of Aligned, who is considered to be many thousand votes stronger than Bryan.

As tending to confirm the impression that the Bryanites do not expect to carry Illinois for their electoral ticket, it may be worth while in this connection to note that in a Bryan table just given to the newspapers by Senator Marlon Butler, chairman of the Popular national committee, Indiana is included among the states marked "reasonably safe" for Bryan, while Illinois is not. Senator Butler's table gives Bryan only 22 electoral votes, so that the loss by him of Indiana alone would elect McKinley. No one conversant with the political conditions in Indiana will seriously maintain that McKinley does not have at least as good a chance to carry that state as Bryan has. Within the past six years 20,000 artisans have located in Indiana, attracted by

the starting of factories incidental to the discovery of natural gas in the northeastern section of the state. These industries have been severely depressed by the Wilson tariff law, and in consequence the employes in them are high Protectionists almost to a man. They would vote for McKinley if they never voted another Republican ballot. General Harrison's influence, too, is a potent factor, and he is soon to make a tour of the state, speaking for McKinley.

While we consider the presidential battle a close one, the sense that every Republican will be needed at the polls, yet these and other indications which are apparent to every student of politics go to show that Republicans may well be hopeful as to the outcome. Indiana and Illinois, if carried for Bryan, would probably elect him; but there is no good reason for the supposition that either state will be carried by him. In both states the sound money forces are well-organized, confident, alert and determined, while the opposition lacks cohesion. It is like a contest between trained regulars and raw recruits. The recruits are going to get the worst of it.

Lord Rosebury defines his plan for the solution of the Armenian question to be the negotiation of a united demand by European nations upon the sultan for reforms. But what if such a demand were granted in the letter only to be broken in the spirit? Is a nation like England to moral duties except through international compact? If the other powers play the coward must England be one, too?

Archbishop Ireland's Statement. The statement recently given to the press by Archbishop Ireland will undoubtedly receive even from supporters of the Chicago platform respectful consideration. It cannot be charged to this eminent churchman as has been charged of some others who have publicly espoused Major McKinley's cause that his favor has been won by agents of Mark Hanna for a consideration. No man stands higher for integrity, for honor and for civic virtue than John Ireland. Although he speaks only as a citizen, his word will carry great weight. Says he:

I stand by the platform, and the present candidate of the Republican convention. I am opposed to the platform and the presidential candidate of the Democratic convention at Chicago. The day of the civil war excepted, at no time did so great a peril threaten the country as that which is involved in the political campaign of today. The question of free and unlimited silver is put in the foreground. The question has its importance; but it is of a minor importance in the presence of other questions which are brought to the attention of the people by its expression in the Chicago convention, and which now seeks by means of popular suffrage to entrench itself in the capital of the nation. This movement is in its logical effect revolutionary against the United States; it is secession—the secession of 1861, which our soldiers believed the civil war expedient to prevent. It is a secession which demands a belief in the separation from the American people. The declaration in the Chicago platform has an aim and a meaning. "We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions."

The words point to the act of Grover Cleveland in sending United States troops to protect national property and enforce national laws during the Chicago riots in 1894. In those words there is the old secession doctrine that states are independent of the national government at Washington. There is the annulment of the Union; there is notice served upon the flag of America that outside the district of Columbia it is without power of self assertion or self defence. The president of the United States is told that to enforce national laws and to protect national property he cannot march his troops into any state without the authorization of the government of that state. The platform has an aim and a meaning. "We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions."

It is well to bear in mind, as Major McKinley said to the delegation which visited him from this valley: "There are not enough mints in the United States or in the world to give employment to the miners of Pennsylvania. Therefore you must not be looking to the mints for the money which you need. You must look to the mines, the mills and the factories."

A bill is to be introduced at the next session of the New York legislature to forbid the employment of married women as teachers in schools, and yet the best teachers of children, as a rule, are married women or widows. No woman who has not been a mother is able fully to understand children. Any how, what business has a state legislature with such a bill?

The harpies that have fattened on the working classes, under the gold standard, are not satisfied with their pound of flesh; they will tear every vital from their victims, unless the masses arouse—Scranton Times.

We suppose this is what the Times calls conducting a temperate campaign. Tillman says it's Watson who is hurting Bryan, but Watson would clearly be justified in saying: "You're another."

operates on our institutions, and should be ever insisted on by the industrious classes as the actual circulating medium to bring continually to the test every species of credits currency, and to suppress the spurious paper system, resting on no solid basis, and giving birth to frauds and stock gambling; which tends so much to estrange our people from honest and useful pursuits, and our legislation from that primitive patriotism which was once entirely directed to foster them." Yet Bryan heralds himself a disciple of Andrew Jackson.

After criticizing the Republican press for neglecting to make larger use of the admirable personality of the Republican candidate and pointing out how even the Popocrats admire Major McKinley personally, the Buffalo Enquirer says: "The plain truth is that Mr. McKinley, as a soldier and as a citizen, has behaved himself in many fashions; that in public and in private life he has been admirable; that he has never failed to meet the requirements of any position to which he has been called; and that there is every reason to believe that he will prove equal to the grave responsibilities of the presidency, and not only fill the place but adorn it." We can endorse this, every word, and so can all who have known the man.

"Those who buy of farmers the food-stuffs which they raise, and sell the same farmers money, should understand that wise farmers desire to buy only the best money—money which, like good pork, beef and cereals—will pass current in all markets. And as there has never been any complaint about too good wheat, too good beef, too good pork, or too productive a farm, so there never can be, from correctly reasoning men, any complaint about too good a dollar, too good currency or money. A dollar with too much purchasing power is as impossible as a square meal with too much nutritive power, or an acre of land with too much productive capacity."—Secretary J. Sterling Morton.

By the death of Edward White Benson, D. D., archbishop of Canterbury and ecclesiastical primate of England, an important figure is removed from the religious world. To Americans, Dr. Benson was noted principally by virtue of the historical importance of his office, but it is only fair to his memory to say that he rose to it quite as much by merit as by the favor of the prime minister (Mr. Gladstone) who in December, 1882, nominated him to the crown for his simplicity, his life was in all respects true to his lofty calling and his death ends a career of singular beauty and usefulness.

William Connell on the other hand represents in himself every principle of the Republican party, and favors the plan which continues the periodical issue of bonds, instead of the \$200,000 gold fund in the treasury.—Scranton Times.

If Mr. Connell represents Republican principles, as indeed he does so far as this congressional district is concerned, then he doesn't favor bond sales, but a protective tariff which will supply enough revenue to make bond sales unnecessary. It is very nery in a Democratic paper to condemn bond sales which were directly forced upon the country by a Democratic deficit tariff.

If Mr. Bryan were president and a mob should seize railroad property, interrupt interstate commerce and obstruct the progress of the mails, he would not use troops to defend the public rights until asked to do so by the state authorities. In other words, he would subordinate federal law to the political or temperamental exigencies of state executives. Is such a man fit to be president?

It is well to bear in mind, as Major McKinley said to the delegation which visited him from this valley: "There are not enough mints in the United States or in the world to give employment to the miners of Pennsylvania. Therefore you must not be looking to the mints for the money which you need. You must look to the mines, the mills and the factories."

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Dear Uncle Sam: A letter I write you, please reply—If you'll spare time to read it. You'll see just reason why. There's such a dreadful uproar. I'd like to learn the cause; Is it of unjust laws? Or is it unjust laws? Once had a golden dream, And meant to aid our people By some well-grounded scheme; But that his party failed him, He couldn't work alone, And so for grievous errors Our nation must atone. And so, if Bryan is elected, Can he make laws alone? And can he coin free silver As if he ruled a throne? Or if McKinley's chosen, Has he Napoleon's skill, To sway the mighty millions Afloat against their will? If you need one man for office, Pray, tell me, cannot you Just seat that one man in his chair Without so much ado? Each day the papers tell us Of riots, right and left, Our stores and banks are closing, Of homes we are bereft. I've learned to do with little, And now must do with less, And so for all this uproar Can see no cause to bleed, No doubt men who are voters, All understand the laws, But I am but a woman And fall to see the cause. So when you send your answer, Please make it very plain For all these vexing questions Have racked my weaker brain. —Washington Post.

What This Great Country Can't Do

From the Washington Post. This is a great and strong country, great in its achievements and its possibilities, and strong in the patriotism of its people. It is a rich country, in the wealth already created from its soil, its mines, and its forests; and in its untapped resources it is richer than any other land on the globe. But we do not believe that the United States, great, strong, and rich as it is, is able to do what the advocates of free coinage assert that it can. They tell us that we can compel all nations to recognize a silver dollar containing about 50 cents' worth of that metal as worth one hundred cents in gold. Mr. Sewall, in his letter of acceptance says: "The American people will be loyal to the nation's money, and will stand behind it and maintain it at whatever value they may put upon it." And he makes a eloquent reference to the great uprising of the people thirty-five years ago in defense of the Union as proof of the power of the people when they "stand behind" a principle.

This illustration is good enough rhetoric, but had logic. When the American people, or those of them who stood by the old flag, were making that grand demonstration to show the ability of a great people to maintain the standard money "at the value they put upon it," there were strong enough to put down the rebellion, but they were utterly unable to maintain the value of their money after they abandoned the world's standard. Is there any reason to believe that loyalty to silver on the part of the American people will affect other nations in a different way from that in which their loyalty to gold has affected them? If we undertake to make a dollar with 50 cents' worth of silver and 50 cents in fiat, can we, with all our strength, compel the world to take that combination of silver and fiat for a hundred cents in gold?

In March, 1881, the aggregate of greenbacks was \$50,000,000. The people "stood behind" this money, but it went down to 38 cents on the dollar. No one contends that free coinage would reduce silver dollars to that extent, for silver has a commercial value. It is now worth as bullion 50 to 51 per cent. of its coinage value. Free coinage, by increasing the demand, would undoubtedly increase the value to some extent. And that enhancement would be recognized in the markets of the world. But the notion that, because a people are loyal to their money, they can cut loose from the world's standard and compel the world to recognize whatever value they may put on their money, is not supported by a single fact in history, and it decidedly gets a black eye from our experience of the war time to which Mr. Sewall refers for its confirmation.

IN NO DANGER.

From the Industrial News. The most important part of the machinery of our national government is the congress, which has the power to make laws with or without the sanction of the president, therefore it is much more important than the executive office, for the reason that a congress composed of free traders and free silverites would have the power to enact laws to suit their own purposes, and to do so they would check them. This being the case, it is highly important that nothing should be done which would in any way jeopardize the election of a sound money congressional nominee. The district, happily, is in no danger of being represented in the national legislature by one whose party platform is a direct opposition to the prosperity of, and would work an injury to the industries of this valley. The election of William Connell next month will be a great victory for protection to American industries, and we are pleased to be able to say from personal knowledge that the workmen of the Lackawanna valley, union and non-union, will do their share in making Mr. Connell's election so overwhelming that it will forever settle, in this valley at least, the question of where the voting masses stand on the free silver theories and the destructive policy of free trade.

THEY MERIT SUPPORT.

From the Industrial News. In the campaign now fast approaching and end, the county offices to be filled this fall should not be allowed to be overshadowed by the national candidates. The offices of commissioners and auditors are very important, as they are charged with the economic administration of the financial affairs of the county. The best men available should be chosen. The present Republican county commissioners have proven their fitness for the position and an honest and able man, Messrs. E. W. and Giles Roberts should be re-elected. They are deserving of the honor, and those who desire an honest and efficient administration of county affairs should vote for them. For the office of county auditors Messrs. A. E. Kiefer and Fred Ward are both experienced business men, and their election will be a guarantee that the work in that office will be run on business principles.

FREE SILVER AND LABOR.

From the Industrial News. The result of the success of the free silver craze would be to throw the cause of free trade and free silver into the hands of the wage-slaves. The wages could not live on the wages now paid if paid in half-dollar dollars. He would be compelled to apply for an advance in his wages if he were to be paid in silver, with but poor prospects of obtaining it. Then commence strikes and lockouts, men out of work, hardship in the home, payments on the little property stopped short, taxes unpaid, mortgage foreclosed, and years of labor all gone for nothing. The battle of life is over for the toiler, and just beginning for those nearest and dearest to him with poverty for their inheritance. There is no possible reason for the wage-earner taking all these chances, and making his own sacrifices to add to the already fabulous wealth of multi-millionaire English silver mine owners, for it is admitted that they would be most benefited by free coinage.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.36 a. m., for Tuesday, October 13, 1896. It will be apparent to a child born on this day that the Roland-Vilaver mystery would be a most interesting subject for discussion in the Times' "Forum of the Cranks." If some one does not step upon Rev. Hoag's coat, the mystery will be passed to oblivion for the want of advertisement. Local Democratic enthusiasm seems to have lingered in the path of the West India hurricane long enough to get a knock out puff.

Individual Horoscope.

Henry, Scranton—You were born under the sign of Capricornus when the moon was in pride and the sky resembled red lemonade. You are evidently a smart lad and no doubt will make your mark as an exponent of the currency issues, but whether in the act of cracking 16 to 1 jokes in a variety show or writing free silver articles for the papers, the stars do not state. If your forehead recedes it will be advisable for you to adopt the latter calling as the head is better fitted for this work when external appearances indicate that there's nothing in it. In any event do not pose as the original silver man of Lackawanna county. That title has an ancient history, and the title has an ancient influence of countless horsewhips to discipline those who were about the head of the girl who chews mint gum and wears her hair in poodle-dog frizzle over the temples.

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