

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

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. Auditors—A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representatives, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 3d District—D. N. MCKEY; 4th District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Can a city like Scranton afford to take risks at Harrisburg next winter by sending to represent it in the legislature a man without experience in legislative matters? Why not make sure of effective representation by re-electing Alex. Connell?

Vote the Straight Ticket.

Voters interested in Republican success will readily see the danger which lies in the efforts of the Democratic candidates for county commissioner to get them to divide their votes between the parties for this office. The Republican, for example, who agrees to vote for one of the Roberts and also for one of the Democratic candidates, virtually agrees to vote for two Democrats, since as a result of similar trades if one Democrat is elected the other would be almost sure to be, also. The object of all persons who propose trades and compromises of this kind, with reference either to the commissioners or the auditors, is to weaken the Republican strength and fortify the Democracy in local positions.

The Democrats last spring captured the city government and now they are reaching out for the most important county office—that of the commissioner. If by any hook or crook they can get the control of this office, they will be in excellent trim to make trouble for Republican candidates and Republican policies in the future. It will be the fault of the Republicans themselves if this purpose shall be attained. The candidates presented on the Republican ticket are both trustworthy men, who have demonstrated their ability and in whose hands the fiscal interests of the county will be perfectly safe. No Republican who wishes to see his party strengthened for future fights will play into the hands of the opposition by yielding an inch to any Democratic overture.

This is a good year for Republicans to make their ballots emphatic by voting them straight.

Favorable reports continue to come from John F. Reynolds' canvass in the Fourth district. If his friends will keep steadily at work, he will undoubtedly be elected.

The Question of Plurality.

If Mr. Connell were to be elected to congress next month by only a small plurality, the result would be that Protection had ceased to interest the voters of Lackawanna county, and encouragement would thus be given to the free traders like Mr. Bryan to plan new campaigns against the welfare of our industries.

Mr. Vidaver, another time, should insist upon a gold clause in his contract. Making the Rich Richer. Since the Sherman law was repealed the government has cleared \$5,700,000 in profits on its silver coinage. In other words it buys silver at the market rate, 22 to 1, and coins it at the contract rate, 16 to 1, and pockets the difference. This clearly is a sensible arrangement, which benefits all the people, since what is the government's is the people's.

owner's margin of profit through Bryan's election. It is a 50 per cent. pick-up which would soon run into the millions, and it fully explains why the silver syndicate has tapped its barrel in Bryan's behalf. It may be that the laboring men of the United States, captivated by Bryan's palvering talk, will be willing to vote 50 cents out of every dollar they own or earn into the pockets of the two-dozen multi-millionaires who control the silver mines of the United States, but we must say that we doubt it like sixty.

Wages and Prices. The workingman has been told time and again by the free silver orators that his condition not only is bad, but that it is getting worse. This is true to just this extent: The Democratic war upon the Protective tariff, begun in 1892, has reduced wages and lessened employment, and since then things have been hard. But it hasn't been the fault of our money system, for prior to 1892, in the years when there had been a good Protective tariff, the condition of the workingman had been steadily improving. He had been earning more money and that money, when earned, had bought more than at any other time in modern history.

This shows that wages have increased under Protection and the gold standard. But how about prices? We could quote table after table showing the gradual decline in prices within the past twenty or twenty-five years, but it is unnecessary because Bryan and his colleagues all admit that prices have fallen and make that the basis of their chief attack upon the present monetary standard. We will, however, offer just one thing in evidence, a series of extracts from the day-books of John Busby, a retired grocer of Franklin, N. J., together with some comments made by him. Any workman forty years old or older can from memory readily verify the entries.

Under date of October 17, 1868, Mr. Busby made this entry: "Patrick Coffey bought 4 pounds butter, \$2.20; 1 pound green tea, \$1.25; 1 pound black tea, \$1.25; 21 pounds brown sugar, \$3.42; 1 pound washing soda, 6 cents; 2 pounds candles, 40 cents; 1 pound starch, 14 cents; 10 1/2 pounds pork, \$2.10; 4 pounds currants, 42 cents; 1/2 pound mustard, 50 cents; 1 lb. brom, 45 cents; 1/2 gallon kerosene, 25 cents. Total, \$13.29. At 1896 prices the above would cost \$5.96."

It is unnecessary to multiply instances of the greater purchasing power of wages today, under the gold standard, than under the depreciated currency in vogue right after the war, although they could be multiplied indefinitely. The point for present consideration by every workman who has not yet wholly made up his mind on this money question is simply this: "If free silver would raise the prices of what I have to buy, what assurance have I that it would raise my wages in proportion? If it does raise my wages in proportion I will be no better off, relatively, than now. What I gain by increased wages would be wiped out by increased expenses. But if it doesn't raise my wages as fast and as high as it raises my expenses how will I profit by it? Won't I be actually worse off than now?"

strike should be fomented. To his action in a former strike, disgraceful as it was to law-abiding citizens, Governor Altgeld owes his present strength in politics. By that course he won the favor of the unthinking and the lawless, and it would be no surprise if he should consider that a repetition of the episode would clinch his grip on that element and bring it to the support of the whole Popocratic programme.

The South Carolina Legislature is expected at its next session to make an investigation of the dispensary system of regulating the liquor traffic, with a view to the discovery of great leaks in the funds. It will be remembered that this was "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman's system. He is responsible for its adoption and for its subsequent enforcement and control. Some one in the purchasing department is charged with having received large sums of money from the distilleries in the form of rebates. Tillmanism, therefore, may soon be on the defensive.

The Buffalo Enquirer, although supporting McKinley, does not believe with General Harrison, Bishop Newman, ex-President White and Archbishop Ireland that the Chicago platform involves the menace of anarchy. "If the sentiment that prevails so largely in the south and west were," it asks, "really that of anarchy, what guarantee would we have of the continuance of the republic? On the character of the people of the United States depends the safety of the nation, and if the people of a great section in all parts of it, are anarchists, then the outlook is hopeless. The prospect is a clash, if not this year then in the future, between the conflicting systems and the probable establishment of an empire. We prefer the homely philosophy of Lincoln that you may fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, but you can not fool the whole of the people all the time."

Our contemporary perhaps misinterprets the tenor of the objections to Bryanism offered by the four gentlemen previously mentioned. It is not claimed that the masses who support the Chicago nominee and platform are conscious and wilful anarchists. The only claim made is that in tendency the Chicago deliverance, as daily reiterated and expounded by Bryan, makes for disorder rather than for order, and bids for votes in a manner dangerous to republican institutions. It is a fair construction of the Chicago programme to say that it proclaims the powerlessness of the national executive to enforce federal law unless invited to do so by the governor or legislature of the state in which the violation takes place. It is equally fair to say that it encourages the idea of "packing" the United States Supreme court for the purpose of influencing its decisions on questions involved in political controversy, as for instance, the constitutionality of a tax on incomes. It is also fair to say that it solicits the suffrage of workmen as a class under cover of an implied promise of exemption from the law when applied as in the case of strikes. These faults of the Chicago platform certainly do not encourage law and order or make for the security of our government. They are essentially seditious and anarchistic in general tenor and trend; if successful at the polls, it is reasonable to infer that the men who should have won power by such faint suggestions of the communistic spirit would grow bolder and more outspoken in the ensuing general elections, until in time all checks to lawlessness would be gone. The revolutionary spirit, when once aroused, is not easily placated. Like the appetite for strong drink it has to be fed always with increasing allowances.

But if Bryanism were not positively dangerous in its avowed doctrine, what shall be said to the men and influences most prominently masked behind it? Can we call the blatant and blasphemous Tillman a conservator of peace and prudent restraint? Is Altgeld a type of reassuring statesmanship? Do Senator Stewart, Coxey, Peffer and Tom Watson suggest a conservative and well-ordered administration of the national government? Is the activity in Bryan's behalf of Debs and other fomenters of trouble and discord a guarantee that his election would stay the hand of violence and pour balm upon bruised public confidence? Are the fiery harrangues of Bryan himself, in studied appeal to class prejudice, calculated to enforce the wisdom of his election to an office of supreme responsibility?

Not all Bryanites are anarchists, by any means; but surely the bent of Bryan's canvass is in the direction toward rather than away from anarchy, and that fact alone is enough to condemn him. "Robbers and thieves" is the polite term applied by last evening's Times to supporters of honest money. "Murderers" and "traitors" will probably come next.

Bryan Refuted by Cold Facts

To the assertion of Mr. Bryan at Covington, Ky., Oct. 2, that "prosperity has never followed the gold standard," the Louisville Courier-Journal makes the following reply: "The total wealth of the United States in 1895, according to the report of the Commissioner of the Census, was \$65,071,019,197 in 1890, an increase of over 100 per cent. under the gold standard. Our foreign trade increased from \$188,185,474 in 1890 to \$500,000,000 in 1895, an increase of 265 per cent. under the gold standard. The total production of the United States increased from \$1,100,000,000 in 1890 to \$2,100,000,000 in 1895, an increase of 90 per cent. under the gold standard. The total population of the United States in 1895 was 67,500,000, an increase of 25 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of gold in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of silver in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of copper in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of iron in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of coal in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of oil in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of gas in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of electricity in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of machinery in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of buildings in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of farms in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of stock in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of land in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of water in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of air in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of earth in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard.

But this is not all. The public debt of the United States was \$1,100,000,000 in 1890 and \$1,100,000,000 in 1895, an increase of 0 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of gold in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of silver in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of copper in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of iron in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of coal in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of oil in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of gas in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of electricity in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of machinery in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of buildings in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of farms in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of stock in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of land in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of water in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of air in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard. The total amount of earth in the United States in 1895 was \$1,100,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. under the gold standard.

Moreover, the exports from the United States have increased 131 per cent. since 1872—under the gold standard. Farm products—grain, cotton, tobacco, meat, live cattle, sheep and hogs—were exported in 1872 to the amount of \$20,000,000; in 1892 \$74,000,000; in 1895 \$114,000,000. The volume of money in circulation in 1872 was \$78,300,000, or \$18.70 per capita, including depreciated paper; in 1895, June 29, it was \$1,200,000,000, or \$21.70 per capita. Counting the money in the treasury there was in the United States in 1872 \$187,700,000, which in 1895 had increased to \$2,250,000,000, or \$34.50 per capita. Money has increased in supply so much more rapidly than the demand that interest rates have declined 75 per cent. since 1873. No other nation on earth can match this story of progress.

LAW AND VALUE.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton. The power to liquidate debts is conferred upon money by law. This much legislation can do for a currency. It cannot, however, create value any more than it can create health. It cannot eradicate the bad and institute the good in human nature. The theory that the dollar is valuable only because of the law, and that a metal coin has no value for monetary uses by a statute, is absurd. Value depends upon demand. Demand depends upon desire, and lawmakers can create value for coins and for ornaments equal to that of gold just as easily as they can create value for silver as money equal to that of gold as money.

DEDUCTIVE REASONING.

New York Commercial-Advertiser. If a man is in doubt about his vote let him pause and consider. He wants to vote for the good of the country. Those who want to vote for the good of the country are the law-abiding element, the law-abiding element is the respectable portion of the community, the respectable portion of the community are the best informed people, the best informed people are the educated and the educated are out and out for McKinley.

THAT ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

From the Jermyn Press. Nothing was left undone that might injure the cordiality with which the broad-minded people of Scranton welcomed the unsectarian visitors. There is nothing narrow about Scranton and when a society which is also broad-minded and evangelical in its views honore the city with a visit the opportunity to reciprocate is not thrown away.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

From the Washington Post. Dear, dear! How wonderful are the reverses and the transmutations of free government. To think that within so small a space of time we should find Waterson, Hill, Palmer, Cockran, Pat Gleason, Herr Most, the tinned Glider, and the scuffling Gorkin spooned together in one bed!

HONORS EVEN.

From the Washington Post. Mr. Bryan's law partner seems to be every bit as sentimental as Mr. Sewall's son.

HYGIENE. I cannot eat but little meat. By microbe it is spoiled; And sure I think I cannot drink. Save water that is boiled; And I'll endure low temperature. Since by the doctors told That keep us strong 'Tis better to be cold.

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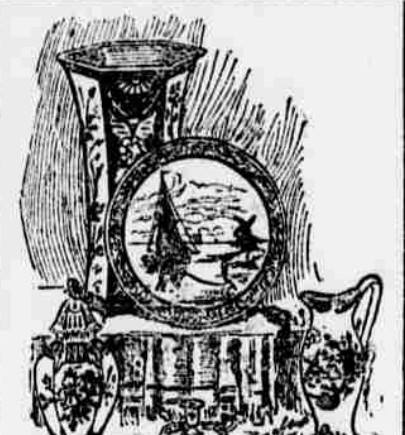
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