the Scranton Tribune



SCRANTON, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice-President-GAR GET A. HOBART.

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

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:
3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY; 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 suc cess 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 Robertses 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 position.

The Democrats last spring captured the city government and now they are reaching out for the most important county office-that of the commissioners. 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 Re- On November 2, 1868, he wrote in his publican who wishes to see his 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 much by only a small plurality, the intersace 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.

A small plurality would be as good as a million so far as seating Mr. Connell is concerned. Therefore so far as he is personally concerned he no doubt could stand it to see the Republican vote kept within the normal proportions. But his feelings in the premises are a minor consideration one way or the other. He stands simply as the temporary representative of certain public principles, and it should be the concern of the people of the district, who expect from a triumph of those principles to derive a new period of prosperity, that the majority rolled up in their behalf shall

be unmistakable in its emphasis. Consequently it is not enough to feel convinced of Mr. Connell's election. That in itself, while important, in not the only nor even the chief consideration. The objective point of the energy of every local believer in Protection and an honest currency should be from this time on the casting three weeks hence of such a sweeping majority for those principles as will settle for all time the question as to where Lacka-

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 profit on its silver coinage. In other words it buys silver at the market ratio, 32 to 1, coins it at the coinage ratio, 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

But this doesn't satisfy the silver syndicate. The members of that gigantic trust are not content to acceptthe market price for their products, the same as other folks have to do. They want the law to let them take 50 cents' worth of silver bullion (market price) to a government mint, and have it coined free at public expense into an alleged dollar which is to be made legal but not equitable tender for 100 cents' worth of debt. The difference between actual and nominal value would represent the sliver mine- | at the last, as a final blow, a violent | an iridescent dream?

up which would soon run into the milsilver syndicate has tapped its barrel

n Bryan's behalf. It may be that the laboring men of own or earn into the pockets of the of the whole Popocratic programme. two-dozen multi-millionaires who control the silver mines of the United States, but we must say that we doubt it like sixty.

It will be a pleasure for our citizens tomorrow night to welcome, at the meeting, so admirable an orator and so Emory Smith. Mr. Smith, since his enwon the most favorable opinions wherever he has spoken, and the recollection of his brilliant speech here two years ago will doubtless be sufficient to if not true is entirely plausible. pack the theater in anticipation of his coming.

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 times have seen 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. The federal census on manufacturing wages shows that in 1850 the annual average income of hand workers in American factories and mills was \$247; in 1860, \$288; in 1870, \$377; in 1880, \$340, and in 1890, \$484. The high figure in 1870 covers a period of greenback inflation when \$377 in paper meant

only about \$302 in gold. 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 retired grocer of Franklin, N. J., together with some comments made by him. Any workingman forty years old or older can from memory readily veri-

fy the entries. Under date of October 17, 1868, Mr. Rusby made this entry: "Patrick Coffee bought 4 pounds butter, \$2.20; 1 pound green tea, \$1.25; 1 pound black tea, \$1; 21 pounds brown sugar, \$3.42; 1 pound washing soda, 6 cents; 2 pounds candles, 40 cents; 1 pound starch, 14 cents; 101/2 pounds pork, \$2.10; 4 pounds currants, 42 cents; 1/2 pound mustard, 30 cents; 1 broom, 55 cents; 😼 gallon kerosene, 25 cents. Total, \$12.39, At 1896 prices the above would cost \$5.96." ecount book: "Stephen Balls bought 2 pounds lard, 48 cents; 50 pounds flour, 3.50. Total, \$3.98. Present price, \$1.43. John Corb bought 7 pounds brown sugar for \$1.10. Present price, 35 cents. Jacob Klerstead bought 1 barrel of flour, \$16; 1 gallon molasses, 95 cents; 7 pounds granulated sugar, \$1.20. Total, \$18.14. Present price, \$5.63."

It is unnecessary to multiply instance es 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 workingman 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?"

Mr. Bryan talks a good deal about his friendship for the workingman, but he has not yet found time to explain how it would benefit that workingman to have his cost of living doubled with no definite assurance that his income will double correspondingly. Until he makes this point plain, his whole argument will lack a leg to stand on.

Senator Quay's first official prediction of next month's result isn't as long as his great tariff speech, but it is quite as interesting.

Growing Desperate.

Over his own signatur Major Moses P. Handy, the veteran journalist.

The desperation of the Popocratic managers is such that almost anything may be expected of them in the last days of he campaign. I have reason to believe that they are already contemplating the advisability of fomenting some great popuar disturbance which will unsettle the public mind, throw the masses into frenzy against the classes and provoke federal interference as in 1891, for preservation of law and order. Among the schemes un-der consideration are local strikes at Cleveland and Milwaukee, in which it is boned Hanna and Payra may be included. hoped Hanna and Payne may be involved, and another general railroad strike. They argue that capitalists and business men enerally can be no more antagonistic to Bryan than they are and that a labor dis-turbance like the Homestead strike or the Pullman strike, with incidental disor-der, may, through the medium of a sym-pathetic strike, dislodge organized labor from the support of McKinley, Charged with this design, a man prominent in the management of the Bryan campaign frankly admitted that if the way could be found be and his associates would not be. found he and his associates would not hes itate to bolster their falling cause by suc! means. "A general strike and a panic." sald he, "would not be too high a price

to pay for the electoral votes of Illinois." One does not like to believe a charge so serious as this, and yet there are many considerations which tend to render it probable. Having deliberately started out with the intention of setting the poor against the rich in a conflict of the classes, it would be only a logical outgrowth of this purpose if

owner's margin of profit through Bry-an's election. It is a 50 per cent. pick tion in a former strike, disgraceful as Bryan Refuted it was to law-abiding citizens, Goverions, and it fully explains why the nor 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 the United States, captivated by Bry- should consider that a repetition of an's palavering talk, will be willing to the episode would clinch his grip on vote 59 cents out of every dollar they that element and bring it to the support

The Bryan campaign having failed to develop strength along the lines of rational argument stands in need of something out of the ordinary to bolster it up. Defeat to its leaders means permanent political exile. No other party will ever give them shelter. The Frothingham theater Republican mass- Democracy itself, when it shall come to its sober senses, will regard them worthy a gentleman as Hon. Charles as its betrayers and they will not be able to look for asylum in that quar trance into the present campaign, has ter. Their situation is therefore plainly one of desperation, and in such ar emergency one is justified in expecting extreme measures. The strike story

The South Carolina Legislature is expected at its next session to make ar 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.

Socialism and Anarchy.

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 sentinent 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 of the country, strongly supported 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 from the day-books of John Rusby, a 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 which the violation place. It is equally fair to say that it ncourages 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 workingmen 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 at 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 as to the men and influences most prominently masked behind 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 government. To think that, within so and other fomenters of trouble small a space of time we should find Watand discord a guarantee that his terson, Hill, Palmer, Cockran, Pat Gleaters, Hill, Palmer, Cockran, Cockran election would stay the hand of violence and pour balm upon bruised publie confidence? Are the flery 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

"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.

If Alex Connell had not been elected to the legislature two years ago the Scranton poor district would have been \$17,000 the poorer. Work like his deserves a re-election.

The Scranton Times will have hard work trying to convince its readers on the South Side that the steel rail business is already too prosperous. We still think the chance of a life-

time was missed when Vidaver wasn't paid in Mexican dollars. It would be interesting to know the real reason why Bryan did not come to

Was Vidaver's check after all only

Louisville Courier-Journal makes standard. The coal production of the United States increased from \$3,822,820 tons in 1880 to 140,822,729 tons in 1880, an increase of 121 per cent, under ten years of gold standard. The iron production of the United States increased from 2,741,853 tons in 1879 to 9,222,765 tons in 1890, an increase of 275 per cent, under cleave, years rease of 235 per cent, under cloven years of gold standard. The savings bank depo-its of the United States increased from 549,874,358 in 1870 to \$1,810,597,623 in 1895, an increase of about 25 per cent, under the gold standard. The number of depositors in the savings banks of the United States increased from 1,639,846 in 1870 to 4,875,513 in 1895, and their savings per capita increased in the same time from \$14.26 to \$25.88.

But this is not all. The public debt of the United States was \$1,922,517,324 in 1880 or the United States was \$1,922,517,324 in 1830 or \$33.23 per capita; in 1890 it was only \$915,-962,112, or \$14.63 per capita—a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in the total and of 61 per cent, in per capita indebtedness—under the gold standard. The state debts of the United States amounted to \$294,500,-674, or \$5.79 per capita, in 1880; in 1890 they amounted to \$132,235,689, or only \$3.50 per capita. The net federal, state and county indebtedness in the United States was \$2,235,499,034 in 1890 or \$46.50 per capita; in 1890 it and \$199,034 in 1890. 949,034 in 1880, or \$16,59 per capita; in 1890 it was \$1,287,029,840, or \$20,46 per capita—a re-duction of over 59 cent. Farm property, including lands, fences and buildings, were valued at \$9,262,000,000 in 1870, and had in-creased to \$13,279,000,000 in 1890. Farmers owned \$335,000,000 worth of improvements and machinery in 1870 and \$494,000,000 worth in 1890. Farm live stock amounted to \$1,525,000,000 in 1870, and to \$2,208,000,000 to \$1,525,090,000 in 1870, and to \$2,258,500,000 in 1890. The acreage of farm lands in 1875 was 407,735,041; in 1890, 623,218,519—an increase of over 50 per cent. Building and loan association deposits were of little consequence in 1875; in 1892 they reached t total of \$500,000,000, and in 1895 amounted o \$750,060,960-all under the gold standard

Moreover, the exports from the United States have increased 124 per cent, since 1872—under the gold standard. Farm products-grain, cotton, tobacco, meat, live cattle, sheep and hoga-werd exported in 1872 to the amount of \$353,966,677; in 1892 \$754,480,843 worth of these articles went abroad. Freight rates on wheat from Chi-cago to New Yorw have been reduced from 19.19 cents per bushel by lake and cana in 1873 to 4.11 cents in 1895; from 33.2 cents, all rail, in 1873 to 12.17 cents, all rail, in 1895. Average wages in manufacturing in dustries increased from \$328 in 1870 to \$484 in 1890, or 30 per cent. The purchasing power of wages at the same time increased from 114.1 in 1870 to 172.1 in 1890, taking 1860 as a basis of comparison at 100. A one-horse plow that 6.4 bushels of wheat, or 19.1 bushel of corn, or 27 bushels of oats, in 1873, could be bought in 1889 for 3.8 bushels of wheat, 8.5 bushels of corn or 11.5 bushels of oats. A binder that cost the farmer 277.7 bushels of wheat in 1873 could be bought for 184.9 bushels in 1889. A onehorse cultivator that cost 6.8 bushels of wheat in 1873 could be bought for 4.7 bushels in 1889. A two-horse plow that cost 17.6 bushels of wheat or 52.9 bushels of corn in 1873 could be bought in 1889 for 13.7 bushels of wheat or 31.2 bushels of corn. The volume of money in circulation in 1879. bushels of wheat or 31.2 bushels of cord. The volume of money in circulatin in 1872 was \$738,305,505, or \$18.19 per capita, including depreciated paper; in 1895, June 30, it was \$1,505,631,025, or \$21.10 per capita. Counting the money in the treasury there was in the United States in 1872 318.70 per capita. capita, which in 1896 had increased to \$22.86 per capita. Money has increased in sup-ply so much more rapidly than the demand that interest rates have declined 25 pe cent, since 1873. No other nation on 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 vaiuable only because of the law, and that a metal may be doubled in value for monetary uses by a statute, is absurd. Value depends upon demand. Demand depends upon desire, and lawmakers can create value for silver in the arts and for oranments 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 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 in-tensify the cordiality with which the broad-minded people of Scranton wel-comed the unsectarian visitors. There is nothing narrow about Scranton and when it? Can we call the blatant and blas- a society which is also broad-minded and phemous Tillman a conservator of evangelical in its views honors the city peace and prudent restraint? Is Altis not thrown away,

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

From the Washington Post. Dear, dear! How wonderful are the revenges and the transmutations of free son, Herr Most, the tuneful Gilder, and the snarling Golkin ground Gilder, and snarling Godkin 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. Sewali's

HYGIENE.

I cannot eat but little meat. By microbes 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 to live long and keep us strong 'Tis better to be cold.

> So let bacteria scourge and scare, With ailments ~-snifold, To do us good we'll eat no food, And keep our bodies cold.

I love no roast except dry toast, And that at stated terms And littly bread I cat, in dread Of pathoger germs; Of milk no whit I take, lest it Zymotic IIIs enfold, And fevers breed; yet most I heed To keep my body cold. A keen east wind I never mind,

And fifty Fahrenhelt

Is the degree that best suits me, By day and eke by night; Thus wise I strive to keep alive, And haply to grow old, With beef uncarved, athirst and starved, And perished with the cold. So let bacteria scourge and scare,

With ailments manifold, To do us good we'll eat no food, And keep our bodies cold. -St. James' Gazotte.

by Cold Facts GOLDSMITH'S C. BAZAAR.



Louisville Courier-Journal makes the following reply: The total wealth of the United States was \$39,063,618,507 in 1870. It was \$65,037,091,197 in 1890, an increase of over 199 per cent, under the gold standard. The wealth per capita of the United States was \$780 in 1870; it was \$1,000 in 1890, an increase of 22 per cent, under the gold standard. Our foreign frade increased from 1878 to 1890 41 per cent, under the gold standard. The coal production of the

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