BAND NOT NEEDED

[Concluded from Page 5.]

Mears, C. P. Matthews, Michael Miller, Robert McKenna, Thomas J. Moore.

N.—G. L. Newton, Green Grove; George Northrup, Glenburn; J. F. Nicholson, Jermyn; George Nancarrow, Winton; Eugene Noack, Moscow; J. G. Nicholson, E. J. Northrup, Charles Neuls.

O.—Samuel Oakley, George W. Okell, Frank T. Okell, Richard O'Brien, Hon. C. P. O'Malley, Dr. J. Emmet O'Brien.

P.—John Penman, Olyphant; W. S. Potter, Dunmore; Thurston S. Parker, Clark's Green; F. J. Phillips, Fleetville; Dan Parry, Olyphant; Thomas J. Powell, Taylor; Henry Pierce, Carbondale; Major T. F. Penman, Alfred Pierce, Thomas H. Powell, William C. Powell, August Peuester, jr., H. S. Poust, H. E. Paine, R. H. Patterson, D. W. Powell, F. P. Price, C. B. Penman, F. L. Phillips, Clarence E. Pryor, W. S. Potter, W. S. Phillips, Isaac Post.

R.—James Reid, Dickson City; John Robinson, Olyphant; John Rees, Taylor; Finley Ross, John P. Rink, Colonel E. H. Ripple, William Reese, N. E. Rice, Edward Roderick, Dr. J. N. Rice, Livy S. Richard, H. C. Reynolds, N. G. Robertson, C. E. Rettew, Charles Renchler.

S.—U. G. Schoonmaker, Elmhurst; Nathaniel Slutter, Thornhurst; F. Summers, Archbald; H. Simpson, Peckville; W. B. Sherman, Dalton; John Slivinsky, Priceburg; Charles P. Savage, Dunmore; Charles Smith, Elmhurst; James Salmon, Rendham; George Sherman, Ransom; B. D. Spencer, Waverly; Elisha Simonson, Elmhurst; J. N. Schener, Winton; John Steel, Winton; S. B. Stillwell, J. Shepard, John Simens, M. C. Steenback, G. W. Shank, Charles Stone, J. Green Seamans, Elwin N. Shirer, Conrad Schroeder, Charles Schlager, A. B. Stevens, W. T. Smith, S. H. Stevens, Hon. Joseph A. Scranton, Colonel George Sanderson, W. W. Scranton, H. C. Sanderson, W. H. Storrs, C. D. Simpson, H. P. Simpson, Frank M. Spencer, W. R. Storrs, E. B. Sturges, Alex. Simpson, J. H. Steele, W. A. St. John, F. W. Stillwell, George H. Suires, C. W. Schank, John Simpson, Louis Siebecker, John F. Scragg, N. C. Shafer.

T.—John H. Thomas, Carbondale; Morgan Thomas, Carbondale; William Thompson, Olyphant; James H. Torrey, W. Gaylord Thomas, Captain George B. Thompson, W. H. Taylor, Dr. B. H. Throop, Rowland H. Thomas, Thomas G. Thomas.

U.—Samuel Updyke, Simpson.

V.—J. C. Vaughan, John Van Bergen, E. M. Vernoy, O. E. Vaughan, T. C. Von Storch, William Vokelek, A. A. Vosburg.

W.—L. H. Wilcox, Vandling; G. R. Wandell, Ransom; J. J. Wagonhurst, Clifton; James E. Watkins, Hon. John T. Williams, C. F. Wagner, C. W. Westpfahl, F. W. Wormser, Philip Williams, Edward A. Wenzel, Louis Wenzel, W. W. Watson, James J. Williams, Theodore G. Wolf, Thomas H. Watkins, W. H. Withers, O. B. Wright, F. J. Widmayer, Dr. H. B. Ware, George Wahl, Charles H. Welles, Hon. L. A. Watres, C. M. Watson, H. O. Watrous, C. S. Weston, Hon. E. N. Willard.

Y.—James Young.

Z.—C. M. Zitselman, C. H. Zehnder, R. A. Zimmerman, Frank Zimmerman.

BOXES AND LOGES.

Occupying boxes and loges were: Judge and Mrs. R. W. Archbald, Judge and Mrs. H. A. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scranton, Mrs. Henry Belin, Mrs. William Connell, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Kingsbury, Mrs. Alfred Connell Mrs. Charles Connell, Mrs. F. P. Christian, Mrs. E. H. Ripple, Richard Weisenfluh, Mr. and Mrs. James Archbald, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ben Dimmick, Miss Martha Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kingsbury, Mrs. Everett Warren, Dr. B. H. Throop, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Price, and Mrs. H. F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Watkins, Miss Matthews, Miss Maher, Miss Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Kasson, Mrs. Stelle, Mrs. Dale, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Ware, Miss Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Rice, Mrs. Walter B. Henwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Streeter, Mrs. C. L. Frey, Mrs. C. B. Penman, Miss Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watts, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rice.

The first burst of enthusiasm was when the speakers of the evening and Major Warren and Mr. Connell made their appearance on the stage. All during the evening there was vociferous cheering and applause. A more enthusiastic meeting could hardly be wished for. There was a band there to work up enthusiasm, but they were only permitted to play once, and that was while the people on the stage were being seated.

Fred W. Fleitz opened the meeting by introducing the chairman of the evening, Major Everett Warren, whose name, he said, was synonmous for all that is young, energetic and aggressive in Republicanism. Major Warren was given a warm reception as he rose to say

MAJOR WARREN'S ADDRESS.

We are met tonight under the happiest auspices. The air is full of signs of victory in the county of Lackawanna, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all over the Union. This magnificent assembly is itself a grand harbinger of the triumph that awaits us. Look around you and see who is here.

Gentlemen, everybody is here—that is everybody who could effect an entrance into the building. In the first place the Republican women of Scranton waiving for a moment their demand, if ever they urged it, (for universal suffrage, are here to cheer our cause. The faces of our national candidates, McKinley and Hobart, are smiling upon us. Our gallant standard bearer, William Connell, and Giles Roberts and S. W. Roberts and A. E. Kiefer and Fred Ward; our legislative nominees, Parr and Alex. Connell and Mackey and Reynolds; our county chairman, the old reliable John Thomas, and the county committee, now grown so large they occupy nearly all the seats on our platform. The occupants of most of the offices in the court house (we are going to have them all next year)—all sorts and sizes of Republicans have joined to swell the triumph of this meeting. The full-blooded lions of the party have kissed each other. The local mugwump in his spotless linen and the stalwart in his bloody shirt—they are lying in the same bed together once more dreaming on a common victory. We can congratulate ourselves that there is no faction in the Republican party of Lackawanna tonight. We welcome here also the citizens of all the other parties and all shades of thought.

I remember hearing General Kilpatrick, the dashing cavalry leader of the civil war, stop a bystander from starting toward a somewhat unruly listener at a mass meeting years ago with the remark, "Let him stay where he is; we have not come here to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." In no such frame of mind do we welcome our fellow-citizens tonight.

The issues of this eventful campaign cross all party lines, and upon its outcome depends not only the integrity and fair name of our government, but the welfare and happiness of all the people.

To the discussion of these issues I now invite your attention.

At the mention of the candidate's names there was in each case an outburst of applause that made the rafters ring. Mr. Warren, in introducing the first speaker of the evening, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, said:

"It has been said that Pennsylvania breeds no statesmen, but that is a libel on the sons of the old Keystone state, for we have with us tonight a man who stands as high as any statesman of any state in this broad land. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. Charles Emory Smith."

As Mr. Smith advanced to the front of the platform he was greeted by a perfect storm of applause. His address was logical and convincing and was delivered without much attempt at oratorical display. The greatest outbursts of applause during his address were when he mentioned the names of William McKinley and William Connell. A portion of Mr. Smith's very able address is as follows:

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: I am glad to meet and to greet this great assemblage gathered here tonight and I thank you for this cordial greeting, for it tells me that I am not in the enemies' country. I return to Scranton with peculiar pleasure, for two years ago I had the pleasure of addressing a great and inspiring meeting similar to this in this beautiful theater. As I look into your bright and earnest faces and into your kindling eyes I see there the same inspiration that I did two years ago. We meet here under the most favorable auspices. The enemy is making a good deal of noise and in this respect I am reminded of the Mississippi river steamboat captain who had a 7-foot boiler and a 9-foot whistle. Every time he blew the whistle he exhausted the steam and stopped the boat.

In no campaign, not even those prior to the war, has there been such grave questions at issue as in this one. Today issues that are most momentous and of far-reaching influence are at stake. If they are decided rightly I believe this country will enter upon a career of prosperity that shall melt away all of the delusive theories and ideas which have been advanced by our opponents in this campaign. In the presence of such a grave crisis as confronts us party lines should sink into insignificance. It no longer matters whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican, but is he a patriot—that's the question. When Sumter was fired upon men forgot that they belonged to one political division or the other, but animated by a common impulse they went forward to preserve the Union. Today, when a blow is aimed at social order, individual honesty and public honor it is equally important that they should forget party and again stand together as patriots for the good of their country.

I am glad to say that all over the United States tens of thousands of Democrats are standing side by side with Republicans for the preservation of the integrity and the prosperity of their beloved land.

We are told by the silver advocates that because of what they call a crime perpetrated in 1873, in the alleged demonetization of silver, we have suffered untold ills in this country, and that the only way to escape these ills and get back to prosperity is to enter at once upon the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Is it true that we have suffered such indescribable ills? Why, my friends, the period from 1870 to 1890—and I speak of those years because they are census years, and therefore we can give exact figures—all but three of these years coming after the alleged crime of 1873—is the most prosperous period which any nation has ever enjoyed in all history from the beginning of time down to the present. In those 20 years this nation more than doubled its entire savings and its distributed wealth. In 1870 our total valuation was $30,000,000,000; in 1890, it was $65,000,000,000. Was that an indescribable ill? During those years the increase in the wealth and savings of Great Britain and France and Germany, with 125,000,000 of population, was $30,000,000,000, and our increase, with only 65,000,000 of people, was $35,000,000,000, more than that of all those nations put together.

SOME PERTINENT FACTS.

In 1892 Mr. Mulhall, the great English statistician, the highest authority on this subject now living, calculates that the earnings of the great empire of Great Britain in 1890 were $6,400,000,000, and that the earnings of the United States in that same year were $12,000,000,000, or double those of Great Britain. (Applause.) In 1890 there was paid for labor in the United States the great sum of $7,000,000,000. In other words, the earnings of labor in the United States in that year were greater than all the earnings of labor and capital put together in Great Britain. (Applause.) London is said to be the financial center of the world, and so it is. It holds the accumulated capital of centuries, and yet such was our advancing prosperity in this country that in the year 1890 we paid to labor alone in this country more than the entire earnings of labor and capital and accumulated wealth in the entire empire of Great Britain.

Why, in that year we were manufacturing in the United States one-third of all that was being manufactured in all the world, one-third in this nation of 65,000,000 of people. With the world containing a population of 1,500,000,000 we were making one-third of the manufactured products in this country alone, and practically, as we had little export, we were not only making it, but we were using it and consuming it. We were the greatest producers and the greatest consumers that the face of the sun has ever looked upon.

In that year the sun as it rose over your Atlantic coast in the morning and spanned every day the great arch of this magnificent Republic, and sank at night beneath the golden waters of the Pacific, saw this nation actually $3,000,000 richer than it was the day before. The American people were actually making and storing up, putting into savings banks and investments, putting into enterprises, putting into the combined work of labor and capital, more than a thousand millions of dollars a year, and yet we are told that that was a period of indescribable ills, because of the demonetization of silver in 1873.

The best-paid, the best-housed, the best-clothed, the best-fed, the best-schooled people that this world has ever seen! Why, our railroad mileage increased during those years from 65,000 miles to 175,000 miles, and our railroad tonnage in 1890, with only 65,000,000 people was equal to that of all Europe, with 350,000,000 of people. We began a century ago with practically nothing, and yet in 1890 we had in this country one-fifth of all the savings of the world.

INCREASE OF DEPOSITS.

The increase in the deposits in our savings banks within the period from 1870 to 1890 increased until the entire deposit was more than $1,000,000,000, the average deposit being only about $370. The savings of the working people increased that period $1,000,000,000. The most complete answer, Mr. Chairman, to the charge which is made, that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer, is when we remember that the number of our savings banks depositors increased during that period by more than 2,000,000, and the deposits themselves in the aggregate $1,000,000,000. No other country ever saw such magnificent prosperity.

During these years the conditions were favorable, but when I am told that this matchless prosperity sprang alone from such causes, I am minded to answer a little bit as Ethan Allen did after the great victory of Ticonderoga. Ethan Allen, as you all remember, in the Revolutionary war, led the Green Mountain boys in that glorious and magnificent assault which, under his inspiring leadership, resulted in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and he and his boys placed the young flag of the Republic where the British flag waved before, and, as was very proper, after that magnificent victory, a thanksgiving service was held in a neighboring church, and Ethan Allen and his boys were there in the pews, and the good preacher was in the pulpit and he thanked the Lord that the Lord had been on the American side; that He had given victory to the American arms; that by reason of His overwhelming Providence this great victory had been won, and all that sort of thing, until Ethan Allen—never mentioning the boys who had done it—rising up in his pew, getting very impatient under it, said, "Would you mind an interruption? Would you mind just mentioning that Ethan Allen was there?"

Now I am sure that our good Democratic friends who are with us in this campaign will not mind if I say that during these years of prosperity the Republican party was there and Republican legislation dominated the land. Yes, and let us not forget that William McKinley was there; was in congress helping to frame the legislation that was making the country great. You want to get back to these prosperous days, don't you; the days that prevailed prior to 1892.

FALSITY OF THE CLAIM.

But, my friends, I have dwelt upon this simply to show you the utter falsity of this claim that because of some alleged outlawry of silver in 1873 we have in this country suffered depression and hard times, and all that sort of thing. We did not have it until they came here recently, within the last few years, with this menace at the integrity of our currency, which underlies all of our business hope, all of our business security, all of our national honor. And when they come with that declaration I want to ask you to consider with me for a few minutes whether that panacea which they propose will bring back this prosperity which you all want to have returned; whether it will bring us out of the evils which we are now suffering, and have been for the last three or four years, or whether it will plunge us deeper into the mire.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what is this free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which is to work out this great millennial period for us? Anywhere in the world today one ounce of gold will buy thirty-two ounces of silver, perhaps thirty-three. In other words, weight for weight, ounce for ounce, pound for pound, gold is worth thirty-one or thirty-two times silver everywhere—here, all over the world, in Mexico, everywhere else—and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 means that any owner of silver bullion may take to the mint the bullion that he owns and have a dollar stamp put, not upon a quantity thirty-one times as great as the gold dollar, but only sixteen times.

In other words, it means that any owner of silver bullion may take it to the United States mint and have 49 cents' worth of that silver stamped as a dollar and then handed back to him, not put into the United States treasury, not put into the possession of the United States government, but handed back to the mine-owner, with the full right to pass that as full legal tender for a full dollar on you and me and everybody else.

One of two things would inevitably follow if we entered upon this measure of free coinage of silver—and I want you to clearly appreciate the forces of this truth—there are absolutely only two alternatives. There is no possible escape from one or the other. Either we must lift up the entire value of silver in the world from its present price of 53 cents an ounce to $1.29 an ounce, or else we must go inevitably, directly, immediately to the silver basis of Mexico, India and China. The boy orator has himself recognized this fact.

In 1890 the first free coinage bill was pending in the senate of the United States. I was then the American minister at St. Petersburg, and I had occasion one day, as such, to pay an official visit to the Russian minister of finance under instructions from my government to confer with him upon a subject pending between the two countries. I found him sitting at his table, and lying before him was an exact copy of the free coinage bill, precisely as it was pending in the United States senate, and lying upon the tables of the senators. The bill had been sent to him by the Russian minister at Washington. He had carefully studied all of its details. He knew it down to the finest point, and he was so profoundly interested in the subject that when I entered he at once entered into conversation on that and would not allow me to talk of the matter about which I visited him. He indicated that he had very carefully studied it. He inquired as to its prospects; as to whether it was likely to pass the senate and the house, and in case it did what the president was likely to do about it.

And then, turning in his chair and facing me, with a look which I shall never forget, he spoke words whose impressive weight, whose significant force makes them still ring in my ears. He said: "I fear that the people of the United States of the government of the United States do not appreciate altogether the perils to which they would expose themselves in case they passed this bill. There is a great deal of silver in Europe. There is a thousand millions in the Bank of France alone. There is a great deal in Germany. We have a great deal in Russia; and already," these are his words, "already the proposition has been made to me that in case this bill passes I will join in a combination to dump the surplus silver of Europe on the United States. But," he said, "I am a friend of the United States. I believe this measure would be fraught with untold evil and danger, and I hope the United States will make no such mistake."

Such were the words spoken to me by the great Russian minister of finance. And I tell you, my friends, that upon such a question as that I would rather have his authority than that of William Jennings Bryan. I would rather have the authority of that real wise man of the east than the authority of this new wise man of the west. Upon the question of finance, of fiscal administration, of financial principle and experience I would rather have the authority of John Sherman, Thomas Reed, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley than that of the illustrious Tom Watson, of Georgia, or the frigid Arthur Sewall, of Maine, or even of that gowned, modern high priest of Populistic financial science, Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas.

WOULD NOT LIFT IT UP.

The free coinage of silver would not lift the white metal up, but it would carry it down to the standard of Mexico and China; and now I want to ask you why should we do for silver, at its present price in the United States, what we do not do for pig iron? They say that silver is an American product, and that we ought to take care of and protect silver because it is an American product. So is pig iron an American product, but did anybody ever propose that the owner of pig iron should be enabled to take it to the mint of the United States, or to the treasury of the United States, and get double its value?

Mr. Smith then spoke of the argument used by the Silverites in reference to the debtor class. He asked who is the debtor class, and showed that the indebtedness of New York city and the six counties adjoining it is double that of all the territory from Ohio to Kansas, and yet the people living in that section are not for free silver.

Mr. Smith then touched on the other planks of the Chicago platform, referring to them as a series of blunders and crimes. The first crime was when they declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the second crime was when they declared the validity of private contracts should not be respected; the third crime was when they censured President Cleveland for striking down the viperish front of anarchy and lawlessness when it reigned red in the streets of Chicago.

We are asked by our Democratic friends to do what no nation has ever done before in the matter of changing the plan of our currency. We could not take that step without the greatest commercial convulsion the world has ever known. I tremble to think of the consequence that would ensue to this fair land if the wild plans of the financial theorists should be put into execution. They will not be, however, for it will be the "boy soldier" and not the "boy orator" who will be inaugurated president in 1897. His name will be William McKinley.

BIG MAJORITY WANTED.

I come here to ask you to do your full duty to help roll up a Republican majority in Pennsylvania that shall far overtop anything we have done heretofore. It is not enough that we should elect a Republican president, but we want to back him up with a solid Republican congress. You have a candidate who will make a grand congressman, who is representative of your industries and your business life. He is your friend and my friend, William Connell. (Tremendous applause.) I am glad to hear you greet his name in this spontaneous manner and when he goes to congress, as go he will, he will fitly represent your great district, and be as true to you as he has always been to every duty during his active, helpful life.

Be faithful to all of your candidates and on election night send down to us in Philadelphia a glowing account of what you have done in this noble county of yours in this great national crisis.

Mr. Smith closed with the following beautiful peroration:

It is legend that when Bruce, the Scottish chieftain, lay down to die he called his friend Douglass to his side. To show his love for Douglass, Bruce ordered that his heart be removed and that it be worn by Douglass in tender memory of him. The wishes of Bruce were carried out, and the great leader's heart was removed and encased in a golden casket, which Douglass wore on his breast in his fights with the infidels. During one engagement the tide of battle was turning, and then it was that Douglass hurled the golden casket containing Bruce's heart right in the midst of the foe, and spurred on by this noble act the hosts rushed on the infidels and won a glorious victory. And so McKinley will enshrine the great heart of Lincoln in his breast; Lincoln whom he followed in '61, and supported by the patriotic and liberty-loving people of this Republic, he will hurl that magic talisman into the midst of the Bryan hosts and win a glorious and transcendent victory.

The audience had heard of Hon. D. D. Woodmansee, the president of the National League of Republican clubs, and his grand work during the campaign. It had also heard of the National League of Republican clubs and its great achievements. It had both in mind when he stepped to the front of the stage, and for quite a period he was unable to proceed on account of the deafening applause. Mr. Woodmansee speaks with scarcely an effort. He has a strong resonant voice, which enables him to make himself heard in every corner of the house, while assuming a conversational style of delivery. He is most happy in his illustrations and is much given to pleasing annecdotes, which are always most telling and opportune. Laughter penetrates his remarks quite as often as applause and it might be said that he was quite as entertaining as he was instructive. He is undoubtedly one of the country's greatest campaign orators. He said, in part:

MR. WOODMNSEE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—I come to you with a message tonight. It is McKinley is already elected. This fact and that I am talking in the grand old Keystone state will cause me to apologize when I return to the west for making this speech. It was only because of the persuasiveness of my friend, Major Warren, and not that I thought our principals needed enumeration or our party assistance in this commonwealth that I permitted myself to be detained here tonight.

This "boy orator" quotes Scripture. In fact he has quoted a good deal of Scripture. But in all his quotations he has failed, so far as my knowledge extends, to quote this particular passage: "Why stand ye here all the day idle in the market place." (Loud continued laughter.) Those laborers to whom were addressed these words did not say their idleness was due to the fact that they did not have free silver. (Laughter.) No, they said they had no one to employ them. The same condition exists now. It is not free silver we want; but employment for the unemployed.

Bryan proposes to coin a 53-cent dollar. It will have the American eagle on it, and also the usual motto, "In God We Trust." This, Bryan says, will make it worth 100 cents. He probably means that it will pass for 100 cents because you take its 53 cents' worth and trust in God for the rest.

Free coinage of silver will drive all the good money out of circulation. We have 600,000,000 of gold dollars which would go out of use on the passage of the free coinage bill, and, an increase in the amount of the circulating medium, the very thing the bill aims at, would be defeated. Bryan says the value of a silver dollar will go up to 100 cents upon the passage of the free coinage bill. It will be just as hard for you and I to get that dollar as it is to get any other dollar, then or now. At all events, it is not more money we need as much as more confidence. The present dollar is all right, for as Ingersoll said: "That dollar can say, I know that my Redeemer liveth."

AN EXPRESSIVE CARTOON.

I saw a picture in a newspaper the other day which I think would form the text of a whole speech. It is the key to the whole situation. The cartoon represented a factory, and to be true the stacks emitted no smoke. In the background was a pale moon, its face betokening extreme agony at being compelled to listen to the caterwauling of two male felines, one labored "Sound Money," the other "Free Silver," perched on the top of the stack. In the court below was Uncle Sam bearing a torch and looking wistfully up at the arch-backed cats. It was labeled "If I could start a fire in that furnace, this nuisance would be abated." (Laughter and applause.)

It is rather a change of administration we want than a change of money standards. In 1892, with the Republican party in power we had prosperity. Now, with the same money standard, we have the opposite. What we really do want is the old reliable protective tariff, high enough to pay the running expenses of the government and to protect our infant industries. Let me give you a plain, simple example of protection.

Suppose Scranton to be the United States and New York city to be England. Each place determined to build a factory. You pay the men who go into the woods and cut the timber $2 a day; to those who haul it to the factory site $3 a day; to those who dig the foundation excavations you pay $1.50 a day; the skilled artisans who erect the superstructure you pay $3.50 a day. We will say $50,000 is spent in the erection of the factory, 90 per cent. of which represents labor. It takes $50,000 more to stock it with machinery and 90 per cent. of this amount represents labor. You have $100,000 capital invested, of which $90,000 is for labor. The New York (England) people who pay 65 cents a day to laborers and from $1.10 to $1.15 to skilled artisans, erect this same factory and equip it for $60,000. Suppose it is a carriage factory. The New York (England) people bring a carriage here and place their article costing them $100 in competition with yours which represents $90, $70 of which represents labor. They say "You Scranton people can't compete with us; you will either have to lower your wages or close up your factory." Just here the Republican party steps in and says, "No, they will do neither. You New York people can just step up to the city treasurer and pay the difference between your price of labor and that paid here in Scranton, or take your carriage home." (Great applause.)

WHAT BRYAN DID.

Bryan favored the Wilson bill. In 1892 he told us that free trade was the panacea for all our ills. Now he says free silver is the proper medicine. Next campaign, if he is heard from he will probably be shouting for free whiskey. (Laughter.) He always wants something free. He favored free wool. I mention particularly free wool because that destroyed one of the great industries of my state. I'll tell you how it affects us. When I went to school we read in our primers,

Mary had a little lamb,
Whose fleece was white as snow.

Now my little daughter doubtless reads it

Mary had a little lamb,
Out that was long ago
She can't afford to keep one now,
Because the wool's so low.

Just before leaving Cincinnati I participated in the formation of a McKinley club. One of the speakers was a life-long Democrat. In his remarks he said that while he was still a Democrat he was still a patriot. Another was a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier. The Democratic platform, said he, breaths the same spirit as was rampant in the South in 1861. The South said, "Let us alone." That's just what Altgeld said in Illinois. That's one of the planks of the Chicago platform. What would have happened in 1860 if the government had waited until the governor of South Carolina had made a requisition for troops?

I met a prominent Illinois Democrat on the train one day recently. He told me that he proposed to vote for McKinley because of that particular plank in the platform. His conversion was due to his having witnessed the riots, experienced the feeling of dread and terror which filled that city and then seeing quiet and peace restored by the overawing power of the United States troops sent thither by the president of all the United States, Grover Cleveland. (Great applause.)

There are two Democratic parties in the country now. Suppose a man returning from a foreign trip begun last spring, when the country was shouting for McKinley, the apostle of protection, and when it was a question as to whether or not the Democrats would make a nomination. This returning citizen, upon arriving in New York, would first of all naturally ask about the campaign and would possibly inquire if there was a Democratic party in the campaign. Imagine his surprise to learn that there are two Democratic parties, and picture his amusement as he heard described the men of these two parties. One of the parties, he would be told, contained such men as Cleveland, Carlisle, Whitney, Olney, and had for their standard bearer General Palmer. The other wing was made up of Altgeld, Pitchfork Tillman, Pfeffer, Mrs. Lease, and to complete, the Kansas trinity sockless Jerry Simpson, and coming over into Ohio, they had one Coxey. Their candidate is W. J. Bryan. "Why, who the deuce is Bryan?" is the first question they ask. (Laughter.)

THE MAN WE NEED.

We do not want for president a man who will array the masses against the classes. I admire Bryan for his ability and would raise my hat to a man that can make the speech that Bryan can make, but we do not want a young man who has had no experience. The country needs a man who has been tried and can be trusted.

What about the campaign in Ohio? The people of that state know William McKinley. They know that he typifies all that is noble and great in manhood and statesmanship and they will not forget his valor on the field of battle. Ohio will be true in this year of our Lord, as she was true to that great hero, General Ulysses S. Grant, and to James A. Garfield, and to Rutherford B. Hayes.

The speaker then referred to the illustrious James G. Blaine, the mention of whose name, he said, brings back recollections of reciprocity, by which millions of dollars of trade was made for the markets of the United States. This is the policy that the Democratic party by means of the Wilson bill struck down with one fell sweep.

Relations were established with Brazil, whereby in return for the $60,000,000 of coffee that we purchased from her every year was paid not in gold, but in the products of American soil. When Brazil came to our ports with her coffee, we, through reciprocity, paid her in a way that made it profitable for our farmers. We did not send Brazil out with our gold to buy her imports in England.

Under the Wilson bill our shores have been opened to the markets of the world, at the expense of the farmers of this nation, and now the Democrats are passing off as in the interest of the farmer. Who rejoices at the nomination of William McKinley? Not the powers of Europe, but the sons and daughters of the American republic.

Mr. Woodmansee urged upon the voters of Pennsylvania to make McKinley's majority not less than 200,000, or if we do not, New York will go ahead of us. Eight weeks ago Nebraska would have given a majority for Bryan, but today she is safe for McKinley. The farmers of Iowa are the farmers who lived years ago in Pennsylvania.

"What about Ohio?" asked a voice from the audience.

"Ohio's majority will be 75,000," said the speaker.

The Democratic party is troubled with its candidates. There are two tails on it. In the south they want Watson and in the east Sewall. These dissensions will make the path of Democracy harder. But be not discouraged about the outcome. The old flag must wave over the land of the free and the brave. And we will not stop until it floats over the isle of Hawaii and we regain our lost territory, and in the future when Canada's people apply for admission to our sisterhood of states, and Mexico, too, the American republic will be great and glorious enough for these affiliations. Mr. Woodmansee concluded with an eloquent peroration on the great and glorious flag.

SITUATION IN OHIO.

Mr. Woodmansee is an Ohio man and asked last night for an expression of opinions concerning the situation in Ohio said:

"I simply say the people of Ohio know William McKinley. Never was he closer to their affections than he is today. They believe in him—they love him. He stands for the public honor and the public welfare. He typifies in his private and public life all that is good in American manhood and American statesmanship. His valor upon the field of battle, his faithful service in times of peace shall not be forgotten by those who know him best. Therefore it is that I say the old Buckeye state which was ever true and steadfast to its heroes and leaders of other years, to Grant, to Garfield, will this year be true to William McKinley."

POLITICAL JOTTINGS.

The Young Men's Republican club will meet this evening in the rooms of the Central Republican club. The speaker will be Attorney John G. McAskie.

The Young Men's Republican club will in a few days take possession of their rooms on Washington avenue, opposite the Tribune building.

THE SHAMROCK AT DAVIS'.

Drama Dealing with Life in Ireland Well Produced.

"The Shamrock," a play of Irish life, is the bill at Davis' theater for the rest of the week. Those who saw the performance yesterday were well pleased with the play. It is of a new vintage; the heavy villain is quite light and the hero, "Shiel O'Moore," impersonated by Edwin Hanford, lacks the gilt and grace of the usual Irish "stage" peasant. He is a good, whole-souled chap who loves and is loved.

Now, Shiel O'Moor's sister is called "Sheelah" and she is loved by the villain; but she laughs at his advances and at last he kidnaps her. Besides these characters there is a funny Hebrew who sells clothing in Petticoat lane; a policeman, who hates a fight; and an old caricature on Irish manhood called "Craig Dolan." The play has its songs, its dances, and its tears, and the scenery is suitable. There will be performances both afternoon and evenings today and tomorrow.

LAVO WAS VERY LAZY.

He Also Had a Fondness for the Bottle, 'Tis Said.

Judge Edwards heard testimony yesterday in chambers in the divorce case of Nettie M. Lavo against Eugene P. Lavo. Attorney M. J. McAndrew was the stenographer, and Attorney A. A. Chase represented the libellant.

The Lavos were married on July 5, 1878, by Alderman Thompson in Carbondale. About ten years ago he deserted her and has never since contributed a cent to her support. Frank Scutt, the horsedealer, testified that Lavo deserted his wife ten years ago. Some time afterward Mr. Scutt was in St. Jose, Missouri, and he met Lavo, but the latter was very drunk. Mr. Scutt said that he was not much more industrious than a tramp, and had a strong antipathy to work. Mrs. Scutt offered corroborative evidence as to the desertion.

AN ACCIDENT BETRAYED HIM.

Fugitive from Justice Found in the Carbondale Hospital.

Julius Vitzkoski, one of the three Polanders who assaulted John Maloknick and almost killed him, near the Continental, last April, was captured yesterday and in default of $500 bail was committed to the county jail by Alderman Wright.

When the police began to search for Maloknick's assailants, Vitzkoski, skipped out and nothing was learned of his whereabouts until a few weeks ago when word was received by the police that the fugitive was in the hospital at Carbondale, suffering from a broken leg sustained in the mines. Yesterday he was pronounced well enough to leave and immediately upon his discharge was taken into custody by Constable George Williams who brought him to this city.

DR. HAMILTON IS OUT.

President Cleveland Accepts the Marine Surgeon's Resignation.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The resignation of Surgeon Hamilton, of the Marine hospital service at Chicago, has been received by the president and accepted.

In the controversy which has existed between Surgeon Hamilton and Surgeon General Wyman, ever since the latter succeeded Dr. Hamilton as the head of the bureau, the treasury officials have sided with Dr. Wyman and have given him their full support.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S RE-ELECTION.

Formal Proclamation Made in the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Oct. 15.—Formal proclamation was made in this city yesterday morning of the re-election of President Diaz, the troops parading the streets with bands of music and posters announcing the fact being affixed to walls amid military music. The ceremony is specially a solemn one, being an inheritance from the Spanish customs.

Enormous quantities of American corn are reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz and now in storage there.

ROCKFORD, ILL., BANK FAILS.

A National Institution Unable to Realize on Its Assets.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Second National bank of Rockford, Ill. Bank Examiner D. A. Cook has been placed in charge.

The bank has a capital stock of $200,000, and at the rate of its last report had deposits to the amount of $320,000, and undivided profits aggregating $70,000. Inability to realize on its assets is given as the cause of the failure.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Curzon Says They Are Able to Work Together in Regard to Turkey.

Glasgow, Oct. 15.—Parliamentary secretary of the foreign office in his speech here last night said that England had no profound or permanent disagreement with Russia.

"Our relations," he said, "are those of cordiality and friendship. As far as the Armenia and Turkish questions are concerned we are able to work with her upon common lines in many respects.

PRINCES IN CINCINNATI.

Khilkoff of Russia and the Prince of Saitoy, Italy.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.—V. Cagni, the Prince of Saitoy, and a party of Italian officers arrived here from Chicago yesterday, and Prince Kilkoff, of Russia, arrived from Hamilton.

Both parties were entertained here by city and railroad officials and were escorted about the city in carriages, while inspecting railway facilities and public institutions.

Engineers at Osawatomie.

Osawatomie, Kan., Oct. 15.—A big union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraphers, convened here today. A public reception was given the visitors at the opera house this afternoon.

THE LEADER

124-126 Wyoming Ave.

Below we quote a few of the many specials that are offered this week:

5,000 yards double fold plaid dress goods, worth 16c.,
LEADER'S PRICE, 12c.

5 pieces all-silk 19-inch black satin Rhadamire, regular price 65c.,
LEADER'S PRICE, 39c.

Our line of trimmed and untrimmed millinery is more complete than ever. We guarantee our prices lower than ever before.

See the stylish trimmed hats we are showing at $1.98, $2.98, $3.98 and $4.98. They are beauties.

Children's trimmed hats at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98, all the newest styles of trimming in this lot.

We have a most complete line of birds, Aigrettes, flowers, velvets, braids, ribbons, etc., at lowest prices.

Children's cloth caps,
LEADER'S PRICE, 19c.

Fancy hats for misses and children,
LEADER'S PRICE, 39c. and 49c.

Ladies' Alpines at 39c., 49c., 69c., 69c., and 98c. These goods are 25 per cent. less than regular prices.

25 ladies' black beaver jackets with new sleeves, worth $4.00,
LEADER'S PRICE, $2.75

50 ladies' beaver capes, nicely trimmed, good value at $2.00,
LEADER'S PRICE, $1.19

65 ladies' black beaver capes, trimmed with braid, worth $3.00,
LEADER'S PRICE, $1.98

40 ladies' plain and boucle, single and double capes with fur and braid trimming, worth $5.00,
LEADER'S PRICE, $2.98

25 ladies' figured brilliantine skirts, lined throughout, velveteen bound, worth $1.49,
LEADER'S PRICE, 95c.

36 dozen men's natural wool shirts and drawers, all sizes, cheap at 50c.,
LEADER'S PRICE, 39c

75 ladies' heavy ribbed vests and pants, in all sizes, worth 25c.,
LEADER'S PRICE, 15c.

36 dozen fancy photo frames, in all colors, worth 25c.,
LEADER'S PRICE, 11c.

48 dozen children's fact black heavy ribbed cotton hose, full seamless, sizes 5 to 8½, worth 12½c.,
LEADER'S PRICE, 3 pair for 25c.

LEBECK & CORIN

THE MOOSIC POWDER CO.,

ROOMS 1 AND 2, CON'LTH B'L'D'G, SCRANTON, PA.

MINING AND BLASTING POWDER

MADE AT MOOSIC AND RUSSEDALE WORKS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO'S ORANGE GUN POWDER

Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for exploding blasts, Safety Fuse, and Repauno Chemical Co.'s HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

WHEELS WHEELS

BICYCLES.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 18T, 1896, WE will