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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

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

STATE.

Congressmen—A. LARCE—GALUSHA, A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

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

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 2d District—COL. W. J. SCOTT.
Representative, 1st District—JOHN R. FAIR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKENZIE; 4th District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

The workmen who attended the rally in the Frothingham were men who actually work. There were no professionals among them, and maybe that's why the Times reporter didn't recognize them.

Bryan as an Artful Dodger.

When Mr. Bryan spoke at Minneapolis the other day a determined effort was made to secure from him an authoritative statement of his attitude toward the tariff. In remembrance of the fact that Mr. Bryan helped to frame the Wilson bill, which has proved so ruinous in operation, and in recognition of the live interest which the workmen of that community, in common with industrial toilers generally, take in the subject of Protection to American Industries, ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, the proprietor of the first Washburn mill establishment of that city, which suffered so much from the Wilson bill's abrogation of the Blaine reciprocity treaties, propounded by mail to Mr. Bryan a series of questions with a request that he give in public specific answers.

In substance those questions asked whether Mr. Bryan would, if elected president, sign or veto a bill if it came from Congress providing for such increased tariff duties on foreign-made articles that now detrimentally compete in our markets with American-made goods as would both provide for the government a sufficient revenue and at the same time supply reasonable protection to native industry. We say in all candor that this was a proper inquiry, and coming as it did from the proprietary head of one of the largest industries in this country—an industry that in its particular field of enterprise has no superior in the world—it clearly demanded an honest answer. Mr. Bryan had himself said upon frequent prior occasions that the candidate for office is only an applicant for the position of public servant, and consequently the public has a right to know his opinions and intentions with reference to public measures.

But how did this applicant for the highest post in the federal service illustrate on this occasion his favorite theory of the candidate's duty toward public inquiry? He evaded the subject by an attack upon Mr. Washburn's character as an employer, and practically refused to say a word about the tariff. It is true he contended that the money question took precedence over all other questions; but even if Republicans admit this, for purposes of argument, it nevertheless remains that the tariff is the second most important issue before the people, and they have as good a right to know a candidate's purposes on that point as on any other.

In our country, as we have said, Protection is believed in by nine voters out of every ten. Shall those voters be compelled by reason of one candidate's evasions to feel that their interests are a matter of indifference? Four years ago Mr. Bryan was an unqualified free trader. Is he so still? Silence, they say, is equivalent to confession. If he shall continue much longer to resist inquiry on this subject, it will be fair to assume that he still favors the British free trade idea and that a vote for him will be a vote for idle mills, lowered wages and all the miserable accompaniments of a defeat-breeding, industry-wrecking low tariff.

A Simile from Niagara.

There was one point in Mr. Smith's magnificent speech Thursday evening which is comparatively new to this campaign, and yet is so apt and forceful as to justify repetition. He pointed out that no country which is today on the silver basis got there abruptly. In every case the descent has been accomplished gradually and by easy stages. Twenty years ago silver was commercially on a parity with gold. It has taken a decade of overproduction of the white metal to bring it down to a level where it is worth commercially only half the coinage ratio of 16 to 1.

A Ship, said he, and we quote his thought rather than his words—"may sail with safety on the Niagara river on the level above the falls, if it will take care not to get too near the precipice. It can sail with equal safety, within a limited territory, on the level of the river below the falls, if it is willing to occupy so low a level and does not venture too near the whirlpool rapids. But the managers of the Bryan free-coinage campaign are the first mariners who have ever contended that it would be practicable for the ship of state, avoiding the circuitous and gradual descent of the Welland canal, to plunge boldly over the ledge and make

the sheer descent in one instant of time. So foolishly a proposition has never before been advocated by any other set of men in any nation on earth."

The voters of this country are not likely to sanction the taking of any such risk. A candidate for the office of president of the United States who is so eager to solicit votes that he will get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and appear before an audience in his night shirt may be an embodiment of zeal, but he certainly is not the personification either of dignity or of propriety. Energy is worth little in an office like the presidency of this great nation unless it is tempered by discretion. That's something Bryan evidently hasn't got.

Schools and Politics.

It may perhaps be a germane thought in view of the fact that this has been institute week to call attention to our direction in which the public schools can be more helpful than they have hitherto been in forming correct ideas of government in the minds of their pupils. Under ordinary circumstances the average school, whether city or rural, withholds most of its instruction in civics until the pupil reaches the higher grades and then there is a perfunctory study of some dry text-book on civil government and the subject drops.

The effect of this indifferent system of instruction upon one of the most vital subjects of citizenship is that a splendid opportunity is irrevocably lost to guide the thoughts of the younger generation toward higher political ideals. As if time were taken by the teacher at a very early moment in the school period to point out how local, county, state and federal governments are conducted, following in instruction the order named, and if in addition there were, at a somewhat later stage, practical exercises in the mock election of officials, the organization of departments, the formation of school and health boards, councils, etc., with pertinent demonstrations of how abuses start, are encouraged and do great mischief through the neglect by the individual citizen of his political duties, it would not be long until the graduates of our schools and colleges, instead of losing themselves in the high altitudes of theoretical mental speculation, would naturally and easily fit into their political surroundings, comprehending how to act toward better results.

It may be held that this would imply through an extra burden upon schools which are already staggering under multiplied demands. Our reply would be that the first duty of a state-supported system of education is to the state; and if in order to make way for a proper recognition of that duty it shall become necessary to trim off some of the superfluous frills that bedeck the modern public school curriculum, off with them, by all means, and none will be the sadder.

When a Democratic speaker of importance comes to Scranton the Republican papers report what he has to say, fairly and impartially. That is where in they are different from the Scranton Times, which, thinking to be funny, succeeds in becoming only pitiable.

The Profits of Reciprocity.

In view of the brief reference made Thursday evening by Mr. Woodmansee to the Wilson bill's repeal of reciprocity it may be interesting to consider briefly what that repeal cost the farmers and the industries of the United States. In doing so we avail ourselves of the figures compiled from official sources by M. H. Davis, president of the Winter Wheat Millers' League.

Under the McKinley tariff and the reciprocity feature, our exports of agricultural products in 1892 exceeded our imports in 1895 by \$265,000,000. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff our imports of agricultural products in 1895 exceeded those of 1892 by \$65,000,000. Comparing the two years, the loss to the American farmer amounts to \$330,000,000. As there are 4,500,000 farms in the United States this means an average loss of nearly \$80 per year to every farm in the land. The loss to the farmer alone is a sum sufficient to purchase the entire wheat crop of this country for one year at 50 cents per bushel.

But this is only part of the story. "Closely allied to the producer of grain," as Mr. Davis points out, "is the manufacturer of flour. The milling industry of this country is by far the greatest manufacturing interest engaged in converting raw material into finished goods. In 1890 the value of its output was \$514,000,000. In 1892 it doubtless exceeded \$600,000,000, and it paid out for labor alone nearly \$30,000,000. The mills of the United States encouraged by the law of 1890 increased in capacity until in 1894 they could in ten months convert into flour every bushel of wheat produced in one year. Given the proper foreign outlet, American millers can now furnish a home market for all the wheat American farmers can produce, thus supplying a ready and better demand while saving to our own people the cost of manufacture and the possible profit in the business. That this is possible, it is only necessary to consult statistics showing the results under reciprocity after less than two years of trial, when the exports of flour show an increase of 4,000,000 barrels per year, 2,000,000 of which went to Latin American countries alone. Now, under the Democratic law of 1894, this increased trade is lost, and in 1895 the flouring mills, with a crop of 475,000,000 bushels of wheat, ground less than 250,000,000 bushels into flour."

As Mr. Davis pertinently adds:

As the manufacturer of flour suffers by loss of trade and enforced idleness, so does not only the producer of grain, but in proportion this restriction of business applies to kindred industries, the maker of mill machinery, the manufacturer of staves, heading and cooperage, and of paper and cotton sacks. Remove the milling industry from our country, and our wheat must go abroad and come in competition with the cheaply grown wheats of Europe, India and Argentina. Not only this, but the flour would be lost to our farmers. The miller is the farmer's best customer, for he is always in the market and always pays the highest price the market affords. The foreign miller will not use American

wheat until its price is on a par with the cheapest wheats; but given extended markets abroad under reciprocity, the American miller would put his product into every port of the world, because his native wheat is the best, his methods the best and his economical, his flour superior, his push and enterprise greater than his foreign competitor's.

A restoration of reciprocity means most to the farming and milling interests, but it means much to our pork and beef industry. It means millions to the packing houses, the allied farming interests and to all engaged in the distribution or manipulation of the products of our fisheries, forests and miners. The loss of foreign trade in breadstuffs in 1895 as compared with 1892 was \$181,750,000. The loss in 1895 compared with 1894 in value of cattle, hogs, canned and fresh beef and salted meats was \$18,898,477. In 1892 the exports of fresh beef amounted to 22,555,017 pounds while in 1895 they were but 19,328,487 pounds, according to the United States treasury statistics. The effect of reciprocity had been to increase the exports of fresh beef in 1892 to over 45,000,000 pounds above the average exports in 1889, 1890 and 1891, while the abrogation of reciprocity treaties not only lost to the trade the gain that had been effected, but demoralized the market at home, and entailed loss to the producer and the packer.

Mr. Bryan was one of the men who framed the Wilson bill and struck down the favorite project of James G. Blaine. Can any Protectionist conscientiously reward him with a vote?

Assuming that it still has some regard for the character of its utterances, might we ask the Scranton Times why it calls Abraham Lincoln a free silvertite?

Law vs. Disorder.

"Is this a government of law? Can we keep the peace by law? That is the question. Is this a government of the people? Can the people make laws that the people are bound to obey? Shall we be bound by the decision of the highest tribunal or shall we depend upon the mob? That is the question. I hate the mob spirit. Civilized men obey the law. Civilized men believe in order. Civilized men believe that a man that makes property by industry and economy has the right to keep it. Civilized men believe that that man has the right to use it as he desires, and they will judge of his character by the manner in which he uses it. If he endeavors to assist his fellowmen he will have the respect and admiration of his fellowmen. But we want a government of law. We do not want labor questions settled by violence and bloodshed."

"I want to civilize the capitalist so that he will be willing to give what labor is worth. I want to educate the workman so he will be willing to receive what labor is worth. I want to civilize both to that degree that they can settle all of their disputes in the court of reason, but when you tell me that they can stop the commerce of the nation, then you preach the gospel of budgeon, the gospel of torch and gun. I do not believe in that doctrine. I believe in a doctrine of kindness, reason and law."

"The law is the supreme will of the supreme people, and we must obey it, or we go back to savagery and black night. I stand by the courts. I stand by the president who endeavors to preserve the peace. I am against mobs. I am against lynching, and I believe it is the duty of the federal government to protect all its citizens at home and abroad; and I want a government powerful enough to say to the governor of any state, where they are murdering American citizens without process of law, I want the federal government to say to the government of that state, 'Stop, stop shedding the blood of American citizens, and if you can not stop it, we can.'"

The more one thinks about President Woodmansee's picture of the two felons on the smokeless furnace stack quarreling over the money question while Uncle Sam in the yard below vainly tries to light the furnace fires, the more one realizes the point to Major McKinley's pithy saying that relief can come not from open mints but through open mills.

We are sure there is no intentional discourtesy in the use by the newspapers in their institute reports of the term "schoolman." It is a word which has become a fixture in our language; it saves space; and unless it be positively objectionable there will be a continued use of it.

While every indication points to a comprehensive Republican victory in this country next month, it is nevertheless a good plan to remember that in politics no fight is ever decided until the last vote is polled. The issues at stake are worth fighting for to the last ditch.

Speaking about coercion, wasn't that a horrible example of it when Mark Hanna ordered his Michigan ore mines to close for three hours and directed that the men's pay should go right on while they went to hear Bryan?

Luzerne and Lackawanna counties seem determined to send none but Republicans to the next legislature, and their example is recommended to general imitation.

The more his record at Harrisburg is studied the greater becomes the probability that Representative Connell will be re-elected. Merit still counts.

To use a colloquialism, Bryan should at least keep his shirt and vest on.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajanechus The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrologic cast: E. H. M. for Saturday, Oct. 17, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that the innings of the political Madh of the West are rapidly drawing to a close.

The message of Mr. Boland's "solid hand" seems to have lost its power to hypnotize voters in the interest of silver hallucinations.

The local Democracy has been suffering from a lame feeling in the head ever since Prop. McAnulty joined the band of campaign orators.

Mr. Vidaver still seems dissatisfied with his part as a "curtain-raiser" to the Meridian of the West.

The chrysanthemum has been entirely astride by the campaign button this fall.

Ajanechus' Advice.
Do not take too serious a view of life. Every one usually has grief enough at one time or another without hunting for it with a dark lantern.

Figures Which Point a Moral

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

When the Republicans read the returns of the national election in 1892 they were discouraged. Cleveland's electoral majority was the largest in twenty years and many thought the Republican party had gone to pieces. When the votes were counted, however, the showing was much better. His popular plurality was only 550,000, and he received far less than half the vote cast. But succeeding elections have shown remarkable changes. Since 1892 every state in the Union but nine have deserted Democracy for the Republican party, except North Carolina, which was carried by a fusion of Republicans and Populists. This table shows the electoral vote and pluralities in 1892 and the vote of the same state with pluralities since that time:

Table with columns: 1892. Electoral vote, R. D. P., P. U., Since 1892, R. D. P., P. U. Lists states and their electoral votes and party affiliations.

115 27 22 341 89 14
\* Fusion.
|| Lieutenant-Governor.

In most states the vote of 1891 is given in state officers. In California and Nebraska personal unpopularity defeated the governors, but elected the rest of the tickets. In West Virginia the vote on congressmen is taken, while the votes this year are given approximately, the official vote not yet being at hand.

Thus it will be seen that since 1892 the Republicans have carried thirty-four states casting 347 electoral votes, the Democrats nine casting eighty-nine votes, and the silverites (Nevada) casting three votes, and fusion of Republicans and Populists (North Carolina) casting eleven votes. The silver mining states, though nominally Republican, are not counted on this year. But it is difficult to see how the Popocrats, even with all the fusion that has been arranged, expect to win. After studying this table Senator Quay's statement that Bryan can only lay claim to 110 votes does not seem extravagant. The burden of proof is on the Popocrats to show how they expect to carry more. The only thing that can elect Bryan is a complete revolution in sentiment among voters. How does Bryan expect to be elected? What is the basis of his claim in view of the increasing Republican majorities in all the so-called doubtful states?



Quite frequently one may hear from fair shoppers complaints regarding the ill-treatment of clerks that wait upon them in the dry goods and millinery stores of the city, and the amount of their wages, and the fact that a salesman or saleslady should not always look as happy as the customer who has just bought a new dress or a new hat or a new bonnet. While the fact that clerks are sometimes cross and snippy to customers may surprise many who are not aware that they receive pay for being angry on all occasions, those who have ever had the experience of waiting upon a clerk who never smiles, and who never smiles in the manner in which the patience of the average clerk is destroyed was given out by the prominent stores of the city recently. A pleasant-looking visitor, came into the place and expressed a desire to buy some wraps. She was conducted to the cloak department, where for the next hour or so she entertained the saleslady in a most interesting way. She stated that she always liked to try on a number of cloaks before making a purchase so that she would know just how the style would look and would be suited with the purchase. The obliging clerk brought forth eight or ten cloaks and coats and wraps of all styles, in order that the buyer might be suited. It is no easy task to pull socks on and off of customers for an hour or a stretch, but the lady in attendance never murmured or looked cross during the ordeal. At the woman's request, she was pleased with the garments, she thought that a purchase would follow the exercise. After the visitor had been fitted with between twenty-five and thirty garments, she turned to the clerk and sweetly thanked her, concluding to expect to buy a cloak when I got back home, and I wanted to see what the styles were so that I would know what to select. Good afternoon."

A good story of the manner in which the sleepy citizens of Wilkes-Barre are often astonished at the push and enterprise of the Electric City is told in connection with the Scranton board of trade stock blackboard. As is well known, the board of directors of the board of trade stock blackboard, when compared with Scranton's organization, and the stock quotations form a contrast. The number of his was increased by the average member of the Wilkes-Barre board. Upon the occasion of the visit of the new-elected secretary of the Wilkes-Barre board, who had come to Scranton for pointers, Secretary A. H. H. gave the Wilkes-Barre an eye-opener. At the hour of the visitor's expected arrival Secretary A. H. H. gathered the number of his was increased by the average member of the Wilkes-Barre board. Upon the occasion of the visit of the new-elected secretary of the Wilkes-Barre board, who had come to Scranton for pointers, Secretary A. H. H. gave the Wilkes-Barre an eye-opener. At the hour of the visitor's expected arrival Secretary A. H. H. gathered the number of his was increased by the average member of the Wilkes-Barre board.

LIFE'S COMMON GIFTS.

If we might see the beauty of the morning And once a lifetime its splendour glow; If gorgeous rainbows in the sky were sent down from heaven, could we have dreamed of anything like this. I must go right back home and tell our fellows. And the Wilkes-Barre secretary left without obtaining much more information concerning the workings of the Scranton board of trade.

POULTRY.

Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Fresh Every Day.

ALSO.

Pheasants, Quail, Prairie Chickens, Wild Ducks.

W. H. PIERCE, PENN. AVE. MARKET

CAPT. CHAS. KING'S GARRISON TANGLE Just Issued.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN

427 Spruce St., Opp. The Commonwealth.

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A SHOPPER'S HARVEST HOME

October is the supply month for household and personal needs. The Bazaar never was so pre-eminent the supply house for Prudent Buyers.

Women's Wraps and Dresses \$2.98 to \$24.98 is the Price Range.

- \$2.98--Black Beaver Capes, with full sweep and trimmed with strap seams.
\$4.98--Ladies' and Misses' Kersey and Boucle Walking Coats, new box front, button high at the neck and tailor-made.
\$9.98--Most exquisite two-toned Boucle, Frieze and Kersey Walking Coats, lined throughout with silk, button high at the neck, the perfection of finish.
\$9.98--Dresses of Black and Blue Cheviot Serge, double-breasted coat, half silk lined, seams all bound, newest notch collar, skirt correctly shaped.
\$12.98--Ladies' Walking Costumes, made of Fine Storm Serge, in navy and black. Both Coat and Skirt lined throughout with changeable silk. Coat has a double-breasted box front, and skirt measures 5 yards around.

For Saturday's Trade we will make a special offering of Foster's \$1.00 Biarritz Kid Gloves, in tans, browns, slates, ox-blood and white, at 75 cents the pair.

OUR STRONG POINTS Immense Variety, Latest Novelties, Perfect Fitting, Excellent Workmanship, Rock-Bottom Prices. GREAT EASTERN SUIT AND PANTS COMPANY Branch 14, 427 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton. Branch 14, FINE TAILORING WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

High Grade PIANOS. ORGANS. Shaw, Emerson, Malcolm Loza. Clough & Warren, Carpenter, Waterloo. And Lower Grades at Very Low Prices.

The Clemons, Ferber, O'malley Co., 422 LACKAWANNA AVE. Blue Delf is now in demand, and it should be for last degree. We are supplying this demand along with every other in our line. See Goods in Show Window.

J. LAWRENCE STELLE, 403 SPRUCE STREET. WOLF & WENZEL, 531 Linden, Opp. Court House, PRACTICAL TINNERS and PLUMBERS

We Put This Here SO YOU WOULD SEE IT. Pants to measure, \$3.00 And Up. Suits and Overcoats to order, \$14.00

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS AND SUITS SPECIAL SALE FOR THE COMING WEEK: Small lots of the highest grade Cloaks and Capes to be marked down to prices never before seen in the city.

Seal Plush Capes—Full sweep, silk lined, beautifully braided and trimmed with fine Thibet fur; good value at \$8.50. Our price \$4.98. Dressed Coats—Fine wool Beaver, blue and black, silk lined, shell fronts, with handsome buttons; worth \$7.50. Our price \$3.98.

Fine Tailor-made Coats, in all-wool boucle and astrachan cloth, lined throughout with chadama silk; actual value price \$12.00. \$6.98. Tan Brown and Green Kersey Coats—Striped seams, silk lined, box fronts; good value at \$16.00. Our price \$8.98.

For the coming week we offer a most exquisite line of Handsome Suits at \$7.98, \$8.98, \$9.98. Our Suits of Chameleon cloth are silk lined, figured skirts, full sweep; any one can see at a glance that they are cheap at \$20.00. Our choice price \$13.99.

Elegant Silk Waists, in silver gray, navy, garnet and green, two-tone effects; the like never seen in this part of the country before. Your choice \$3.98.

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