

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 20, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President—WILLIAM MC KINLEY.

Vice-President—JAMES A. HOBART.

STATE.

Congressmen—A. L. GALLAGHER, A. G. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Commissioners—S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS.

Auditors—A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 2nd District—COL. W. J. SCOTT.

Representative, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR.

2nd District—A. T. CONNELL.

3rd District—J. C. MACKENZIE.

4th District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Last evening's spirited rally in Mead's hall, Hyde Park, marks the beginning of the active legislative canvass in the First district and brings before the voters of that district the necessity of rolling up a handsome vote for Mr. Farr and the whole Republican ticket. It is unnecessary to go at any length into Mr. Farr's record as a legislator, since that has been discussed before the people of his district time and again. The fact that they have thrice elected him to represent them at Harrisburg and have a fourth time placed him in nomination indicates that they fully approve of his work.

Observe Flag Day.

The suggestion of Chairman Hanna that Republicans the country over observe the Saturday before election as "flag day," in recognition of the importance of the issues now at stake, will improve all patriots favorably. In this campaign for the national honor patriotism has in many instances been rallied above party and it would be manifestly fitting for the sound money hosts to go forth with the flag as their emblem, determined by that sign to conquer.

It is announced that the British home secretary is disatisfied with the manner in which the London police handled the Tynan "dynamite conspiracy." We should think he would be. They made a whole range of formidable mountains out of one insignificant mole-hill.

Altgeld's New York Speech.

As we have previously said, John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois, is intellectually one of the ablest men in the United States. We think that he puts his extraordinary mental abilities to vicious uses when he employs them to advocate a debasement of the currency and a curtailment of the just power of the federal government to enforce national law. We consider that an able man on the wrong side is dangerous in exact proportion to his ability; and this is why in our opinion the real measure behind the shovels and superficial Bryan is the calculating, the shrewd, the plausible disciple of Machiavelli, Altgeld. A careful reading of Altgeld's New York speech strengthens this conviction. It emphasizes the subtlety and the adroitness of which this leading spirit in the present organized revolt against stability and good order is the master.

Primarily that speech was a defense. It reviewed in detail his course during the Delia railroad insurrection. He declared he was on that occasion ready to furnish troops during the strike whenever demanded by local civil authorities, and he held he had no right to use the state militia without such requisition. He said he furnished troops on the request of the federal authorities in southern Illinois, and was ready to do the same for the federal authorities at Chicago, but they never asked him for such aid. He said that none of the civil authorities in Chicago asked him for troops until he himself through a friend urged Mayor Hopkins to make such a requisition, when he had 5,000 members of the Illinois national guard on duty within a few hours. The governor asserted that federal troops were ordered under arms three days before there was any rioting in Chicago, and that they were in camp in Chicago a day before the strikers began to destroy property. He asserted that the regulars did not prevent rioting, but on the contrary provoked it. He gave the police and the militia all the credit for quelling the disturbances. He insisted it was unconstitutional for the president to send federal troops to quell a local disturbance unless requested by the legislature or the governor of the state. He argued that to permit such action made the president a dictator, and established a new and dangerous principle in American government.

If this were a truthful representation of the facts, Altgeld's deductions might be admitted. But it is not the truth. The disturbance was more than local. It involved more than a misdemeanor. It blocked interstate traffic and travel and obstructed the mails. It jeopardized the peace and safety of the entire community. While Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, was waiting for Governor Altgeld to act and while Governor Altgeld was waiting for Mayor Hopkins to act, each trying to throw the responsibility for decisive action on the other's shoulders, the president of the United States, hearing in mind that national authority had been set at defiance, put forth the military force of the federal government and broke the insurrection's backbone. As he said in reply to Altgeld's protest: "In this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property."

Governor Altgeld says the president's

interposition of federal troops was unconstitutional. Congress and the courts say it was not. We take the latter as the safer and better authority. Governor Altgeld says the president's course was tyrannical. Public opinion responds that the vacillation of the Illinois authorities was abominable. It seems strange that Governor Altgeld should care more for the letter of the constitution than for the welfare of the people. The natural plan would be to put down the disorder first and discuss constitutional technicalities afterward. If there is one thing about the American people which is to their credit above another it is the readiness with which they applaud and admire brave effort to enforce the law. Cleveland made that kind of an effort while Hopkins and Altgeld missed their chance by stopping to split hairs. The complaints of the latter come too late. Public opinion has endorsed the president's course, and it is in no mood to grant a reargument of the case.

It is now time for the friends of Representative Connell in the Second district to make their friendship felt. It is also time for the disinterested voter in that district to consider whether the good work which Mr. Connell did two years ago at Harrisburg does not merit a re-election.

The Two Things Needful.

For the information of the Scranton Times and its sympathizers we repeat that:

A silver dollar now, notwithstanding that it contains only 50 cents' worth of silver bullion is as good as a gold dollar because by act of congress and by command of the people the government requires it to be exchangeable upon demand for a gold dollar. That is, anyone who isn't satisfied with it can get a gold dollar for it.

If our present silver currency were not thus backed by gold it would fall 50 per cent. in value, and all who have money saved or wages due would suffer for loss correspondingly.

Under free coinage silver dollars would not be backed by gold; the government would be under no pledge to exchange a silver dollar for a gold dollar; the value of the currency would fall; property as measured in these base dollars, while not worth any more in fact, would appear to be worth more because it would take a larger number of the cheaper dollars to represent an equivalent for it; gold would go to a premium; men in necessity could borrow only by agreeing to repay in gold; and they would, at paying back time, find it harder then than now to secure gold; and the only real gainers in all this unsettling experiment would be the mine-owner with silver bullion to sell. He would get two dollars then where he gets one now; and would work these cheaper dollars off on the men who dig his ore, thus virtually cutting their wages in two.

The foregoing is the silver question in a nutshell. But there are other issues. Bryan stands for a revenue tariff. He helped to frame the Wilson bill. He opposes Protection. He favors free trade. This policy has resulted in the past three years meant to the people of Lackawanna county and would in the future mean:

First, discouragement to capital. With the possibility before him of being undersold by a foreign rival who enjoys the advantages of cheap labor, the American capitalist hesitates to build a new mill or enlarge an old one. He doesn't dare to manufacture a surplus stock, for that might be a load on his hands. He just does from day to day the business actually necessary to be done and waits for better times.

Second, loss to labor. When the mill is running about half time, the workman is getting not over half pay. Free trade of the Bryan kind cuts labor's wages the very first thing. The mill-owner can generally get along even if the mill isn't paying. But the workman can seldom afford to live for very long on half or quarter pay.

Third, general depression. When his mill isn't making money, the mill-owner doesn't live extravagantly. He gives less to charity. He curtails his expenses wherever he can. Even worse with the laborer. He quits buying meat and new clothes and the better class of articles generally. He lives on half of his former allowance, and after awhile has to ask the stores to give him credit. Put these facts together all over the country and you have the explanation of hard times. Put them together and you can see why money seems scarce. There is just as much money as ever, but it isn't in circulation. Not the mints but the mills will start it moving again. Steady work under the stimulus of Protection will mean good wages again, and good profits for capital. Good wages will mean a cash trade for the butcher, the baker, the tailor and the grocer. Good profits will mean idle money brought out from its hiding place and invested where it will enliven business and make times improve.

In other words, just two things are necessary to bring back prosperity—confidence and work. Confidence won't come while enthusiasts, demagogues and cranks are encouraged to hammer away at the national credit. Work won't come while our tariff laws give foreigners the advantage. We can get both confidence and work by rolling up a tremendous majority two weeks from today for McKinley, Connell, Protection and sound money.

An Alleged Faith Cure.

An unknown friend favors us with a marked copy of a Pottsville paper of Oct. 12, which, under the head of Minersville Notes, says:

Mrs. Benesman, who for the past six years and nine months has been confined to her room, came downstairs for the first time yesterday. Her recovery is attributed to the Christian science treatment.

In the absence of any communication other than the marked paper we suppose that this was intended as a vindication of the "faith cure." As such it leaves much to be desired. Apart from some uncertainty as to the truth of the statement that the foregoing was a cure by faith alone, we yet require to be shown that the percentage of restorations by faith is larger than that by medicine. Until this can be shown clearly and by convincing figures, the

TABLE OF AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN MONEY	Mexican Money	MEXICAN MONEY			
		Culiacan	Zacatecas	Guadalupe	City of Mexico
Teamsters	1.50	50	50	50	50
Street cars-drivers	2.25	75	75	75	75
Miners	2.50	85	85	85	85
Printers	2.00	70	70	70	70
Pressmen	2.50	85	85	85	85
Townsend	1.75	60	60	60	60
Book binders	2.25	75	75	75	75
Iron molders	2.50	85	85	85	85
Chair-makers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Cigars-makers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Barbers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Shoemakers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Carpenters	2.50	85	85	85	85
Bricklayers, masons	2.50	85	85	85	85
Plumbers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Clerks	2.50	85	85	85	85
Woodworkers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Harvest-makers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Horse-shoers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Hackmen	2.50	85	85	85	85
Waiters	2.50	85	85	85	85
Machinists	2.50	85	85	85	85
Painters	2.50	85	85	85	85
Butchers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Engineers, stokers	2.50	85	85	85	85
Firemen, station	2.50	85	85	85	85
Musicians	2.50	85	85	85	85
Common laborers	1.25	45	45	45	45

Common laborers .. 1.25 money 1.00

Helpers-miners .. 1.00

Helpers-millers .. 1.00

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MORAL ISSUES.

Theodore Roosevelt, at Chicago.

We believe that the campaign should be waged on the moral even more than the material issue. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Altgeld are the embodiments of the two principles which our adversaries desire to see triumph; and in their ultimate analysis the principles are merely the negations of the two commandments "Thou shalt not steal" and "Thou shalt do no harm."

Mr. Bryan champions that system of dishonesty which would steal from the creditors of the nation half of what they have in good faith loaned and from the workmen of the nation half of what they have earned. Mr. Altgeld condones and encourages the most infamous of murders and denounces the federal government and the supreme court for interfering to put a stop to the bloody lawlessness which would result in worse than murder. Both of them would substitute for the government of Washington and Lincoln, for the system of orderly liberty which we inherit from our forefathers and which we desire to bequeath to our sons, a red welter of lawlessness and dishonesty as fantastic and as vicious as the Paris commune itself. Turning aside from the American principles of government, repudiating everything which has made the name of America a name of hope among nations, they seek to substitute a crazy farce, patched up from the worn-out theories of every European dreamer and European dictator. We appeal to the class and to no section; we appeal to all the citizens of this land alike, merely as Americans, Easterners and Westerners, northerners and southerners, merchant and clerk, farmer and farm laborer, manufacturer and workman, we ask you to stand together as Americans, jealous of the honor of your country and indignant at those who propose to drag that honor in the dust. We ask you to stand for decent government and the honest payment of debts. We ask you to set your faces against that spirit of lawless mob violence which could in the end produce nothing but anarchy; anarchy the handmaiden and sure herald of tyranny. We ask you to vote against Mr. Bryan, not merely because his success would mean the impoverishment of the poor and the trouble of the rich, the breaking up of homes, the despair of strong men and the hungry misery of the women and children, but because the laws of right and justice bid you oppose them. We ask you to declare for the payment of honest debts and for the suppression of lawless mobs not merely because it is expedient, but because it is right. No nation can long hold its place in the world if it does not strive to live up to a lofty moral ideal; and we ask you to join in the overthrow of the enemies of American honor and of American principle because every principle of sound morality bids you take such action.

THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

From the Times-Herald.

The functions of a municipality grow more numerous and more important every year, the most significant extensions having been made along the line of public health and sanitation. Among the multitudinous questions that may now engage the serious thought of those who desire to bring about the perfect form of municipal government are: The best methods of selecting paving brick, of testing sewer pipes, paying and other cement; the most satisfactory and economical system of clearing streets, of collecting garbage and ashes, of regulating the too promiscuous opening of street pavements by corporations and individual property owners, of introducing protective sanitary measures in all house plumbing and drainage, of securing the best railway track construction in streets; the abatement of smoke and other nuisances; the regulation of traffic by a wagon or the tax, of providing the best kind of underground service of all classes of wires, of securing to the public a suitable refuge for all corporate franchises, of enforcing honest competition and honest work on the part of contractors for public works.

WORKINGMEN FOR CONNELL.

From the Industrial News.