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UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER, 2, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President—WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Vice-President—GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE.

Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

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

LEGLISLATIVE.

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.

On Wednesday The Tribune will print a more complete digest of the election returns than any other Pennsylvania newspaper and its news as usual will be the truth. Agents should order extra copies in advance.

Drawing to a Close.

The evidence is in; the special pleaders have finished their respective arguments, and all that is necessary before the case goes to the jury is a brief review of the salient features.

The issues presented during this campaign group themselves under two general heads—economic and social. Whether the tariff shall be so adjusted as to protect or discourage American industry is at first hand a question purely of economics, although social considerations are involved indirectly. Whether the currency of the country shall consist of gold, silver and paper money, all held to a parity by the pledge of ultimate redemption in gold, or whether gold shall disappear, leaving only silver and paper, with a prospect of continuous fluctuation and depreciation in sympathy with silver's downward plunge, is also an economic question, rather than a social one. But whether the character of our institutions shall be kept on a plane of stability, integrity and reverence for law and order, or whether they shall be yielded over as playthings for the sport and passions of the mob is primarily a social question, and it far transcends in ultimate importance both of the other two.

The candidacies of Major McKinley, in an executive capacity, and of William Connell, in a legislative capacity, represent and should receive the votes of all who favor Protection to American industries, with consequent prosperity in all departments of home business. They also represent and merit the electoral support of all who want the money of the United States to be equal in value to the best in the world and so stable, from year to year, that a dollar will always be worth to its rightful owner the equivalent of 100 honest cents. But more important than all else, they represent the supremacy of law, the sovereignty of good order, the avoidance of class conflicts and the disapproval in free America of socialistic agitation such as makes the nations of Europe breeding places of unrest, disorder and property crimes.

Upon these representations and in defense of these principles they solicit votes. We believe that they are entitled to pluralities sufficient to show where this county stands.

It is going to take work tomorrow to get out the vote, therefore don't wait to be sent for and don't poll the last ballot.

That Parade in New York.

The demonstration for McKinley and sound money in New York on Saturday was, according to all reports, the largest and most impressive spectacle of its kind in the history of this Republic. It contained 35,000 fewer men in line than were in the parade at Washington, in May, 1865, when Sherman's army and the Army of the Potomac marched in grand review; but this column of 170,000 returning soldiers represented the victorious contributions of a dozen States, whereas Saturday's procession was a gathering for one occasion of 135,000 civilians collected from within two hundred miles of the metropolis.

Says one enthusiastic chronicler, Ralph D. Paine, of the Philadelphia Press: "There were more men in line than ever voted the Republican ticket in the city of New York in a national election. Before the sun had set the parade had been witnessed by a crowd as large as the population of both the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and Nevada. The votes of the marchers, cast on Tuesday, will exceed the combined vote of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada. The first division that swept past the reviewing stand, carrying the banners of the dry goods trade of New York alone, had twice as many men in line as the entire vote of Nevada in 1892."

In every prior large parade in New York some great event had called forth the marching multitudes, who were but incidents. But it was vastly different on Saturday. Says Mr. Paine:

Simply to show their devotion to a principle and their love for country, 135,000 men marched miles of city pavement in time of peace—a soldier multitude whose weapons are ballots instead of bullets. Employers marched elbow to elbow with their employes, and the vocations represented came from every class in trade, business and professional life. A common interest united all in a common welfare, and their common sentiment was "not coercion, but co-operation." Republicans and Democrats stood side by side, and their watchword was "The Flag." In this unprecedented march there were men by the hundreds whose reputations are more than national; judges who hold the scales of life and death, lawyers who sway juries at their will, soldiers who won their stars and bars in war; bankers and brokers whose names are known the country over; merchants who own great establishments; manufacturers whose wage-earners are numbered by thousands; clergymen, professors, authors, university students, and cheering with these in the tramp over the cobblestones were the employes and the day laborers. There were no social or political lines in this second grand review. The banner of McKinley and Hobart united all, and, as the hosts of honest money marched forth to conquer, our hosts unseen marched with them, for 5,000,000 banners were waving over Republican homes for the cause that called them out.

Not different from this in spirit was the display made by three-fourths of the residents of Scranton Saturday when they unfurled from their homes and stores the American flag. Some may call this sentimentality, but if it be so, it is sentiment of the right kind. It was not called sentimentality in 1861-65, and the issues today are not less important than were those then, even if the settlement promises to be less warlike. To honor the American flag is always a good thing to do; and let no quarter be given to any who would dishonor it!

State Chairman Elkin predicts a majority for McKinley in Pennsylvania of 250,000. It ought to be 50,000 more than that.

The Outlook in the County.

The local campaign draws to a close today with the situation in all respects favorable to the success of the Republican county and legislative tickets. Recognizing the splendid record made by the controlling members of the board of county commissioners, S. W. and Giles Roberts, and the impossibility of making an open fight on them, the Democrats have worked under cover in the hope of securing sufficient complimentary concessions in return for personal solicitation and promises of future favors to land their two candidates winners in spite of the general Republican drift. The plan of campaign has been pushed with great adroitness and perseverance, but it is believed that comparatively few Republicans have been deceived by it. The effect of a Republican vote for either Mr. Burke or Mr. Demuth would virtually be to neutralize the same voters' vote for the head of the Republican ticket, since it would tend to give to the opposition what they chiefly want; namely, control of the county finances and contracts, with power to make difficult future Republican victory. The same considerations apply to the fight for auditors. The Republican who votes against either Kiefer or Ward votes to help the enemy, and this is no time to do that.

In the legislative districts, Farr and Mackey are safe beyond question; the outlook is bright for Reynolds and while Alex. Connell has to face the hottest fight, he can win out if Republicans who value party supremacy and voters of other parties who appreciate what he has already done for the Second district and how much more he can do for it in the next session than his inexperienced opponent could, will today and tomorrow do their duty. In every district the endeavor of Republicans should be to surpass all records, inasmuch as every vote won for the legislative candidate will be likely to be a gain also for the remainder of the ticket. But there is especial need for active work in the Second district today, not so much for any individual's sake as for the welfare of the district at Harrisburg next winter. The Lackawanna hospital, the Oral school and possibly the Home for the Friendless will each have need at Harrisburg during the next session of intelligent and experienced championship, made strong by personal acquaintance with the ruling forces at the capital. With due respect to Mr. Koehler, for whom personally we entertain the highest esteem, he is not the man to look after these serious interests. He has neither the experience nor the proper political affiliations to render his representation of so important a district as the Second what in common fairness it should be. To elect him would be a mistake which this city cannot afford to make.

To Republicans generally, in city and county, we suggest that this last day of preparation for the battle which is to decide such momentous issues in our history be given over to hard and earnest party endeavor. There is need of serious thinking as to the consequences of tomorrow's balloting, and active labor in order to make those consequences what they should be. Let the verdict be a decisive one for Protection, sound money, business revival and honest government, and let it administer defeat to the opposition all along the line.

Vote for McKinley, Connell, Protection, sound money and a chance to earn it by honest toil.

Let Wage-Earners Remember.

That, as the Times-Herald remarks, those who have protested most loudly against class legislation in the past are the ones who now demand that the government shall legislate in favor of the producers of four states.

That the money coined under a free coinage law as proposed in the Chicago platform would have to get into circulation through the owners of silver mines.

That wage-earners could secure none of these coins except through the exchange of their labor for them.

That even though it were possible for the silver mine owners to employ all the idle labor in the country the dollars which they would receive under free coinage at 16 to 1 would have only half the purchasing power of the dollars now in use.

That even though the silver mine owners could give the farmer a dollar a bushel for his wheat the farmer could only buy half as much with it as he buys with a dollar based on the gold standard.

That the government would derive no revenue and no profit from the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and hence Mr. Bryan's currency plan would not prevent the treasury deficits, which under the Wilson-Gorman bill were $69,803,261 in 1894, $42,805,223 in 1895 and $25,203,246 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

That increasing the volume of the circulating medium will not make more business any more than increasing the number of freight cars will make a larger crop of wheat.

That the statistical abstract issued by the treasury department shows that owing to the immensely greater drop in manufactured articles than in farm products in the last twenty-three years the things which the farmer has to sell will purchase from 10 to 15 per cent more of the things he has to buy in 1896 than they would buy in 1873.

That Labor Commissioner Wright's table of comparative wages shows that, putting the average wages of labor at 100 in 1860, it was 148.3 in 1873 and 160.7 in 1891.

That since 1873, when the silverites claim that silver was "demonetized" we coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the Sherman act of 1890 $558,444,467 of silver, of which $431,320,457 was in silver dollars.

That the coinage of silver dollars is going on every day at our mints, and during the month of September $2,700,000 were coined and about the same amount in October.

That since Nov. 1, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, standard silver dollars have been coined in the United States to the amount of $17,869,491, or more than twice as much as was coined during the whole period of our history prior to 1878.

HOW TO VOTE.

To vote the Republican ticket tomorrow put a cross (X) in the circle at the top of the first column, and let it go at that.

Contracts for new work amounting to $15,000,000 are reported by the Chicago papers, all contingent on McKinley's election. In St. Louis bankers report that $25,000,000 will be invested in various enterprises if McKinley is elected. In Ohio L. C. Goodale, superintendent of Bradstreet's agency, says: "Taking all things into consideration, is it a fair estimate to put the sum that will be invested in Ohio, after McKinley is elected, at about $50,000,000." In New York city contracts and estimates are noted amounting to $50,000,000—if McKinley is elected.—Philadelphia Press.

McKinley will be elected. Never fear that.

If we would make the silver mine combine stronger than all the other combines combined, then we should vote tomorrow for Bryan and Merrifield. This would insure the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and enable the silver mine-owner to pay his laborers and his debts with half the number of ounces of silver that he has to use today. In other words, it would enrich him at the expense of every other person in the community.

The suggestion is made that every manufacturing plant in the United States tomorrow night celebrate McKinley's election by blowing its whistle for fifteen minutes. By all means let it be adopted. His election will be in large measure the factory's victory.

The chief aim of the Populists is ostensibly to crush monopolies, combines and trusts, yet today all over the United States the Populists are working to fasten upon this country the most gigantic combine the world ever saw. Vote tomorrow to foil such hypocrisy.

"What we want in this country, no matter where we live, no matter what our occupations may be, is a good honest dollar that has value in it. When we give our labor to our employer, when we give our eight or ten hours of a day's work to the railroad company we have given them the best we have and we want in return dollars that represent the value of the work we gave."—William McKinley.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional committee, estimates the Republican majority in the next congress at 75. We suspect he is playing the Joe Manley dodge of claiming only about 50 per cent. of what he expects.

That line of 135,000 sound money paraders in New York Saturday, requiring twelve hours to pass a given point, is another pointer as to the drift of things in "the enemy's country."

In Indiana recently a young man who kissed his sweetheart caught diphtheria, but most of us will go right on taking these terrible risks.

Vote for Dr. N. C. Mackey and thereby aid in the election of a sound money United States senator.

Vote for A. E. Kiefer, Fred. L. Ward and an honest and vigilant audit of all county accounts.

Vote for John F. Reynolds on the correct principle that he is the proper man for the place.

Vote for John R. Farr for the legislature and thus repay him for good work there.

Vote for S. W. and Giles Roberts and thus block the enemy's court house raid.

The way to make a sound-money ballot count tomorrow is to vote it straight.

Vote for Alex. T. Connell and prove that superior fitness counts.

NO FREE SILVER! NO FREE TRADE!

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2.33 a. m., for Monday, November 2, 1896.

A child born on this day will be on the lookout for landslides tomorrow.

The campaign liar will resign this evening.

Richard Beamish's six-lead campaign scream in the Free Press of yesterday will go down to posterity as one of the saddest bluffs upon record.

The rays of the Sunday World's municipal searchlight will probably be cast through a red lens this week.

It is expected that the results of tomorrow's election will place Christy Boland's "glad hand" in a sling.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Vote as a Kentuckian drinks—the straight article.

Chairman Hanna Addresses Voters

The Republican national committee, through Chairman M. A. Hanna, on Saturday sent out from its Chicago headquarters the following public statement: "The earnest support which the loyal citizens of the United States, irrespective of former political affiliations, have rendered the Republican party and the cause of sound money in the campaign about to end, justifies an expression from those who have been called upon to conduct it. No campaign since the war of the rebellion has presented such great responsibilities to those entitled to the elective franchise. The dangerous principles enunciated by the Chicago platform, which proposes not only a debasement of the currency, but the destruction of the highest judicial authority of the land, have justified good citizens, irrespective of past party preferences, in uniting to rebuke those who would thus endanger the very foundation of our national organization.

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"Abandoning their time-honored principles of a strict construction of the constitution, the supporters of that platform propose a system which endangers the very life of the constitution and of the nation itself. The proper enforcement of law, recognition of the highest tribunal of the land, the maintenance of a high and unvarying standard of our medium of exchange, the payment of obligations, public and private, in a currency equal to that contemplated when they were made, are all repudiated and denounced, both by that platform and the candidate placed upon it. Their appeals to prejudice, to selfishness and to passion, the efforts to array the employe against his employer and the laborer against that which furnishes him the desired labor, have led good citizens, without respect to party lines, and thoughtful workingmen irrespective of the class of their employment, to array themselves against the methods which would endanger government and property rights, and the employment which they guarantee.

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"It is gratifying to know that the two classes of citizens to whom these appeals have been most strongly directed, the farmers, and the workingmen of the cities and towns, have resented the imputations which have been placed upon them by the assumption that they desire to deal falsely with those with whom they have business relations or with the people of the nation. The proposition that the farmer may repudiate a portion of his obligations by the coinage of a dollar worth but half that which he agreed to pay, has been as indignantly rejected as has that which assumed that the workingman held principles which he was ashamed to avow and which are dangerous to the peace of the nation.

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"The developments of the closing week of the campaign leave no doubt that the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people of the nation is against the platform and candidate of repudiation and national dishonor. It now remains for the voters to register at the polls their answer to the attempts to excite passion, prejudice and selfishness for the benefit of a few who are willing to destroy national honor and endanger national existence for their personal ambitions and individual profit. Good citizens in every section and of every party have united in publicly expressing themselves upon this subject. Their duty now is to do so in such a manner as will forever put an end to further attempts in this line. There is but one way of doing this, and that is at the polls. While each man has his especial field in the preliminary work of the campaign, the duty of election day is common to all. No man, however much he has done in influencing others, can neglect his personal duty at the polls, and no citizen, however humble or devoted to employment or business, should fail to exercise his privilege and duty on election day. It is not merely a privilege, but a duty. And while it is the duty of every good citizen to express his will at the polls on all occasions, that duty was never more serious or important than now. Sound arguments and expression of loyalty count for nothing unless those who offer them or are convinced by them exercise that universal privilege of participating in the actual direction of the government by voting on election day.

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"It is hoped, therefore, that all good citizens will join hands on Tuesday in maintaining the honor of the nation by registering their ballots in favor of that candidate who has been honored by the support of loyal men of all parties—William McKinley. The issue is between two men and two platforms, the one representing national honor, good government, sound money and sound principles; the other standing for doctrines dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the nation, and promising only a system which must debase the currency, destroy business and end employment. It is, as has been recently said by Major McKinley himself, 'a time when the voice of the partisan is hushed in the chorus of patriotism which sounds from one end of the country to the other.' Let every loyal citizen take this thought to the polls with him on election day, and the country will be saved from the danger which confronts it, and saved by that same loyal devotion which obliterated party lines in defense of the nation on an occasion of equal but not greater peril."

SPEAK OUT FOR PROTECTION.

From the Providence Register.

Not alone are the Republicans of Lackawanna county interested in whom shall be elected congressman from this district at the election on Tuesday. The whole people are interested—from the man whose daily toil takes him deep down into the bowels of the earth, or him whose daily bread is earned in the heat of molten furnaces and crushing rolls that turn out sheets of steel or the finished rail, to him whose daily occupation confines him to office, store or bank—all have an interest that is cohesive with the industrial life of this community. There is no man who will deny that the conditions which have made this city and valley to blossom as the rose are those which Republican policy, enacted by a Republican congress, has made possible, but which are now suffering a temporary blight due to the Democratic enactment of the Wilson bill, a measure which has silenced industry or so hampered it that its operation has been spasmodic and uncertain.

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None but those who are blind to what has occurred, or who are senseless in their partisan zeal, will deny that Democratic policy has caused this palsy in the industrial energy of the country. To remedy these faults and to restore Republican conditions, as well that confidence which industrial enterprise needs, the election of Republicans to congress on next Tuesday is demanded. This should be one of the watchwords of the electors. Lackawanna county should ring out in clarion notes its demand for the protective policy of Republicanism by giving to William Connell, the candidate for congress, a vote so nearly unanimous that there shall be no doubt whatever that this congressional district believes in a Republican policy as the only one which will bring back new life to the vast industries now so nearly dormant in this valley and this city.

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The election of Mr. Connell to congress will be a fitting tribute to one who has done so much to help make Scranton the city that it is, and whose business interests are found in all parts of the county, helping to make the people prosperous. A man of the people and as much of a worker in their ranks as when he first came to this valley and handled a pick in the mines, though now advantageously situated in the financial affairs of life, Mr. Connell is and has always been keenly appreciative of his fellow man, and now that he has been honored with the nomination for congress all ties of party should be sundered and the people should elect him on next Tuesday, and they can depend upon it that his actions in congress will be for the best interests of the people.