MR. ECKELS TO LABORING MEN

[Concluded from Page 1.]

If he is to be believed the country is menaced by the fact that each returning year shows the American people to have accumulated greater wealth. He selects above all else, the bank, as the institution which threatens most and the banker as finding his source of employment in enriching himself at the expense of distressing poverty to his fellows. I may be pardoned, if in discussing this phase of Mr. Bryan's indictment against what he terms trusts, I speak with at least as much practical knowledge and experience as he does. I submit, without fear of successful contradiction, that a bank, whether it be a national, state or private one, properly conducted and honestly managed, instead of being a cause of detriment to any community or harmful to any interest, public or private, is a source of strength and benefit. I allege further that no one is more benefited by such institutions than labor. Over and beyond the distinctive feature of the good of savings departments, providing a safe and profitable place for labor's earnings, rests the greater good accomplished by the bank, in gathering to itself the surplus money of the country which would lie in idleness, and directing it into proper channels of trade and commerce, thus making it possible to carry on the thousand undertakings which furnish the daily wage of labor. It is the bank which furnishes the life blood of trade; the bank that utilizes for labor over and over again the fruits of labor; the bank that makes accumulated capital a potential force in a world-wide development that each recurring year makes this country the wonderment of its own people and the astonishment of sister nations. The laborer ought not to lose sight of the fact that if it was not for the assistance of banks in granting to the manufacturers necessary credit during the process of manufacturing that wages might be met before payment for the finished article is received from the purchaser, in almost every great institution, operation would either be greatly reduced or cease altogether. It bridges over that period essential to the laborer between the day of the raw material and the payment for the finished, a period when the manufacturer must of needs have borrowed capital. Herein is the importance of the commercial bank and the necessity of it to the business and laboring world. The country's faith in it as a mighty agency for good, and the integrity of those who have to do with it, could have no stronger attestation than is shown in its total of thirteen million depositors representing seven thousand, five hundred and fourteen millions of dollars of deposits. And who make up the six million depositors whose reserved capital gained from toilsome labor is lodged in savings banks, to the extent of two thousand, four hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars? Who but the laboring man? Within the past year the number of such depositors have increased four and ten thousand, while to their deposits have been added two hundred and five millions of dollars. In Illinois alone there are today two hundred and nine thousand as against one hundred and sixty-four thousand saving bank depositors a year since. In the light of such fact will any laboring man believe the men he trusts with all this hard-earned wealth will pursue a course which will injure him and destroy his savings? Nay, more, will he not go out against those who preach a monetary doctrine which would diminish half what he has saved and defeat them at the polls?

Danger of Bryan's Theories.

I would impress upon the laboring man both now and in my discussion of the money question how great his interest is in maintaining the integrity of the banking systems of this country. In the debasement of the currency of the country and in that general assault upon banks which would follow the inauguration of Mr. Bryan's policies, nowhere would disaster fall more quickly and more completely than upon savings institutions. It is here are kept the means of those who can least afford to lose their surplus available capital, while the securities held by them are largely government and railroad obligations, the value of which, under a depreciated currency, would be greatly diminished. The injury done to the creditors of national banks would be comparatively no greater than that done to those of savings ones, though such could better stand it. And yet even in the face of this mighty burden of responsibility which you have voluntarily placed upon him, Mr. Bryan would have the country believe that the banker prospers in the distresses of the people. I deny the doctrine as unsound in reason and untrue in fact. The prosperity of the banker must always rest in the prosperity of the community and nation. He cannot thrive when factories are idle, stores closed and bankruptcy everywhere in evidence. Does Mr. Bryan dare assert that the banker increased his riches in 1893 and the years immediately following, when failure was to be noted in every section of the country and labor everywhere idle? If he does he has failed to study the statistics of those days, for then was demonstrated the economic truth of the inter-dependent relations of capital and labor in periods of depression and prosperity.

There can be no money trust on the part of the banks of this country to the loss of the people. What has been the result of the multiplying of banks, the enlargement of banking capital, the increase of available bank deposits? Who does not know of the continued falling of interest rates, the wider loaning of money, the decrease of the cost of exchange and collections between distant points, the facilitating of trade, making through the joint efficiency of bank and telegraph the business marts of the whole round world, the place of meeting of the men of commerce of every city and community, no matter how far distant. Within the narrow limit of my own years, I have seen the rate of interest in Illinois, and the same history follows the better banking facilities in every state of the Union, fall from twelve to 10 per cent., from ten to eight, from eight to six, and from six in this city to four and less. The small borrower today buys his borrowed money for six per cent. instead of eight, the farmer his mortgage money at five, and all because this moneyed octupus, which Mr. Bryan and his political adherents decry, has increased in strength and spread its operations everywhere. What has labor lost by this? Surely nothing, for, in the cheapening of the rate of money and credit, the use of which the banker sells to the man of business, his employer has been enabled to take on a wider scope of operation and increase the number of those whom he employs.

A single word as to the patriotism of bankers and I am done with this branch of my subject. Mr. Bryan by his charges impugns their patriotism and good faith. To his slander I reply by asking whenever was the government of this great nation, in its early days or in the later years, in periods of foreign war or civil strife, or in the piping times of peace in pressing need that the banker with the millions at his command failed to give aid and succor in upholding the country's credit, and the nation's financial integrity. While others doubted the country's solvency and withdrew gold from treasury and vault to hoard, he, full-firm in his faith in the ultimate integrity of the nation, aided the maintenance of national solvency to the benefit of all. In view of such a history I ask with all confidence, are not the interests of labor better safe-guarded by the political views of that organization which gathers to itself in this campaign the support of an interest which you have trusted and are still trusting than with a party whose leadership rests wholly in the keeping of self-seeking politicians?

Bryan's Statesmanship.

The difficulty with Mr. Bryan's statesmanship is that it is a statesmanship of prejudice, class distinctions and misinformation. It is a statesmanship which takes no thought of the morrow but contents itself with the political advantage of today. I venture the statement that in all the range of American political annals there never has appeared a public man who has illumined so many different questions with so much misinformation. The leadership of Mr. Bryan found its origin in the peculiar conditions of the world of business and labor four years since. It has maintained itself, because in the Bryanizing of the organization, the democracy has been denuded of every leader of thought, sagacity, and high political principle. It has now neither ability for political organization, nor capacity for wise, safe or conservative constructive legislation. In the last analysis the leadership of Mr. Bryna demonstrates itself to begin and end in a denunciation of the existing order of things. Is it safe to trust the governmental control of a great nation in the keeping of a man who sees nowhere anything to commend; who is quick to charge conspiracy and dishonesty upon great numbers of people, who in daily life draw to themselves the respect of all their fellows? What thoughtful and inquiring citizen will from a knowledge of Mr. Bryan's past erroneous discussion of these paramount economic problems believe him capable of bringing about a proper solution of present ones? In the campaign upon which we have now entered the Democratic candidate, changing from the issue announced at the opening as paramount, has taken up the discussion of the trust question. I do not misstate the fact, I think, when I say he is discussing this issue in the manner which has characterized all the other discussions with which he has favored the public. He does not undertake to go into the merit of the question, for that would not be Bryanesque. He knows that such a course must eliminate the political advantage which he seeks for his party to his own advancement, and therefore he does not make it. The argument which he makes is addressed to prejudice, backed up by misstatements, illogical in presentation and unfair in deduction. There is no man of any prominence today standing in defense of illegal combinations of capital, whether great or small, formed for the purpose of throttling all competition, raising the price of articles of consumption and burdening the people. But there are a vast number who, recognizing the economic soundness in the added volume of business to be obtained through aggregated capital, properly brought together and wisely managed, deny that from such any harm flows to either the consumer or the laborer. They go further, and assert, with an emphasis not to be mistaken, that far from being harmful, such combinations are on the contrary productive of good, most of all to the laboring man. I am not speaking for combinations illegal, unsound and unsafe, but solely for those which, though large in the amount of capital invested, have regard for all the rules which control in ordinary business affairs. On principle, I do not perceive why there is more harm or danger to the interests of the citizen because a thousand men are employed by one concern instead of one hundred, or a million dollars of capital invested rather than one hundred thousand.

Talk of Trusts.

The misinformation which is on every hand upon this subject has arisen from an insistence upon a discussion of it in the light of partisan politics instead of in that of economic truth and history. If those who are now protesting so vigorously against what they deem the baneful effects of so-called trusts would better inform themselves we would have more reason and less declamation from press and platform. I am sure I do not mis-define the term when I say that what they call a "trust" is not a trust at all, but merely the concentration of capital or labor, or capital and labor, for a specific, legitimate purpose. It is the unification of the resources of many for the common welfare. In political life it ultimately assumes the form of government; in finance it results in systems of banking, upholding the transactions of the business world; in transportation its finds fruition in railroads and steamboat lines; industrially it evidences itself in manufacturing plants, in mines and mining and the thousand forms of industry which make for an advanced state of civilization. It is, I assert, the highest development of a complicated and efficient form of civilization, made more manifest as man is more removed from the influence of ignorance and barbarism.

The railroad development of this country, though the illustration is not new, affords ample demonstration of the point I wish to make. Its history illustrates the process by which consolidations are effected and the beneficent results to all through such a process. Fifty years ago the railroads were in the hands of numerous corporations. Each line had a different guage. Freight shipped a thousand miles had to be changed from car to car in transit many times. Every change meant the re-handling of the freight, injury to it and delay. No matter how small the road there was of necessity a full complement of officers. By consolidating, as it was called in an early day, or by creating a trust, as Mr. Bryan would now term it, it was found that uniformity of guage could be secured, many officers dispensed with, a single handling of freight sunice to transport it to any distance, and a reduction of freight charges effected, without decreased earnings. The decreasing of freight rates was an invitation to ship more freight, with the resultant effect that after these consolidations were brought about the business of the railroads grew as no other business ever grew in this country, and as it grew it furnished more avenues for the employment of labor, with compensation commensurate with the employment. And now the railroad has reached such a point that no one would be so foolhardy as to contend that railroad consolidations were not of the greatest benefit to all the people. I doubt if any one, Populist, Silver Republican or Bryanized Democrat, would advocate the return to the era of small lines separately managed, and the abandonment of consolidated lines with one head which now connect the great business centers of the country. The advantage of it all is seen in cheap freights, more speed, more conveniences and better services every way.

Cost of Production.

The same thing is going on today in the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. In manufacturing two elements make up the total cost of production, and on the other hand the managerial and office expenses. In a consolidation a large portion of the managerial expense, which is considerable, is dispensed with, and it is this, which is an important inducement, coupled with the promise of securing a larger business because of a larger concentrated capital invested under one management for the consolidation. The laboring man who actually produces the material and the finished article cannot be dispensed with, but the numerous officers may be, and hence the effect is upon the latter and not upon the former. There is no one who will fail to readily understand how a machine which does away with the services of a man who gets, if you please, six hundred dollars a year, will cheapen production; why then will not dispensing with an officer who get ten times as much cheapen production just so much the more? No one can honestly contend that the combination of these plants diminishes their production for any considerable length of time, and so long as production is not reduced the laboring man is not injured. The object of the combination is to get more business and not less, as well as to save expense. More than this, under centralized management when demand slackens, an adjustment of labor can be so arranged that complete idleness never results to all as follows in the case of smaller concerns with a lessened volume of business. It is the cheapened cost of production of the individual article that brings it into more general use, makes requisite the employment of more labor, and adds to the wealth of the nation. And unless the combination is able to furnish to the consumer an article equally good at a lessened cost, the plant which is outside of it will make impossible the swallowing up of all the business in the line in which engaged. I submit that if combination of capital neither fixedly increases the price to the consumer, nor diminishes the number of laborers, nor the amount of wage, it cannot be either a menace to society or a detriment to the public good.

The fact is and Mr. Bryan on investigation would have ascertained it, that, as a rule, labor is more steadily employed and better paid under corporations having a large invested capital and employing many men, than under those having a small capital and a few men. In such a corporation there is always an ability and a power to adjust the work, which under any circumstances is large, to the prevailing situation, so that at no time are all the men idle for any considerable length of time. The wage question with such is more easily settled and for a longer length of time, for as a rule the manager and the laborer readily recognize the beneficial results to both of co-operation and combination.

Industrial Development.

The two years which have passed have witnessed an extraordinary development of industrial and other combinations. And what has been the result? I assert that neither the laborer nor the consumer has suffered by any one of them. In the case of improperly formed and over-watered ones, the investing public have here and there sustained losses, but in the ones where business sense intervened before, held sway during and prevailed after the formation of such combination, the investor, who was not a mere speculator, has in every instance received assured dividends. The legitimate investor's stock has not found its value in the varying quotations of the market list, but in the thing itself. Mr. Bryan, with his usual wanton recklessness, fails to draw the distinction between the use of large capital in an enterprise at a number of points and those combinations which, formed in violation of law, are lawless in their operations. Denunciation of all, serving best his purpose, he follows such a course. I wish to call the laboring man's attention to this very important fact in the matter of these combinations of capital in industrial undertakings, namely, that by means of them the manufacturers of the United States have, within the period during which they have existed, gained to themselves the markets of the world for American manufactured products. And what does such a triumph mean? It means more goods manufactured here, more labor employed here, steadier work here, and a more satisfactory wage. The excess of our exports over our imports bespeaks the fact that we are now, having applied to our natural resources, under intelligent centralized management, the aggregated capital of many weak concerns in one, manufacturing for the world and laboring for the world. As long as conflicting interests warred upon one another, with capital diversified, with labor struggling to adjust wages with many heads instead of a few, with policies and methods all at variance, it was impossible for us to enter successfully in competition with nations where the capital employed was larger and the wage paid cheaper. In all this evolution in our industrial world, I re-assert that no loss has come to labor. The economies introduced have not reached him. On the other hand, whatever changes have been wrought, and there have been many, have been to his advantage. His more general and steadier employment during the past two years attest this fact.

Evils of Demagogism.

I again submit that if combination of capital neither increases the price to the consumer, nor diminishes the number of laborers, nor the amount of wage, it cannot be either a menace to society or a detriment to the public good. It certainly does not prevent such a situation in the country's affairs as to demand unusual laws or extraordinary action. The laws which apply to the dealings of daily business life I deem sufficient, the laws which make requisite common honesty and fair dealing between man and man. I am certain that in so far as the laborer and employer are concerned their best interests lie in the direction of closer relation established, more mutual confidence entertained and the cultivation of that deep sense of respect the one towards the other which always has regard for individual right and justice. I am not a believer in that which during the French revolution was termed "the all powerfulness of the law" as the best means of adjusting rights between labor and capital. Neither have I faith in that increasing desire on the part of the public to rush in on all occasions with suggested settlements, but I do believe in the efficacy of mutual regard and respect, a mutual recognition of rights, a willingness to treat upon a plane of justice and fair dealing with labor on the part of the employers, whether individual or associated, and a reciprocal course of conduct of labor with those with whom their daily welfare is most closely associated. In short, I am against the interference with the affairs of employer and employee by demagogic law-makers, blatant politicians and self-appointed leaders seeking personal and political advantage. As against all these I would set for labor the wise counsels of those of their own rank who are not in politics and the business sense of right and justice of their employers. Such a course will work out for them and theirs a greater individual prosperity and happiness, a stronger place in public esteem for their varied associations, and a condition when labor's difficulties with employer and employer's with labor will come to be the impossible thing, no longer marring the lines of the business world and working distress and loss to those involved therein.

A Mischievous Platform.

But there is still a more potential reason which I now propose to discuss why labor should refuse to vote for Mr. Bryan and endorse his political principles. It is his boast that he yet stands by the utterances of the Chicago platform, which a cowardly and subservient party at his dictation reaffirmed at Kansas City. What does the reaffirmation of that platform mean? It means if once intrusted with power the Democratic party, under the guidance and leadership of their chief executive would attempt to give the force of enacted law to the issues to which it is by it pledged, an attempt that in itself would breed constant uncertainty and distrust. By the pronouncement of its own platform it would, if able, abrogate the right of private contract and thereby put a premium upon dishonesty and evasion of just obligations. It is against the enforcement of law and order by the lawfully constituted authorities in opposition to the will of mob law, if it speaks its true beliefs in its party preachment. It is against the country's courts of justice and the majesty of law, as that majesty finds expression in the supreme court according to that platform once announced and many times reaffirmed. It has no use for a civil service which takes from the party worker the spoils of office despite the fact that it gives to the taxpaying public a better return for the wage which the public provides. It means nothing on a wisely adjusted tariff system because it is swallowed up in its advocacy of protection to the silver interests. It has no force and effect when it speaks on the subject of class legislation, for Populism and Silver Republicanism have made Democracy wholly a party of special interests, promising through the "Be it enacted" of legislation special relief and privileges. Its denunciation of trusts is a sham, branded so by placing the trust supporting and trust supported leaders of Tammany high in Democratic councils. In fine, Mr. Bryan has brought the Democratic party to that unhappy condition where it can work injury to all and good to none.

Bryan's Purposes.

There is one policy, however, over and above all these to which Mr. Bryan is wedded, which, unsafe, undemocratic and un-American, ought not to be forgotten in this campaign. Mr. Bryan may talk anti-imperialism, but back of it all is his free coinage of silver purposes. He may denounce trusts, but his acts in office will be in the interests of silver. His expressions of sympathy with the Boers is but a subterfuge to make the voter think less upon a debased currency. Whatever his words may be now, his acts will if once given an election, accord with the wishes of those who first made him a possibility in the country's political annals. Mr. Bryan has not within these four years put behind him a fixed determination, if clothed with authority, to enforce the financial policy which would inevitably result in repudiation of the nation's obligations and impairment of the nation's credit. It will not do for the country to lull itself into a supposed security from all danger on this score because Mr. Bryan has seen fit to cease talking on the money question, or because we have had some financial legislation. The people must not flatter themselves that Mr. Bryan or those with whom he counsels have changed their views on this subject. Mr. Bryan has not and he will not. He has found it politic for the present to only conceal his erroneous views. Who forgets that he was the strenuous advocate of silver until he had gotten through with the Populist and Silver conventions? If he no longer talks it he still, notwithstanding such fact, entertains and stands for it.

Disastrous Consequences.

And what would the adoption of such a policy mean to capital, to labor, to trade, to commerce, to all the interests that combined make this great country of ours a source of gratification and pride to every citizen of the republic? It would mean to the nation loss of financial prestige, to the individual the inviting of the world's contempt and distrust. Every industry would be thrust into a caldron of doubt and uncertainty, ending in a refixing of values and a reorganization of business upon the new basis in cases where bankruptcy had not already intervened. It would cause the savings banks to readjust their relations with their depositors to accord with the lessened worth of their accumulated securities. The depositor, their creditor, with his earnings of ten years reduced to the savings of five, would either be compelled to work longer years to put himself in the position he once occupied or reduce to a lower plane the manner of his living. The commercial world, shocked and affrighted by the havoc wrought by such a departure from the rules of ordinary honesty and the decrees of economic science, would find panic and distrust and dissipated wealth where now is confidence and stability and multitudinous riches. I do not overdraw the picture, for capital, proverbially timid, would shrink back from a catastrophy so appalling. It would mean everywhere with the American a complete reversal of all its past history—the moving back from the proud position of financial supremacy upon which we are fast entering to the monetary standard of barbarous China. If it would mean all this to capital, what would it hold in store for labor, the labor that finds its daily wage through the use of capital and its continuous employment by extended credits to those who have need of it?

An Absurd Argument.

The new found friends of Bryan, who four years since repudiated him with scorn and indignation, now lay the flattering unction to their souls that he would not do that which he says he will, or that he could not if he would, or if he could he might by the defeated party yet in power be bound hand and foot and thus rendered harmless. In short, that he would exercise the presidential function in other directions only and not in that upon which his reputation has been built. I do not propose to analyze a position so absurd and puerile. It is hardly statesmanship to experiment with such grave questions with one who declares his purpose to wipe out the gold standard if given the opportunity. It is playing with the fire which might start a conflagration so terrible and uncontrolable as to make the men who would make possible by this present support his elevation, lose the prestige and place now in their country's roll of honor which years of splendid deeds and patriotic action have won for them. For myself I would rather for all time to come forfeit my right of affiliation with the Democratic party than by chance assist in giving place to one who might, yes, who would, if placed in power, work out by the incorporation of his financial views and socialistic theories into the laws of the land, a disaster so widespread and a ruin so far-reaching.

Upon what theory then can it be argued that Mr. Bryan, in the face of so much that the thoughtful hold to be harmful, is a safe man to elect to the presidency? The importance of the office is not to be under-estimated, nor its power to be gainsaid. It is a mighty instrument for good or a tremendous engine for harm. By force of circumstance its occupant enters into the civil, the social, the business life of the American people, and it is not wisdom to say that upon a single qualification a chief executive shall be selected, despite a lack of many others, vital in themselves for good or evil.

The New Humbug.

Those who now try to reconcile their conscience with their new political position, repudiating Mr. Bryan as unsound and unsafe in every other direction, ally themselves to his cause, to his issues, to his associates, to his un-Democracy, because they assert that his views on the one newer question in the country's politics are more to their views than those of President McKinley. I do not propose to argue this phase of the question at any length, for it seems to me there is no justification for all this hue and cry of imperialism and threatened militarism. It is an issue conceived and uttered by the opposition to divert from the real thing at stake, to conceal the purposes of those who are in the confidence of Mr. Bryan, to make for their plans at home and not work out reforms abroad. Who, knowing Mr. Bryan, analyzing his mind, following the course of his career, passing impartial judgment upon his declarations on any question, will believe him capable of heading an administration which can carry out a successful foreign policy? How is it possible for Mr. Bryan, wrong on all things at home, to be right on all things abroad? But his position upon the Philippines is not one that entitles him to consideration. He did make possible the acquisition of the Philippines by insisting upon the ratification of the Paris treaty, and now it, his act, returns to plague him, undertakes to disprove his responsibility by asserting that his action was based upon the idea of making more manifest the dangers of imperialism. Why make it more manifest? Why jeopardize, if his present position is correct, the liberties of the Philippines by creating more evidence of title for the United States to the land he claims is theirs? Why? Simply that Mr. Bryan might have another issue in his presidential campaign. If he states the truth that he was against it all the time but yielded to make more manifest the issue of imperialism, he stood for politics then as he does now, for partisan purposes then as he does now, for self-aggrandizement then as he does now. He was not patriotic then and he is not now.

Who Urged on the War?

I was not in favor of the war with Spain. I believed it to be a mistake, but having entered upon it, I did not see in the light of all the facts as presented by the records that things could have been different. I was opposed to colonial expansion, but that expansion is an accomplished fact, made so largely by Mr. Bryan's co-operation, and dealing with conditions as they are and not as they might have been, I prefer to trust the wisdom and experience of President McKinley, backed by a party that yet retains some conservative elements in it, to the vagaries of Mr. Bryan, supported by an organization which boasts that within its circle the radical rules and there is neither use nor place for the conservative. The public must not forget that Mr. Bryan's supporters in congress urged on the war with Spain; that Mr. Bryan's friends gave the requisite votes to ratify the treaty. The speeches of Democrats were the speeches making for blood and fire before the war, their votes after its conclusion bespoke either their hypocrisy or their belief in the wisdom of the treaty which they were aiding in ratifying, a treaty the provisions of which, judged by their present utterances, they did not believe in and the results of which as they now profess to see they, they condemn. The policy which Mr. Bryan announces for the Philippines, if elected president, to convene congress to create a stable government for them and establish a Monroe doctrine protectorate over them, the public knows to be idle. The great mass of the American people know that it is impossible to accomplish these things until conditions as to education, guarantee of property rights and safety of personal ones warrant such action. However many the errors of judgment made which wrought the condition which now presents itself in the colonies, the country is not willing without taking thought, to set adrift, though retaining a full protecting responsibility for their acts, any people who have come to us through the Spanish war, educated in Spanish ways and grown in Spanish practices. Mr. Bryan and his friends misjudge popular sentiment if they think that upon such an issue they can blind the electors of the country to those things, which affecting the immediate country, are more paramount than any involved in the issue they now attempt to create. The dangers of military authority here, of lessened liberty to the American people, of enlarged power to the army, do not now and will not in the future exist, for patriotism everywhere and at all times has been the priceless heritage of the people and will continue to be for centuries yet to come. With each returning year a better condition will, through American influences, be worked out for the people of our foreign possessions, until, fitted for a larger liberty, they take their place in the galaxy of republics. But it will come about only through wisdom of act, statesmanlike legislation, and education. It will not be the fruits of designing demagogues, partisan politicians and self-enriching spoilsmen. When that day comes there is no patriotic citizen of the republic but who will gladly acclaim "Hail and Farewell."

To Democrats.

In conclusion, a single word and this address is finished. It is a word for those Democrats who have not bowed the knee to or placed upon the neck the yoke of the men who have made an honorable party a hissing and a byword. In accepting Republican candidates now, they assume no other attitude that that which they took in the first instance when Populism defiled the Democratic temple. They justify their course now as they did then, believing that their highest duty as citizens as well as party men makes any other action impossible. They do not believe in any of Mr. Bryan's views on the one hand, but on the other they approve of much that President McKinley has done. I believe an unbiased consideration under times of unusual stress, will lead to the conclusion that their effort in that behalf was at least worth while and that much has been accomplished of great benefit to the country in many of its varied and important interests. The administration of President McKinley has been successful in making more secure the gold standard through enacted law and in refunding much of the public debt. It has maintained the national credit and improved the country's banking system. It has sustained the country's well-being at home and its dignity abroad. Upon the issues as made up it ought to and it will receive the approval of that body of voters who either within or without the lines of organized political affiliations "know their rights and dare those rights maintain."

Fellow citizen, in the interest of good government, conservative administration, sound economic laws, full and fair regard for personal and property rights, the elimination of class distinctions, the wiping out of class prejudices, the dignity and power of law, I ask you to sustain the administration and defeat a Bryanized and emasculated Democracy. In such a course lies assurance of preserving for your children's children, untarnished in all their integrity, those best traditions of the republic which in the past have added a splendid luster to American citizenship and people, and in the future will gain for them a still greater weight of glory.

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130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange Building.

NEW STINGING INSECT.

Attacks Humans on the Face and Neck—Bite Slow to Heal.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Dr. C. Pruyn Stringfield, of the Grand Pacific hotel, has discovered a new affliction which menaces humanity. It seems to be an autumnal visitation of the kissing bug or some analagous insect.

The sting is invariably planted upon the face or upon the neck above the collar. The lesion is difficult to treat and heals slowly.

The doctor has had eight patients, but has not had time to make a culture yet. He believes the wound is the result of a parasite, and as two Egpytians were afflicted with the plague, so the doctor believes Chicago is threatened with an unusual occurrence.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. **

COL. J. D. HOPKINS A BIGAMIST.

Well Known Theatrical Manager Arrested on Such a Charge.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Colonel John D. Hopkins, the theatrical manager, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy. The warrant was sworn out by his wife, Rosetta R. Hopkins, before Justice Woods, and the theatrical manager was released on a $1,000 bond.

Mrs. Hopkins charges that Colonel Hopkins, ignoring the fact that he was already married, took unto himself as wife, October 2, 1900, Jennie Gumpertz, known as Jennie Melville, of the vaudeville sketch team, the Melville sisters. A few weeks ago Mrs. Rosetta Hopkins was put out of her flat on the South Side because her circumstances made it impossible for her to pay her rent. This was a result of the failure of her husband, it is said, to pay her money in accordance with an agreement made with the court.

Many Thanks.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Matthews Bros., wholesale and retail agents. **

GENERAL LEW WALLACE IS FOR M'KINLEY.

Holds Bryanism Responsible for Blood Shed in Philippines.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 5.—In a speech at the Governor Mount meeting here yesterday General Lew Wallace, who has been unalterably opposed to "McKinleyism," declared for the president, stating that he would support the entire ticket.

He denounced Bryanism as responsible for the continuance of the Philippine war and every drop of American blood shed there.

For Female Complaints.

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Matthew Bros. **

Dr. Bull's Cures all Throat and Lung Affections. COUGH SYRUP Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes. IS SURE Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

SCRANTON'S BIGGEST STORE.

Jonas Long's Sons' Gloves.

All the new styles are here for you to see, in every shade and at every price. We have never before shown so large and varied an assortment. We look for the best there is in Glove making, combining quality and finish with perfect fit. There are many kinds at many prices. Safest method is for you to see them before parting with your money elsewhere.

Jonas Long's Sons' Millinery.

If you're interested in a new Hat or Bonnet, we are at your service in this best appointed Millinery store in the state. Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for women and children, and everything imaginable to trim them.

Black Hats, made of velvet, prettily trimmed in all the new effects at $3.49—the five dollar kind in other stores.

Big assortment of Felt Turbans and Short Back Sailors, trimmed in velvet and silk, with fancy feathers, $1.98.

Jonas Long's Sons' Books.

The Albert Ross novels—about fifty of them left, are yours at 20 cents each—fifty cents in other stores. No more when these are gone.

What few paper novels remain, choose from at 5 cents. Want them all to get out of the way before the holiday goods come piling in.

The new Copyright Books, of course. Most every title is here, and at much less than publishers' prices as well as always a little less than in any other bookstore hereabouts.

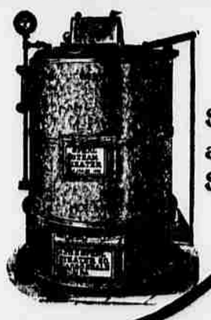
Jonas Long's Sons' Groceries.

The best evidence of character and quality in business, is growth. This takes us directly to our Grocery Store—where business is overwhelming us. Glad of it for your sake—it is giving you a better grade of Groceries than you've ever bought before for the money.

Just a few little specials for today, to help along the Sunday appetite:

Stuffed Mangoes, bottle 23c.	Clam Bouillion, Burnham's, 20c.
Picklet Relish, large bottle 15c.	Macaroni and cheese, can 6c.
Columbus River Salmon, 12c.	Lobster, Star brand, 25c.
Lunch Tongue, fine, 30c.	Sardines, imported, 9c.
Kippered Herring, fine, 18c.	Chicken Tamale, fine, 14c.
Imperial Oats, 2 lb. 6c.	Sliced Bacon, Star brand, 12c.
Mackerel, large, pound, 18c.	Pineapple Chunks, can 16c.
Catsup, Van Camp's, 9c.	Coffee, Mexican Java, pound 23c.
Tea, new choice mixed, 40c.	Sardines, imported, smoked, 15c.

Jonas Long's Sons



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House Heating

is a simple thing when you have a Sperl Heater (coal required once in 12 to 20 hours) It is so simple any one can keep it going and have the house heated to a degree as you want it, day or night. Every part of a

Sperl Heater

(Steam or Hot Water)

is made extra heavy, with every joint iron to iron. There is no heat lost, and at the end of the winter the heater shows no sign of wear. It is made for heat and wear.

Let us send you our booklet, you will know all about heaters that is worth knowing.

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The Cheapest Shoe Store. Myer Davidow, 307 Lackawanna Avenue. The Cheapest Shoe Store.

Under Buying, Under Selling and Advertising

Is the great success of our business. Our low prices on all sorts of footwear have set the town talking—havemade competitors wonder how we buy goods so cheap. It is our aim to make money on buying and then we give the benefit of our great purchasing power to our customers, and you can always buy reliable and stylish footwear for less money than any house in this world.

LOOK AT TODAY'S BARGAINS:

Men's Shoes.

48 pairs men's box calf, welt, rubber heel, $3.50 shoes, today only $2.29.

136 pairs men's 3 sole winter russet, Goodyear welt, leather lined $3.50 shoes, today only $2.29.

24 pairs men's patent leather, Goodyear welt, $3.50 shoes, today at $2.29.

60 pairs men's vici kid dress shoes, worth $3.50, at $2.29.

Men's light and heavy shoes at 98c., $1.29, $1.49 and $1.98.

Big Bargains In Ladies' Shoes.

276 pair ladies' fine French kid extra heavy soles, Goodyear welt, the newest lasts, made for this fall at $3.50, today only $2.48.

500 pairs ladies' dongola button and lace shoes at 98c., $1.29, $1.49 and $1.98.

Misses' shoes at 75c., 98c. and $1.25.

Boys' shoes at 98c.

Baby shoes at 25c.

We invite you to call and examine our regular line of shoes and you will surely save money by it.

MYER DAVIDOW,

The Cheapest Shoe Store. 307 Lackawanna Avenue.