## The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 10, 1900.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen-at-Large — GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FÖERDERER. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Courty.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.

Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.

Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.

District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.

Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.

Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.

Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.

Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-Wiliam Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."-William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

#### The Recorder of Deeds.

MONG THE candidates offering themselves on the Republican ticket for the suffrages of the people next month, none is more deserving of energetic support than Emil Bonn, who aspires to be Recorder of Deeds. Mr. Bonn for years has been a familiar figure in and about the court house, and by industrious attention to his duties, uniform courtesy, and never failing good nature, has made for himself a host of staunch friends among citizens of all party affiliations.

His presence on the ticket is in the nature of a promotion. He began in a subordinate clerical relation, and he now for the first time, after years of training and faithful service of the public, comes before the people for an elective office. Not only does he represent to an auspicious degree demonstrated personal merit, but he also is a representative of one of the large factors in Lackawanna Republicanism. namely the voters of German descent. will be supported, it is believed, with practical unanimity. By them he is known and trusted. Having recognized in his nomination a compliment to themselves, their appreciation of this compliment will be demonstrated by an unprecedented rally in his behalf.

But Mr. Bonn's candidacy appeals to Republicans everywhere without regard to racial considerations. For years he has been one of the active young wheel-horses of the party. Few men of his years have equaled him in political activity in behalf of Republican candidates and principles. He is a tireless worker, a shrewd and successful organizer, and a happy illustration of the successful young man, He should receive not only every Republican vote cast in Lackawanna county, but a large complimentary vote from citizens of other political proclivities who recognize in his candidacy a peculiar claim upon public

Mr. Bryan found little to comfort him in the way of calamity in the Populistic area of Kansas and Nebraska this year, but he is said to have felt at home in the Indiana gas belt.

## False Prophet of '90.

ROBABLY one of the most effective arguments against the consideration of Mr. Bryan as an applicant for a national office of trust is given by an exchange that calls attention to a schedule of the false prophecies of the man who seeks the presidential chair, avowing that he will attempt to put his wild theories into practice as chief magistrate if allowed the opportunity. A glance at a few of the prognostications of the champion of silver, made at sindry times since the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" stampeded the Democratic convention in 1896, will give the reader an idea of Bryan's mental calibre, soundness of judgment and ability as a soothsayer. In 1896 he predicted that wheat, per bushel, and the silver dollar would rise and fall together, being made by Providence, commercial Siamese twins Alas! that wheat went to a dollar and silver dropped to 47 cents. He prophecied that the gold standard would refuce our money supply. We have over \$2,000,000,000 in gross and the highest per capita in the history of nations. He prophecied that labor would be thrown out of employment and labor has never been so steadily employed. Savings bank depositors increased 800,-000, and deposits increased \$300,000,000 He prophecied that business failures would fill the land with distress. From 1892 to 1896 there were 15,000 business failures, involving over \$200,000,000 of losses. From 1896 to 1900 the failures shrunk 10,000 and the losses to \$20,000,-000. He prophecied that the United States would be shut out of the markets of the world. In the last three years we have exported a greater amount than for 108 years previous. In these three years we have increased the balance of trade in our favor, \$1,600,000,000, and that balance is in-

creasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 per day. These figures and facts are stupendous, but they are only part of the large array of facts of equal pertin-

Bryan himself is a living witness of this prosperity, and if the assessment roll of his own town is any criterion. he has twenty tmes more taxable proprty now than in 1896. Undismayed at the multitude of his silly prophecies and at loss of the business element in his own party, he comes forward every day with new nostrums and new prophecies about trusts and imperialism. The bogie issue of imperialism he calls paramount. The money question he alls an immediate issue and the trust question a vital issue. It would seem that a discredited prophet would reire from the business. Not so, Mr. Bryan. He has a new tob lot for every emergency, and he now prophecies if McKinley is elected that there will be no more Fourth of July celebrations. as the empire is upon us. On matters of fact he is woefully inconsistent while unfulfilled prophecies dance like weird spectres in the cemetery of Democratic dead issues.

It is indeed no wonder that observant people of Mr. Bryan's reputed faith as well as those outside of the party that is known as the ghost of Democracy, are beginning to regard his campaign as a huge toke.

The war in the Transvaal is over, but in spite of the recent election results in England the war with the agitators is liable to continue for some time hence.

As to Railroad Reserved Seats.

QUESTION of interest to every railroad traveler has recently come before a court in New York, though it is feared that it will not be decided in a way that would be of greatest benefit to the public. Briefly related, a passenger placed his valise upon one of the car seats, as an evidence that the latter was occupied, and then temporarily departed. When he returned he found that another passenger had placed the bag upon the floor and was comfortably ensconced in the seat. Thereupon, as the evidence shows, the wner of the bag, after demanding the seat in vain, fell upon the intruder and smote him hip and thigh. A suit for damages for assault and battery is the

Undoubtedly the judge will hold the defendant guilty, on the ground that assault is punishable, and it is probable that the merits of the case will be ignored. It would be a happy outcome of the fray, however, if the court, venturing beyond the strict limits of the case, decided upon the value of a valise as an evidence of a reserved seat. It is true that the silent but visible indication of seat ownership is generally respected, but occasionally one meets upon the railroad cars as elsewhere, persons who are callous to the courtesies of life. There is no law. of course, which makes the valise a valid lien upon the seat. It can be set aside if the newcomer is so disposed, and non-interference with it is purely matter of courtesy.

the gripsack as a claim to a seat. If By this element in our population he the judge could give an opinion that would forever settle this question he would confer a boon upon traveling humanity that should make his name household word.

The Ithaca Journal calls attention to the fact that Senator Depew in a recent speech not far from Ithaca said that four years ago there were thirtyseven miles of empty idle freight cars on the railway tracks of the state. In commenting upon the fact the Journal says: "Now, thanks to the confidence given to business circles by Republican management of public affairs, the railroads are so rushed that rolling stock is at a premium. The former president of the New York Central is in a position to give opinions, and a terse comparison such as the foregoing should make many votes for the party that brought prosperity. Will the American people continue the present happy state of affairs, or go back to the condition they were in four years

An exchange calls attention to a peculiarly despicable form of fraud which seems to have been attempted in the scheme which comprises sending out canvassers clad in a military uniform to solicit subscriptions for a book purporting to be the official record of the war with Spain, issued by the government of the United States. Well-informed persons know that the government does not engage in the book subscription business, but there are doubtless many people, especially in the more remote sections of the country, who are likely to be deceived by the fakirs, unless they are exposed by the press. This sort of fraud is but a grade above the crime of the individual who circulates pewter half dollars, and should be looked after by government officials.

The war party of England received substantial endorsement at the recent election. This may be taken as a straw that indicates that in this country as well as in Great Britain the principal racket of the campaign is being made by the howling minority.

Those persons who cannot understand why the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson can run on the Kansas City platform after indorsing sound money in 1892, simply admit that they are not acquainted with the record of the man.

No recognized government opposes the policy of the United States in the Philippines. The entire opposition comes from Aguinaldo and the Democratic party.

Mr. Bryan produces a decided novelty in argument when he declares that the way to continue McKinley times is to defeat McKinley.

It begins to look as though Mr. Bryan's stock of calamity would be entirey exhausted before election day.

The imperial government of China still has difficulty in securing a suitable building site

#### INDUSTRIAL

[Concluded from Page 1]

COMBINATIONS

cureful financing, opens wider markets and guarantees greater confidence and stability is directly in the interest of capital, although the

rate of return on capital is thereby steadily re-The dividends received by shareholders are greater, and moreover, being partners to a larger share in the advantages of combination. Still, it is doubtful if the aggregate of dividends is anywhere near as large as the aggregate of interest. Moreover, dividend a are never absoutly certain, and they are never paid until la-

(2) Now, what is the position of the man of superior intelligence? for superintendence stands midway between capital and labor.

Necessity for Intelligence. Highly developed organizations resulting in mormous volume of business have increased the necessity for intelligence, and as the supply of brains is not equal to the demand, therefore price of brains is high. The turning over of lividual businesses to combinations has caused he retirement of old men to the advisory board or judgment and has made way for young men for action. You ask, "What chances have our young men?" While you are asking the question, those of ability and energy have already started on a career of successful industry. If the student will leave his books and the orator the stump and go to our factories, to our great farms, to our mines, to our lines of railway and they will find ten times as many men reeiving over \$3,000 per annum as there were hirty years ago.

Schwab, of Pittsburg, is a type. He tarted as a stake driver of the engineering corps; today, though under 40 years of age, he is president of the largest iron company in the world, and 1 can point out a hundred successful men today where you could not have named ten under old conditions.

But it is said, they are dependent. Dependence upon each other is however the condition of civilization. The very word civilization implies munity life, and community life means mu-dependence. Complete independence is ound only in the wigwam of the Indian. There wn clothes, gets his own meat, and keeps his oank account, if he has any, in his pocket. The sest opportunity he has for distinction is in showing superior prowess in hunting, or superior strength in paddling his own cance. In civilized life, interdependence is more profitable han independence. Your young man, instead of paddling his own canoe, can command or of these great combinations, which is doing so much to benefit the world—the steamship. The fact of the man on the bridge being dependent on the engineer, who is running the powerful machinery below, does not prejudice him any more than the engineer is prejudiced by taking his orders from the man on the bridge; each gives the other his opportunity. Was Captain Clark less the commander

Chief Milligan less the engineer, because they were dependent on each other in making the distoric run and the splendid fight of

Utility of Organizations.

You might just as well say that a man has no opportunity in political life because we have a police system and no man can do as he pleases. In the contrary, just as a good system of naional police is a guaranty of liberty, so thes great organizations are guarantors of opportun ies, which otherwise would never exist,

But let us not spend more time in consider ng who will take care of these young men of high aspirations and superior intelligence; they will take care of themselves. The Almighty has given the great power to superior intelligence, and as Samuel J. Tilden, one of Nature's great nononolists in the domain of intellect, has said You cannot substitute the wisdom of the senate and assembly for the plan of moral government ordained by Providence.'

(3) Let us now consider the interests of the workingman in this economic evolution which has produced the perfect machinery and giant factories, supported by great aggregates of cap-ital represented by shares which enable all to beome investors. It is a fundamental fact that What the public desires most is a the man of superior ability cannot accumulate judicial opinion upon the validity of for himself without giving to the wage-earners an opportunity to earn the larger share, and it is always an increasing share. The tendency is today to a minimum of

profits and to a maximum of wages.

When profits become abnormal, they invite competition, and are immediately reduced; in which case, the consuming world is benefited colely If they are not sufficiently abnormal to invite competition, then labor demands a larger share of the profit, in the form of increase wages and it is either voluntarily or necessarily agreed to; in which case, the body of wage earners reap the advantage. And, inasmuch as the body of wage-carners is the great body of the community, it necessarily reaps the advantage in any ease. Employes know almost as promptly as do the employers, whether a mill is carning an extravagant profit. If it be, they at once demad their share, and the employer must and inevitably does, succumb. It is thus that wages always tend to a maximum, and

profits to a minimum. high Standard of Wages.

The maintenance of the high standard of wages now paid in the United States is abso lutely dependent upon our realizing the advan tages which come through superior organization We are today shipping manufactured goods countries where the rates of wages average 40 per cent, less than our wage-earners are receiv-ing. Of our exports of manufactured goods, 86 per cent, are produced by large industrial corporations. Articles of munufacture which we do not produce through consolidations are being almost entirely supplied to the neutral markets by the cheap labor countries-Germany, Belgiun and England. The centralization of manufac-ture and consequent use of special machinery have emancipated the slave-have raised the American workman to the position of overseer, not of pauper labor, but of its productive equivalent, machinery. And he is receiving, and is entitled to, the wages of superintendence. Note the continuous substitution, through the use of larger capital, of mental labor and manual skill, for pure brute force. Nothing illustrates this better than the evolution from the galley, where the sole power is muscle at the end of the oar, to the modern steamer. Notice also the moral difference. The man at the end of the oar was a slave. The modern engineer is

a freeman of the highest type. Now, the intelligent labor leaders understand this perfectly. It was my pleasure to en-tertain at my home some of the best known of these. Speaking of labor conditions, I asked one of them to define the difference between his organization and that of the professional agitators. He replied: "We hope to bring about by evolution what they claim should be accomplished by revolution." They said that they welcomed new machinery, because it did the work which had heretofore degraded labor. The wage-earners of the United States are tolarger measure of well being than wage-earners have ever before enjoyed in the history of the world. They are the real money power. The railroad managers have rails and rolling stock; he miner has mines; the manufacturer has bricks, mortar and machinery, and most of them have debts, and many are mortgaged to the banks for savings; but the wage-earners in

avings banks, subject to call, two thousand five undred millions of dollars.

Co-operation Benefits Labor. Thus through co-operation and combination every interest is being benefited, but labor most of all. As wage earners become more intelli-tent, as they become overseers of machinery, they gent, as they become overseers of machinery, they better understand these conditions. They have the intelligence to recognize that their greatest comfort and happiness is in furthering the industry of which they are a part. Today one of the great advantages that the United States has over Europe is that its laborers are the more intelligent, are the healthier and happier. The European wage-carner, instead of welcoming labor-savings machinery as our workingmen in The European wage-carner, instead of welcoming labor-savings machinery as our workingmen in the United States have done, has tried persistently to retard its general use, and the result has been that while wages have been lower in Europe the American workman has received more because he has produced more, and this is the great reason why, notwithstanding our high wages, we are so rapidly extending our trade with foreign markets. The best factory, in with foreign markets. The best factory in-evitably gets the most work. There is a con-tinued struggle for existence between good factories and poor factories, and the good factory invariably wins.

sion of labor holds as good in the field of dis-tribution as in that of production. It is in-evitable and it is profitable. The department stores and the money order stores sell for 10 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. profit, and the consumer thus saves 20 per cent. The profit obtained by the distributor of staples, on the way from the farmer in the consumer. Is less way from the farmer to the consumer, is less than one-quarter what it was thirty years ago. The farmer secures a wider market, the consumer gets his staples just so much more cheaply, and the enterprising middleman avails of improved banking and transportation facilities to do a larger business. This is why he has adopted as his motto, "quick sales and stall profits."

sti all profits." The real benefits of "capitalistic production," as compared with production on a small scale, sre twofold. The first and greatest benefit of industrial combinations goes to the whole body of the community as consumers, through reduc-tion in prices. The next benefit, and that next tion in prices. The next benefit, and that next most largely distributed, goes, as I have shown to the workers through increase of wages, and thus it happens that the workingman gains simultaneously in two ways. He gets more money for his work and more goods for his

Regard to Capitalization.

Having reviewed the position of our great consolidated corporations as the results of an economic evolution, I feel that something should with regard to their capitalization. general there has been much greater conserva-tism in the capitalization of industrials than there was in the original capitalisation of industrials than there was in the original capitalisation of rail-roads. Our railreads were built principally for the amount of the bond save, and the stock represented the capitalised hopes of the projectors. The issues of industrial bonds have been considerably below the actual value of the tangible assets, and industrial stock issues have gen-erally been based on actual earning capacity. Still it is undoubted that there has been more if industrials, and no proper legislative measure hould be neglected.

Fortunately, the evil caused by careless in-vesting and unwise capitalization tends to correct itself by natural laws. Investors, naturally timid, confused by the few inflated industrials which were put out simultaneously with the sound ones, are afraid to buy, and the organizers, unable to sell their accurities, now realize that sound capitalisation is the best policy. In organizing industrial companies preferred stock, which is intended for an investment security, should not be issued in excess of tangi-ble assets, except in special cases, where there is a very large earning capacity protected by valuable patents or trade-marks. Verified earn-ings and regular dividends will establish confidence, and the prices of the shares in the well-organized and well-managed industrials will ad-

vance as did the stocks of railroad companies which were originally issued for good-will. While I believe in great organizations; while I know that they are a necessity in order that this country should become a great power the economic world and thereby continue the prosperity of the wage-carners of the land, I do not believe in large aggregations of wealth in the hands of individuals unfitted to wisely ad-minister such great trusts. One of the unfavorable features of our industrial situation is that the men of great constructive ability, are passing away, and instead of there being a lack of opportunity, it will be difficult to find men to assume the arduous responsibilities of industrial leadership who have the knowledge, the judgment, the ability and the integrity of Carnegie and Huntington, of Rockfeller and Field, of Armour and Vanderbilt-the thinkers, the doers, the organizers-men whose creations are

great land-marks in our industrial history. It is fortunate that we have had such lead-They did their work with the aggressive ate living, and with the judgment that comes d experience. They have understood and have been in sympathy with the people because they have been of the people, and the example of those men, rising from the ranks, gives impulse, encouragement and high aspirations to every workingman in the land. They made their for-tunes by reducing the percentage of profits and ing the volume of business; by reducing Atlantic from \$3.50 to 65 cents; by reducing the price of steel from \$100 per ton to \$20; by im-proving the quality and reducing the price of provisions and by-products, while paying a higher price to the farmer for the animal; by reducing the price of oil from 30 cents to 10 cents; by reducing the price of cotton cloth from 20 cents to 3 cents. They realized that in order to make their combinations a grand success, they must increase production by reducing es to the consumer. Thus they are not helped to develop a great home trade, but ena-bled us to open the door of foreign markets, which has resulted in an enormous balance of trade in our favor, on which our prosperity so

Industrials Owned by Many.

The industrials today are owned by the many. While economic evolution is centralizing pro-duction in large corporations, decentralization of ownership goes on simultaneously through the rapid distribution of shares. There are hundred times more partners in manuacture, mining and railways than there were thirty years ago, and the number is rapidly increasing. Under the old conditions of private firms, the number of female investors averaged but 2 per cent. Now in every corporation they have many shares, and as share holders they have the full right of suffrage.

Under the old conditions of private owner-ship, the control of many of our industrial enterprises would have been inherited by one in-dividual or family. Now the control is subject to the same rule that prevails in the adminis-tration of our state, and that is the rule of the majority. It is seldom (and fortunately so, as preventing great aggregations of wealth in the hands of individuals or families) that the heirs of giants in industry have the capacity to succeed to the direction of gigantic enter-prises. Many inheritors of great fortunes, enervated by ease and luxury, prefer a life of in-dolence, or to chase the will-o'-the-wisps of so-clety; others prefer to devote their time to pursuits. Under the old conditions they would have inherited the centrol of industries, but under the present conditions of industrial consoli dations, the majority of the stockholders-for generally speaking, the numerical majority is majority in interest-elect as officers aspiring young men who, through years of ap-plication to a particular industry, have proved their ability and judgment to assume the re-sponsibilities of leadership. Thus the fittest

In life nothing is stationary; contraction of expansion goes on continuously, and if you don't expand you contract. It is so with nations; it is so with industry. There are periods of ex-pansion when the mills are running full, and there are periods of contraction when the numthe foundation of expanding business activity.

The amount of business transacted on credit is over two thousand times that transacted in exchange for gold or silver. If there is dence, the manufacturer employs many hands, the laborers purchase more, the retailer sends more orders, the jobber orders more from the manufacturer, the manufacturer to still further his output, employs more hands, and every man who wants work can find it. This is pros-

Lack of Confidence.

Lack of confidence causes contraction—the manufacturer is afraid to make many goods; discharges some of his laborers; they purchase ess; the jobber cancels his orders; facturer must still further reduce his payroll, The result is "hard times."

During the past few months of political agi-

During the past few months of political agi-tation, sufficient uncertainty has existed to re-duce business activity, in spite of the country being in a most favorable condition for trade. Nothing better proves how sensitive confidence is than this holding up of business because of the remote possibility of legislation which may conflict with natural laws. In 1896, the fact that a national party advocated the undermining of our financial, legal and industrial systems. of our financial, legal and industrial systems, created sufficient uncasiness to cause our bank created sufficient uncasiness to cause our bank clearings to decline 12 per cent. in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year. It caused our interest rates to advance to 25 per cent. per annum, and threw out of work a whole army of men and women. You are all familiar with the change which took place in 1897 when conditions became assured—how renewed confidence set the wheels of prosperity in motion, a result which every one fa-

how renewed confidence set the wheels of pros-perity in motion, a result which every one fa-miliar with industrial conditions then predicted, just as we now know what will take place as soon as confidence is again restored.

If the mere possibility of unwise and im-mature financial and industrial legislation caused such a panic as that of 1806, what a terrible cataclysm would be occasioned if, instead of the possibility we were confronted with the actuality. The difference would be that between the storm and the cyclone. On the other hand,

## HOW SHALL I VOTE THIS FALL?

Am I a Republican, Democrat or Populist? Let me reason with myself-and you.

Suppose, for a moment, I am a farmer, and I own or rent land. Five years ago I farmed 160 acres out west. Times were bad, crops were poor, my wheat brought only 40 cents a bushel at the farm, and my corn only 18 cents. It was cheaper to burn corn in the stove than to buy wood or coal. I saved enough wheat for seed, and sold the rest, but didn't get enough to pay the storekeeper what I owed him, and could get no more credit. I owed a big payment on my farm machinery. Thank Heaven, the agent of the Harvester Company extended the time on my note for another year. That saved my home and the lives of myself and family.

That was under Cleveland's Democratic administration. Four years ago McKinley was nominated for president. It was a happy omen for the tillers of the soil all over the country. In 1896 my crops were good. My wheat and corn, cattle and hogs,

brought good prices. I paid off the storekeeper, settled with the Harvester Company, took

up the mortgage on the homestead and commenced to live. Another year and three more years have gone by, and I am still prosperous. So prosperous, in fact, that I have almost forgotten the hard times before William McKinley came to be president of the greatest republic in the world. But I have not forgotten that I have a piano in the house, that two boys have been fitted for college, that my wife and daughters are well dressed, and that the old man himself is taking life mighty easy.

Prosperity has increased the size of my waistband, and I guess I am just good enough Republican to vote once more for Major McKinley. What say you?

emove all questions as to the sanity and conservatism in our laws, as to the stability of our currency, as to the continuity of our industrial development in accordance with natural laws, and we will have a condition of prosperity such and we will have a condition of prosperity such as no country in the world has ever known.

When we entered upon a period of prosperity in 1897 it was after convalescing from a period of severe contraction. Now we are producing gold at the rate of one and a half millions a

week, and have a balance of trade in our favo of over ten millions a week. Our exports of manufactured goods have been 40 per cent. more during the past two years than during the previous two years, and the balance of trade in manufacture has amounted to more in the past four years than during the previous existence of the Republic.

Mistrust in 1896.

Owing to the mistrust in 1896, we were obliged to appeal to Europe for financial help. We were obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest. During the past four years, owing to our undisturbed industrial development, we have exported the products from farm and facin our favor has amounted to two billions of dollars, which makes us a great factor in foreign commerce and a world power in finance England, Russia, Germany and Sweden have come to us for money, and the credit of the United States government is higher today than that of any other nation. When all doubt is forever removed as to the perpetuity of our gold standard, and no doubt possible as to the manner of selecting a Supreme court, to which we must look for the enforcement of our national obligations as written in terms of gold, the American Eagle will incvitably become the unit of inter ereign.

In view of the fact that the maintenance o pendent upon our increasing exports, the ques-tion is asked whether we could sustain them in competition with the cheap labor of China, were China to become a manufacturing country. The best answer is that last year, among our other exports, we shipped two hundred million yard rate of wages paid by us in its manufacture was seven times the average rate of wages prevailing in China. The Chinese, like the people in our own

country who have a Chinese cast of mind, do not recognize the advantages of combination Industrially they are living in the land of yes-terday, instead of in America, the land of today and tomorrow. Notwithstanding her great agricultural and mineral wealth, notwithstanding the fact that she has the largest body of cheap labor in the world, China is not an efficient com-peting factor in the field of production because, in spite of all these facilities, she has none of the antecedents, intellectual, political, financial or mechanical for large scale production under modern conditions, since she possesses none of the instruments of commercial greatness and social well-being. Twenty centuries of station-ary policy and of looking backwards have made political progress and economic development im-possible for China. She has remained in in-dustrial infancy. Lacking organization and all that goes with organization, production on a large scale aided by large aggregations of capital and under conditions which attract and enoble the greatest abilities, her agricultural and min-eral wealth and her chean labor cannot save She is left utterly behind in the economic race and her vast territories are now threatened

with partition among the European powers. Purpose of Contractionists.

Our contractionists would practically have u put a wall around the United States which would reduce wages and prevent the working out of our destiny as a world power in commerce, in doing our part in the advancement and civiliza-

Situated as we are, between the great oceans, Situated as we are, between the great oceans, combining the strength of a great land power with that of a great sea power, we are pushing our way across the Pacific as we have already done across the Atlantic. But this increase is small compared with the increase that is destined to take place when no question is being raised as to the stability of the foundations on which rests this great industrial prosperity.

With our untold natural resources, with our inexhaustible supply of metals and coal, with our great forests, with every variety of soil and climate, with the most industrious, most intelligent and most contented of peoples working under the best conditions of modern method we are destined to become the econon

### CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

The campaign of '96 will long be remembered publican party in crushing socialism and defeat ing financial hereay and district. Bryon was defeated by the largest plurating of voice east

#### REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS. Maine.

Depositors. Banks. 25,056 National 18,851 State and Private Loan and Trust .. 140,624 141,670 151,664 Increase in No. of depositors. Amount of Deposits. ....\$ 11,770,612 \$ 15,976,826 National State and Private 64.257 Loan and Trust. 1,410,574 68, 134 38,900,651

#### Increase in deposits ...... \$ 12,387,138 Delaware. Depositors

Total ......... \$ 52,146,094 \$ 64,533,232

National 20,724 15: 4. 1500. ..\$ 3,208,128 \$ 4,006,004 3,547,549 750,000

## McKINLEYISMS.

"We have one flag and one destiny, and wher-ever that destiny shall lead us we will have hearts strong enough to meet its responsibili-

"In every emergency to which this country has ever been subjected, the people have risen to the highest masure of duty and of opportunity." "Every movement for the edification and uplift-

ing of the people is a factor in human destiny and a mighty force in our civilization." "The aspiration for knowledge is the corner

stone for learning and liberty. "There are responsibilities, born of duty, that

can never be repudiated." "The free man cannot be long an ignorant

#### ALWAYS BUSY.



## Lewis & Reilly

## Mercereau & Connell

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Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual. Watch Repairing and all kinds of Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

# FINLEY'S

Fall and Winter Underwear

> For Men, Women and Children

Our lines are complete in all the standard and celebrated makes usually carried by us, and which have stood the test of years, as to fit, quality and general excellence.

Recent advances in this class of goods put the prices up--but our purchases were made in anticipation of this--so that our prices will compare favorably with prices when goods were at their lowesc. Early buying will mean a saving of 25 per cent., and it will pay you to anticipate your wants in anything you are likely to need in the line of Underwear.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE



## "Don't Swear"

monogram stationery.

If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and

## ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



Traveling salesmen must take their meals whenever and wherever they can get them. They bolt their food one minute and hustle to catch a train the next. Hasty meals and continual jolting in railroad trains bring on indigestion and dyspepsia. A druggist at Bridgeport, Conn., says he has long had quite a trade for Ripans Tabules among traveling men and it is becoming a practice with them to carry a supply in the grip. One of these men takes two a day and declares they have helped him a good deal. After an evening session with jack pots, tobacco and whiskey, nothing clears the head in the morning so early or so thoroughly as a Ripans Tabule taken just before going to bed, no matter how late the retiring hour may happen to be.