the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing 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 15, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL,
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sherif—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasure—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Willa—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, 1903.

In the Light of Reason.

HAT INTERESTING chronicler on political topics, "Roderick Random." on several occasions has expressed the opinion that the strike conditions are favorable to Mr. Conry's candidacy for congress. This belief is concurred in by a number of Mr. Conry's friends. It is worthy of examin-

In his speeches to the citizens of our county-up to Saturday night they numbered sixty-three-the Democratio nominee for congress frankly states his purpose if elected to stand with his party. This is creditable to his party fealty and we make mention of it in no spirit of personal criticism; but it is important that the voters should realize what standing with the Democratic party means. The only meant in the past.

free trade. In 1891 it meant the Wilson bill, which William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Conry's patron saint, helped to frame. How did the Wilson bill affect the people of Lackawanna county? The production of coal in 1894, the year in which low tariff was enacted, fell to 170,000,000 tons as against 182,-000,000 in the preceding year, and the value of the product fell from \$208,-000,000 in 1593 to \$186,000,000 in 1894, a loss in a single year of \$22,000,000 in this one article in which labor forms so important a part of its value. In 1891, under protection and the activity of the great industries of the country, the average number of days in which the men in the coal mines of the United States were employed was 223. In 1893, the year in which a low-tariff president and congress came into power, the number of days in which the miners were employed dropped to 201, and in 1894 dropped again to 178, while in 1897, the last year of the Wilson tariff, the number was but 179. a reduction of 20 per cent. in the time in which they were employed as compared with 1891. These are the figures for the country at large, including both soft and hard coal mining. Their accuracy is beyond dispute, but every miner has in hand or in memory his own pay checks during the free trade slump. Let him compare them with his present prospects of full time with a ten per cent. increase and then decide whether, simply because Mr. Connell is a coal operator, while Mr. Conry is not, he wants to send to represent him in congress a man pledged in advance to stand with his party, even though his party should

But while Mr. Conry does not say much about the tariff question, he is outspoken for free silver. His election would mean a vote changed in congress from the gold standard, under which there has been four years of extraordinary prosperity that miners are about to share, to the silver standard, which would cut in two the miners' wages and worse than that, cause such a tear-up in business conditions that the market for coal of all kinds would be upset and full time in the mines becomes an impossibility. The fact that Mr. Connell is an employer of labor, while his Democratic competitor is not; the fact that Mr. Connell is reputed rich, while Mr. Conry is exploited as young and poor; all these side issues relating to the personal circumstances of the candidates are unimportant compared with the broad consequences at stake in the differing national policies which they represent. The majority of the miners in our county are Republicans from principle and men who want to see the whole nation respected and prosperous. They, therefore, will not be led by prejudice into a mistaken alliance with the unsafe Democracy, which wants to undo all that constructive Republican legislation has done fore the expansion of our national credit, prestige and wealth.

declare for free trade.

In off years it may do to let friendship or prejudice pull you over the party line, although it is always a doubtful policy; but in presidential

year the wise Republican votes straight.

Fair play for John Mitchell. At the beginning of the late unpleasantness distorted opinions of him prevailed on both sides. By many of the operators he was considered an unscrupulous agitator and by many of the strikers ilmost a god. Now most men who are free from prejudice recognize him as he is-a cool, shrewd and honest man, capable of taking good advice and able both to form opinions and to stick to them. Whether "recognized" or not, he has won a notable victory, and no just man will begrudge him due credit.

Coats off for Victory.

TOW THAT the all-absorbing strike has practically ended in a substantial gain for the delvers in our mines, insuring an early recovery of strike losses and a wage disbursement yearly aggregating larger by several million dollars than before, the time is ripe for a vigorous onrush to Republican victory at the November polls.

To hold what they have won, the miners need Republican triumph, for history teaches that Democratic success invariably is followed by falling wages and dull times. McKinley reelected, with a congress to match, means our currency safe from attack, our flag respected and confidence so general that business will continue to thriye; but Bryan in the white house and a Democratic majority in congress, mean tariffs ripped to pieces, currency agitation renewed and the whole structure of our present splendid national prosperity undermined and caved in.

It is for the laboring men of Lackawanna county in part to pass on this vital question of national welfare or adversity. In a fight of their own for better wages, a fight conducted with great skill by leaders who have shown ability of a high order and who are triumphant for the first time in the history of general mine strikes, they have established a new foundation for their personal prosperity. But as men of judgment they must appreciate that to vote to hazzard the general prosperity would inevitably put in jeopardy their own. Good time in the mines necessitates good times elsewhere. The better the times throughout the country the more coal burned and the more coal mined. To get not only more pay per day, but also more days per month is the mine workers' aim, and this is not to be furthered by taking chances with the Democratic

If it is to the miner's interest to sustain the national policies of the Republican party, by the same token it is to his interest to uphold Republicanism in local affairs. Party organization exists in national affairs by virway to find out is to see what it has tue of local support. It is like the great river fed by innumerable small First of all, history teaches us that streams. The cutting off of one tributary might not seem important, but if applied to all tributaries there would be no river. In Lackawanna county this year the Republican local ticket is, fortunately, well calculated to invite the harmonious support of all Republicans. Nominated fairly by direct vote at open primaries, it combines all factions, sections and racial constituencies, and in personal quality compares favorably with any ticket named in years. Let every Republican, therefore, in these final three weeks take off his coat for the whole ticket and help to bring it in a winner with a Garri-

> The way to carry Lackawanna county by a splendid plurality for the whole excellent Republican ticket is to get out during these three last weeks and hustle incessantly.

The Convention's Work. RUDENCE AND wisdom controlled the deliberations of the miners' convention and the result is highly gratifying to the overwhelming public opinion in favor of an immediate settlement of the strike. The minor conditions attached to acceptance of the proffered ten per cent. increase present, so far as we can see, no serious obstacles to a prompt resumption of work. That the increase would in any event, whether so stipulated or not, hold good until next spring is a fact apparent to all familiar with business methods. It is the period of maximum activity in the mines; the strike has intensified the public's appreciation of anthracite coal; there promises to be an energetic demand for this superior fuel sufficient to warrant full time for months to come; removals due to the strike have eliminated the surplus labor from the coal fields, causing a naturally increased demand for competent miners; and above all else, the difficulty of adjusting clerical methods to the new basis of wage payments would make inexpedient an early modification. The abolition of the sliding scale is not of local consequence, but if the Schuylkill and Lehigh region men prefer a flat tonnage rate it is difficult to see why they should not have it. Some little time may be required to effect the change, but the change itself is not of sufficient importance to block a sett'ement.

Estimates of the cost of the strike place the total in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000. If not exactly correct these figures are near enough to the truth to emphasize the need of getting promptly to work so that this great loss may be regained as speedily as possible. The victory of the men, which all persons outside of a very few individuals behind the big railroads rejoice at as representing a vindication of justice, has been an expensive one for the community, and while there is now no disposition to lament the cost the proper thing for all concerned to do is to pull together harmoniously for recovery of lost ground. The past is over; let all face about for future recompense and throw into the various activities which have been temporarily

WAGES AND PRICES.

MONG THE mis-statements sent out by the Democratic national committee is one purporting to come from a farm laborer who says he is getting the same pay he got four years ago, but that owing to the increased cost of necessaries of life he has to pay \$1.27 for what 83 cents bought in 1896. We call this a mis-statement, because we don't believe it is genuine or that it correctly states the facts. Some prices have advanced, but the great majority have gone down. Ask any merchant who deals in a large variety of the articles entering into common household uses whether the dollar of today buys less than the dollar of four years ago and he will soon convince you by reference to his books and by citation of examples that the dollar of today buys more. It must be so, for the whole energy and brain of our manufacturers and shippers is to cut down the waste in production and transportation and by economy cheapen the selling price, extend the market and yet make profit. Yet if prices have advanced this was exactly what Mr. Bryan argued for four years ago when he told everybody a dozen or more times a day that free coinage would halt the era of declining prices and cause everything to go

But the big falsehood in the alleged farm laborer's statement is in the inference that the pay of labor has not increased in four years. Everybody knows it has increased, and more than enough to cover any net average increase in prices. A census of wages recently taken by prominent labor

	organizations showed:			
		-Wage	Incres	se-
z	Crafts.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
•	Agents	5	10	20
٠	Bricklayers and stone masons	10	12	25
	Broom makers	••	**	10
	Bicycle workers	••	10	20
	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	***	10	25
٠	Brickmakers	***		10
•	Blacksmiths		**	10
,	Brewery workmen	**	10	15
	Bakers	•••	2.5	15
	Bookbinders	5	10	25
•	Boot and shoe workers		. 5	15
•	Conductors (railroad)Very su			
	Coopers'	3	4	10
	Curtain (lace) operators	••	**	15
•	Core makers	8	12	25
3	Carpenters	5	8	15
ı	Clgarmakers	**	6	10
ł	Engineers (locomotive)	Small	12	30
	Engineers (coal-hoisting)	***	10	50
	Electrical workers	**	25	25
•	Engineers (stationary)	••	20	30
	Firemen (stationary)	••	••	15
•	Firemen (locomotive)	**	••	10
1	Glass-bottle blowers	**	**	8
	Glass workers	**	**	3
	Herseshoers	10	10	10
	Iron moulders	**	**	10
2	Iron, steel, and tin workers		8	17
,	Longshoremen	10	5	15
	Leather workers	15	15	15
	Meat cutters and butcher workmen	**	**	25
ι	Metal workers	***	**	10
t	Machinists	10	15	40
	Mine workers of all kinds	12	26	40
	Potters	121/2	••	••
	Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters	***	**	5
3	Paper makers	***	**	10
•	Printers	**	10	30
•	Pattern makers	5	15	30
1	Stone cutters	**	••	5
t	Spinners (cotton mule)		••	22
T.	Stove mounters		5	10
9	Stage employes	25	200	300
•	Street railway employes	**	5-10	12
,	Seamen		12	33
2	Tailors		**	10
*	Tin plate workers		**	15
	Trunk makers		10	15
•	Tile layers		**	10
	Railroad laborers	1,757.7	7	10
t	Textile workers	1,4.4.	*:	1215
	Tobacco workers	••	8	15
-	Upholsterers		10	20
-	Waiters and cooks		10	10
	Wood carvers		5	714
9	Wood workers	5	8	15
٠.	A still more interesting return is embedded in the rene	rt of th	o Pon	navl_

A still more interesting return is embodied in the report of the Pennsylvania bureau of industrial statistics, just issued. A table is given of 329 representative establishments divided among 35 industries and comparison is made of wages paid in 1894 with wages paid in the same establishments in 1899, as follows:

٠	3347, 413, 24112 (197					
	Industries.	Industries. Average individue earnings.		l Increase, 1899 over 1894.		
	51	1894.	1899.	Amount.	P. C.	
	Pig iron	\$382 09	\$498 24	\$116 15	30.4	
•	Rolling mills		605 72	123 07	25.5	
I	Iron and steel sheets and plates	524 31	574 18	49 87	9.5	
	Steel	459 41	517 24	57 83	12.6	
	Plate and bar	401 71	513 21	111 50	27.7	
	Architectural iron work	500 19	553 31	53 12	10.6	
ı	Iron forgings	506 31	557 84	51 53	10.2	
1	Nuts and bolts	372 95	545 22	172 27	46.2	
Č	Pipes and tubes	406 38	483 52	77 14	19	
	Foundries and machine works	504 53	537 35	32 82	6.5	
	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc	425 06	487 28	62 22	14.6	
•	Hardware	337 79	391 42	53 63	15.9	
	Malicable iron	442 44	521 83	79 39	17.9	
	Saws, edge tools, etc	444 05	514 40	70 35	15.8	
•	Metal and metallic goods	450 35	495 36	45 01	10	
3	Locomotives and engines	477 72	594 65	116 93	24.4	
)	Bollers		464 53	145 30	45.5	
3	Car springs	459 85	729 46	269 61	58.6	
	Car couplers	386 96	496 13	109 17	28.2	
	Cars and car wheels		553 78	97 13	21.3	
	Window glass, bottle and table goods	430 73	456 02	25 29	5.9	
	Planos and organs		444 19	159 09	55.8	
٠	Woolen yarns	249 61	307 46	57 85	23.2	
c	Cotton yarns		329 70	66 80	25.4	
1	Worsted yarns		285 88	15 68	5.8	
	Miscellaneous yarns		378 27	47 96	14.5	
	Carpets	355 30	373 53	18 23	G.1	
	Cotton goods	317 75	351 08	33 33	10.5	
	Woolen goods	286 00	344 42	58 42	20,4	
8	Worsted goods	344 35	405 67	61 32	17.8	
-	Cotton and woolen goods		323 06	32 87	11.5	
	Mixed textiles	. 287 86	315 05	27 19	9.4	
	Chenille goods	376 55	421 29	44 74	11.9	
ſ	Knit goods	254 93	287 28	32 35	12.7	
v	Hosiery	. 219 16	252 76	33 60	15.5	
	Here is an average wage increase exce	eding 19	per cent.	Does any	sane	

man familiar with the bargain offerings in our enterprising stores believe hat prices on the average are 19 per cent. higher today than in 1894? The Democratic party's treatment of labor as illustrated six years ago was to close the factories and mills and put 3,000,000 American workingmen in idleness. It stopped our steel mills, reduced time in our mines to one-third and one-quarter and throughout the length and breadth of the land drove capital into hiding. If prices were low they were bankruptcy prices and labor lacked the wages to pay them. The McKinley idea is to keep the mills running steadily, labor employed at advancing wages and let prices take care of themselves. The man with the dollar is in better shape to look out for his own interests in the matter of prices than the man who cannot find the chance to earn a dollar no matter how willing and anxious he is to work.

cheerfulness and common sense to convert this whole episode into a substan-

A word of praise for the strikers in Lackawanna county. No similar body of men ever carried themselves under similar circumstances with better selfcontrol or higher respect for law and order than did the great bulk of these toilers in our mines. If good behavior and fidelity to a cause ever earned a victory, they have earned their's; and while not in the habit of serving daily gush and taffy thickly spread to ensnare the unwary, The Tribune feels that this simple word of recognition is justly due.

Under its present leadership and policy the Democratic party is not entitled to anything but defeat. See that it gets this in bulk next month.

The Republican party is the party that performs. The Democratic party is the party that criticizes.

It is safe to predict that free silver will never again find place in a Demosuspended or interrupted enough vim, cretic platform.

Clean-Cut Analysis of Present Issues

From a Recent Speech by ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York.

NLY EIGHT YEARS ago, a time so short that those then born are hardly yet beyond their infancy, this country was reaping the richest harvests in the world. The policy whose wisdom many years had demonstrated secured secure, and on every hand appeared the signs of contentment and repose. We stood then, as now, at the close of a national administration. Without warning all was changed. The as now, at the close of a national administration. Without warning all was changed. The people prospering as never before, growing and acquiring with a rapidity that seemed to other nations like a dream, threw their prosperity to the winds and gave the order for retreat. None need have the story of the next four years retold. Fortunes, gathered by industry and care, were swept away, business fled from the streets and highways, and no community in all the land escaped the whirlwind as it passed along. From such a blow a weak people would scarcely have recovered, but no calsmity seems able to check the American people in their invincible career. When the fall of '98 came round and reason had regained her seat, capital, emerging from its cover, and labor, returning from its long stroll, vied with each other to restore that policy in whose overthrow they had acquisseed. With the restoration of that policy came the return of business and the whole country resumed its work with the vigor of a rebuilt city. From the day of that resumption until now the flood of business and the whole country resumed its work with the vigor of a rebuilt city. From the day of that resumption until now the flood of business and the whole country resumed its work with the vigor of a rebuilt city. From the day

ness has passed all previous bounds. Labor is engaged, money has left the bank and joining hands with industry the two have advanced together into every territory known to man. Timility has given way to confidence. The sea and land are covered with the symbols of awakened enterprise, and wealth and industry, in harmonious compact, have day by day pushed farther out the boundaries of activity. To satisfy his daily needs no longer satisfies the American's ambition, but schools and churches, libraries and halls of art are rising everywhere as monuments. ambition, but schools and churches, libraries and halls of art are rising everywhere as monuments to his genius and prosperity. Never, even in this country's marvelous history, have the benefits of peace been more general and abundant. But not alone in the fruits of peace do the glories of the present time appear. Within the last two years we have encountered the perils of war, and through that supreme and fiery test we marched with such strength and courage that the praises of American arms are ringing round the world.

And at this momentous point in their career the American people are now standing. They have reached the time when the commission is sued four years ago to the Republican party is about to expire, and they must determine whether it shall be extended or revoked. In their deliberations they must not forget that all the grand results I have described did not come about by chance; neither were they foreordained. The benefits of society and government do not descend from the clouds like rain, but rather like the products of the earth, they spring and grow by toil and thoughtful purpose. There was nothing here in '96 that was not here in '92, and yet the last administration was to this like the desert to the fertile plain. What made the change? It did not come by accident. made the change? It did not come made the change? It did not come by accident. It came through the restoration of that policy which lifted men from their backs and put them on their feet. It came through that confidence which aroused and inspired the whole country when it saw one man enter Washington who believed and acted and expressed the highest purposes. poses of his countrymen, and another man retire who knew not what he thought, but blundered who knew not what he thought, but bundered as he went. It came through the deep conviction that while McKinley was president, no matter who might be second, America would be first. And since that flay no reasonable hope which then sprung up, no honest enterprise embarked upon, has failed to feel the steady, helpful influence of the national policy.

But there is a kind of human disposition which seems, when it is prosperous, to forget when it was not; to see in the things it has a smaller value than in the things it covets; to seek and magnify small misfortunes, even though the scarcher be loaded with advantages for which he never dared to hope. This disposition is now abroad with four complaints against the national administration; the Philippine war, the American trust, the limited comage of silver and the undue power of the courts. But before he in flicts a penalty or withdraws his support, he should first fix the responsibility, and a glance at the recent past will show that for the origin of the war new in progress the present adminis-tration is not to blame. In the spring of 1838 the war feeling in this country was well nigh universal. It spread through all the cities, and quiet farms, and no class or condition was free from its impetuous fire. The flag had been defied, the Maine had been sunk, and the cry went through the country, like the flash of lightning, to avenge the American sailors who slept in the harbor of Havana. In the midst of that memorable excitement there was hardly one who reckoned up the cost of the revenge which he demanded, or followed through to the end the frightful possibilities of the war. There is no in-fluence that sobers the judgment and restrains the arder like the knowledge of responsibility. Those who believe their own duty is discharged when a task is begun will act with greater haste than those who must carry that task to its completion. The President of the United States, standing at the spot where all the torrents gathered, resisting greater pressure than any president, save one, had ever done before; exhibited a power of self-command, a clear and accurate conception of his duty, which will place and hold him among the great presidents

The denunciations heaped upon him then for

not beginning unprepared a war with Spain were no less terrific than those which shower upon him now for not receding from the complications which that war entailed. He would have been guilty had he yielded then; he would be no less guilty if he yielded now. The policies of government must be determined, not at the curbstone, but at the council table. The war with Spain was the beginning; the war with the Philippines that policy to which the American people have pledged their sacred honor, and the president of the United States will keep the pleds has been no step in all the struggle that has no been, as far as safety would allow, submitted to the knowledge of the people, and the present conduct of the war is in complete accord with the people's latest manifesto, delivered through their representatives in congress, when the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified. That treaty "Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands," and it also said: "The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars," and that treaty was ratified by the senate, and that twenty millions was voted by the House and paid, and those islands then became and are the property of the United States. Was it intended by that treaty that this government should then withdraw from the islands it had acquired and leave them in chaos and insurfection? No one so construed it then, no one se construes it now, and whatever you may think of your present complications, you are bound by y step in the controversy to stand your nd. War is not a holiday to be begun and ended as fancy or convenience may decide. It contains the gravest possibilities known in hu-man affairs. Those who enter it must be pre-pared either for defeat or victory, for loss or conquest, and as they must bear the humiliation of defeat and loss, so must they also bear the responsibilities of victory. We are in our pres-ent position because our own performances and the uncontrollable tide of human events have swept us there. We shall deal with that position in a spirit of fairness and liberality, but there will be nowhere in it the element of cowardice or evasion. We have clothed the president with the power to carry out our desires, and he has o far acted within the spirit of his commis sion. The purpose of the president is the pur pose of the American people. These islands have come to us by the rights and fortunes of war. They are ours by every creed known to the civilized nations of the world, and yet the American people are great enough to know that although there is physical power in conquest. here is moral grandeur in justice.

What has been and is the attitude of the Democratic party upon this important question f that attitude is to be determined by its acts. that party should now approve the policy of the administration. When the Spanish treaty was pefore the senate in February of last year, it was voted for by eighteen Democrats and Popu lists, without whose aid it could never have been passed. This aid was rendered under the advice of Mr. Bryan, who then publicly gave it, and has since publicly proclaimed it. And yet at the very time that that advice was given and those Democratic votes were cast, the war in the Philippines was already begun. And when the twenty millions, which the treaty had pro vided should be paid to Spain, was voted by the House of Representatives, with the aid of fifty Bryan votes, that war was open and defiant, and has continued to this day. What was the meaning of Mr. Bryan's aid and the votes of his friends? Did they mean to acquire land and flee from it under fire? Did they mean to grant in-dependence to American possessions which were in open rebellion against the American flag? Did they mean to purchase an insurrection in order that they might yield to it? There is no such intention among the reasonable inferences to be drawn from what they did. They saw and knew the crisis, and their patriotism then had not wilted under the political needs of a presidential year. I prefer to trust the conduct of this war to those who, realizing the solemnity of national obligations, will stand by them every year, rather than to those who, for political advantage, will run from the difficulties they have helped to create and repudiate the obligations they have helped to establish.

But there is another problem in the foreground this year, brought there in the Democratic hope that by violent denunciation of
others the people may be led to adopt this new
prophet from Nebraska as the Savior of all the
states. That problem is commonly known as the
question of trusts. The difference between the
positions of the two parties seems to be largely
one of statement. It springs, I fancy, from the
Republican habit of saying only what is meant,
and from the Democratic habit of saying more.
If this were the first time the two parties had
ever appeared in this country there might be
danger that the people would be misled, because
when a new man or a new party arises the people
are too apt to accept a great promise as a great
deed, and to regard the loudest man as the one
most likely to be right. But that danger does
not now exist. The two chief political parties

ALWAYS BUSY.



Ladies know, all admit they know, how much they save when they can buy Edwin C. Burt's Shoes at \$3.50 per pair, in turns and wells patent leather and kid tips, button and lace Styles they all admire.

Lewis&Reilly

Shoes for all the walks of life.

have been in this country many years. Their platforms have been stated in many forums, and each has had its turn in the direction of public affairs. Their past history is known and well re-membered, and from it the people have learned to believe that the Republicans will carry out their pledges, and to hope that the Democrats will not.

It is true that many now desiring the election of Mr. Bryan are his apologists rather than his advocates. They profess to believe that he would not do the things he claims he would, and that if in fact he made the attempt some way would be found to prevent him. This kind of support springs from those who would rather do a thing proofly themselves than to have it does well by poorly themselves than to have it done well b others. We now have the spectacle of a gre-political party struggling to regain power t some of its members declaring that the other are not as untrustworthy as they claim to b Before this plea will succeed the memory of the last fifty years must be obliterated. There is deep conviction in the public mind that the Democratic party is even worse than it former was. It used to be consistent, but that tra is no longer on the list; it used to be cou ageous, but that word has been rubbed out and expedient written in its place. It used to go wrong, believing itself to be right, but now it needs no other reason for being wrong except that it always has been. It claims to be against monopolies and combinations to restrict trade and raise prices. I hope it is, for then it would and raise prices. I hope it is, for then it would be right upon at least one important proposition. Such a position would not only make the two parties united in that respect, but it might lead the Democratic party, having once been right. to try some time the experience again. Bu why should that party in declaring its own view misrepresent the position of its adversaries up the same question? The Republican policy in this regard was adopted years ago, and placed that party in open hostility to this dangerous evil. In 1890 a Republican congress passed, and a Republican president signed an anti-trust law. the only effective legislation ever passed by congress to that end. Different states with Republican legislatures following that lead have publican registatures with a similar purpose. In the last session of congress a joint resolution was offered to the house providing for a constitutional amendment giving congress authority over trusts. The Republicans voted almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly against it, and it was detacted. And this policy has been steadily pursued by the Republican party up to its last pursued by the Republican party up to its last distinct and unequivocal declaration in the Philadelphia platform. And upon these records, the public property of all who read, Mr. Bryan's party makes the claim that it alone is the relentless enemy of the unholy trust, and the watchful champion of the people's rights. I shall not be accused of language unbecoming or severe if I say that with the Democratic party

I shall not discuss at length the two remaining sault upon the courts. If Mr. Bryan should ho this commonwealth with the wild tornado of his rhetoric, he will pay these subjects hardly the "cold respect of a passing glance." He knows that unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 is desired only by those who have silver to sell, and by those who would convert their dreams instead of their tabor, into current money. These classes in this state are small, while the vast majority know that the basis of value is labor, and that whenthat the basis of value is labor, and that whenever any commodity is exalted above its due,
labor in its struggle with that commodity always
has the short end of the beam. And they know,
too, that wherever that commodity is so exalted
there will it gather from every quarter, because
everything in the world seeks the place where
most is to be bad for the least to be given. This
country has not the power to overcome the most is to be had for the loast to be given. This country has not the power to overcome the natural order, and to maintain values which every leading nation in the world repudiates. It refused to make the trial in 1808, and I believe its purpose has not changed. And if the people will not degrade their money, they will people will not degrade their money, they will not degrade their courts, for they know that while a cheap and shifting currency would de-stroy their business and their credit, a success-ful assault upon the tribunals of justice would destroy the government itself. In the general survey in which the people are

now engaged they will not lose sight of the ples which underlie a cause are not alone to be considered, but the men who have been chosen as the leading exponents of those principles are themselves the objects of public scrutiny. When the candidates come forward the discriminating the candidates come forward the discriminating sense of the American people will not be misled. They will see at the head of one party a char-acter rounded and developed by years of study and experience, thoughtful even in times of ex-citement, resolute of purpose, the willing servant of the people, but the master of himself and his surroundings. They will see in William McKin ley a figure worthy to represent a party of de termined purpose and consistent, splendid past; worthy to carry forward the vast enterprises of a people whose courage, intelligence and huor a people whose courage, intelligence and hu-manity are raising them steadily in the estimation of the world. They will see at the head of the other party a new and untrained leader, the advocate of policies already tried and rejected, or too dangerous to be tried at all. They will see in William J. Bryan the eager representative of that party which at this minute is shifting its sails to catch the wind, and whose supremacy n national affairs has always been preceded by glowing promises and followed by disaster. It has been the custom, when grave issues are

at stake, to address some special appeal to those younger citizens about to embark upon their political careers. I have observed that that custom still prevails, and that a few days ago a distinguished Democrat delivered a short ad-dress to young Americans, setting forth their duties in the pending controversy. was based on the Democratic platform. olicitude can exceed my own that the young shall select at the beginning of their careers that path that shall lead them to happiness, nents and honor. But I confess emoluments and honor. But I comess the emoluments and honor but I comess the embrace in my solicitude a larger portion of embrace in my solicitude a larger portion of embrace in my solicitude a larger pointed of the human race than is represented by the young. It is not youth alone that impresses me, nor do I believe that all the benefits of the world were intended for that joyful neriod, When strength and vigor and hopefulness abound, they make all other attributes attend their way. And only that society is just, and only that government is great which throws an equal shield over every age and circumstance. Youth is a period of accumulation, but old age is a period of need, and he who has gathered by industry and care should have the same protection accorded him that shelters those just starting in the race. The lonesomest hour and the longest shadows are at sundown. And so in human life the most dependent hour is not when the springs of youth are full, but rather when old age, bereit of youth's associations, still moves slowly forward unattended. You not tear the dollar of old age in two, even though youth is to receive the separated half. The man who carned a hundred cents fifty years ago should not be robbed of half of it today.

which neither youth nor age can swerve, should not be overthrown by passions' ignorant assault, nor made the servants of ambition. The judge's

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and so it should remain. The young men of this country will not always retain their youth, but let us hope their honor will never depart, and an appeal to them, based upon the betrayal of their country's pledges, the violation of the rights of property and an assault upon the un-sullied honer of the bench, should wake the resentment of every American youth and shower upon the heads of those so wickedly maligning him, the fire of indignation and rebuke. This is not a land where youth and opportunity shall pass away together, for if they do, a third companion, loope, will move silently by their side, and with these three gone, your wealth, although remaining, will be as vain as the expansive sea when your ships and mariners have gone down. This is not a land where youth shall profit at the expense of age, but rather where both with equal rights, in mutual re-spect and helpfulness, shall each copy the bounty he has earned.

The American people will never forget in th enthusiasm of today that it was yesterday that made them great. They will never under any form of madness sacrince the rights of those who have, to the desire either old or young, of those who struggle to acquire. The Republican party appeals to every class and every age, extending not only to the young the highest possibilities of wealth and honor, but pledging to maturer years the enjoyment of their hongains in just and permanent security.