

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 in full name and address. No acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 22, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKNIGHT. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen—LARGE—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORDRER. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERG.

County. Congress—WILLIAM MCKNIGHT. Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS. Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON. Probationary—JOHN COPELAND. Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN. Register of Wills—W. K. BRICK. Jury Commissioners—EDWARD B. STURGIS.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. HETTINGER. Second District—JOHN SCHUELER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES JR. Fourth District—F. A. HILLMAN.

"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."—William 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.

Ice Trust Not a "Local Affair."

BYRAN SAYS that those who attempt to divide private monopolies in good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress towards the overthrow of trusts. But Bryan does not say a word against any monopoly, however criminal, when his friends are in it. He says the ice trust is "a local affair." This is not true. The company transacts a wholesale and retail business in the city of Greater New York, N. Y.; in Philadelphia, Pa.; in Baltimore, Md.; in Washington, D. C.; in Camden, N. J.; in Lakewood, N. J., and at Atlantic City, N. J. If Mr. Bryan wants proof of this, he can find it in the following portion of the official report of the American Ice company to the New York Stock Exchange, at the time its directors applied for the listing of \$12,440,000 preferred stock and \$2,829,100 common stock, in the dealings of that Exchange:

Incorporated in New Jersey, on March 11, 1892. Plants and their location: (a) 11 docks, situated in Greater New York; two ice manufacturing plants situated in Greater New York; (b) plants for housing ice, situated on the Hudson river; (c) four docks situated in the city of Washington, D. C.; two sales depots; one ice house on the Potomac river; (d) one plant at Prince George county, Maryland; (e) plants for housing ice, situated on the Kennebec river; one plant for housing ice at Booth Bay, Maine.

The favoritism and protection by Croker of Greater New York to the ice trust has been shown in the granting of valuable dockage privileges which no competing ice concern can get. Two of Croker's dock commissioners, J. Sergeant Cram and Charles F. Murphy, were on the recently published list of stockholders. The ice trust was given valuable contracts with the city of New York, through the official aid and consent of Croker, Mayor Van Wyck and others, interested stockholders. According to the official records the following were some of the leading Democratic stockholders a few weeks ago: Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, \$25,000; Richard Croker, \$100,000; Hugh McLaughlin, \$30,000; Corporation Counsel John Whalen, \$50,000; John F. Carroll, \$167,000; Augustus Van Wyck, writer of the anti-trust plank of the Democratic platform, \$175,000; F. A. Croker, \$3,600; E. D. Croker, \$3,500; L. J. Croker, \$1,600; E. R. Carroll, \$1,000.

At the Chicago trust conference, September 16, 1899, Bryan said: "I want to start with the declaration that a monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint, and intolerable. I make no exceptions to the rule." Now let Mr. Bryan denounce the Democratic ice trust, instead of swinging round the New York circle on Richard Croker's arm and shouting the praises of Tammany Hall.

"The national campaign has settled down to a fight for the control of congress. Every believer in Republican policies should vote for the Republican congressional nominee.

Gompers on Trusts.

NO MAN stands higher in the estimation of organized labor than Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He ought to know whether large combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" but in fact nothing more than immense stock companies, are a menace to the interests of labor. If they were he would certainly be the man to say so. Here is what he said on the subject at the Chicago trust conference, one year ago:

"Organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development or destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who know little of statistics and laws to regulate interstate commerce and laws to prevent combinations and trusts, and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments employed to deprive

labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proven incentives to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination. For our part, we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the legitimate development or natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observation would beyond doubt react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts."

Mr. Bryan's latest cure for trusts is to uphold the protective tariff. The experience the country had with the Wilson bill, which represented Bryan's views, ought to be a warning against any further tinkering with the tariff.

The people appear to be rapidly accepting the proposition, submitted by the Republican party in the candidacy of George M. Watson, esq., for judge, that the surest way to eliminate politics from the bench is to make it Republican. By this means they intend to remove any disposition on the part of a judicial representative of one party to play a course of offsetting politics against the representatives of the opposite party. Mr. Watson's friends are prosecuting his canvass with a vigor which presages victory.

Democracy and Crime.

NOTHING IS more clearly established than that idleness and crime go hand in hand. Men who are busy at work under conditions of contentment have little time to plan evil deeds and their thoughts do not turn in that direction. Those policies of government which encourage industry and stimulate prosperity are, therefore, beneficial not only from the material but also from the moral standpoint.

Thomas W. Barlow, esq., of the Philadelphia bar, late assistant district attorney, contributes to the Philadelphia Press some figures which are instructive in this connection. An examination made by him of the criminal records shows the number of bills of indictment found by the grand jury in Philadelphia county under a Democratic administration to have been:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899) and No. of Bills (6426, 6691, 6809, 6097, 5783, 5022).

It will be noticed that the showing grew worse the longer the Democratic period of depression lasted. On the contrary, Republican times reverse the ratio. Under the present national administration the figures stand:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1897, 1898, 1899) and No. of Commitments (7346, 6928, 6925).

Among the public institutions in Philadelphia is the House of Correction. Employment and Reformation. It is the public workshop, to which are committed, not criminals, but idle and drunken vagrants and unfortunates of various degrees. The annual increase of commitments to that institution during the continuance of Democratic bad times is in strong contrast with the annual decrease which followed the election of a Republican president and the assembling of a Republican congress:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899) and No. of Commitments (6579, 7546, 8755, 9025, 7346, 6928).

Philanthropy, no less than self-interest, calls for the continuation of Republican prosperity. To take chances with Bryanism would be cruel.

Here is another expert opinion on the trust question which conflicts with most of Bryan's loose talk. Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, in his address before the Chicago trust conference said: "We must distinguish between the use and abuse of a thing, otherwise no human institution can stand. Discrimination is the soul of argument. While pointing out the evils of trusts we must not forget the serious grievances of competitive business—its limitations, its wastes, its uncertainties. Workingmen are only too familiar with the disheartening reply when asking for an increase in wages, 'Can't afford it on account of competition.' The trust method, at least, changes the situation as far as ability to concede better conditions is concerned." That large companies pay smaller wages than small ones or than individual employers is not true. Men in search of work prefer to sell their services to employers of known ability to pay.

Custom receipts for the United States under the free-trade Wilson tariff bill amounted to \$131,818,531 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. They increased by more than \$100,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, when they amounted to \$233,827,958. The result is the nation has all the money and credit it needs. Bear this in mind when you vote.

The condition of the United States treasury was as follows for the fiscal years mentioned:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899) and Amount (\$89,200,000, \$100,000,000, \$131,818,531, \$150,000,000, \$180,000,000, \$233,827,958).

All who want the Croker type of government should vote for Bryan.

"Abraham Lincoln told us that it was not a good plan to swap horses when we were crossing a stream. I do not think it is a good time to

BUNCOMBE VS. FACTS.

IN HIS SPEECH accepting the Populist nomination Mr. Bryan charged that the trusts fix the price of everything the farmer buys; and that, since the trusts pay as little as they can for raw material, they take the poor agriculturalist both coming and going. Unluckily for Mr. Bryan, the farmers know better; they have had some experience of their own. It is doubtless true that the prices of some manufactured articles consumed by them have been raised, but only slightly; and farmers are well aware that the prices of most of the manufactured articles that they consume have been lowered considerably. Moreover, they are even surer that Mr. Bryan's other statement is false, namely, that they cannot get so much for their own products. They know that they not only can, but that they have and do—and can continue to do so.

A remarkable fall in the prices of manufactures in nearly all of the great classes is shown by the official figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics prepared for the current number of the Monthly Summary and by recent issues of Dun's and Bradstreet's. Comparing prices at the beginning of the present month with those at the beginning of the present year a fall of from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. is shown. Tin plate shows a reduction of 24 per cent. on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900: refined petroleum, 21 per cent.; common window glass, 12 per cent.; wire nails, 30 per cent.; barbed wire, 28 per cent.; Bessemer pig iron, 46 per cent.; steel rails, 28 per cent.; yellow pine lumber, 14 per cent.; sisal rope, 38 per cent.; manila rope, 32 per cent.; leather, 10 per cent.; shoes of various grades, from 7 per cent. to 10 per cent.; woollen dress goods of various grades, from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. The prices of leading articles of manufacture and farm production are regularly gathered by the Bureau of Statistics for publication in its monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and it is from this and from the publications of Bradstreet's, Dun's Review, The Iron Age, and the Cincinnati Price Current that the figures given herewith are obtained.

While nearly all of the figures relating to manufactured articles show a reduction on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900, nearly all figures on prices of farm products show an advance during the same time. Corn shows an advance from 39 1/2 cents per bushel on January 1 to 45 1/2 cents on October 1; wheat, from 73.8 cents per bushel on January 1 to 79.7 cents on October 1; barley, from 45 cents per bushel on January 1, to 59 cents on October 1; hogs, from \$4.50 per 100 pounds on January 1, to \$5.30 on October 1; cotton, from 7 1/2 cents per pound on January 1, to 10.8 cents on October 1; cotton seed, from \$12 per ton on January 1, to \$17.35 per ton on October 1.

The following table shows the wholesale prices of leading articles of manufacture, as shown by the official figures of the Bureau of Statistics, supplemented by reports from Bradstreet's, Dun's Review, The Iron Age, and Prices Current, for the opening week of October, 1900, compared with the opening week of January, 1900. The figures quoted are New York prices, except where otherwise indicated. The percentage of reduction is also given:

Table with 4 columns: Articles, 1900, 1900, Reduction. Lists items like Steel billets, Bessemer pig iron, Sisal rope, etc., with their respective prices and percentage reductions.

change pilots when we are crossing the tempestuous China Sea in a typhoon."—Senator Hoar.

The foreign commerce of the United States was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1900, 1899) and Amount (\$2,211,193,543, \$1,539,995,139).

Republican increase \$701,698,413. Bear this in mind when you vote.

If it were not for the political support received by it from the solid south, "without the consent of the governed," the Democratic party this year would hardly be recognized as in the running.

Mr. Bryan is not in favor of American loaning money to foreign borrowers on good security. He is evidently not in favor of bank accounts of any kind.

Daily it becomes clearer that William Jennings Bryan talks too much to be of presidential size.

Mr. Boland's emoluments as city treasurer made him a rich man. He has had enough.

QUESTIONS BRYAN DOESN'T ANSWER.

- 1. Will you, if elected, pay the national obligations in gold or in silver?
2. Will you, if elected, make use of the United States army to forcibly establish a stable government for Aguinaldo?
3. Are you in favor of re-enacting the Wilson tariff law, or one similar thereto?
4. Are you in favor of disfranchising the colored citizens of the South?
5. Do you approve of the action of the Democrats in congress in defeating the anti-trust amendment last June?
6. You have lately gone on record as opposing a life tenure in the civil service. How long a tenure would you permit?
7. You have lately charged the Republicans with collecting a large fund from monopolies and coercing voters. Will you mention any monopoly from which the Republicans have made such collection, and also mention one specific case of coercion?

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS.

Table with 2 columns: South Carolina (Banks, National, State and Private) and Alabama (Banks, National, State and Private) with their respective amounts.

The great mistake made by Mr. Bryan and his followers seems to have been in supposing that the farmers of the West were inferior in intelligence in some way to their fellow voters following other occupations. As a matter of fact, they are some of the most thorough readers and closest reasoners to be found in any walk of life.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

American trade with China shows a more rapid growth than that of any of the European countries. The details of which have just reached the treasury bureau of statistics, show that the imports into China from Great Britain increased from \$2,288,745 in 1895 to \$2,288,745 in 1896; from \$2,288,745 in 1896 to \$2,288,745 in 1897; from \$2,288,745 in 1897 to \$2,288,745 in 1898; from \$2,288,745 in 1898 to \$2,288,745 in 1899; from \$2,288,745 in 1899 to \$2,288,745 in 1900. Thus, while the imports from Great Britain show an increase of 18 per cent. from 1895 to 1900, and those from Europe show an increase of 33 per

cent, those from the United States show an increase of 33 per cent.

Reporting upon the foreign trade of Shanghai, the commissioner of customs at that port says: "The import trade in piece goods during the year showed great vitality. Almost every item of importance showed improvement, the most remarkable being found in white shirtings, sheetings of all descriptions, chintzes and twills, handkerchiefs, towels and cotton flannel. Notwithstanding the continuous increase in the consumption of American domestics, English goods have managed to show satisfactory progress. There are several makes, notably prints and shirtings, which are not interfered with by American competition as yet; and although they must be looked upon more as luxuries than as actual necessities, the trade in them is growing in importance and value."

The commissioner of customs at Canton reports as follows: "The value of our foreign imports exceeded that for 1899 by nearly two million tons, being 18,801,000 Halkwan tons. With the exception of cotton yarn, nearly all of the staple articles, such as Manchester goods, kerseys and American goods, showed a considerable advance." Commenting upon the growth in the import trade at Tien Tsin, which showed a gain of 7,000,000 tons over the record of 1899, the commissioner at that point says: "The conspicuous gain is in white shirtings and more especially in American shirtings; this last article having gained 90,000 pieces over the record of 1899. Cotton drills have declined 17 per cent. below the import quantity of 1899, although as regards value they show a gain of 6 per cent. American kerseys and shirtings have fallen off 10 per cent. (1,500,000 gallons) being only half that of 1898. Machinery, railway materials, munitions of war and government stores all show an increase over the figures of 1897 and 1898."

A SAMPLE OF BRYANISM.

In a speech delivered in Quincy, Ill., Oct. 9, Mr. Bryan gave utterance to the following: "I go along the street, and as I look to the faces of some of the careworn women who never get a chance to take a summer vacation at some pleasant watering place, I wonder how the husbands and sons of these women can find it in their hearts to support the policies which are today amassing great wealth in the hands of the few people with a rapidly never known before in the history of the world."

It is easy to imagine the tone of voice and the manner and look Mr. Bryan assumed while speaking in this lugubrious strain. His hearers could doubtless detect the tears in his voice, while the moral cast of his utterance and his discomfited behavior must have been visible to every one. But if he imagined he was making a favorable impression on his hearers he was doubtless mistaken. The American worker, American workman, whether native-born or adopted, are not in such a condition as to fall for any tears or lamentations from Mr. Bryan. They are not so sympathetic or commiseration. They are too well cared for and too self-respecting. This is the case whether a special situation or the general situation is taken as the standard. Looking at the general situation first, it is found that there is no call for Mr. Bryan's lamentations. No better wage of the material condition of the workmen of the United States can be gained than through the reports of the mutual savings banks. The comptroller of the currency at Washington reported the condition of these institutions on June 30, 1900, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Total deposits mutual savings banks, 1899 (\$1,990,709,101) and 1900 (\$2,104,471,149).

Ladies kind, all admit they know, how much they save when they buy Edwin C. Bush's Shoes at \$5.50 per pair, in turns and waits, patent leather and kid tips, button and lace styles they all admire.

Farmers Are Not Scared by Trusts.

SOMETIME AGO James Butler, of Kansas, and those associated with him in the project announced that they had made long steps toward perfecting an organization of Kansas farmers to be taken away from the grasp of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the business functions of collecting and marketing their product was to be taken away from the broad men and elevator men and kept in their own hands; so that the farmers themselves, might see the (and distribute) the money.

Now, under the Bryan plan to crush "trusts" any association or union of farmers of this kind to seek or secure better prices for their wheat, or seeking in any other way to make his and other transactions of advantage to themselves rather than to somebody else, would, immediately upon its organization, become a criminal trust, and the farmer would be liable to be made to come under any definition of a trust that would apply to any organization of business men for the purpose of securing higher prices for commodities than prevailed before. Moreover, they know that if Bryan should be elected, the only way to get out of the criminal conspiracy out of every business organization which got its members higher prices for their products than could be obtained by the product was to be taken away from the broad men and elevator men and kept in their own hands; so that the farmers themselves, might see the (and distribute) the money.

Not only is the cooperative enterprise of Mr. Butler proceeding with every prospect of success—and by just so much putting itself in danger of disintegration and confusion in case of Mr. Bryan's election, there is another evidence that the farmers, especially of Kansas, are seizing the opportunities which surround them. A farmers' educational bureau has been organized at Topeka, and a Mr. W. G. Todd, its secretary, has been sending out thousands of circular letters, urging the farmers to settle the question of a business organization of themselves, for themselves and by themselves, as organized in a trust that would apply to any organization of business men for the purpose of securing higher prices for commodities than prevailed before. Moreover, they know that if Bryan should be elected, the only way to get out of the criminal conspiracy out of every business organization which got its members higher prices for their products than could be obtained by the product was to be taken away from the broad men and elevator men and kept in their own hands; so that the farmers themselves, might see the (and distribute) the money.

"The Brass Bottle," the forthcoming romance by F. Anstey, the brilliant author of "Vice Versa" and "The United Venus," is said to show the author in his happiest vein. The story is an imaginative romance of a kind not common and deliciously extravagant situations. His new book is the most important, as regards length, quality and sustained interest, which he has written since his "The Brass Bottle." The scene opens in London with the introduction of a struggling architect to whom there comes an extraordinary experience which furnishes a fair field for the fancy and humor of the writer. "The Brass Bottle" is to be issued immediately by D. Appleton & Co.

One of the marvels of the publishing business certainly is the Saturday Evening Post. It now has the largest plant of the kind in the world; an eight-story building with ten new member presses specially built for rapid production, and its publishers announce that this cheapening of cost and increase of circulation will permit them to make permanent the price which, under old conditions, they were able to put out only as a special and limited offer—a year's subscription, fifty-two numbers, including the regular monthly double numbers and the special holiday issues, for one dollar.

The conspicuous success of novels by American writers within the last three years seems likely to be continued. The publishers of "The Girl at the Halfway House," by Hamlin Garland, has produced "The Eagle's Heart," and it is understood that they are soon to publish "The Girl at the Halfway House," and with Dr. Barton's "Pine Knot" and Mr. Altshuler's romance of the Civil war, "The Circling Camp."

According to the "New York Herald," Marie Corelli is still the most talked of author in London at the present moment, and never has a book been more discussed there than "The Master Christian." The success of the book, in spite of the attacks upon it, is phenomenal.

An important contribution from the world of finance to the world of letters is to be made

FINLEY'S

Special Sale of Fancy Silks for Waists. We offer an elegant line of New Silks, mostly in lengths of One Waist Pattern, all exclusive designs and no duplicates. The designs are choice, neat in effect, and prices range from 75c to \$1.75 per yard. We are also showing a very elegant line of New Laces, Laces Ties and Lace Jackets.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. Ladies kind, all admit they know, how much they save when they buy Edwin C. Bush's Shoes at \$5.50 per pair, in turns and waits, patent leather and kid tips, button and lace styles they all admire.

ALWAYS BUSY. Lewis & Reilly. Established 1858. Shoes for all the walks of life. Mercereau & Connell. Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue. We are proud of our store now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us. A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

Reynolds Bros. Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building. "Don't Swear" 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 North-eastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

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Mercereau & Connell. Jewelers and Silversmiths. Several nights during last hot wave, around July 4, when the thermometer registered 100° outside my window, my brother complained that he could not sleep, and said to me: "You sleep like a horse!" I informed him the reason was that I took a R-I-P-A-N-S before retiring. I think R-I-P-A-N-S are the most harmless sleep producers during hot weather that one can take. I would advise all persons that take intoxicants and get drunk during hot weather to produce sleep to take a R-I-P-A-N-S. It is healthier and cheaper.

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