

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 name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 29, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW.
Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERG.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FILLIERS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN C. VANDERBILT.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS J. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—WILLIAM R. BECK.
Register of Wills—WILLIAM R. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. STURGES.
Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, 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.—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.

Tonight at the Armory.

THE BIG meeting of the campaign, so far as Scranton is concerned, will be held tonight at the armory. It ought to be big in point of attendance and if the weather is fairly probably will be. But it will surely be big in the character and fame of the principal speaker, Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, who has few equals and no superiors as a logical and effective debater.

Mr. Littlefield will speak chiefly on trusts. He will tell what trusts are, what the laws are in reference to their regulation, how the political parties stand in relation to them, and what new legislation is desirable. He will talk plain, straight-forward, New England Yankee sense in a good deal better than the average New England manner. If you miss hearing him you will miss one of the educational events of the season.

Mr. Littlefield will be accompanied by Hugh Gordon Miller, of Virginia, one of the oratorical "finds" of the present campaign. Mr. Miller is a man possessing the gift of eloquence. He promises to be one of the great political orators of the coming decade. Curiosity to hear him will have its part in filling the armory this evening.

Inadvertently a biographical sketch of Edward B. Sturges, the Republican nominee for jury commissioner, was omitted from the campaign supplement issued on Saturday. Mr. Sturges is not, however, in need of special exploitation. His work speaks for him; and it speaks in a tone to be heard in every voting district.

An Admirable Ticket.

THE BROAD national interests which call for a Republican victory next week are not the only incentives to straight voting. In personnel the local Republican ticket is as good as any ever nominated in Lackawanna county.

At its head stands William Connell, whose rise from driver boy to the largest employer of labor in the region is a monument of pluck, perseverance and honest dealing. As with all men of strong personality he has both friends and foes, but he is as faithful and steadfast a representative in congress as the district ever had; he stands flatly for the principles and best interests of the Republican party and his record recommends him for re-election. A vote for either of his opponents is a vote against the Republican party, whose nominee for congress he is by direct majority vote.

For judge it submits the name of George M. Watson, a prominent and successful member of the bar, who by personal energy, hard study and force of character, has won his way over early handicaps of poverty and limited opportunity. He is a man who knows thoroughly the people and conditions of our county; he is the property of no faction or class; and his candidacy for judicial honors rests upon the explicit pledge to administer the duties of the judgeship without fear or favor.

The Republican nominee for sheriff, John H. Fellows, has proved his energy, his fearlessness, his indomitable will and his hold upon the respect of the great body of the people in numerous positions that brought out the quality of the man. His work as school controller and as mayor revealed the bulldog grit of a man who, when convinced he is right, never gives up until the opposition goes down. He will be sheriff in name and in fact. The people could not entrust the important duties of this office to a man better qualified to safeguard them fearlessly.

For treasurer, a veteran in party service is presented in the person of Hon. J. A. Scranton, one of the pioneer chieftains of the Republican cause in northeastern Pennsylvania, whose record and personal merits are so well known to every voter as to require no elaboration. The reasons are many why his election should be ratified by a generous majority.

Both practical and theoretical knowledge of the law, thorough acquaintance

with local conditions, personal energy and a party record which makes every loyal Republican naturally his friend and doctor qualify William R. Lewis exceptionally for the important office of district attorney. He well deserves an overwhelming vote.

For prothonotary John Copeland asks a re-election based on the just claims of carbonade to party recognition and on the universally conceded excellence of his first term of service. No more popular or deserving official ever entered the court house; a fact clearly attested by the absence of a competitor at the party primaries.

The same is true of Thomas P. Daniels, the urbane and genial present clerk of the courts. His theory that no good term deserves another had unanimous endorsement at the primaries and bids fair to receive pretty nearly the same kind of a verdict at the polls.

For ten years those whose business calls them to the court house have noted the presence in the office of clerk of the courts of a little man who writes with his left hand. They all know Emil Bonn, whose industry and courtesy are proverbial. A native of the South Side and representative of its thrifty German-American population, he now for the first time solicits the votes of the people he has faithfully served for ten years in a subordinate position. His candidacy is to be recorded as decidedly sharply contested but if all who are under obligations to him repay them at the polls, Mr. Bonn will be successful by a decided margin. Help him to win.

In the composition of the ticket at the recent primaries the Republican voters of our county wisely accorded the nomination for register of wills to the belt of country lying east of the mountain, a stalwart representative of which is W. K. Beck. Defeated for this same office three years ago by reason of a sympathy wave for his opponent, he now, like a cheerful philosopher, tries again, and every Republican will be glad to help him along.

Of Edward B. Sturges, the nominee for jury commissioner, it is sufficient to say that his acceptance of this office lays the county under indebtedness. His active sense of civic duty and his moral courage in performing what many men would dodge with merit recognition at the polls.

For legislative honors the names of three bright and popular young men, successful in other walks of life but with careers to create at Harrisburg, are presented in Thomas J. Reynolds of the First district, Edward James, Jr., of the Third and P. A. Philbin of the Fourth. In the Second district Representative Schenck's renomination calls his first term's work up for review, and it well stands rigid scrutiny. Of local importance are the defective affidavit bill to prevent election contests and the contested election bill to compel contestants to pay the costs of contests. These he introduced and successfully piloted through the house. He also secured \$13,300 more in appropriations than the district received before, a result the more noteworthy when we consider that most of the appropriation bills were cut. His record for intelligent work in committee is first class and he has been the recipient of many compliments from men qualified to judge the value of a legislator's services.

This completes a hurried review of a local ticket which well represents every element and section of the Republican party and which, in the ability and character of its nominees, compares favorably with any ticket ever offered for election in Lackawanna county. It is well-balanced, able and progressive. Nominated fairly in open primaries where the majority had full chance to rule, it possesses by virtue thereof a special claim to the support of every Republican voter. This is presidential year. National issues of the greatest importance will call an unusual number of voters to the polls. Let Republicans commemorate the occasion by rolling up a sweeping victory for the entire Republican ticket.

Bryan's prophetic insight into the future, which enables him to see a fort in every large city, is the same kind of a vision that four years ago foresaw national disaster unless silver triumphed.

The Lesson of History.

WHAT WOULD be the effect upon farmers and workmen of the election of Mr. Bryan?

There is only one safe guide—the lamp of experience. It was in 1893 that a Democratic president and congress came into control of the government, and in 1894 they put a low tariff law upon the statute books, just as Mr. Bryan and a Democratic congress would do if they got control of national affairs in 1901. The Chicago platform of 1901, which was re-elected by the Kansas City convention declared in favor of leaving the Wilson law upon the statute books and therefore the least that could be expected of the party would be its re-enactment.

What is promised by Mr. Bryan and his party in regard to the currency? The free and unlimited coinage of silver. He specifically said in 1896 that he would put the country on a silver basis if elected, and as he refused to again become the party's candidate without a declaration for free coinage, we may assume that he intends to do the same thing if elected in 1901. But we do not have to assume anything, for at Zanesville, Ohio, the other day he announced in explicit language that "the party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."

It is therefore apparent that the first work of Mr. Bryan and his party, on getting control of the government, would be to put the country on a silver basis. Would not this produce a panic far greater than that of 1893 and 1894 which the Democrats attributed to the Sherman law? Nobody can doubt it. Would not this be followed by the enactment of another low tariff law probably more extreme than the Wilson law which was unsatisfactory to the Democratic party because of certain protective features? Undoubtedly.

What then are the conditions in which the country would find itself before Mr. Bryan had been one year

president? First, a panic far worse than that of 1893 and 1894, and second, a low tariff law worse than that of 1893-97.

It is conceded by all that the terrible conditions which overtook the farmers and workmen in the period of 1893-97 were due either to a financial panic or the low tariff, or both, and there can be no doubt that the election of Mr. Bryan would be followed by both a panic and a low tariff in quick succession and each of them more radical and more dangerous than those of that well remembered occasion.

Now let us see what was the effect upon the workingman of the public (what we call the tariff) of 1893 and 1894. The tariff law of 1894 in the few cases where it can be accurately measured and thus determine in some degree what would be the effect of a similar but more extreme condition of this kind in 1901-2.

First, The deposits, chiefly by workmen, in savings banks, fell off in the single year 1894 by \$3,000,000, as shown by the official reports of the controller of the currency.

Second, The number of railway employees fell in 1894, almost 100,000 below that of 1893, as shown by the official report of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Third, The coal miners of the country averaged 223 working days per annum in 1891 and by 1894 had dropped to 178 working days per annum, a reduction of over 20 per cent. in the earnings of those who still obtained employment, to say nothing of the thousands who were without occupation of any kind.

Fourth, The production of pig iron, which measures the employment of millions of workmen in all grades of the iron industry, fell from 1,515,000 tons in 1892 to 645,700 tons in 1894, a reduction of 27 per cent., while the wages of those who were still employed were also greatly reduced.

Fifth, A census of 240 great manufacturing establishments of the country recently taken shows the wages paid by them in each year from 1890 to 1899, and in this census it is found that the aggregate amount of wages paid fell from \$53,619,000 in 1892 to \$40,803,000 in 1894, a reduction of 24 per cent. in two years' time.

Sixth, The report of the Massachusetts labor bureau shows that the earnings of employees of 4,357 representative manufacturing establishments fell off \$22,000,000 in 1893 and 1894, as compared with the year 1892.

Seventh, Reports of the Wisconsin labor bureau show that the earnings of the persons employed in the leading manufacturing establishments in that state fell from \$38,225,000 in 1892 to \$21,409,000 in 1894, a reduction of nearly 20 per cent.

Eighth, Reports of the Pennsylvania labor bureau show that the earnings of persons employed in 358 identical establishments, representing 47 industries were, in 1892, \$67,505,000, and in 1894 were \$45,499,000, a decrease of over 30 per cent.

Ninth, The report of the New York labor bureau shows that the earnings of employees in 66 leading manufacturing establishments in that state were for the year ending May 31, 1893, \$11,029,000 and in the following year were \$8,246,000, a reduction of 26 per cent. in one year.

These accurate and official statements show an average of 25 per cent. reduction in the earnings of workmen in 1894 as compared with 1892.

Do the wage earners and farmers want the return of the Democratic days of depression?

In the early '60s the Democratic press, with honorable exceptions, poured out columns of daily abuse on "Lincoln's hirelings." The attempt of the Scranton Times to stigmatize our soldiers in the Philippines as drunkards, thieves and debauchees is merely a case of inherited copperheadism working out anew.

Common Sense About Trusts.

PEOPLE WHO do not want to be confused on the subject of trusts do not need to be, for the whole matter is very simple when you look at it from the standpoint of what Abraham Lincoln used to call horse sense.

Great combinations of capital and enterprise have arisen during the past ten or twelve years, some good, some bad, depending upon the kind of management. They are not limited to the United States. They exist in England, in France, in Germany. They exist in countries with a high tariff, in countries with no tariff at all. They have developed more rapidly and in greater number in the United States than in other countries simply because business opportunities are better and more abundant here than in other countries.

It is natural for the business man to try to make progress in two directions. He likes to reduce his expenses and he also likes to increase his income. These inclinations are common among the small dealer, the large firm, the corporation and the combination of corporations, better known as the "trust."

Mr. Bryan cannot change this natural law of business progress. The Democratic party cannot change it. All their talk as if they possessed some hidden power to work miracles on the business interests of the country, causing prices to lower on the one hand, wages to rise on the other, and, in between, to make capital give up its desire to secure profit on its investments, is just mere vote-seeking, campaign claptrap and nothing else. There isn't a man among them, from Bryan down, who wouldn't get into a trust in a minute if he thought he could make more money by it than by playing the anti-trust role on the stump. Some of them, like Croker and Jones, already are in trusts and in fact ones at that; and Bryan has a symptom of the trust mania when, outside of campaigns, he charges \$500 a piece for his speeches and copyrights books that give him monopolistic royalties which in four years' time have made him a rich man.

Trusts which can't make a go of it go to pieces. Trusts which make extraordinary profits invite competition and this cuts their profits down. The majority are in neither extreme but simply make fair returns on the money

and brain power involved in their operation; and these successful enterprises open new markets, create new business, employ labor steadily at good wages and, no matter what demagogues say, are benefits to the country.

To threaten them with destruction is simply to say that success and prosperity are crimes. It is a threat which if executed would hurt labor worst of all.

The claim made for Candidate Warnke in the Scranton Times of Oct. 19 was that he was the sole parent and financial sponsor of the act of 1895 concerning the taxation of plotted lands.

His claim having been shown to be without foundation, the new claim is advanced that Mr. Warnke, some eighteen months ago, succeeded with the help of Senator Vaughan and the other Republican members of the legislature from this county, in getting an amendment through correcting some developed imperfections in the original act and, incidentally, increasing Mr. Warnke's fees. We have no wish to deprive Mr. Warnke of any of the credit which is justly due him.

He undoubtedly took the lead in formulating the amendatory act of April 23, 1899, for the enactment of which the voters can thank a Republican legislature and governor; and we leave it to the public to decide whether his chief motive was the public welfare or the swelling of his own income.

New York, as the financial center of the United States and rapidly becoming the financial center of the world, very naturally expects, and has a right to expect, some expression from Mr. Bryan on the money question during his Madison Square Garden speech, but he uttered not a word. He has no financial views this year while in New York. Yet four years ago from the same platform he attempted to prove that free silver was the only possible salvation for the country.

The right of capital to organize and the right of labor to organize are both conceded and are both advantageous when exercised with discretion and the labor organization are both natural outgrowths of modern conditions, illustrating the old adage that "in union is strength."

Will Mr. Bryan show how the tariff helps the free trade? Is it duty free. The tariff does not help the oil trust, for oil is duty free. The cotton seed trust gets no protection from the tariff, so what Bryan calls trusts are not dependent on the tariff, and yet he says he would destroy all trusts by putting trust-made goods on the free list.

The people of this country have no desire to transfer the settlement of the delicate Chinese questions from the hands of tried and trusted statesmen and turn them over to such men as Bryan and Croker.

The sincere silver Democrat should be an object of pity rather than derision. Just think what a task he has before him in the endeavor to demonstrate that he is sincere.

An unprejudiced public will admit that the Hon. Carl Schurz of 1900 has made a complete failure of his effort to answer the Hon. Carl Schurz of 1896.

According to Lord Roberts war as a war in Africa is over. As a means of exploding powder, however, the war seems liable to continue for some time.

Judging from reports the Western country has also become the enemy's country for the advocates of repudiation and free trade.

Bryan says that the full dinner pail is an abdominal argument; so were the soup houses, made necessary by Democratic mismanagement.

It is becoming evident that the bottom has dropped out of the composite opposition to prosperity, patriotism and sound judgment.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs.

XXI.—GOVERNOR DOLE ON MUNICIPAL CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Honolulu, Oct. 11.

THERE IS NO municipal government in Honolulu and never has been," said Governor Dole, in a letter representative of the Municipal News association, "but in all probability municipal corporations will be granted in the near future by the territorial legislature. The citizens of Honolulu are already considering this matter, and studying the question—discussing it publicly, and seeking to form public opinion in the direction of a municipal system. This system will be so framed that it will provide for not only the cities, but the towns and villages as well."

While we have not the municipal form of government we have the conditions and many of the modern equipments—indeed, in many things we are right up to date. During the last two years we have expended about \$20,000 on public grounds, most of which has been in the capital city; over \$60,000 for a well-equipped fire department; \$81,000 for maintaining water works systems in Honolulu, Waikiki, Kaimuki, Hilo, Lanahanoe and Koloa; more than \$101,000 for roads, bridges and public works in general; and about \$90,000 for maintaining two electric light plants. Our public health department is one of the best equipped and administered in the world. As you are probably aware, it is due to the large number of lepers which we have to care for. Just for the one item of segregation, support and treatment of lepers there was expended \$188,000 for the maintenance of the balance of the department, more than \$300,000 more was provided.

One of the jewels of our island home is our public school system. The sum of \$600,000 was appropriated for the department of public instruction for the past two years. Education has wrought a great work among the simple island people. One of the early missionaries was instrumental in starting a public school which was the beginning of the present perfected system. When the Sandwich Islands Mission commenced its operations in 1820, nothing like education was known in the islands. The vernacular language had not even been reduced to a written language. At the present time it is rare to find a native Hawaiian who cannot read and write his native language. And there is a rapid change going on, but without retrogression. It consists of a rapid advance toward an equally universal command of English by the native people.

Fully 20,000 pupils were enrolled in the public schools of the islands for the last fiscal or school year, of which 7,000 were native Hawaiians, 4,000 Portuguese, 3,000 part-Hawaiians and the balance was made up of Chinese, Japanese, American, German, British, Scandinavian and a few other foreigners. The

total enrollment of the islands, however, is not \$715,500; of women, \$551,800; of teachers, \$681,900.

Education is compulsory as to schools in general, and, with one or two exceptions, is free as to public schools. The law requires that every child from 5 to 15 years of age, inclusive, shall attend either a public or a private school taught in English. Special police, called "trustees of schools," are appointed in every district, to enforce the compulsory attendance clause. When schools were first started as state institutions, English was taught in the Hawaiian language. English was introduced as the foreign language in 1864. When, in the course of time, the better classes of Hawaiians manifested a desire for English instruction, English schools were instituted in localities upon the request of a certain number of residents. Thus the large school in Honolulu, still called the "Royal School," and flourishing as part of the public system, was established and given its name to become the place where all of royalty and others of high rank were to be educated. King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani attended this school. In 1880 teaching in the English language became obligatory in all schools. American text books are employed almost exclusively in the public schools, those for the higher grades including the cream of English classics. The only exceptions to the rule are Hawaiian geography and history, and the Hawaiian language and literature, which are taught in the Hawaiian language. The Hawaiian language is prohibited. Select schools, where tuition fees are charged, are not permitted in the public system, as a matter of fact, exist in a group centering in the Honolulu High school.

Honolulu is not only the capital, but the commercial metropolis of Hawaii. It is "beautiful for situation," and, ever since overtaken by civilization, has been steadily advancing toward being "the joy of the world's earth."

A large portion of the area within the city limits is on rather low land, and includes the business quarter and a considerable portion of the residential district.

There are one hundred and fifty-five miles of streets within the city limits, which are under the superintendence of a competent road supervisor. These streets, which are of an average width of fifty feet, and, for the most part, made of macadam or telford. It is enough to say, with regard to the character of the streets, that they are very attractive, clean, well kept, and very riding is not agreeable. Thorough street construction has fairly kept pace with a rapid expansion of the built-up bounds of the city for the last few years. In the older portions of the town the streets are narrow, and in places crooked, but in the newer parts they are laid off mostly at right angles, exceptions being in hilly sections. He has had more cars for over ten years, which have just been superseded by the electric trolley.

There are several public squares. The principal one being the one named after Admiral Thomas, of the British navy, who restored the Hawaiian flag at that spot in 1842; Emma square, after the late Queen Emma; Maiki recreation ground, which is a recreation for both adults; and a few other squares, which are merely bare squares. Concerts are given regularly in the public squares.

Within a short range of memory, the residence quarters of Honolulu were confined almost exclusively to the lower portions of the city. Latterly the white families and the better class of Hawaiians have been pushing their way back to the slopes of Punchbowl. Eight or ten years ago, two things occurred to give an impetus to home building, as distinguished from mere house building by landlords. One was the laying out of building lots on government lands in the environs and selling them by public auction. The other thing was the starting of a building and loan association by a number of enterprising young men, most of them living upon moderate salaries and week's or even day's wages. These two factors have completely revolutionized the aspect of Honolulu, as viewed from both mountain and sea. They have also upset the proportion between landlords and tenants. It might be safe to say that there are a hundred and fifty independent home-owners in Honolulu today where there were not more than ten or a dozen years ago. The public buildings are as numerous as will be found in any city of its size in the States, the most imposing of which is the executive building, completed in 1898 at an expense of \$400,000. We have hospitals, public libraries, churches, an opera house, Masonic temple, besides the other public buildings so common to the city.

Next in importance to the capital is the town of Hilo, commonly called "the ambitious city." It has elements that assure it increasing greatness in the future. It has a population of about 12,000. Its streets are lighted by electricity. It has a library and reading room, a volunteer fire department, paid police force, an efficient water works system, newspapers, fraternal societies, improvement associations and a telephone exchange having connection with all parts of the island.

Road extension on the islands, within a few years past, has wrought revolutionary changes in methods of communication and transportation. Mark Twain's humorous tales of spiced war about his living of home when he was here in the sixties, would, if written today, be fiction unaccompanied with truth. For, although the saddle is the only recourse for a limited range of adventurous exploration, there is available, at every starting point, a revised edition of animal from the "Somer" class that was John's choice for the renowned pilot of the Mississippi. Then, while making the journey from one island to another, he occupied, when trying to sleep, a rude bunk in a little steamer. Now, however, he would find a comfortable stateroom in a modern steamer. So would he be able now, for the principal route inland, to ride in a four-wheeled coach or a padded hackney carriage, with fixed and modern axle, instead of having to huddle with an unquarantined freeloader for a four-pillared bundle of bones to rack him from place to place.

OUR GROWING FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The manufacturers of the United States are rapidly increasing their share in the foreign commerce of the country. Nearly one-half of the imports are now for their use and more than one-third of the exports are their products. Their importations during the nine months ending with September, 1900, amounted to \$281,000,000, a daily average of over a million dollars, while their exports of finished manufactures in the same time amounted to \$188,000,000, a daily average of more than a million and a quarter dollars. Never before in the history of the country have the manufacturers imported so much of finished manufactures. In the corresponding nine months of last year the importations of manufacturers' materials amounted to \$245,000,000, or \$40,000,000 less than in the nine months just ended, and the exports of manufactures amounted to \$257,000,000, or \$69,000,000 less than in the corresponding months of this year.

In the nine months of 1890 ending with September the importations of manufacturers' materials amounted to \$188,000,000, as against \$281,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1900, and the exports of manufactures amounted to \$184,000,000, as against \$257,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1900. Thus the manufacturers during the four years have increased their importations of materials for use in manufacturing more than 50 per cent., and increased their exportations of finished manufactures more than 50 per cent. now they form over 45 per cent. of the total imports and over 38 per cent. of the exports, now form over 38 per cent. of the exports.

The following table shows the importations of manufacturers' materials and the exportations of manufactured goods in nine months ending with September in each year from 1890 to 1900:

Year	Imports	Exports
1890	\$188,000,000	\$184,000,000
1891	\$190,811,500	\$186,101,000
1892	\$212,748,000	\$218,815,000
1893	\$198,251,116	\$111,111,263
1894	\$208,527,707	\$118,590,554
1895	\$235,307,200	\$170,211,035
1896	\$219,013,132	\$111,290,014
1897	\$234,491,796	\$129,998,815
1898	\$200,201,102	\$182,478,000
1899	\$238,406,530	\$157,745,534
1900	\$281,000,000	\$257,000,000

A PROPHET.

From the Mirror.

A man who ventures a prediction as to an election takes desperate chances of losing his reputation for sagacity, yet every man has an opinion. Mine is that Mr. Bryan cannot carry

New York state and that his chance is mighty slim in Indiana and Illinois, while he is very apt to lose some of the states he carried four years ago. Silver will treat him, for he said that there could be no good times under the gold standard, and the good times have been in evidence for a long time. The trust issue seems to be heating out and that democracy's main hold in the Eastern states, imperialism is hardly discussed at all, outside of editorial columns. All the big college presidents have come out for the administration—Elliot, Hildreth, Schurman. The crowd is not much interested in the election, so far as getting out and howling are concerned, but the registration is enormous in every state in the Union. That means a landslide. To me the chances seem most favorable for a landslide to Mr. McKinley, in spite of the claims of Croker, Senator Jones, Governor Stone, Colonel Wainwright and others.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

From Elihu Root's Speech at Canton.

When, during all the years that Mr. Bryan has been a leader of men, has he lifted a hand to aid his country with any one of the hard tasks with which it has been grappling? When has there been any word of praise or credit for America or American freedom, or American government, or for any of the men who represent the dignity of the people by the people's choice? When has there been from him any word of encouragement or hope, one word to cheer the path of labor, to fire the ambition of youth, to confirm or to increase the American people's confidence in their institutions and loyalty to their flag?

CROKER TEE PARAMOUNT.

From the Mirror.

The campaign comes to an end with Croker easily the first leader of democracy after Mr. Bryan. Not John Kelly himself attained such prominence as a lobbyist with possible presidents as Mr. Croker. Croker has been recognized by Mr. Bryan and is spokesman for Mr. Bryan. This is funny, for Croker represents about everything against which Bryanism is supposed to protest—corruption, crooked elections, sham influence, plug-uglies and shakedown. The combination of Croker and Bryan may help the latter in New York, but will never help him in the West.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year	Short Tons	Average Price
1891	117,901,238	\$0.94
1892	179,329,071	1.16
1893	170,741,226	1.00
1894	200,221,065	0.90
1895	219,074,067	0.95
1896	258,330,420	1.00

Reynolds Bros. administration means a demand for American coal.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Man wants but little here below, and soon he'll want no more, but while he waits for the best, that's why he likes our store.

Shoes for all the walks of life. Shoes for all seasons of the year for every member of the family.

Ladies in the Glove-fitting Melsa \$3 Shoes wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

Established 1838. Shoes for all the walks of life.

Lewis & Reilly

Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

Mercereau & Connell

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.