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, NOVEMBER 5, 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.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS F. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature.

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

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—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.

Last Word to Voters.

IN THE CASE of most voters argument now is unnecessary. They have studied the questions at issue in the campaign, have carefully compared the opposing candidates and the influences they represent, and have made up their minds which way they intend to vote.

There are some, however, who, while not in doubt about the head of the ticket, have minds yet open in regard to the local nominees. Our advice to them is to give their party the benefit of any doubt and vote a straight ticket. Where a number of names appear on a party ticket it is inevitable that some voter somewhere will feel like objecting to one or more of them; a ticket completely suiting everybody is an impossibility. But it is important to remember that party organization, which is the basis of party success and the necessary means of getting certain principles introduced into the government, rests upon party regularity; upon respect for the will of the majority; upon individual concessions in minor particulars for the sake of effecting great results by virtue of co-operation. You might not like some colonel in the army but if you were a soldier pledged to uphold the flag you would not let your personal bias betray you into insubordination or desertion. For the good of the cause you would pass it by.

It seems to us that every Republican, as well as many persons of other party affiliations who put prosperity and pride in splendid national achievement above partisanship must tomorrow vote to continue in office the administration which has shown such a great capability for producing excellent results, and also to re-elect the congressman who has been, to the extent of his opportunity, William McKinley's loyal partner and supporter in all these things. But while voting right at the top of the ticket, why should not every Republican, at least, uphold his party by voting for the other Republican candidates, Watson, Fellows, Scranton, Lewis, Copeland, Daniels, Bonn, Beck, Sturges, and the legislative candidates, either Reynolds, Scheuer, James or Philbin? They are Republicans nominated by plurality vote in open primaries; their fitness for office is unquestioned; and their defeat or the defeat of any of them, would count as a Republican loss and as a Democratic gain.

The auguries point to a rousing Republican victory in the nation. Let us have its local counterpart to-morrow in Lackawanna county.

Take no chances on a split ticket. It may forfeit your ballot.

Every dollar William Connell owns is busy making work for others. He is the workingman's real friend.

Let well enough alone.

The Great Coal Question.

THE GREATEST prosperity barometers in the world are coal and pig iron. Coal, perhaps, is the greater of the two. It is the material energy of the country; the great factor in all its manufacturing enterprises. When the country is prosperous, when all the factory chimneys are belching smoke, and when all the furnace fires are flaming, then the coal miners are busy, the production increases, wages advance, and the railroads get enormous tonnage in hauling the coal. Shipping is in demand for coal cargoes and the entire country throbs with the energy generated by coal.

That the United States, judged by this barometer, is prospering as it never prospered before, is indisputable. That it is a prosperity that reaches the masses is also beyond dispute. In 1898, the production of coal in the United States was not only the largest in our history, but larger than that of any other country in the world. In 1898, for the first time, the United States figures show a larger production than of Great Britain. As the production of the United States in 1899 exceeded that of 1898 by 38,564,583 tons, the immense and steadily increasing prosperity of the country can be fairly gauged.

By opening the mills rather than the mints, the coal production of the country has increased from 191,986,357 tons in 1896 to 258,539,650 tons in 1899—an increase of 66,553,293 tons. The figures as to the average number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1896 and in 1899 show how the opening of the mills of the country increased the number of wage-workers in this one industry. In 1896 there were 393,162 men employed in coal mining. In 1898 there were 401,221 men so employed, and in 1899 there were 426,635, an increase of 17,473 men employed over 1896 and of over 10,000 over 1898.

Vote to-morrow to keep these good times.

Vote for an honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil.

Every dollar William Connell owns is busy making work for others. He is the workingman's real friend.

Dont swap horses in the middle of the stream.

Make Victory Complete.

FOR THE LAST time we wish to warn all Republicans against false reports of treachery among the Republican candidates. A carefully plotted conspiracy is at work to spread discord by circulation of these lying tales. Pay no heed to them. Vote and work for the whole Republican ticket.

Vote and work for Connell. He stands for Protection, Sound Money and the McKinley administration.

Vote and work for Watson. He is the party's and people's choice for judge.

Vote and work for Fellows. His indefatigable and loyal canvass deserves the crown of sweeping victory.

Vote and work for Scranton. A lifetime's active party service merits this partial recognition.

Vote and work for Lewis, Copeland, Daniels, Bonn, Beck and Sturges. Every one is a representative citizen whose party credentials and personal claims are above reproach.

If resident in the First legislative district, vote and work for Reynolds; if in the Second, for Scheuer; if in the Third, for James; if in the Fourth, for Philbin. All are bright and active men and well fitted to do good work at Harrisburg.

Vote and work for the father of the homestead law and sage of Glenwood, Galusha A. Grow.

Vote and work for Wayne's popular citizen, E. B. Hardenbergh.

Vote and work for the McKinley and Roosevelt electors, locally represented by our eloquent and efficient mayor, Hon. James Moir.

Make tomorrow's victory so complete that there can afterwards be no talk of treachery or of contests. Show your staunch Republicanism by voting an unscratched ballot.

Let well enough alone.

Bryan's plan to remedy trusts by taking protection off everything produced by them, takes no notice of labor, but labor ought to take notice of him.

Vote for an honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil.

Worthy of Study.

THAT WAS a wonderful showing, noted in Saturday's Tribune, of the increase in local bank deposits made during the four years of Republican good times. It ought to be studied and re-studied by every voter. Just look at the figures again:

First National bank—	
May, 1896	$4,825,989 25
September, 1900	7,094,265 28
Third National bank—	
February, 1896	$1,516,741 19
September, 1900	2,845,547 50
Traders' National bank—	
February, 1896	$ 474,231 70
September, 1900	1,215,791 30
Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co.—	
May, 1896	$ 759,610 22
January, 1900	1,901,059 27
(The savings deposits at this bank now exceed a million).	
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank—	
May, 1896	$ 935,654 58
November, 1899	1,322,059 22
County Savings bank—	
November, 1895	$ 603,973 40
November, 1899	1,319,713 72
Scranton Savings bank—	
May, 1896	$1,603,795 85
November, 1899	1,981,384 73
Dime Deposit and Discount bank—	
May, 1896	$ 591,179 08
February, 1900	1,129,894 93
West Side bank—	
May, 1896	$ 280,605 20
November, 1899	582,601 98
(The savings deposits at this bank now exceed half a million).	

The total deposits four years ago, at the close of the Cleveland administration, were $10,757,814.20. The total deposits now, at the close of the McKinley administration, are $17,894,316.93. If the reports were brought up to date, the total deposits would be found to be in the neighborhood of nineteen millions, or nearly twice as much as they were four years ago.

These deposits range from the pennies of the poor to the thousands of the rich, but it is in those banks which make a specialty of small savings deposits that the percentage of increase is largest and most significant. These figures tell a story which no amount of demagogic appealing to class prejudice and envy can upset. The man who values the welfare of the community will not vote tomorrow to put these fruits of industry and thrift in jeopardy. He will not, by ballot, invite a return of Democratic times.

Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream.

No one is simple enough to believe that Croker is serving Bryan for naught. The political patronage which he would command in the event of Bryan's election would make him a multi-millionaire, but Croker has put his money on the wrong horse this time.

Take no chances on a split ticket. It may forfeit your ballot.

Every dollar William Connell owns is busy making work for others. He is the workingman's real friend.

You voted for prosperity and got it. Will you now vote against it?

READ AND COMPARE.

THE LAST Democratic administration wrought disaster and distress. McKinley, Protection and the Gold Standard restored confidence and built up on the ruins. Will the voter give up good times for bad ones? Will he exchange prosperity for need? Surely not, if he reads the record of the past four years in comparison with the condition of the country at the end of the Cleveland regime. It is a startling contrast, and the lesson which it teaches is one that must appeal to every citizen who prefers certain prosperity to probable adversity.

	1895-6.	1899-1900.		
Area U. S. territory, sq. miles	3,025,600	3,195,600	Increase	170,000
Population	70,000,000	87,000,000	Increase	17,000,000
Bank clearings	$51,022,299,114	$90,000,000,000	Increase	$38,077,700,886
Business failures	226,096,834	90,879,889	Decrease	135,216,935
Merchandise exports	882,606,938	1,394,186,371	Increase	531,579,433
Exports manufactures	228,571,178	432,284,366	Increase	203,713,188
Exports of coal	10,646,062	19,502,412	Increase	8,856,350
Imports	779,724,674	849,714,670	Increase	69,989,996
Excess exports	102,882,264	544,471,701	Increase	441,589,437
Railroad employes, No. of	826,020	928,924	Increase	102,304
Railroad earnings, gross	$1,125,632,025	$1,313,310,618	Increase	$187,678,593
Railroad earnings, net	332,766,979	456,351,619	Increase	123,584,640
Railroad cars, all kinds, No. of	1,388,599	1,413,619	Increase	80,020
Miles of railroad built	2,000	4,500	Increase	2,500
Railroad receiverships	$275,597,000	$52,285,000	Decrease	$223,312,000
Railroad foreclosures	$1,150,377,000	267,334,000	Decrease	883,043,000
Pig iron made—tons	8,623,122	14,974,105	Increase	6,350,978
Steel products, tons	5,261,689	10,702,209	Increase	5,440,520
Cotton consumed, per capita	18.40	27.06	Increase	8.66
Value of cotton products made	$802,982,920	1,000,000,000	Increase	$197,017,080
Anthracite coal produced, tons	43,177,488	47,665,263	Increase	4,487,720
Bituminous coal produced, tons	138,906,000	150,000,000	Increase	11,094,000
Money in circulation	$1,506,631,026	2,062,000,000	Increase	$555,368,974
Per capita circulation	21.10	26.50	Increase	5.40
Gold in circulation	498,449,000	815,474,000	Increase	317,025,000
Silver in circulation	383,056,000	476,623,177	Increase	93,567,177
Net gold in U. S. treasury	150,012,224	420,000,000	Increase	269,987,776
Gold in United States	600,000,000	1,041,000,000	Increase	441,000,000
Gold production in U. S.	53,088,000	72,500,000	Increase	19,412,000
Receipts of United States	326,976,200	515,960,620	Increase	188,984,420
Receipts from customs	160,021,751	234,028,481	Increase	74,006,730
Resources of national banks	3,367,115,773	5,000,000,000	Increase	1,632,884,227
Individual bank deposits	1,668,413,508	2,500,000,000	Increase	831,586,492
United States treasury	Def., 231,000,000	Sur., 81,000,000	Increase	312,000,000
Sales N. Y. Exchange shares	54,654,096	176,421,135	Increase	121,766,039
Sales of bonds, do	$363,158,820	$826,711,400	Increase	$463,567,580
Average price stocks	65.2	78.6	Increase	13.4
High for U. S. 4s, 1925	120	131	Increase	11
Ratio of silver to gold	32 to 1	33¼ to 1	Increase	1¼
Average wages	$1.55	$1.75	Increase	.20
Wheat, per bushel	.70	.75	Increase	.5
Corn, per bushel	.34	.40	Increase	.6
Oats, per bushel	.25	.28	Increase	.3
Rye, per bushel	.43	.54	Increase	.11
Pig iron, per ton	$12	$16	Increase	$4
Steel billets, per ton	20	25	Increase	5
Steel rails, per ton	20	30	Increase	10

If you want continued prosperity, turn down the false prophet of calamity, Bryan, and vote the straight Republican ticket.

Do You Want It?

THE CHANGE of tariff policy which upset and demoralized every business and industry in '93 was bad enough. But now it is proposed to couple with it another change which would multiply its disturbing and destructive power upon business and every industry.

Bryan proposes to Change Sound Money for Cheap Money—a Hundred-Cent Dollar for a Fifty-Cent Dollar.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

Good sense has often been mistaken for political apathy in the campaign season.

Four years ago you voted for Republican good times and got them. Don't vote them away.

Like the average critic, Mr. Bryan becomes sadly tangled when answering questions or making explanations.

Vote for an honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil.

Tammany never had such a hold on any presidential candidate as it has on Bryan.

Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream.

Mr. Bryan seems to be the original Bryan man, with no competitors for the honor.

Keep the mills open; keep the flag flying.

Let well enough alone.

AN INCIDENT.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: During an argument, a day or two ago, about the sincerity of Mr. Connell's motives in his efforts to secure a recognition of the miners' claims and a settlement of the strike, I related a circumstance that showed very conclusively how Mr. Connell regarded the working people some eighteen years ago, and continuing the argument by referring to his generous and willing assistance to every worthy charity in later years, I felt highly gratified when one of the party, who had before been opposed to Mr. Connell, said that he would vote the straight Republican ticket. My story was practically as follows:

About eighteen years ago I came to Scranton and engaged in the art business, rented a fine store room on Lackawanna avenue and with a fine stock of goods endeavored to cater to a "high class" trade. Having been "brought up" in the business and with a real love for things artistic, I had, perhaps, an unduly high opinion of my knowledge in that line, and, finding that the business did not pay, I felt somewhat embittered towards what I contemptuously called the "cheap town" of Scranton. It was about this time that I first met William Connell, and, by the way, I don't think I have ever come in personal contact with him since.

Thomas Hope, a Boston artist of good reputation, had some paintings on exhibition at my store and Mr. Connell called, in response to my invitation, to see them. He spoke very kindly of my establishment, saying that good pictures were real educators, by inspiring a love of the beautiful, etc. I replied that I was not in business for that purpose, that I had found Scranton to be a "chromo town" and that I did not sell chromos and continued in that strain until Mr. Connell turned upon and sharply reproved me. He said: "Hold on, young man. I cannot stand here and permit you to ridicule our people, whom, although they may fall short of your ideas in art culture, I have known for years as honest, hard working people, capable of as fine feelings and as worthy ambitions and as much heroism as any people under the sun. You forget that the very thing you complain of is a first step in the right direction, and the miner and his wife, coming here to buy a chromo to adorn and make their home cheerful, are on the right track." No one hearing Mr. Connell could have doubted his earnestness, and, although I resented the rebuke at the time, I knew it was deserved and have never forgotten it, but have for many years been heartily ashamed of the position I took at that time, and have become a firm believer and ardent supporter of our hustling, wide-awake city.

Yours,
Frank V. Leach.

Scranton, Nov. 3.

The Truth About William M'Kinley

From the New York Sun.

MR. M'KINLEY was not very well understood by the people of the United States until he was fifty-four years old, and in the white house. He carried to the executive mansion a reputation for not much more than a good order of second-class ability, a personal amiability and tact that made and kept friends, considerable adroitness in the minor negotiations of statecraft, intense convictions and minute technical knowledge concerning one of the great questions of public policy, that of protection by tariff; and beyond that a certain inelastic, unimaginative opportunism suited to a rather narrow zigzag path across the pages of history. Yet statesmen are not born at fifty-four; and characters are not remodelled at that age by the mere pressure of circumstances. There must have been in William McKinley from the first all the greater qualities and capabilities which few observers would have set down to his credit in 1896, or would decline to recognize in him four years later.

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When all has been said that can be said fairly against this administration, the fact remains that since the preservation of the Union by Lincoln's heroic patience and steadfast purpose, no president has been confronted by duties of such magnitude as those which have devolved upon Mr. McKinley. No president could have risen to the occasion with a more surprising exhibition of entire mental and moral adequacy, or with less affectation of personal masterfulness. Ten years hence people will laugh when they remember that there were those who accused Mr. McKinley of despotic practices and intentions subversive of free government. Twenty years hence it will seem incredible that the term McKinleyism once implied in the minds of some Americans a distaste for constitutional restrictions, a disposition to override the co-ordinate departments of the government, a reckless desire to usurp and domineer. The record of the president's careful and consistent adherence not only to the letter of the law but also to the spirit of our institutions, while shaping his way through the crowding difficulties of his first term, will be no plainer then for men to read straight than it is now; but it will be contemplated then without partisan bias, and no political adventurer and his party will have any motive to distort or misinterpret it. On the other hand, equally ludicrous will be the remembrance, as an historic fact, that McKinleyism was understood by others at different times to mean a wabbling, wavering, helpless infirmity of will, a mannikinlike subjection to the control of corrupt influences, a spineless, shiftless, shifty habit of policy—this waverer being the McKinley who organized swift and crushing victory in our first war with a foreign power for half a century, sent Dewey to Manila and Sampson and Shafter to Santiago and Chaffee to Pekin, added more territory to our dominion than any president since Jefferson, raised the flag and the prestige of the United States before the world higher than ever before in history, and preserved at home the nation's faith and honor while restoring blessed prosperity to the people thereof!

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Perhaps enough time has elapsed already to bring to a just appreciation of Mr. McKinley's attitude early in 1898 some of his critics and opponents whose minds are not utterly awry. That was the period, preceding hostilities with Spain, when he was accused of indecision; of congenital inability to choose a part; of moral cowardice even. His political enemies, misapprehending altogether the character of the man, were attempting to force him to premature action. His friends in congress and in the country were emotionally impatient. The pressure from every side was sufficient to have carried a lightweight president off his feet. He lost, as a matter of historical fact, neither his firm foothold nor his head. While others were clamoring, his administration was preparing for the coming war; and the results of the preparation were manifest a few months later, to the glory of the flag and to the astonishment of some Europeans and Asiatics. So far as the several branches of the executive mansion were concerned, the most momentous crisis since the Civil war was met by President McKinley with fit dignity, full sense of responsibility, unswervingly patriotic purpose, and practical efficiency well-nigh unprecedented. And that will be the unchallenged verdict of the historians.

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Then came another revelation of the breadth of a statesmanship previously considered by many to be bounded north, south, east and west by tariff schedules. In dealing with the delicate and complicated questions arising from the war, Mr McKinley proved that he possessed creative imagination of the first order. The end of the nineteenth century has been marked by a wonderful revival of the American spirit, and by the great national movement which began in Harrison's time and was only temporarily checked, not stifled, in Cleveland's. No narrow intellect could have perceived the significance of this movement or recognized its splendid opportunities as they opened one after another. That Mr. McKinley had not only academic faith in the destinies of this republic but also the courage to help work them out practically, and the political genius to do it in the right way, always under the laws and the constitution, will constitute his chief title to fame and to the gratitude of the Americans who shall live after us. His distinguished services to protection and honest money will stand conspicuous in the record, but it is his part in promoting the larger national interests that underlie all domestic political issues and are more important than any of them, being typified by the flag itself, that will put his name securely among the names of the great presidents.

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For nearly three years now Mr. McKinley has prosecuted with steadfast fidelity the policy which was indicated to him by events, as it would have been indicated to any equally patriotic and able president facing the same situation and opportunities. He is an opportunist to just that extent and in that sense only. From the beginning to the present time neither opposition nor hostile criticism has turned him from the straight line to the end in view; nor has he manifested, as to principles or details, the slightest hesitation or inconsistency. At the same time he has performed his sworn duty under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, without surpassing at any point or in any particular the line which defines the limitations of his constitutional authority. He has usurped no more than he has avoided the responsibilities proper to him. His will has been no firmer to do the part belonging to the executive than it has been to refrain from interfering with the functions of the legislative and judicial departments of the government. His course has been as true as an arrow's, and that course is recorded beyond the possibility of honest misconstruction or credible misrepresentation all along its length by his own official declarations.

WORTH KEEPING.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

To exhibit the wonderful growth of the foreign trade of the United States during the administration of President McKinley, we make the following comparisons, the figures showing exports and imports for nine months ending with September:

1894—President Cleveland—	
Imports	$503,590,042
Exports	562,288,257
1895—President Cleveland—	
Imports	$600,981,988
Exports	546,423,033
1896—President Cleveland—	
Imports	$522,088,289
Exports	650,963,348
1897—Cleveland and McKinley—	
Imports	$588,743,315
Exports	732,630,004
1898—President McKinley—	
Imports	$475,378,955
Exports	854,188,848
1899—President McKinley—	
Imports	$585,902,398
Exports	902,477,500
1900—President McKinley—	
Imports	694,458,413
Exports	1,031,681,608

What better argument can be found for the re-election of President McKinley and the continuance of Republican policies in national affairs?

Under the Democratic administration there was uncertainty, small trade, little work, and unsatisfactory compensation to labor. Under the Republican administration there has been employment for every willing hand, and the wages of labor have been higher than ever before, while the foreign trade of the country has increased faster than at any other period in our history—faster indeed than in the history of any other nation in the world.

Let us have at Washington a continuance of the great Republican policies of protection and sound money under which we prosper.

TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

The manufacturing and farming interests seem to be about equally benefited by the increased export trade with Porto Rico which has followed the Porto Rican tariff act. The act went into effect May 1, 1900, and the treasury bureau of statistics has just completed the figures covering the five months of our commerce since that act became operative. These figures show that the exports to the island from May 1, 1900, to October 1, 1900, were $2,754,205, against $768,802 in the same months of 1897, the last year in which Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag, or nearly four times as much in five months of 1900 as in the corresponding five months of 1897.

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All the great classes of manufactures show a marked increase in 1900 as compared with 1897, and so do all the great classes of agricultural products. Agricultural implements increased from $1,217 in the five months of 1897 to $3,856 in the same months of 1900; sewing machines increased from $1,508 to $3,132; cars and carriages from $3,344 to $12,200; builders' hardware, from $4,335 to $22,086; furniture, from $3,392 to $23,220; lumber, from $35,417 to $65,547; petroleum, from $12,930 to $65,956; and cotton cloth, from $1,423 to $400,194. Agricultural products show an equally striking increase. Corn increased from $357 in the five months of 1897 to $6,712 in the same months of 1900; butter, from $3,151 to $5,240; cheese, from $1,062 to $26,463; bacon, from $6,949 to $28,431; pork, from $75,829 to $94,567; lard, from $81,892 to $201,404, and flour, from $204,278 to $402,012. There are many other items both in manufactures and agricultural products which show an increase, while the products of the mine also show a marked growth, especially in the case of coal, which increased from $14,680 to $26,568.

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This remarkable growth in our exports to Porto Rico is especially interesting and somewhat surprising in view of the statements made during the discussions of the Porto Rican act, which indicated that, owing to the destruction of crops and property in Porto Rico by the hurricane of August, 1899, the people of that island would have little to sell and practically nothing with which to buy. Yet the imports into the United States from the island have more than doubled in the five months since the act went into effect, as compared with the same months of 1897, and the exports of the island, as already shown, have nearly quadrupled.

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The list of imports is very much smaller than that of exports, the chief items being sugar, hides, tobacco and coffee. The list of exports includes a large number of articles, among them being agricultural implements, books, maps and engravings, corn, meal, flour, candles, chemicals of various kinds, coal, cotton goods of all classes, and especially cloths; dried fish, gunpowder, builders' hardware, electrical machinery, cutlery, pumps and pumping machinery, steel rails, nails, pipes and fittings and numerous other manufactures of iron and steel; boots and shoes, harness and saddles, paper of various grades, rice, vegetables, and manufactures of wood and many other articles. A comparison of the growth of exports to Porto Rico in the five months' operations of the new law with the growth in the general exports during the same comparative periods is specially interesting. The total exports from the United States during the five months from May 1 to October 1, 1900, show an increase of 33 per cent. over the same months of 1897, while the exports to Porto Rico in the five months from May 1 to October 1, 1900, show an increase of 258 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1897.

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS.

Wisconsin.

Depositors.		
Banks.	1894.	1899.
National	42,593	65,444
Nat. Milwaukee	6,678	10,704
State and Private	30,379	59,558
Savings	4,236	7,763
Total	83,886	143,449
Increase in No. of depositors		59,563

Amount of Deposits.		
Banks.	1894.	1899.
National	$ 13,931,824	$ 25,011,741
Nat. Milwaukee	13,867,205	23,683,443
State and Private	10,537,808	24,957,654
Savings	866,800	1,621,905
Total	$ 39,203,637	$ 75,306,743
Increase in deposits		$ 36,103,106

City of Detroit.

Depositors.		
Banks.	1894.	1899.
National	3,523	3,849
Savings	46,396	65,705
Total	49,919	69,554
Increase in No. of depositors		19,635

Amount of Deposits.		
Banks.	1894.	1899.
National	$ 9,123,798	$ 12,195,020
Savings	16,093,377	27,906,008
Total	$ 25,217,175	$ 40,101,028
Increase in deposits		$ 14,883,853

ALWAYS BUSY.

Man wants but little here below,
And soon he'll want no more,
But while he's here he wants 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 our Glove-fitting Melba $3 Shoes wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1888.

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.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

FINLEY'S

Laces, Lace Jackets, and Trimmings

Laces today occupy a more important part in Dress Trimmings than ever before—needless to say that our stock was never as much at its best as now—comprising the very newest and choicest things in Laces by the yard as well as all-overs.

Jackets, Boleros, Collars, Fichus Ties, etc., in real hand made Irish, Russian, Arabian Cluny, Point Venice and Duchess Lace—in fact all the latest and most fashionable things that are now and will be in demand for the season's use.

A few Extra Choice Marie-Antoinette's in Applique Renaissance; entirely new and exclusive.

Beautiful assortment of lace gauntlets and gauntlet materials.

Elegant line of all-overs, in Gold Effects and Gold Cloth.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

"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 Northeastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Reynolds Bros

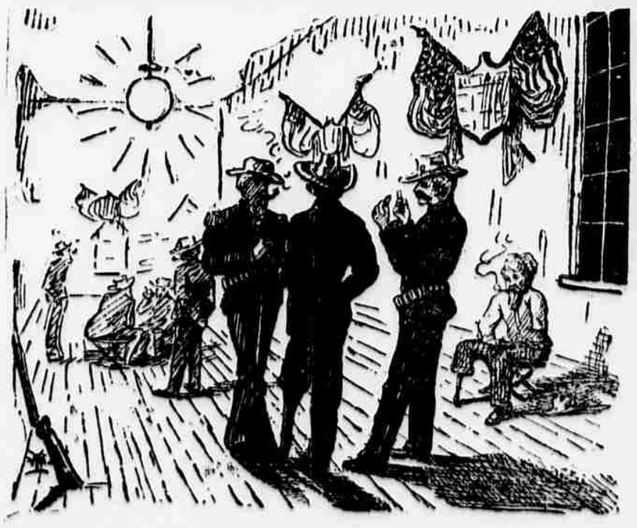
Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

In 1895 under a Democratic Administration and a Free-Trade Tariff		In 1900 under a Republican Administration and a Protective Tariff
$50,000,000,000	Bank Clearings	$105,000,000,000
$1,539,508,130	Foreign Commerce	$2,244,193,533
$793,392,599	Exports of Mdse.	$1,394,479,214
$152,158,617	Customs Receipts	$233,857,958
Deficit, $42,805,228	Treasury Balance	Surplus, $81,229,771
$75,568,200	Balance of Trade	$544,764,885
$226,096,834 (1896)	Failures	(1899) $90,879,889
$2,291,016,000	Wages Paid	$3,056,635,000
38,298,783	Sheep, Number	63,121,881
$65,167,735	Sheep, Value	$246,175,335
6,657,388 (1894)	Pig Iron Production, Tons	(1899) 13,620,703
1650	Miles Railroad Built	5100
1893-1897 Loss in Value		1897-1900 Increase in Value
$4,283,000,000	Farm Products	$6,358,000,000
In 1894-6 Had to Borrow		In 1900 Has $300,000,000 in Bank
$262,000,000	Uncle Sam	

And Americans Are Lending Money to Europe.

The election of McKinley, Connell and the whole Republican ticket tomorrow by majorities that will stamp Bryanism out for all time will mean dollars and cents in the profit account of every American citizen.



I have taken Ripans Tabules, and think they are the best medicine in the world. I have tried everything but obtained no relief till I took Ripans Tabules, and now I am about well of dyspepsia. I was so bad that I could not keep anything on my stomach I am a carpenter by trade and a veteran soldier. My age is 54 years, and my regiment is 115, Company D, New York Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five cent cartons (12 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York; or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.