The Scranton Tribune

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

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 6, 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.

Courty.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL RONN.
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.

Owing to the size of the ballot and the probable slowness in counting, correspondents are expected and friends are requested to telephone the returns into The Tribune editorial rooms, 'phone call 1043, as soon tonight as pos-

Young Blood to the Front.

T THE campaign's close it is proper to say a word in recognition of the efficient service of County Chairman David J. Davis and his colleagues and lieutenants in the management of the Republican canvass. The calling of Mr. Davis to this responsible and trying position was a tribute to the active younger Republicanism of our county which Mr. Davis' numerous friends. military and civilian, as well as the younger voters generally have appreciated, and which they will not fall to acknowledge by yeoman work at the been amply vindicated by the intelligent industry and executive ability which Mr. Davis has shown; and it will be well if in future contests this summoning of young blood to the front shall be repeated. Tonight's returns will reveal that it was not a mistake.

A vote for the straight Republican ticket is a vote to continue prosperity.

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

Don't swap horses in the middle of

Former Campaigns.

NE OF THE interesting features of a presidential election is the popular vote as distinguished from the vote recorded in the electoral college. Four years ago, for example, McKinley had 691,857 more than Bryan, the largest plurality but one since the civil war. In 1872 General Grant had 762,991 plurality over Greeley. Yet while Mc-Kinley's plurality was 95 in the electoral college 25,000 additional Bryan votes, could they have been properly placed, would have elected Bryan and 25,000 additional McKinley votes, properly distributed, would have added 31 to his electoral vote, making his majority in the electoral college 147. Carrying out this line of speculation. 600 more Republican votes in New York would have elected Blaine in 1884 and 7,500 more Democratic votes in 1888 would have elected Cleveland.

A writer in the Washington Star has delved into the past to note the peguliarities of the carlier presidential contests and some of the circumstancel noted by him have interest at this time. The first election where the popular vote was accurately recorded was in 1828 when Andrew Jackson defeated John C. Calhoun. Of a total vote of 1.147,328 Jackson received 647,-231, or 138,134 plurality. Four years later against Henry Clay he had 687,-502 out of 1,250,799 votes, or 157,313 plurality. In 1836 Van Buren had 761,549 out of 1,498,205 votes, a majority of 24.893 over the combined opposition, consisting of Harrison and Webster. Four years later, on a tidal wave for "Tippecance and Tyler, too," General Harrison was elected by 1,276,617 votes to 1,128,702 for Van Buren, a plurality of 146,315. The peculiar feature of this election was an increase in the popular vote over the total four years before of 912,573, or more than 60 per cent., a percentage of increase unique in our

political annals. In 1844 Polk had 38,175 plurality over Clay but Clay and Birney together had 24,125 more than Polk. Polk was the first man to win a majority of the electoral college on a minority of the popular vote. A few votes changed in New York would have elected Clay. Four years later Taylor, in a total vote of 2,871,908, had 139,577 plurality, but lacked 151,706 of a majority. In '52 Pierce had 214,896 plurality over | districts voting almost the limit of 400 |

Scott and 58,747 majority. In '56 John C. Fremont and the Republican party appeared, and the result was that while Buchanan had 497,806 plurality he lacked 377,629 of a majority.

The presidential election of 1860 was

especially important and peculiar. Thirty-three states voted. There were four tickets in the field. The total vote was 4,676,853. Lincoln had 1,865,-913; Douglas, 1,374,664; Breckinridge, 848,404; Bell, 591,900. Lincoln's plurality was 491,195, but less than Douglas and Breckinridge combined by 354,566, and ess than they and Bell combined by 944,149. Lincoln had at this election the smallest per cent. (39.91) of the popular vote of any president ever as had the highest per cent (29.40) of had the lowest per cent (18.08) of any trict will suffer. candidate who'ever received so many electoral votes (72), while Bell, who received less than half as many popu-

votes, or more than three times as

many as he. The elections since may be dismissed briefly. How Lincoln defeated McClellan in 1864 and Grant Greeley in 1872 is well known. In '68 Grant had 305,458 more votes than his competitor, Seymour. In 1876 Tilden, on a total vote of 8,412,733, had 250,935 more votes than Hayes and 157 more than Hayes, Peter Cooper, Green Clay Smith, and James B. Walker combined, yet lost the presidency through the decision of the electoral commission. In 1880, with 9,229.947 votes cast for all, Garfield had but 97,-454 plurality and the combined opposition had 311,115 more votes than he. In 1884, with 10,067,610 total, Cleveland's plurality was 23,005, but he lacked 317,-638 of a majority. Four years later, in 1888, with 11,388,007 votes in all, Harrison got the electoral majority, while Cleveland had 95,534 more votes, though lacking 411,010 of a majority. In 1892 he had 379,024 plurality but lacked 962,205 of a majority. It was reserved for McKinley four years ago to get both a plurality and a majority of the popular vote. Out of a total poll of 13,923,103 he received 601,557

piurality and 286,459 majority. The vote to-day should equal or sur pass McKinley's ratio of 1896. But study of the figures of past campaigns shows very clearly that party lines upon the whole are quite evenly drawn and that it takes extraordinary emergencies to cause their general dis

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

labor of any and all protection.

The man who would stay away from the polls on account of the weather can never lay claim to being patriotic,

The Minnesota Primary Law.

NEW primary election law, on trial in Minnesota, promises political discussion. A printtion for the general information it contains. To understand it the reader must know that in Minnesota personal registration of voters is required. According to this law both parties

hold their primaries on registration day at the places of registration. Having registered, the citizen-Republican or Democrat-gets two tickets, one containing Republican and the other Democratic candidates whose names had been placed on the tickets through petitions of not less than five per cent. of the voters casting ballots for the office in question at the last previous election. There may be a dozen candidates on the same party ticket for one | the voter of Northeastern Pennsylvania office. The name of each candidate for the place appears at the top under the designation of office, in a proportional though not always decisive number of ballots, the theory being that no name should have the advantage of appearing at the top on all the ballots. Should other parties enter the contest the number of tickets would be increased, one ticket for each party going to every voter.

Each voter marks one ballot only, recrosses on the marked ballot are cred- panic. ited to the respective candidates and the unmarked ballot is returned to the city Bryan and you will get it. clerk. If a voter blunderingly marks both ballots, only the one containing the greater number of marks is counted. As a result of the first primaries held in Minneapolis under the law it is declared that better candidates than ever before were chosen. Men who had refused steadily to be drawn into the old-style primaries and conventions now came to the front and declared their candidacy. A significant development was the fact that every professional officeseeker whose name appeared on the ballot was rejected. Three "ring" aldermen, for example, received a small vote, whereas they had not encountered any difficulty in retaining their offices term after term

Multiplicity of candidates is by no means a serious criticism, because each one brings out his friends and increases the volume of vote and interest. Before the Australian ballot law was introduced the cry of expense was raised; but now, say the friends of the primary reform measure, the money is well invested. By combining registration and primary the expense to the people is not greatly increased and the \$10 which each candidate pays the county auditor helps to meet the bills. In forty-eight hours everybody knows who is nominated for every office in the county. In Hennepin county alone, at a trial on September 18 last, the new primary system did away with twenty-six conventions and twelve nights of caucusing. and the whole work was done by the voters in one day, the polls being open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. There were polled at this one primary election 37 .-320 votes, without any friction, some

through the old system of party con-

votes allowed by law to a precinct. Out in the country, where they had never turned out to caucuses, the farmers hitched up their teams and drove to town, and nearly the entire country

vote was polled. How far this demonstration of pubic interest can be attributed to novelty remains to be shown by more extended trial. The combination of registration with primary voting would seem, however, to insure a liberal general attendance.

Let well enough alone.

The Democrats and Insurgents of Susquehanna county are without a elected by the electoral colleges, Doug- | candidate for legislature today. But there is good Republican material in any candidate who ever received so the field, however, and consequently few electoral votes (12); Breckinridge no danger that the interests of the dis-

After today the Democrats will have no further use for the alleged opinions lar votes as Douglas, had 39 electoral of ex-President Cleveland.

One Secret of Prosperity.

HE AMERICAN workman is contributing more than a million dollars a day to the export trade of the United States. The products of America workshops exported during the nine months ending with September, 1900, amount in value to \$338,678,243, or considerably more than an average of one million dollars a day for each day, including Sundays and holidays. Counting only working days, the contribution of American workshops and workmen to the export trade of the United States averages a million and a half dollars daily. This grand total of 338 million dollars of exports of manufactures in the nine months ending with September, 1900, is three times as great as in the corresponding months of 1890 and nearly two and a half times as great as in the same months of 1895. In 1890 the exports of manufactures in the nine months ending with September amounted to \$113,899,554; in 1895, they amounted in the corresponding months to \$145,793,834, and in the same months of 1900 they were \$338,678,243. This shows a gain of \$32,000,000 in the five years from 1890 to 1895, and of \$192,000,-000 in the five years from 1895 to 1900. Thus the increase in exports of manufactures in the five-year period 1895-

period 1890-95. Every industry contributes to this vast aggregation of American manufactures which bring into the United States from other parts of the world more than a million dollars daily. The various manufactures of iron and steel exported in the nine months ending There isn't a trust in the land which with September last brought to the holds any such monopoly as Bryan has United States \$97,313,060; the refined in his copyrighted book. Getting rich | mineral oil exported during the same from his own trust, he wants to rob period brought \$52,046,134; copper and manufactures thereof, \$46,299,393; wood and manufactures of, \$40,355,547; leather and manufactures of, including boots and shoes, \$19,870,691; manufactures of cotton, \$16,614,906; agricultural implements, \$14,396,787; chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$10,214,411; carriages, cars and other vehicles, \$8,214,681; paraffin and paraffin wax, \$6,024,737; paper and manufactures of, \$5,155,915, and manuto figure largely in future factures of tobacco, \$4,348,396; while d explanation is worthy of reproduct in sums ranging from a million dollars downward.

1900 is six times as great as during the

Vote today to stimulate this trade

growth

Fancy extending Tammany's methods to a national administration!

Interest is lower and wages are higher than ever before in the history of this or any other country. This simple and uncontradictory statement is enough to convince every thoughtful voter in the land.

It is good will and prosperity vs. class hatred and chaos. Which will

Do You Want It?

THE Sherman law, which limited the quantity of silver to be added to the currency and promised to maintain the parity of all money, caused, in any part, the panic of 1893, certainly the prospect of a law which would authorize an unlimited addition of silver to the currency of turning both ballots pinned together as the country and make no effort to he received them to the judge, who maintain its parity with gold, would places them in the box. Later the cause a much greater uncertainty and Do you want it? If so, vote for

Democratic leaders who know of anything in sight that they wish to claim will do well to make statements early today. It will be time for the prophets to take to the woods when the returns begin to arrive.

It is alleged that theatrical people who starved and walked the ties under Democratic administration are all for Bryan. If this is true it is proof that theatrical, like some other people, find it difficult to stand prosperity.

The chief item in the preparation of goods for export is the money paid for the labor which produces them. A check to these exportations will check the demand for labor and depress

The Democrats in congress declined to vote a death blow to the trusts. They preferred to preserve them for campaign purposes.

If Mr. Wharton Barker accomplished anything during the past campaign it must have been on a very still hunt.

Mr. Dowie doubtless feels a trifle chagrined that his religion was not made an issue in the campaign.

busy making work for others. He is the workingman's real friend. It is much easier as well as much

Every dollar William Connell owns is

safer to vote the straight Republican

In 1896 you voted for good times and got them. Now keep them.

Let well enough alone

In the Interest of Fair Play

Editor of the Tribune -

Sir: I have noticed statements and denials in certain papers calculated to question the efforts and prominent part taken by Hon. William Con neil in the successful ending of the recent miners strike. Always having been in favor of giving credit where it is justly due, and some facts in connection with the matter having come directly to my notice, it is a pleasure to make them known to the public in the interest of truth and

During the sojourn of President Mitchell and

Mr. Dilcher in Scranton it was my pleasure with other friends to meet socially on several occa sions these popular leaders, to become acquainted with their many good qualities, and to learn directly of their great work in the interest of labor, and in bringing the strike to a successful end. On one of these occasions after the strike was ended, Mr. Connell's name was mentioned in connection with the part he took in bringing the strike to a successful issue and both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dilcher spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Connell's efforts and were enthusiastic in their praises of his devoted and unselfish interest in the matter. Those who know Mr. Connell best (and the employes of his own mines are among these) appreciate that in this, as well as in everything else pertaining to the prosperity and welfare of the city, state and nation, he is always found with his shoulder to the wheel upon the side of right and justice. Yours truly.

Fred C. Hand.

OUR CONGRESSMAN

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 5.

Occasionally you will hear a voter who is carnestly for McKinley and Roosevelt say he is not for Mr. Connell. How ridiculous! How president without his party in power in congress? Mr. Connell certainly has proved his worthiness as a member of congress. He has been faithful to duty. No member has done better. He is for protection to American industries; he is for a 100-cent dollar; he is for up holding the dignity and honor of the American flag everywhere. Mr. McKinley has the love and esteem of his party because he was for these grand principles. Mr. Connell has been un swerving in his loyalty to the president and the

policies of his party.

Where would Mr. Conry be? What would he do? He would be with the Democrats, not with Mr. McKinley. Mr. Conry would vote for free trade; he would vote for free silver; he would or do anything else that the Democratic con cressional caucus would determine. That's wha every Democrat who went from these regions did. They voted for free trade and every other destructive fallacy, regardless of consequence that the Democrats advocated. Mr. Connell will vote to build up our indus

Mr. Conry will vote to close and destroy them Mr. Connell will vote for the 100-cent dollar, Mr. Connell will vote for the 50-cent dollar, That's the sum and substance of it.
It is measures not men that are most import

ant. It is what the candidates will do when The Republican party is particularly fortunate this year in having a first class ticket to back up the grand, progressive, upbuilding, prosperity-giving principles that it has always advanced.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

From Elihu Root's Speech at Canton. When, during all the years that Mr. Bryan ha been a leader of opinion, has he lifted a hand to aid his country with any one of the hard tasks hundred; of other articles contribute with which it has been grappling? When has there been one 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 aught but depreciation and disparagement and discredit for everything that is and everything that is done in our country? When has there come from him one word of encouragement or hope, one word to cheer the path of labor, to fire the ambition cople's confidence in their institutions and loy

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

From a Recent Letter by Don. M. Dickinson. If there are any Democrats who, while differ-ing radically from Mr. Bryan yet from political expediency think that they should vote "with the organization," let me call their attention to a bit of recent history-including anew an old lesson, sadly learned even by Mr. Websterthat "political honesty is political expediency. Memory need go back less than two decades to recall the time when greenbackism dominated the Democratic party. Within the same time we have witnessed the struggles of members of our party to escape their then records as Greenbackers, In every case the man with political ambition, of prominence, on whom could be fastened the Greenback record has passed, protesting, into private life.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

There is a steady demand for eight cars of beer a week in Manila. Switzerland exports regularly to other coun-tries seventeen different kinds of cheese. The breweries of Milwaukee and Chicago made during the past year 043,800 barrels of beer In the sixteen years ended July 1, 1800, there landed at New York 476,149 persons of Irish na-

The New York grape belt contains 20,000 acres and the average yield is 7,000 cars, 3,000 bas kets to the car. In Madagascar silk is the only fabric used in the manufacture of clothing. It is cheaper than linen in Ireland.

The longest span of telegraph wire in the world is in India, over the River Kistna. It is over

OLD SALT RIVER.

There's a stream that brings a shiver, Stirs a man down to his liver, And you'll find the old Salt river-Full of wrecks!

There's a packet, crape attired, And her furnace is now fired And no tickets are required-

And the sailing day is stated, But no tourist feels elated— On her decks: You will hear loud kicks denouncing,

In the cartoon press it's rated,

You will see speech bubbles bouncing, But no scalper is announcing-Chapper rates! Estimates are snags of rumor. Claiming states uncertain humor. And it's here the campaign boomer

Here the vanquished takes vacation On the stream of desolation, And you'll find accommodation—

She's a patched-up river packet. And the spiders span each bracket, But her paddles make a racket—

And her captain's chalk is slating

Up the names accumulating.

And black smoke is emanating— And there'll be, if you remember, On her decks a famous member On the seventh of November—

Billy B., not Billy Me

Keystone State in the Census Returns

STUDY OF the 1900 census figures so far published, reveals some interesting facts regarding the population of Pennsylvania. One of these, if one may trust the testi-of the cities, is that the eastern half of the state is growing about as fast as the western the state is growing about as fast as the western half. To be sure, no community in Eastern Pennsylvania shows such a percentage of increase as New Castle, with its 144.30 per cent, but that is exceptional and typical of nothing, being due to the fact that the gain, some 16,000, must be computed on the comparatively small population of 11,600 in 1890. Other cities, both in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, have made much larger actual gains, but their percentage of growth remains very much smaller. For this reason, and in order to hold the balance fairly between the two sections of the state, New Castle is omitted in the computation of average percentages of growth given below. If its fig-ures, so large in percentage but comparatively small actual population, are included in the western quota, the result, of course, will be materially changed in favor of the western

According to the bulletins from Washington there are eighteen cities in Pennsylvania whose population exceeds 25,000. These collow, with

CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	Population.		Increase.	
	1900.	1990,	Actual	P.C.
Philadelphia1	,293,697	1,046,964	246,733	23.57
Pittsburg	321,616	238,617	82,999	34.78
Allegheny City.	129,896	105,287	24,609	23,3
Scranton	102,026	75,215	28,811	85.6
Reading	78,961	58,661	20,300	34.6
Erie	52,733	40,634	12,000	29.7
Wilkes-Barre	51,721	37,718	14,033	37,1
Harrisburg	50,107	39,385	10,728	27.3
Lancaster	41,459	32,011	0,448	20.5
Altoona	38,937	30,337	8,636	27.3
Johnstown	35,936	21,805	14,131	64.8
Allentown	35,416	25,228	10,188	40.8
McKeesport		20,741	13,490	64.8
Chester	33,958	20,226	13,762	68.0
York	33,654	20,793	12,861	61.8
Williamsport		27,132	1,025	5.0
New Castle		11,600	16,789	144.3
Easton	25,238	14,481	10,757	74.9

A line drawn north and south through Center county would place cleven of these cities-Phila-delphia, Scranton, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Har-rishurg, Lancaster, Allentown, Chester, York, Williamsport and Easton—in Eastern Pennsylvania, and seven—Pittsburg, Allegheny City, Eric, Altoona, Johnstown, New Castle and Mc-Keesport-in the western half of the state. A of increase in the eleven eastern cities was 39.94 and that of the six western cities (not counting New Castle) 41.03, a difference of only 1.09 per cent. in favor of the enterprising communi-ties west of the Alleghanies. The average in-crease for the eastern cities is materially affected by the poor showing made by Williamsport, a by the poor showing made by Williamsport, a charming and wealthy little place, but whose prosperity is scriously affected by the decline of the lumber trade, upon which its fortunes have been built, and by the inability of its citizens to secure other industries to take the place of this main prop. This uniform rate of growth in the larger communities throughout the state. in the larger communities throughout the state indicates a general diffusion of prosperity and enterprise which argues well for the future we fare of Pennsylvania.

Another interesting fact revealed by the cen-sus is that unless the growth of Allegheny county, as indicated by its three cities—Pittsburg, Allegheny City and McKeesport—is materially accelerated in the future, Philadelphia's lead in opulation will not be threatened for many years. The actual increase in the amed during the past decade was 121,074, while Philadelphia added 246,733 to its population. This leaves a large margin of safety for the

Quaker City.
One of the curiosities of these state figures is the almost dead heat in the race of Johnstown and McKeesport for population during the past twenty years. In 1880 the former city had 8,380 people and McKeesport 8,212. In 1800 Johnstown notwithstanding the terrible calamity that visit ed it, had slightly increased its lead with a population of 21,805 to McKeesport's 20,741, and this year it still keeps slightly in front with 35,336 people to McKeesport's 34,227. A little extra effort on McKeesport's part may reverse the positions in the census of 1910.

more large cities than Pennsylvania is disproved by the new census. That state has only twelve cities-New York, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Roches ter, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, Binghamton, Elmira, Yonkers and Auburn-that have lation exceeding 25,000. To be sure, the average population of these cities is considerably larger, owing to New York city's immense size, but then it is also notable that their growth is much slower. Albany actually lost in popula-tion during the past decade, declining from 94,923 to 94,151, and Troy also shows a slight loss from 1890 to 1900. Elmira's population increased only 15.47 per cent., Binghamton's 13.26, Auburn's 17.35, and Syracuse's 22.95 per cent. The average growth has been far slower than with Pennsylvania cities.

The palm for numerous large and flourishing chusetts, which has within its narrow limits twenty cities with a population in excess of 25,000. Ohio has nine such cities—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Teledo, Columbus, Dayton, Youngs-Akren, Springfield and Canton-all of which, except Cincinnati, have made very sub stantial gains during the past ten years. New Jersey does still better with ten cities above the 25,000 mark-Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Camden, Trenton, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Bayonne. Atlantic City and Passaic. Illinois, though third in population among the states, has only seven cities of any considerable size, Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Springfield, Rockford, Joliet and East uis, and of these Chicago and Peoria are the only ones with a population of over 50,000. Compared with her sister states, Pennsylvania can present a bunch of flourishing cities, of whose number and rate of growth she may well

HOW HISTORY REPEATS.

"The party of which Abraham Lincoln is the candidate and representative, though professing fealty to the Union, is its most dangerous foe. The facts of its history, the spirit of its policies, the tendency of its measures tally as completely with dis-Union designs as if they had been dictated by cold, subtle and calculating national greatness."→New York World Sept. 13, 1864.

"If Abraham Lincoln is re-elected president the liberties of the people are gone forever. Military despotism will rule. There will be no liberty of speech or press. Anarchy, bloody anarchy, will follow. Taxation without limit will grind the people to the dust. There will be more widows and orphans and more tyranny and op-pression than the world has seen for centuries." -Niles Republican.

"By arrogating to bimself powers not granted by the Constitution and the laws, Mr. Lincoln has exercised, or attempted to exercise, a despotle power over the people such as only the Emperor of Austria can exercise. He has given over to those who declare that the Constitution is a league with death and a covenant of hell."— Colonel Cray, of Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5, 1864. "I cannot give you any better argument why

you should change this administration man to say that if you prefer liberty to slavery you will change it and change it quickly, for, if Lincoln is gleeted, farewell to civil liberty in the United States."—Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, at New York, Sept. 9, 1861.

"There is not a man here whose life, property and everything, whose wife, children and home will not be in a danger should such a deplorable result follow as the election again of Abraham Lincoln.—The Hon, John McKeon to the Demo-cratic convention, Sept. 4, 1861.

"The election of Lincoln means war, anarchy and disunion—the success of McClellan will bring peace and the restoration of the Union. These are the issues involved in the elections of Octo-ber and November."—Indianapolis Sentine!, Sept.

"If Lincoln is re-elected we will never again have peace or Union in this lend."—Cleveland Plain Dealer, Oct. 13, 1864. Lots of It.

"It's in the air," he asserted.
"What is?" asked the official of the street

+++++++++++++++ REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS.

Indian Territory.

2,240

130,593

1891. 21,900

29,537 29,336

80,773

1891.

National\$ 8,231,045 \$ 12,444,026 State and Private 15,139,386 23,150,022 Savings 14,055,606 20,712,369

Total \$ 38,426,037 \$ 56,307,017

Increase in deposits \$ 17,880,980

Washington.

Total 11,488
Increase in No. of depositors... 12,800
Amount of Deposito.

National\$ 4,604,574 \$ 14,052,269

Total \$ 5,805,650 \$ 17,718,058

Idaho.

Total 1,526 Increase in No. of depositors. 1,805 Amount of Deposits.

National\$ 904,412 \$ 1,558,668 State and Private 363,650

ALWAYS BUSY.

Man wants but little here below,

Shoes for all the walks of life.

Shoes for all the walks of life

Mercereau

& Connell

ming avenue.

the talking for us.

And soon he'll want no more, But while he's here he wants the best; That's why he likes our store.

Established 1888.

We are proud of our store

now, and feel justified in

doing a little talking, but we

A cordial invitation is ex-

tended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

Total 901,412 \$ 1,722,318

State and Private 1,201,085

State and Private

Total\$ 488,814 \$ 1,671,606 -

California.

358,222 \$ 1,447,858

Depositors.

Depositors.

Depositors.

State and Private

National

Banks. National

Banks.

State and Private

State and Private

Increase in No. of depositors.

Increase in No. of depositors ..

4,109

Lace Jackets.

Trimmings

Laces today occupy a more important part in Dress Trimmings than ever before -needless to say that our stock was never so complete 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 aud will be in demand for the season's

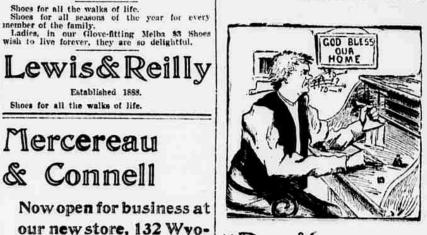
A few Extra Choice Marie-Antoinette's in Applique Renaissance; entirely new and exclusive.

Beautiful assortment of lace gauntlets and gauntlet materials.

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

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE



"Don't Swear"

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