

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. M. CHENEY, Editor.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1894.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

For Governor.

GEN. D. H. HASTINGS, Centre Co.

For Lieutenant Governor.

WALTER LYON, Allegheny County.

For Auditor General.

AMOS H. MYLIN, Lancaster County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.

GEN. JAMES W. LATTA, Philadelphia

For Congressmen-at-Large.

GALUSHA A. GROW, Susquehanna Co.

For Congress.

MONROE H. KULP, Shamokin, Pa.

For Senator.

C. E. GEYER, of Columbia County.

For President Judge.

E. M. DUNHAM, Laporte, Pa.

For Member.

B. W. JENNINGS, Lopez, Pa.

For Jury Commissioner.

Z. T. KILMER, Shunk, Pa.

HASTINGS AND LABOR.

What T. V. Powderly Has to Say

to the Working People of

Pennsylvania.

Ex-General Master Workman

Powderly, of the Knights of Labor,

has addressed the following letter to

the organized workmen of the

State:—

"Where right and wrong contest

for the supremacy in the affairs of

State it becomes the duty of the

citizen to search for the truth in order

that it may become so well known

that error will fall before it. In

their personalities, apart from every

other consideration, do the candida-

tes of the Democratic and Republi-

cans represent right and wrong.

The workingman is appealed to for

support by elements representing

both candidates, and from the labyr-

inth of slander and campaign mis-

representation it is scarcely possible

to discern what the character of the

two men stand for. We cannot by

looking to the future alone from an

estimate of what the official life of

either of them may be. We can,

however, from an idea of how public

affairs will be administered if we

study carefully the past records of

those who aspire to office. By com-

parison, too, we can more accurately

judge as to the fitness of the men and

the probable superiority of one of

them.

In comparing the record of Gen.

D. H. Hastings with that of William

M. Singlerly one need not hesitate

long as to how he should vote, and

in addressing myself to the work-

men of Pennsylvania on the subject

I do not presume to advise or judge

as between the candidates. It shall

be my aim to relate facts, state con-

clusions arrived at after reviewing

these facts and then leave the matter

in the hands of those whose will

must decide whether right or wrong

shall triumph. It has been the aim

of some to obscure the real issue in

this campaign behind a cloud of

falsehood concerning General Has-

tings. His record as an employer of

labor and a friend to labor has been

attacked and misrepresented. He

has never posed as a champion of

labor, and his record as an employer

is consistent and honorable. In July

1882, when members of the Knights

of Labor were arrested for conspiracy

in Clearfield, it became my duty to

open up a correspondence with Gen

Hastings, then practicing law at

Belleville, with a view to securing

his aid in defending the men. In

my letter to him I suggested that

the prospect for a very large fee

should not tempt him to take the

case, and from his answer I quote

the following:

"Not the fee, but the justice of the

cause is what I shall be influenced

by. These men are poor; they may

have acted unwisely, but men more

experienced than they have erred,

and it shall be my effort to remove

the cloud that hangs over them.

Advise your men to be candid with

me; leave nothing unsaid, so that I

objection against treating with the

organization will be waived."

It was waived. Were I to enter

upon a recital of the many acts in

the career of General Hastings which

redounded to the interest of the

workmen it would take too long. I

have never seen or heard anything

to his discredit, and believe that

such a man would command the re-

spect and confidence of employer

and employee as Governor of this

industrial Commonwealth.

The record of William M. Singlerly

is not such that would command

him to the friendship, confidence or

support of workmen. He is op-

posed to organized and unorganized

labor as well when it demands a fair

price for services rendered. His

paper, the Philadelphia "Record,"

while presuming to speak for the

laboring element on economic ques-

tions, inaugurated a policy in Phila-

delphia which would, if successful,

drive every union printer out of the

trade and reduce all who followed

that calling to beggary.

In December, 1891, the members

of the Typographical Union employ-

ed on "The Record" asked for an

increase in their wages. The answer

given to them by Mr. Singlerly was

the discharge of some ninety-three

men. Their places were filled by

cheap men, known in the printing

trade as "rats," and since then the

Philadelphia "Record" has been

printed by non-union help. Soon

after instituting his policy of "cheap-

ness" he introduced the type-setting

machine to the "Record" office, and

with it made an effort to break the

power of the union throughout the

city. No reasonable objection could

be raised to the operation of the

linotype on the "Record" but Mr.

Singlerly issued a circular to the

publishers of Philadelphia, offering

to do their printing with the aid of

the machine at reduced rates, and

their refusal alone prevented the

hardship which Mr. Singlerly intend-

ed to visit on the printers who favor-

ed American wages for American

work.

Singlerly would have no man in

his employ who believed that he

should have a say in regulating his

own wages.

Hastings always met the workmen

half way in disputes concerning

wages.

Singlerly would make use of the

wealth saving machine to drive the

self-respecting American workmen

into the streets.

Hastings always treated his em-

ployees with the same consideration

he demanded for himself.

Singlerly never recognized or affil-

iated with American workmen until

after his nomination.

Hastings never hesitated to meet

the workmen on a level with himself.

The issue in Pennsylvania aside

from every other consideration, is

squarely drawn between a man who

believes in the right of the workman

to fair wages and treatment, and

a man who would deny to workmen

the right to organize or expect fair

wages or treatment. The 58,000

organized workmen of Pennsylvania

will have the selection of the next

Governor, and if they vote true to

their pledges to labor they will cast

every vote squarely against William

M. Singlerly.

T. V. POWDERLY.

Notice.

The REPUBLICAN will not make

any display of roosters and the like

should our county ticket be success-

ful on the 6th of November. We

will thank the Democrats and Pro-

hibitors for their good judgment

and kind assistance.

Increased exports from foreign

lands to this country tell the story

of Democratic tariff legislation.

Every ship load of foreign made

goods means that much less produc-

tion by American factories and the

wages paid to American mechanics and

laborers. There is no "protection to

JERE. KELLY'S

Column.

Stoves

STOVES

S-tove-S

Our stove department is now in

prime shape.

All new Heating Stoves of latest

designs and much cheaper. We

guarantee entire satisfaction.

Bargains Goods

50 nickel alarm clocks received

last week. The best make made,

selling rapidly at \$1 each.

25 alarm, 30 hour and 8 day

mantel clocks, at prices \$1.25 and

higher.

Our Queensware Department is

improving. Finely decorated dinner

sets with gold and blue are very at-

tractive, \$11.00.

10 piece Toilet Sets, new designs,

nothing can be prettier, \$4.75, worth

6.00.

5, 10 and 25 cent Flower Pots just

in.

Milk crocks, butter crocks apple

butter crocks.

Matches—The only match factory

running now under the Match Trust

is at Akron, Ohio, employing 800

hands. Matches controlled by the

Trust are 40 per cent. higher than

those made by independent factories.

200s parlor matches, our prices 10

cents dozen boxes, trust price 15c.

This 33d week of the year 1894

may not be recorded as a very note-

d one for tariff reform, or cyclones,

but it may be one long to be remem-

bered for the low prices at which

goods can be bought now at our

store. Read them, remember them,

as we print them here, compare them

with 1894.

HARDWARE—

Nails \$1.25 per keg was \$10.00,

Iron 1 1/2 lb. was 12c.

Glass 2.25 per box was 14.00.

Barbed wire 3c was 14c.

Double-bit axes 1.00 was 2.75.

Cross-cut saws 2.25 was 8.50.

12 mill files 30c was 1.50.

50c pocket knives 25c.

Hand saws 50c was 2.75.

Wood saws 50c was 1.50.

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

No 8 cook stove 20.00 was 45.00.

Tubs 75c was 1.50.

14 qt pail 25c was 1.25.

Set dishes 2.75 was 8.75.

Lamp 25c was 1.25.

Carpets 30c was 1.25.

Set knives and forks 50c was 1.75.

Brooms 15c.

Wire cloth lines 10c.

Western Washer 3.00.

Tumblers, fine glass, 35c dozen.

Jelly tumblers 35c dozen.

100 pieces dinner set 11.50 was 25.00.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,

Granulated Eye Balls, Sore Nipples, Piles,

Femora, Tetter, Sal Rheum and Scald Head,

25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HOME OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy con-

dition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder.

They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure

loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct

kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving

new life to an old or worn horse. 25

cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale by Dr. Hill, Laporte, Pa.

"I would rather trust that medicine than

any doctor I know of." Says Mrs. Hartie

Mason of Chillicothe, Carter Co., Mo., in

replying to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera

and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Dr.

Hill, Laporte, Pa.