

McKINLEY TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Remarkable Prosperity in the Steel, Iron and Tin Plate Industries.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

Official Figures Showing the Great Volume of Business and the Marked Advance in Wages as Compared With Record of Cleveland's Administration.

Pennsylvania has shared in the prosperity that followed the election of William McKinley to the presidency. The extent to which the prosperous times have benefited the citizens of this commonwealth is shown in the report of the office of the bureau of industrial statistics.

The iron, steel and tin plate industries of Pennsylvania have probably been benefited as favorably as any others through the return of the Republican party to power in Washington.

It marked the greatest era in the production of pig iron in the history of the state, the increase over 1898 being 7,177,000 gross tons, or nearly 30 per cent, and the increase over 1896 being 12,160,000 gross tons, or 62.5 per cent. Pennsylvania's production of 6,542,998 gross tons in 1899 was within about 30 per cent of the entire production of Great Britain. The production of the United States was 13,629,703 gross tons, an increase over the production of Great Britain of more than 46 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN LEFT BEHIND.

These figures are very significant, when it is reflected that in 1894, just six years ago, Great Britain produced nearly 12 per cent more pig iron than was produced in the United States, and in 1899 Great Britain's increase in production over 1894 was but little over 25 per cent, while the increase on the part of the United States was over 100 per cent.

The market value of Pennsylvania's production of pig iron for 1899 was close to a hundred million dollars, the total value being \$98,293,893. As compared with 1898 the increase was \$44,878,575, or 84.1 per cent, and as compared with 1896 the increase was \$55,931,784, or 117.4 per cent.

An average of 15,347 workmen were employed in Pennsylvania in the making of pig iron during 1899, an increase over 1898 of 3,767, or 32.5 per cent.

The average earnings in 1899 for skilled and unskilled labor was nearly \$190 in excess of 1896, the average for 1899 being \$495.18, and for 1896, \$306.30.

Pennsylvania produced 6,446,159 gross tons of steel of all kinds in 1899, an increase of nearly 93 per cent over 1898. The production of the United States for 1899 was 16,688,857 gross tons, and of Great Britain about 5,000,000 tons. Pennsylvania consequently produced over 60 per cent of the production of the United States and about 20 per cent more than Great Britain.

The increase in production of steel in the United States for the past five years has been 341 per cent, while Great Britain's increase has been but about 55 per cent.

The entire production of iron and steel rolled into finished form in Pennsylvania during 1899 was 7,095,485 net tons, an increase over 1896 of 3,336,415 tons, or nearly 83 per cent.

The value of this enormous production was \$223,377,126, an increase over 1896 of \$114,347,364, or over 95 per cent.

LABOR WAS BENEFITED.

The number of workmen in 1899, independent of those employed in the rolling of black plate, was 92,882, an increase over 1896 of 16,409, or 30.6 per cent.

The average earnings of the 69,082 workmen, skilled and unskilled, was \$520, or against \$444.83 in 1896, an increase of \$75.17, or 25.8 per cent.

Pennsylvania had 21 black plate works in operation during the whole year of 1899, of which 18 turned out a total production of 368,690,734 pounds of black plate, as against 285,000,000 pounds in 1898, an increase of 83,690,734 pounds, or 122.8 per cent.

Pennsylvania's increase in tin-plate production for 1899 has been equally as satisfactory as her increase in black plate. The aggregate of the black plate works and dipping works combined made 331,692,734 pounds, as against 190,688,798 pounds in 1898, an increase of 141,003,936 pounds, or 137.2 per cent.

Pennsylvania's share of the entire production of the United States of tin and black plate for 1899, which has been valued at \$91,000,000 pounds, was about 67 per cent. Comparing this production of the United States for 1899 with its production in 1894 of 169,313,460 pounds, it will be seen that the increase in the United States for the past five years has been 734,656,591 pounds, or 435 per cent.

The number of workmen employed in the black plate works for 1899 was 7,682, an increase over 1896 of 4,488, or 102 per cent, and the average daily wage for all workmen was \$2.56, an increase of 56 cents per day.

THE DIFFERENCE.

William McKinley stands for protection and revenue, reciprocity, gold standard, national credit, equality, diplomacy and prosperity. President McKinley prosecuted the war with Spain to a successful termination, unopposed in English history; saved Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine archipelago and 10,000,000 people from imperialism, and secured the key to the trade, civilization and advancement of 300,000,000 people dwelling in the land of the Orient.

Bryanism stands for hypocrisy, recalcitration, anarchy, Aguinaldo, and nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, practically disfranchising 10,000,000 uneducated colored American citizens, and fraudulently retaining 40 per cent of southern representation in congress, and the electoral college based thereon.

AMERICA IN THE ORIENT.

Our Position as a World Power and Our Possibilities.

MUST HAVE PROSPERITY AT HOME

And Must Have Markets Abroad to Dispose of the Surplus Products of Our Farmers and Great Manu- facturing Plants.

During the administration of President McKinley great and important changes have taken place in the general estimate put by the Orient upon the United States of America, says J. Sloat Fassett, the distinguished New York Republican leader.

Previous to 1896 there was prevalent only a vague notion of our wealth and our power as a nation. It was generally understood that we were great money makers, manufacturers and traders; that we had a small and inefficient army and a small and untried navy. Compared with the military and naval strength and display of European nations, and compared with the diplomatic equipment of these nations, the United States suffered in the minds of most Orientals, who are profoundly impressed by the outward and showy demonstrations of wealth and power and the disposition and ability to use them.

Since the resurrection of industrial activity, due to Republican policies under President McKinley's adminis-



J. SLOAT FASSETT.

tration, and more emphatically since the demonstration of our vast military and naval resources in the Spanish and Philippine wars, a new and truer conception of our power and dignity as a nation has taken deep root in the Oriental world, as indeed it has throughout all the world. New consideration has been extended to our diplomatic, consular and military and naval representatives abroad. Traveling Americans have been treated with increased respect. Greater interest has been manifested in American machinery and manufactures and wider fields have been opened for the investment of American capital and the operations of American enterprise.

IN THE ORIENT.

It is understood that America has no sinister designs, politically or territorially, upon the Oriental states, but that her interests are all in the line of universal peace and general order and security for the purposes of mutual intercourse and trade. The change of attitude from tolerant indifference to solicitous friendliness has already greatly increased existing sources of trade and opened up many new ones. This change of front, which is so manifest to all eyes, is so manifest to all eyes as to deeply impress Americans who have long been in the east, comes at a time when existing conditions at home are more happily fitted to enable us to avail ourselves of it than for many years.

The return of prosperity at home, due to an honest monetary standard and a protective tariff, has enabled our merchants, manufacturers and exporters to reach out into the new and attractive fields of the Orient as never before.

We have impressed the east with our power, our wealth, our rectitude and our ability to bring things to pass. This has done more than anything else to give the Orient a new respect for us, and to give us a new respect for ourselves.

The world has passed through a Red Sea period, a Mediterranean period, and is at the height of the Atlantic period. It is now entering upon the Pacific period which will, in its turn, at no distant date, sweep all that has gone before it.

The United States, under McKinley, has assumed suddenly the proportions of the inevitable leader and arbiter in this opening era. Her inexhaustible resources and the unsurpassed ability of her citizens, trained to large affairs under Republican policies, will give to her the foremost place in immense activities which are to awake from the awakening energies of the Orient. The possibilities of this Oriental future are not calculable merely by considering the consuming or producing power of its six or eight hundred millions of people.

It must be remembered that from the standpoint of modern requirements, Siberia, China, Korea and part of Japan are as new today in undeveloped resources of coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, oil and other minerals, as America was in 1492.

AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Aggressive American enterprise already has its eager representatives in every land whose coasts are washed by Oriental waters. Since 1898 the tonnage capacity of steamships plying between Asiatic ports and America have been constantly overtaxed. The demand for freight and passenger carriers has continually outgrown the supply. Vessels are constantly leaving freight behind them because of lack of carrying capacity. The United States is constantly increasing its exports of

wheat, flour, cotton, oil, coal, machinery and merchandise to the Orient. Americans are opening up mines, mills, railroads, electric plants and trading concerns in all the east. Under the fostering care of Republican policies we have been able not only to supply our own home markets but to invade successfully the home of cheap labor, the Orient.

War upon the sanctity of our courts, war upon the efficiency of our army and navy, war upon our protected industries, war upon capital and war upon an honest currency and an honest standard are inevitably, and by unavoidable consequence, wars upon the extension of our foreign trade and upon that good esteem which we now enjoy throughout the east and throughout the world. The fact never should be lost sight of that, without industrial prosperity at home, we can enjoy no commercial prosperity abroad; that the same policies which build up American enterprises in America establish American successes outside of America, and our situation in the Orient must always depend upon our situation at home, and our situation at home must depend upon those fostering principles of protection and integrity which have characterized the McKinley administration.

FUSION GETS A BLACK EYE.

Insurgents Are Now Assailing Former Speaker Walton.

WILL NOT AID DEMOCRATS.

Martin and Flinn See the Handwriting on the Wall, Although Guffey Still Hopes to Win With Their Assistance.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—With but a few weeks remaining of the campaign, the Republican party leaders are becoming more confident every hour of the polling of a large Republican vote in Pennsylvania, and they have no doubt about the election of a large majority of the Republican candidates for the legislature. There are several congressional districts in which there are very bitter contests, but the party managers are quite hopeful of holding their own, and possibly making some gains.

Chairman Reeder, of the Republican state committee, is giving close attention to the congressional district fights, and says that he is much encouraged by the activity shown by members of the Republican county committees and other influential party workers. The election of Republican candidates for congress and the legislature has been imperilled by the fusion movements between the so-called Republican insurgents and the Guffey Democrats working in harmony for the defeat of Republican nominees.

GUFFEYITES CONFER.

There was a big gathering here last week of Democratic politicians, with Guffey at their head, to further their campaign for the capture of a majority of the members of the legislature and the election of members of congress. The Democrats are banking entirely upon the support they expect to receive from the followers of David Martin and William Flinn and their associates in the fusion movement. Guffey wears a very hopeful smile, and he is telling his Democratic lieutenants what great things they may look for in the future by standing in with the Flinn-Martin insurgents. Guffey expects to have a Democrat elected speaker of the house of representatives and to control the appointments of committees. He will, however, be greatly disappointed with the result.

WALTON A STALWART.

While Guffey is doing his best to impress Democrats that they are to be great gainers by the fusion movement, it is manifest that neither Martin nor Flinn nor any of their insurgent allies will be able to deliver the votes to carry through the fusion candidates for the legislature.

The insurgents got a very hard blow a few days ago when Harry F. Walton, who was backed by David Martin, was defeated by the Republican candidate for the Fifth district, publicly announced that he would not participate in the fusion deal with the Democrats and that he proposed to support the full Republican ticket. This was a surprise to Martin and Flinn, who expected Walton to take the stump for the fusion candidates in this district. Walton was beaten by a majority of 8,000 votes for the Republican nomination for senator by William H. Berkelbach, who ran as the candidate of the stalwart element. Berkelbach was pledged to go into the Republican caucus for the United States senatorship and abide by the action of the majority.

Walton was very much disappointed when he failed to get the nomination, as he was led to believe that Martin, with all the cash at his command, could not be beaten at the primaries. "I am a Republican," said Mr. Walton, however, when asked what he proposed to do in the coming contest. "I will support the full Republican ticket, and I believe every Republican should do so, no matter what may have been his preferences before the conventions were held."

Mr. Walton, since he has come out for the election of his successful opponent, Mr. Berkelbach, has become the target for all the insurgent newspapers of this city which carry the Wanamaker advertisements. As if penned by one man, editorials have appeared in all these papers savagely attacking Mr. Walton. A few days before they were telling of the many ad-

miration qualities of this gentleman. They told of his ability as an orator, his services as speaker of the house of representatives, his experience as a lawyer and a lawmaker, and of his popularity in the community.

Since Mr. Walton has refused to follow the Wanamaker-Martin-Flinn outfit into the Democratic party, or to oppose the nominees of the Republican party for the legislature, he ceases to be the idol of the insurgent editorial writers and is attacked as a weakling, a man without force and as unworthy of consideration. Mr. Walton's friends smile as they point out the inconsistency of the men who, when they cannot rule the Republican organization, make deals with Democrats to defeat the will of the majority at Republican primaries and conventions.

Mr. Walton's friends are turning in for the full Republican ticket and there is no doubt about the election of Mr. Berkelbach to the senate and the success of every Republican candidate for the house of representatives in this senatorial district.

Mr. Walton's action has met the approval of Republicans throughout the state. It unquestionably has had considerable influence upon Republicans who have been unsuccessful in primary election contests, but who become stronger Republicans by standing by the successful candidates.

There has been considerable activity among local Republican leaders within the last few days, which indicates that the Martin influence in the organization here will shortly be obliterated entirely. Martin seems to realize this.

They tell a story of a meeting between Martin and Flinn just after the defeat of Walton for state senator and the turning down of the other insurgent candidates for the legislature at the recent primaries.

FLINN AND MARTIN.

"Why, Dave?" said Flinn, "you do not seem to have been much of a factor at the primaries. They knocked you clear over the ropes."

"Well," replied David, "probably you could not have done any better yourself. You do not know what I had to run up against. You know that in my other fights I have always had the Republican organization at my back, and then during the Warwick administration all the police and firemen were with me and I could have them turn in any way I wanted. Things are different now. Then, besides, the other side had lots of money."

"Well," retorted Flinn quickly, "you had all the money you could use, and if you wanted more you know you could get it."

"That is not it," said Martin. "We had money enough, but if the same organization was put up against you in Pittsburgh you would not have done any better. All I have to say is that you had better prepare yourself, for I believe that when they get through with me, they will send some of their bright young men out to Allegheny county and show you what it is to fight. I tell you it is no easy matter running an insurgent campaign when the stalwart Republicanism of a district is appealed to."

Flinn did not say much in reply to this, but Martin evidently gave him something to think about. It is said that there will be a stiff fight put up against the continuance of Flinn at the head of the Republican organization in Pittsburgh and that he will shortly be made to fight to retain control unless he discontinues his alliances with the Guffey Democrats. Reports from Chester, Montgomery and other nearby counties indicate that the fusion movement is going to pieces and that the regular Republican candidates will be elected by large majorities.

BRYAN AT HIS WORST.

Wild Talk of the Presidential Candidate on the Financial Issue.

It is not pleasant to find a candidate for president of the United States talking as foolishly or dishonestly as Mr. Bryan talked at Monett, Mo.

"The Republicans are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it? Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one of two reasons, either because the man who sends the money over there thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here, and does it for love and devotion, or because it is a matter of business, that is, because he can invest it to better advantage in a European country than he can in this country."

"Mr. Bryan either knows or does not know," says the New York Sun, "that the country has accumulated so much money under that financial system which he is trying to break down that it has money to lend at a low rate of interest to the rest of the world. He either knows or does not know that a low rate of interest is good for the country in general, especially for that 'debtor class' for which he shows so much concern. He either knows or does not know that a country which is able to lend must be prosperous. He either knows or does not know that the big slice of the German loan taken by a life insurance company represents in large measure the savings of many men in moderate circumstances."

"If he does not know these things, he is too big a fool to be president. If he does, and yet talks as he talked at Monett, he is too dishonest to be president."

EVERY woman suffering from any female trouble can be helped by Mrs. Pinkham. This statement is based on sound reasoning and an unrivaled record. Multitudes of America's women to-day bless Mrs. Pinkham for competent and common-sense advice. Write to her if you are ill. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Absolutely no charge is made for advice. "I suffered seven years and would surely have died but for your help," writes Mrs. G. BAINBRIDGE, Morea, Pa., to Mrs. Pinkham. "It is with pleasure I now write to inform you that I am now a healthy woman, thanks to your kind advice and wonderful medicine. I can never praise it enough. I was a constant sufferer from womb trouble, and

SAFE COUNSEL FOR SICK WOMEN

leucorrhœa, had a continual pain in abdomen. Sometimes I could not walk across the floor for three or four weeks at a time. Since using your medicine, I now have no more bearing-down pains, or tired feelings, and am well and hearty. I shall recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my suffering friends as the greatest remedy for all female weakness."

Mrs. SUSIE J. WEAVER, 1821 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had inflammation of the womb and painful menstruation, and by your advice I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Have taken four bottles and used one package of Sanative Wash and feel like a new woman. I thank you so much for what your medicine has done for me."

Mrs. M. BAUMANN, 771 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "After two months' trial of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I can not say enough in praise for it. I was a very sick woman with womb trouble when I began its use, but now I am well."



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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

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Respectfully yours, MRS. J. M. WILLIAMS, Willets, Mediacino Co., Cal.

P. S.—Use my name I you like.

DEAR SIRS CO.: Gents—Please find enclosed, herewith, express money order. Please send the shoes out without delay. I am needing them. My wife is almost barefooted and I don't wish to buy shoes at any other house because I have used the Dexter and find them the best for the money.

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