

WHY GOLD FAVORS THE RICH.

Its Value Is Constantly Appreciating.

To the Detriment of the Producer.

Small Farmers of England Wiped Out.

That Must Be the Final Result Here.

What the True Interests of the Republic Demand.

Degrees of wealth cannot be regulated by law. Wealth must be left, as nature intended it, as the reward of industry and frugality. But there certainly should be no laws especially favoring the wealthy classes. Such a law, however, most certainly exists in the act of 1873 establishing the single gold standard. It favors the rich to the detriment of the producing classes because it fastens upon us a growing or appreciating measure of values. Every successive nation which adopts the gold standard increases the world's demand for that metal and by so much enhances its relative value. Every year, as the commerce of the world increases, the value of gold augments. The dollar is ever becoming larger and larger. The rich find it greatly to their advantage, but it bears heavily on the industrial classes.

Enterprise requires that men should borrow. No one can engage actively in any business by which employment is given to others and the community benefited without being a borrower. Every successful man has at one time been largely in debt. The gold standard discriminates against this useful class—the active, enterprising, producing class—the backbone of the nation. It does this because, in addition to the interest paid, under an appreciating standard the debt is ever growing larger. An advantage is thus by law placed in the hands of the money lenders and the great financiers, to the detriment of all other classes.

Under this advantage the rich grow richer with wonderful rapidity and the active, producing classes, of course, have to stand the burden. It was under the operation of the gold standard in England that the class of small farmers was entirely wiped out and the lands came into the possession of a class of wealthy capitalist holders, the former owners becoming mere tenants on the lands they once were the proprietors of. In the same way people in this country will increasingly become tenants and so depart farther from the ideal condition of a republic.

With a stable money standard, or, if it must vary at all, a depreciating rather than appreciating one, this advantage to wealth ceases to exist, and the ninety and nine average citizens prosper far more in the aggregate than the one does under the present system.

The true interests of the republic demand not that wealth be equalized, but that all be given a more equal chance. This the repeal of the act of 1873 and the re-enactment of the coinage laws as they existed prior to that year will very greatly accomplish.

To illustrate the operation of the appreciating standard and the advantage it works to the money lender, suppose ten years ago two men to own \$500 apiece. The one lends his money, the other invests in property. The latter buys a house and let for \$1,000, pays down the \$500 he owns and borrows the remainder from his friend upon a mortgage on his property. The money standard doubles and the \$500 debt becomes as large as \$1,000 was at the time the loan was made. When it falls due, it takes the entire property to pay the debt. The money lender then has everything, the borrower nothing. This is an experience which every day some one suffers. Every mortgage today requires the entire property to satisfy it, because the debt has doubled, not in the number of the dollars, but in the relative value of each dollar.

If the money standard would remain stationary where it is, it would not be so bad, but we have no guarantee whatever that it will not again double, and nothing will tend so much to give it another upward boost as the success of the gold ticket at the polls next month. We cannot see how it is possible for gold not to further appreciate if it advocates triumph. If it does, it is inevitable that the hard times will be prolonged and intensified, failures in business will multiply, labor will increasingly be left unemployed, great poverty will ensue, and when men grow desperate from hunger riot and disorder will threaten the peace of the country.

Meanwhile the syndicate which is putting up millions to carry its purposes in the present campaign will be recouping itself from the people's treasury with profits adequate to the risks it has taken.

Can any good citizen so disregard the true interests of the republic as to cast his vote for the perpetuation of the gold standard?—Detroit Tribune.

Our Institutions Threatened. Mr. Hanna would not only destroy our agricultural interests, upon which so much of the welfare of our cities and towns depends, but he would disfranchise the American voter.—Exchange.



Capitalist (between sobs of emotion): "We're the best of friends, ain't we?"
Worker: "Yes—for about three months out of every four years. The rest of the time you are putting on the screw."
—National Bimetallist.

MCKINLEY AN "ANARCHIST."

And a "Repudiator" and a "Degenerate."

HIS VIEW OF FREE SILVER

Always In Favor of It, He Said In a Letter.

Every man has a right to change his mind, but when he makes it turn a complete somersault and at the behest of the money power, even for the sake of the nomination for president, it is a serious reflection upon his integrity and honesty. Or is he, in the language of our frenzied political opponents, a "degenerate" and a "mattoid." Here is a letter that has risen like Banquo's ghost to worry the Canton candidate. It was written by Major McKinley to E. S. Perkins of Weymouth, Medina county, in the fall of 1890.

Mr. Perkins was at that time a representative in the Ohio legislature. He had written to Major McKinley regarding his position on the silver question. The major's letter in reply was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1890.

Hon. E. S. Perkins, Weymouth, O.:
DEAR SIR—I have been so busy for the past three weeks that it has been impossible for me to give any attention to the matter in the district, which fact, I believe, my friends will appreciate. I have been waiting for a moment's time that I might answer two or three letters heretofore received from gentlemen in Medina county in relation to my position on the silver and other questions.

I have always been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States and have so voted on at least two occasions during the time I have been in public life. I was not willing to extend this coinage to the silver of the world and open our mints to foreign countries without charge, as proposed by gentlemen on the floor of the house. My purpose was to secure immediately legislation that would credit and dignify our silver coin.

I believe the law which we enacted this session will accomplish that result. It utilizes every dollar's worth of the silver product of the United States and even more. The value of that legislation has already been apparent in the enhanced value given to silver.

You may remember, as indicating my position on this subject, that I voted to pass the silver bill in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses over the veto of President Hayes.

I shall be very glad to write you at any time upon any subject you may wish to be informed upon.

With me political and economic questions are a conviction, and while I may not always be right I am always willing to let those whose suffrage I seek know exactly where they are. Very truly,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

The farmers of the country are receiving and consequently spending \$800,000,000 less per year than they were 15 years ago. This means at least a loss of 2,000,000 days' work per year to the American mechanics.

RATIO OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Fixed by Coinage, Not by Bullion Value.

THE RECORD OF 400 YEARS.

A Stable Ratio Maintained For Four Centuries Up to 1873.

Auditor E. P. Baldwin of the treasury has just completed a compilation of statistics relating to the production of gold and silver since the discovery of America, together with the ratio of value for the period. His results, he thinks, are convincing enough to satisfy the most rabid gold standard advocate that the value of silver during that time was fixed by the coinage value of the metal and not by the bullion or commercial value. Mr. Baldwin considers the production of the two metals by periods, the first dealing with the years between 1493 and 1850, the second between 1850 and 1873, the last from 1873 to 1895.

The value of this table is derived from the carefully compiled statement of the ratio between the two metals during these periods. During the first period the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 31.52. During the second period it was 1 to 5.89 and during the third period 1 to 17.63. The ratio of value, however, was never materially disturbed during the years from 1493 to 1873. During the first period the ratio of value between the two metals was comprised between 14.14 and 16.25, the latter being the greatest divergence in value, although the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 31.4.

During the second period the ratio of value was even more stable, the highest being 15.70 and the lowest 15.27, although the ratio of production of gold to silver had dropped to 1 to 6 practically. During the third period, however, which comprises the time since the passage of the act demonizing silver, the ratio of production of gold to silver has been 1 to 17.63. During that time the lowest ratio of value was 1 to 15.92, while the highest ratio, about two years ago, was 1 to 32.56. Mr. Baldwin says that this demonstrates clearly and in the most positive manner that the value of the two metals is fixed by coinage and not by the bullion or commercial value.

He points out that the small amount of silver used in the arts during such time as silver was coined free with gold could not affect the value of the metal at all, and that when the coinage value was less than the bullion value the coinage supplied the arts with such small measure of the metal as was needed, and even when the bullion value of silver fell below the established ratio the fact that it could be coined into full legal value maintained the parity.

During the 400 years under consideration the production of gold amounted to 424,900,202 fine ounces, a coining value of \$8,788,469,400. The production of silver during the same time was 8,011,123,035 fine ounces at a value of \$10,357,812,100. The ratio of the production of gold to silver during this time was 18.18.

It is shown that during the widest variation in the ratio of production of the two metals a stable ratio of value was maintained because both metals were admitted to free coinage, but this ratio of value was destroyed as soon as silver was deprived of the privilege of free coinage, with a constantly increasing divergence in the value of the two metals since 1873. At one time the ratio of production of gold to silver dropped to 1 to 6, while at another time it rose to 1 to 31.5, but at no time between 1493 and 1873 did the ratio of the value of silver to gold rise to 17 to 1 or drop to 14 to 1. Since the demonization of silver, however, the ratio has altered until it is now nearly 32 to 1, this change having occurred in the last 15 years.

Wall street and the money power are with the Republican ticket to a man. This being the case, there should be no question as to where the common people will be found Nov. 3.

BRIEF ITEMS.

Rev. Lees, of Hazleton, will preach tomorrow evening in St. Paul's P. M. church, Fern street.

Frank Fairchild has his right arm severely injured in Schwabe's breaker at 44 South Heberton on Monday.

R. & G. corsets are sold at Oswald's.

The initiating team of the Hazleton lodge of Odd Fellows will visit their Freeland brethren tomorrow evening.

The Republicans of this vicinity will hold their second rally of the campaign at Yannes' opera house tomorrow evening.

No place like the Wear Well for shoes.

Andrew J. Keenan and Miss Maggie Gallagher, of Walnut street, will be married at St. Ann's church this afternoon.

Hugh Boyle has resigned as driver of the United States Express Company's wagon. He is succeeded by Edward O'Donnell.

Neat footwear for ladies is sold very cheap at the Wear Well.

Charles Forschner, aged 68 years, one of the oldest business men of White Haven, died on Tuesday from an attack of apoplexy.

Hazleton Truth retired from the daily field with last evening's issue. The publication of a Sunday journal will be resumed on October 25.

The great kid glove and fine fabric cleaner at Smith's clothing store only.

Mrs. Mary Coyle, of Harleigh, a well-known teacher of Hazleton, was married yesterday at Hazleton to Dominic Gallagher, of Lattimer.

Daniel McMonigle, a young man of old Buck Mountain, was severely injured on Saturday by falling off a steam shovel at Eckley stripping.

\$1.50 in silver or gold will buy a suit worth \$7 at the Philadelphia Clothing Store, 131 Centre street.

Rev. F. P. McNally, of Scranton, formerly curate of St. Ann's church, will lecture at the Grand opera house on the evening of Thanksgiving Day.

Maggie Brennan, a young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brennan, died at Drifton on Tuesday. The funeral takes place this afternoon. Interment at St. Ann's cemetery.

For best clothing at lowest prices call at the Philadelphia Clothing Store, 131 Centre street, Freeland.

J. Walter Kennedy, who was booked to play here last night, has notified Manager Welsh that he has taken his company and play off the road this season, and all dates have been cancelled.

"Duties and Responsibilities of Directors" is the title of an address which will be delivered before the Luzerne County School Directors Association at Wilkesbarre on October 29 by D. J. McCarthy, president of the Freeland board.

For bed bugs, roaches and moths, buy "Teluoy," the best insect destroyer in the world. Sold at A. Oswald's.

A traveling tinker stole a pair of gold spectacles from Miller's hotel yesterday morning. He was captured near Highland by Francis Brennan and John Hanlon, who relieved him of his booty and sent him on his way a much wiser man.

There is nothing cheap about the Wear Well footwear except the price. It can't be lower. Try their shoes.

Several ministers and a large number of the congregation attended the formal opening of St. John's Reformed parsonage on Tuesday evening, and the exercises arranged by Rev. Benner were enjoyed by all. The building is a handsome one and was occupied yesterday by the pastor.

An Injunction Granted.

J. S. Sanders, publisher of the Wilkesbarre Telephone, on Monday morning applied for an injunction to restrain the controller and county commissioners from awarding the contract for publishing the sale of seated and unseated lands. The controller advertised last week for bids for publishing this matter, and Mr. Sanders was the lowest bidder. He did not get the work. The Telephone is a Republican paper, but has come out for Bryan and free silver, and it is said that this was the cause.

When court reconvened in the afternoon Judge Lynch granted the preliminary injunction restraining the controller from awarding the contracts to the high-priced organs.

Quinn Whipped by Walcott.

"Scaldy Bill" Quinn, who fought and won a prize fight here last winter, met Joe Walcott, the champion colored man of his class, at Maspeth, Long Island, on Monday evening. The fight lasted seventeen rounds, and was the fiercest and fastest ever seen in the vicinity of New York city. "Scaldy" gave a wonderful exhibition of pluck and endurance, but his opponent made the best showing and Tim Hursi awarded Walcott the decision.

On the same night, in Philadelphia, Charlie McKeever defeated Charlie Johnson in a six-round bout. Johnson is the man whom Quinn whipped in twenty-five rounds here.

Copies of "Harvey's Speech" can be secured free at the TRIBUNE office.

PLEASURE CALENDAR.

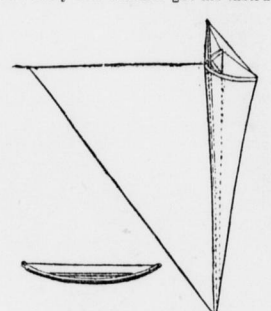
October 23.—Fifth annual ball under the auspices of Division 19, A. O. U., at Yannes' opera house. Admission, 50 cents.
October 30.—Masquerade ball at Krause's hotel, South Heberton. Tickets 25 cents.
November 2.—Ball of the Fearnots Athletic Association at Cross Creek hall. Admission, 50 cents.
November 25.—Sixth annual ball of Jeddo Progressive club at Yannes' opera house. Admission, 50 cents.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

KITES WITHOUT TAILS.

Some of Them Are Said to Have Gone Up Over a Mile.

A great deal of interest has been excited by the experiments made by William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., near his home, and also in and near Boston, with tailless kites. In order to sustain the weight of the string, and thus enable the first kite to attain a greater elevation, he usually attaches several others to the main line by means of shorter cords. For several years past he has been suspending thermometers and barometers in the upper air from the uppermost kite in such a series, and early this summer got his instru-



PLAN OF TAILLESS KITE.

ments up to an elevation of 7,441 feet, or nearly 1 1/2 miles! Last year he obtained a photograph with a camera attached to such a kite, and during the last fortnight has been employing the same methods in Boston for the same purpose, with gratifying success.

The special object of a tailless kite is to avoid the entanglement and accident that is almost sure to result when a lot of them are sent up tandem. Although the Malays and other people had made such things before Mr. Eddy tried to do so, his design was worked out by himself before he had seen any of the others. The general plan of construction is as follows:

Take two slender sticks of equal length, let us say four feet. Have them half an inch wide, or less, and a good quarter of an inch thick. Cross them exactly at right angles, the intersection coming in the middle of the horizontal one, and a trifle less than one-fifth of the way from the top of the upright one. The precise proportion is 18 per cent. Notch the edges as in old fashioned kite-building, and run a string around. For kites slightly larger than this one Mr. Eddy prefers fine piano wire, which will not stretch. Before putting on the cord or wire though, one other very important thing must be done. The cross stick must be bent so as to bulge forward slightly in the middle. A string behind, stretched from end to end, as on an archer's bow can be used to regulate the amount of the curvature, which should be such that the distance from the center of the cross stick will be four per cent. of the length—a scant two inches for a 48 inch stick. In order to give greater strength to the fabric an extra cross stick, half the length of the bent one and left straight, is secured parallel with the other at the back of the kite. The upright stick should pass between them, as shown in the smaller diagram.

Thin, strong manila paper makes a good covering. This may be fitted tightly at the upper part of the kite, but below the cross stick care should be taken to make the covering a little baggy, so that the wind will produce hollows each side of the upright. The paper should be cut a trifle too large, wrinkled a little where it is pasted, and then put on somewhat loose. The right effect will be secured after a little experiment, if not at first. To make the belly band, take a piece of cord of the right length and form a small loop near, but not exactly in, its middle. Into this loop you will afterward tie the string with which you fly the kite. Fasten the free end of the shorter section of the belly band to the intersection of the sticks, and the longer section to the extreme lowermost point of the kite. The first of these sections should be about as long as that portion of the upright below the intersection, and the other should correspond to the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. A little experimenting is generally needed before the proportions necessary to give the best results are obtained. It is, therefore, wise to take plenty of cord and not to tie hard knots at first.—N. Y. Tribune.

Size and Speed of Waves.

Many different answers have been given to the question: "How high are the greatest ocean waves?" M. Dibos, a marine engineer and laureate of the Institute of France, has lately made some personal observations on this subject. He describes waves encountered in the North Atlantic which had a height of at least 45 feet. Driven before a heavy wind, waves may advance at the rate of from 35 to 40 miles an hour, and such undulations of the ocean may travel more than 500 miles from the point where the wind created them without being accompanied by any disturbance in the atmosphere.

Houses Built of Glass Bricks.

Glass houses of a very substantial kind can now be built. Silesian glass-makers are turning out glass bricks for all sorts of building purposes, claiming for them such advantages as variety of shape, free transmission of light, strength, cheapness and general adaptability. When complete, diffusion of light is needed, as in factories, conservatories, courtyards, etc., they are especially suitable.

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