

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTER. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

- For Senator, Tenth District: JAMES C. VAUGHAN, of Scranton. For Representative: JOHN R. FARR, of Scranton.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

- For Senator, Tenth District: JAMES C. VAUGHAN, of Scranton. For Representative: JOHN R. FARR, of Scranton.

REPLYING to some strictures that we uttered concerning Chairman Smolter's demagogic appeal to the socialist, free-booter class who want to rob the prosperous by means of an income tax, the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer says that "THE TRIBUNE is true to the cause it has always espoused. It would have the poor man pay the taxes and the rich escape the burden."

Had Senator Hill not been a politician he would doubtless have been a dramatist. His capital is the unexpected. He arranges climaxes and provides surprises with the instinctive grace of a connoisseur. His moves are audacious. But they are at the same time masterly. See the cleverness of the latest one. Against the united protest of the New York delegation Mr. Cleveland was nominated at Chicago, a thing unprecedented in the politics of either party. Two years later—only two years—Hill goes to every prominent leader of the Cleveland Democracy in that same state which Cleveland carried by 192,000 and Flower by 40,000, and says to each: "Take the nomination for governor; it is yours if you will only say the word."

In that emergency the party turns to Hill—the choice of the state Democracy whom the Cleveland crowd so mercilessly overrode; to Hill, the president's defender whom Cleveland in the distribution of offices has utterly ignored; to Hill, the resolute opponent of the Populistic income tax, which Cleveland lacked the courage to veto; to Hill, who alone among the Democrats of the senate refused by his vote to participate in or sanction the Wilson-Gorman tariff policy of "party perjury and party dishonor."

Viewed, therefore, without party bias and its real significance, this spectacle of Hill's quick revenge is notable and also memorable. It will take its place among the most complete and sudden mutations in the history of politics. The superb generalship of it all, in the very face of almost certain defeat which would carry with it the loss, to the Democracy, of the foremost American state for at least one generation, compels the admiration even of enemies. The pluck and the strategy of it are record-breaking. But it will not succeed. Even with a united party at his back, Hill could not win

In this year of aroused public feeling, the silent partner of Tammany bribe takers and Troy assassins, brilliant, nervy, dashing and personally likable though he be, cannot be elected to the governorship which a servile tool vacates at the word of command; and they propose to have it, even though it be at the inconvenience of the Mosby of the modern Democracy.

WITH CLEVELAND politically dead, Hill would be a big man in New York politics. The nomination of Hill means that Cleveland must die.

IN THE OPINION of the Elmira Telegram, "THE TRIBUNE just now occupies a position between 'the devil and the deep sea.'" But the Telegram is wrong. THE TRIBUNE occupies a position at the front of the procession, between the routed and deserting Democracy and the victorious Republican van. Guess again.

THERE is some consolation left for the intimidated. Minister to Russia Breckinridge still thinks the Democrats will retain their hold on Arkansas.

Free Wool Falsehoods

It is distressing to see so able and ordinarily so fair a paper as the Philadelphia Times betrayed into printing an absolute and bare-faced misrepresentation like this:

When the McKinley bill went into effect wool brought 28 cents a pound and fell to 10 cents inside the first week. As the flock-masters were not giving away their product, they stopped selling, and under the highest protective tariff ever known found neither market nor buyers. The new tariff rate makes heavy reductions, nothing less than 35 per cent, and all the way up 90. Under this tariff last week an Ohio wool-grower in the Woodfield district sold 10,000 pounds at 36 cents. At Washington, in this state, the wool clip commands 21 cents, and this in spite of the fact that the Washington farmers were assured that the free wool measure was their ruin. To top all a Monongahela firm yesterday instructed its country agents to take up 23,000 pounds at 25 cents, where they formerly paid 15.

The first sentence of this extract from the Times of Saturday has not one scintilla of truth in it. If the Times will refer to its own files it will discover that wool, in its entire history, never "fell to 10 cents." Its lowest point, in the Wood county, O., district, was reached one year ago last August, when choice fleeces, which the year before, two years after the McKinley bill had gone into effect, had brought 25 to 30 cents per pound, went dropping at 16 and 17 cents. At this price dealers quit buying and farmers, of necessity, quit selling. The reason for this decline was not the McKinley bill, under which, as Scrantonians have good reason to know, the textile industry, for a time, enjoyed rapid growth; it was due, directly and almost wholly, to the election, in 1892, of a Democratic administration upon a radical free trade platform, which caused manufacturers to lose confidence, capital to seek a safe hiding place, woolen mills to stop, merchants to quit buying cloths and the wool-growers to be caught with a whole season's supply of fleeces on hand, for which there existed no market.

The writer of these words in the summer of 1893 talked with dozens of Ohio wool-growers who were begging in vain for wool dealers to buy, at any price, some of the finest clips that the eye of man could wish to look upon. Some of these wool-growers had, the year previous, voted the Democratic ticket. One aptly expressed the common experience when he said: "For years we farmers had got 30 to 50 cents for our wool. Of late years the market, owing to overproduction, had declined. One year ago, under Harrison, we got only 28 cents. We thought this too cheap. Frank Hurd and other free trade Democrats came through here and told us that if we would knock out the tariff we could get a dollar a bushel for our wool and restore the old prices on our wool. We were fools enough to believe him. Now wheat is cheaper than corn, and wool—well, I simply can't give it away, this summer, because no one has any use for it while the factories are closed and the looms locked up." This fall in prices from 28 cents to nothing at all though nominally the market ruled at 16 and 17 cents, occurred not, as the Times says, "inside the first week" of the McKinley bill's going into effect. It occurred in the third year of that tariff law, and not until the American people, in a moment of madness, had voted to smash that law and, as Henry Watterson luridly said, "scatter the ashes of protection to the four winds of heaven."

"The new tariff rate," says the Times, "makes heavy reductions, nothing less than 35 per cent, and all the way up to 90." Upon wool of certain grades it makes this reduction: It takes the duty off, entirely. "Under this tariff" the wool grower of the Woodfield, O., district, wherever that is, may, for a few weeks, get 26 cents for his clip, before the conditions of foreign competition have adjusted themselves to the new American tariff; and the same with the Washington, Pa., wool-grower. Our woolen mills, too, cannot keep closed forever, even under Democratic threats of free trade persecutions; many of them, less present than the South Scranton woolen mill, during the low prices of raw wool had neglected to buy up and store large quantities of wool and now, in order to start, even on limited time, to fill immediate orders, have to go into the market and buy wool, thus creating a temporary and artificial demand, which momentarily advances prices. But does the Times believe and will it predict that this demand will grow until American raw wool, beating down the unrestrained competition of Hungary, Russia and Australia, where wool brings one-third our prices under protection, will regain the 40 and 50 cent

rates promised by Frank Hurd and free traders of his ilk? The Times' esteemed Philadelphia contemporary, the Record, just now law and gospel on matters Democratic, doesn't try to pretend that free wool will not hurt American wool growers. It coolly consigns the wool-growers to perdition, claiming their sacrifice is demanded in the interest of the American consumer, regardless of the fact that the American consumer could, under protection, buy more and better clothing with his high wage, than the free trade English consumer could buy with his free trade, low wage.

IN THE LIGHT of yesterday's interpretation, Senator Hill's Saratoga speech assumes new significance. It was "Hill, the candidate, who said: "When a Democratic administration, after four years' time, retired in March, 1888, it left to its Republican successor, an ample surplus and a reasonably prosperous country. But when that Democratic administration returned to power again in 1893 it found that the ship of state had almost been stranded or scuttled through Republican misrule, its treasury bankrupt, its revenues disbanded, its credit injured, its flag dishonored, its good name sullied and drifting rapidly toward the rocks of an impending financial panic." Hill, the spectator, would never have gone to such pains to elaborate so transparent and ridiculous an untruth.

EDITOR WILLIAMS, of the Indianapolis News, recently concluded a lecture before the pupils of Butler university with the statement that "The thing of prime importance to any newspaper is to get the facts, and all the facts, of the occurrence reported, endeavoring to report honestly and without bias." That is why so many good newspapers purchase the superior telegraphic news service of the United Press today, the best news-gathering organization in the United States, which means the world.

REPRESENTATIVE BURKE, of Carbondale, feels aggrieved that the Republicans of his district, in convention at Jermyn, should have doubted his fealty to the Free text book bill. Mr. Burke has made a special pilgrimage to THE TRIBUNE office to affirm that he twice voted for that excellent measure, and that the only thing he had against it referred to "minor details." Possibly his constituency's objection to him may yet be covered by this same euphonious mantle.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Says Mr. Singery: "It is reported that in one of the speeches by General Hastings in his tour of the state he challenged Mr. Singery to a discussion of state issues. The Record will gladly open its columns to General Hastings for this sort of discussion, thus giving him the advantage of an audience every day greater than he will see for all the time he is swinging round the circle. As the challenged party the Democratic candidate has the right to choose his weapon; and he accordingly puts in the hand of his opponent a method of disparagement which has the lungs of Stenter he could not hope to rival. If Editor Singery will agree to do his own writing, this challenge would no doubt be accepted at once. General Hastings, however, while addressing two or three audiences daily, could scarcely be expected to have sufficient leisure to write down the Record's entire staff of trained word-jugglers and timble-rigging statisticians."

There is nothing immodest about the Populists. All they expect is everything; all they want is the earth. Senator Turner, who is in charge of the national committee headquarters at Washington, says: "We hold votes in every state in the last election and have organized 100 per cent. strength in each state this year. South Carolina is absolutely 4-1. In California the Populists are sweeping over the state like a tornado. Washington we will carry without a doubt. We expect to win more congressmen from the south than from the west. We will have three or four from Virginia. Our leaders in North Carolina say they are going to send us seven. We will get everything in Colorado. Men who don't like Governor Waite say that nevertheless he could carry Colorado right now by 20,000 majority. I am confident we will at least hold the balance of power in the next house."

Candidates have but a brief time in which to file certificates of nomination or nomination papers. The certificates must be filed on or before Oct. 2, and the nomination papers on or before Oct. 9. Nearly all the candidates, from congressmen down, have been nominated. One or two Republican Democrats threaten to make trouble for that party. No congressional candidate has been chosen in the Sixteenth district, and Huntington and Centre are still wrangling over judicial nominees.

Governor William McKinley has consented to take the stump in Philadelphia in favor of Frederick Halterman, the Republican candidate for congress in the Third district. The great apostle of protection will speak at a meeting which has been arranged to take place at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on the night of Oct. 27.

Cumberland county is thought to be good for 800 plurality against Peter Strabinger, Democratic congressional candidate in the Sixth district. Advances are good for pretty nearly as much more for Colonel Stable, the Republican nominee. Hence York can do what she pleases and yet Stable would win.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Philadelphia Press. If Mr. Hines has any talents in the line of statesmanship he has kept them as securely secreted that no portion of the public has yet detected them. His performances in the house have consisted of a speech denouncing the Wilson bill when it was before that body and a vote in favor of it when it passed. The rest of his time he has devoted to fussing and fuming over the post-office appointments, and he has generally been much more lucky with those he didn't get than with those he did. It has been no credit to the district to have such a representative as Hines. He has not given and cannot give it any standing in the house, and he has voted with the southern tariff smashers against the interests of his own people. Luzerne does not want any more of Hines, because it does not want any more of the southern free trade policy. Mr. Leisinger will be elected if the Republicans are at all mindful of their duty, and from Hines to Leisinger will be an amazing change for the better.

TRUST NO THIRD PARTY.

Washington Post. If the silver question is ever to be adjusted on the lines of free coinage, which Senator Jones and the Colorado Democrats and many of the Colorado Republicans occupy in common, it should be the hope and prayer of all good citizens that it be done without a new alignment of political parties. The Republican and Democratic parties, objectionable as in certain respects their legislation and policies sometimes are, are nevertheless essential to the continued prosperity of the country at salubrious checks and counter-balances one to the other. The accession of a third party to power would be a calamity, because it would, holding to such theories of government as the Populists are promulgating, would

AS TO ACUTE CUCKOOISM.

Washington Post. We have seen so much of cuckooism, here in Washington and elsewhere as well, and we realize so thoroughly the futility of any attempt to argue with patients in the more advanced stages of the malady, that we forego the benevolent enterprise suggested by our sympathies. A cuckoo like the Baltimore newspaper which is firmly possessed by the delusion that Senator Gorman enacted the tariff law against the combined resistance of the president and the Democratic members of congress is past all hope. It has but one more step, and a mighty short one at that, to take in order to become eligible to the padded room. This is not a case of simple idiosyncrasy where the patient puts straw in his hair, thinks himself the king of Siam, and gives no trouble to his keeper. It is mania, likely at any moment to become violent and dangerous. Far be it from us to show impatience toward such a sufferer.

THEIR TURN WILL COME

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Courier. The old duty on hay was \$4 a ton. The new duty is \$2. Canadian farmers, therefore, have just that much better chance to compete with those of New York state. They can keep up the price and take \$2 a ton more, or they can cut the price and sell more hay. The farmers of New York will have a chance to vote on this hay arrangement next November.

DESERVES NO PLACE.

Green Ridge Item. A Republican that fails to do all in his power for party success deserves no place in the confidence of the party.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOU To Patronize THE SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. The one that WILL DO THE MOST toward making THE BOY a strong, honest, practical, self-supporting, manly MAN and THE GIRL a pure, unselfish, helpful, accomplished, self-reliant, womanly WOMAN.

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The other contains Philosophical, Physiological and Religious Sayings, and advice how to live, how to die, and how to act all through life; all founded upon common sense; hence its title "Road to Heaven."

CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES. A Child's Bicycle, Rubber Tire, new, 80. A Child's Bicycle, Rubber Tire, new, 80. A Boy's Bicycle, Rubber Tire, new, 12. A Boy's Bicycle, Rubber Tire, new, 12. 4 Boys or Girls Bicycle Cushion Tire, new, 60 down to 35. 1 Youth's Bicycle, Pneumatic Tire, new, 70. 2 Victor Bicycles, Pneumatic Tire, second-hand, 50. 1 Victor Bicycles, Pneumatic Tire, new, 80. 1 Secure Bicycle, Pneumatic Tire, second-hand, 50. 1 Level Diamond Bicycle, Solid Tire, second-hand, 25. 1 Ladies' Bicycle, Solid Tire, second-hand, 25. 2 Victor A Bicycles, Solid Tire, second-hand, 15. 1 Victor C Bicycle, 1 1/2 in. cushion Tire, second-hand, 35. 1 Victor B Bicycle, 1 1/2 in. Cushion Tire, second-hand, 30. 1 Columbian 28 Bicycle, Pneumatic Tire, 55. 1 Champion Bicycle, Pneumatic Tire, nearly new, 100.

A Great Cut on TABLES -AT- HULL & CO.'S THIS WEEK. A Solid Oak Table, with top 16 inches square, . . . 50c. 24 inches square, . . . \$1.

BLANK BOOKS. A Full Assortment. Letter Copying Books. OUR SPECIAL: A 500-page 10x12 Book, bound in cloth, sheep back and corners, guaranteed to give satisfaction, Only 90c. FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING. Reynolds Bros. Stationers and Engravers, 317 Lackawanna Ave.

Dr. E. Grever. The Philadelphia Specialist and his associated staff of English and German physicians, are now permanently located at 101 West Office Building, Corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street. The doctor is a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, a trained demonstrator of physiology and surgery at the Medical College of Philadelphia. His specialties are Chronic, Nervous, Skin, Heart, Wound and Blood diseases. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. The symptoms of which are: loss of confidence, sexual weakness in men and women, ball rising in the throat, spots floating before the eyes, loss of memory, unable to concentrate the mind on one subject, easily startled when suddenly spoken to, and dull, distressed mind, which unites them for performing the actual duties of life, making happiness impossible, distressing the act of the heart, causing flush of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, melancholy, tire easy of company, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, lack of energy, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, depression, constipation, weakness of the limbs, etc. Those so affected should consult us immediately and be restored to perfect health. LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. Weakness of Young Men Cared. If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Neuritis, Old Sores, Catarrhs, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Asthma, Deafness, Tumors, Cancer and Crisples of every description. Consultations free and strictly secret and confidential. Office hours daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12. Enclose five 2-cent stamps for symptom blank and my book called "New Life." I will pay one thousand dollars in gold to anyone whom I cannot cure of EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS. DR. E. GREVER. Old Post Office Building, corner Penn Avenue and Spruce Street. SCRANTON, PA.

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