

The Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORDRER, Auditor General—E. B. HADDENBERGH.

"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.

Give President McKinley a Republican Majority in Congress.

TAKE THE Republican local ticket in the order that it will appear on the official ballot, we purpose today to say a few words about the nominees for congress.

Congressman William Connell, remarks the Philadelphia Press, "has been renominated in Lackawanna by the Republicans. The nomination was made several months ago, and there has never been any charge that it was procured by fraud or the use of any method repugnant to the self-respect of the Republican people and calculated to bring reproach and dishonor upon the party. Having been fairly nominated by the majority of the Republican voters of the district, and being an undoubted Republican, Mr. Connell can justly claim the party support. And the party ought to give him its united support in order that there may be no uncertainty about the election of a Republican representative from that district. What every sincere Republican wants, no matter what his factional feeling may be, is a majority in the next house of representatives at Washington in harmony with the policy and purposes of the McKinley administration and the Republican party. The surest way to secure that result is to support the regularly and fairly nominated Republican candidates, and Congressman Connell on this broad ground, if for no other reason, is entitled to united Republican support."

Coming from the foremost newspaper opponent of the faction in state politics with which Mr. Connell has been in some measure identified, this has the greater significance, and the situation today is far above factionalism. The re-election of President McKinley is believed by few to be in doubt. Not so certain, however, is the outlook for a Republican majority in congress. To re-elect McKinley and then by means of a Democratic congress to elect a President who would be as cruel a fate as that of Prometheus in the old mythology, who was chained to a rock while his heart was pecked at by vultures.

The personal element in the election of a congressman, in a time of special crisis, is not of the foremost importance. It is the vote, rather than the man, which is important at Washington. Yet Mr. Connell, as a result of two terms of diligent and faithful service, performed in the same business like and conscientious manner which has characterized his labors in the private relations of life, has grown familiar with the ways of doing things, acquainted with the men of influence and power, and proficient in the requirements of effective representation. By returning him for a third and last term the voters of this district will not only record their support of Republican national principles but also assure themselves of a thorough safeguarding of local interests at the national capital.

The arrival in this country of Sexto Lopez, Aguinaldo's private secretary, on the invitation of Fiske Warren, seems to have brought to light another anti-imperialist unknown. Mr. Fiske Warren will please forward his photo.

No doubt it was very wrong for Charles T. Yerkes to take \$20,000,000 of American money, go over to London, buy the Charing Cross underground electric railroad, prepare to equip it throughout with American machinery, and await the day of profitable dividends. Home investments are preferable. But even the hypercritical Mr. Bryan must admit that this bold stroke of the Chicago street railway magnate will constitute a valuable advertisement of American goods and probably be a means of greatly quickening our growing export trade. If that is so, it will benefit more than Yerkes. It will make extra work in our mills and factories, disburse additional wages among their employes and in turn increase the trade and profits of the butcher, the baker and the candlestick

maker to the outermost circle of the community. Money for investment will naturally seek the place of greatest inducement; but it takes Republican administration to keep money from going into hiding and thus helping nobody.

For the individual coal operators of Northeastern Pennsylvania, pinioned between the United Mine Workers on the one side and the coal-carrying railroads on the other, there is now but one means of business salvation. That is the prompt completion of an independent railroad to tide-water.

Why Bryan Hopes Not.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, last year, according to the bureau of industrial statistics, exactly \$78,179,333 was paid out in wages to 154,423 persons as against \$62,676,915 in 1898, and \$45,829,967 in 1894, being an increase in 1899 over 1898 of 24.73 per cent, and an increase over 1892 of 72.85 per cent. The average earnings in these skilled and unskilled industries were \$506.27, as against \$454.52 for 1897, 985 persons in 1898 in the same establishments, an increase of \$51.75 per annum, or 11.38 per cent. Seventeen thousand five hundred and forty more persons were employed, and these increased the production of the previous year \$111,859,881, or 42 per cent.

In the steel industry these gains were especially noticeable. The United States for 1899 produced 10,639,857 gross tons and Great Britain 5,000,000 tons of all kinds, or 22.2 per cent, over 1898, and 60 per cent, of the total production of the United States and about 23 per cent, more than Great Britain. While England in five years gained in steel production 55 per cent, the Keystone state gained 141 per cent. In pig iron in 1899, as compared with 1898, the aggregate value increased \$44,872,575, or 84.1 per cent, and the value per ton over 1898 was \$5.07, or 51 per cent. The average earnings of labor in this industry, skilled and unskilled, were nearly \$100 over 1896, and the average over 1898 was \$52.86. The average daily wage was \$1.51, an increase over 1898 of 19 cents per day.

With a gain soon to come to the workers in our mines, this showing explains why Bryan need expect nothing from Pennsylvania.

An independent, middle-of-the-campaign poll of the United States, made by the New York Herald on the basis of sample polls taken by special correspondents in every locality, indicates that McKinley has 258 reasonably certain electoral votes, that Bryan has 169 and that 21 are doubtful. The Herald concedes Delaware, Illinois, Kansas and Washington to McKinley, allows Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, and Utah to Bryan and classes Indiana, Idaho and Montana as doubtful. According to the Herald, it is all over save the shouting.

Parallels and Contrasts.

THERE ARE some interesting parallels and some sharp contrasts between the political campaign now in progress in Great Britain, which has for its object the election of a new parliament, and the national campaign in our own country for the election of an executive and a legislature.

There is a noticeable parallel in the fact that in each country the party in power, which has shouldered most difficult responsibilities to the best of its ability, is being attacked with ferocity by the party out of power, and the nature of the attack is one of fault-finding and savage criticism and not the proposition of a better policy. On the other hand, a contrast is visible between the results accomplished by the two parties in power—the Conservative in England and the Republican in the United States—for the reason that McKinley's administration of the war with Spain is being condemned for having been too successful while the complaint uttered against Lord Salisbury's administration of the South African war is that it was inexcusably faulty and tardy in its achievements.

There is a parallel in the fact that both countries entered upon war handicapped by a defective war machinery handed down from earlier times, rusty, creaky and ineffectual. There is a contrast in the fact that while the Liberal, or minority party, in England has sense enough to see and patriotism enough to advocate that these defects in the military establishment must be remedied at all costs, as a matter affecting the very life of the empire, the Democratic party in the United States howls until blue in the face over the imaginary dangers of "militarism" and resists all efforts to reorganize our little regular army so that it will correspond in efficiency of system to the incomparable individual efficiency of its incomparable personnel.

There is a parallel in the fact that in both countries the "outs" will have to stay out, and a contrast in the fact that while the English Liberals have never advocated trailing their country's flag in surrender to Kruger, the paramount issue brought forward by the agile commander-in-chief of the American Popocrats is one of capitulation to the cut-throat Tagalog dictator, Aguinaldo. In defeat Lord Rosebery will remain a figure of commanding influence and widespread public esteem, for he has been philosophic, broad-minded, statesmanlike; but when William Jennings Bryan hears on the night of Nov. 6 the second doom of his Populistic and socialistic vagaries as registered in a thunderous second rejection of his candidacy, he can proceed to inter his prospects of acquiring the presidency for they will be extinct beyond the hope of resurrection.

Now that Erving Winslow has acquired the letter writing habit, Mr. Carnegie will doubtless remain in Scotland's woods.

Captain Dreyfus again shows a disposition to arouse dangerous social and political elements in France by demanding a revision of his case. In view of the official array against him Dreyfus has been fortunate in securing his liberty even though he may

have been unjustly imprisoned. The conditions of France at the present time will not admit of much agitation such as Dreyfus would provoke. His friends should advise him for a time to let well enough alone.

Free Silver a Crime.

THE PARTY which calls itself Democratic is in reality Populistic and based upon doctrines which, if carried into effect, would produce political anarchy. We are compelled by every consideration of honor, of duty and of interest to repudiate Bryanism and all that it represents.

You ask whether I believe in the coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. You might as well ask me whether I believed that an ounce should be made to pass for a pound in the ordinary transactions of commerce. The ratio is a false ratio. The value of silver measured by gold is, as every one knows, not 16 to 1, but 32 to 1. The proposition, therefore, of the platform is to declare that 50 cents shall by law be made equal to one dollar. This absurd proposition is based upon the professed belief that in 1873 when silver was demonetized a crime was committed, by which creditors benefited at the expense of debtors. The fact is that silver was then overvalued, and hence its demonetization was a relief to debtors and of no benefit to creditors. The extraordinary thing is that the Kansas City platform proposes to commit the very crime which it falsely denounces as having been perpetrated in 1873. It proposes to substitute a fifty-cent dollar in payment of debts which ought to be discharged with 100 cents of the dollar. This is robbery and therefore a crime, in which no honest man can have any part.

I do not see how a Democrat who is true to the interests of Democracy can in the present emergency take any other course than to vote for the Republican ticket. I propose myself to vote and I do this because I am a Democrat who feels that Bryanism and all that it stands for is diametrically opposed to the principles of the Democratic party, as they were enunciated by Jefferson, and as they have been construed by all the great men who have led the Democratic party up to the time of the holding of the unhappy convention of 1896, when the old organization was broken up.

"Is it likely that the American people will now be so unwise, while many of our great problems are still in the course of solution, as to the change of administration; now while we are still occupied in enforcing our rights, and doing our duty by the suppression of the revolutionary and turbulent elements in the Philippines; in politically organizing Cuba and Porto Rico; in maintaining our national dignity in China; in protecting the life of our national representative there and the lives of our women and children; in entering upon diplomatic discussions of the greatest delicacy and of the utmost nicety? Is it at all likely that the American people will dispense with the trained services of Mr. McKinley, of Mr. Hay, of Mr. Root, of Mr. Hitchcock, of Mr. Long, in exchange for a cabinet of incompetents such as can only be found in the circle of Mr. Bryan's political and personal advisers—currency fanatics, men willing to throw our Supreme court into the area of politics, Contractionists, Populists and Anarchists? Are the people likely to elect to the presidency of the United States a man who favors the silver standard because it permits the repudiation of a debt; a man who contends that the finances of the country are in danger because in addition to having money to lend at low rates at home, we have surplus money to lend in the world's markets?"—William M. Ivin, in the Sun.

Mrs. Conger, wife of the American minister at Peking, joins her opinion to that of many others to the effect that China is an abused country and that the people would be better off if left alone. It begins to look as though the missionaries could profitably employ their present spare time in a little extra work among the foreigners in China.

If the leaders of the Republican party in Lackawanna county, after years of mutual pore-sheeding, can all get together and be good, the rank and file ought to have little difficulty in composing their differences and in working unitedly for party triumph.

The only doubtfulness in the political situation in New York state is whether McKinley's plurality will fall slightly below or go high above the 100,000 line.

The Democrats do well to carry Indiana five weeks before election. They will stand little show of doing this on election day.

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS.

Table with columns for State, Depositors, and Amount of Deposits. Includes rows for New Hampshire, Connecticut, and totals.

PROOFS OF REAL PROSPERITY UNDER MCKINLEY ADMINISTRATION

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the number of deposits from the dark days of the Democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most marvelous of all is the increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly the ones where the wage earners of the country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not prosperous. So say all his calamity followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the comptroller of the currency of the United States for 1899. They are unanswerable:

Table showing Total Number of Depositors and Total Amount of Deposits for 1894 and 1899, broken down by National and State/Private banks.

Since the Democratic days of 1894, there has been an increase of 2,109,547 bank depositors in the whole United States. This number of more people have had money to deposit during McKinley prosperity. The total amount of money deposited to the credit of the people was \$2,874,589,406 in 1894. In 1899 it was \$4,608,096,005, showing an increase of almost one and three-quarter billions of dollars to the credit of the people who had bank accounts in the five years since the country was suffering the agonies of a Democratic administration.

Not only has there been this vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, but the average amount of each bank account has increased from \$520, in 1894, to an average of \$602 per bank account in 1899.

Who will say that the promises of the Republican party have not been fulfilled? Who will say that the Advance Agent of Prosperity has not visited the American people under the Republican administration of President McKinley?

Wants State Board of Arbitration

John L. Butler in Harrisburg Patriot. The voluntary trade tribunal act passed in the session of 1898, I was called in by Senator Wallace to assist him in the preparation and passage of the law. It was not intended for anything more than a tentative measure, a feeler, as it were, along the lines of more drastic laws in force on the continent of Europe. In 1898, Massachusetts, New York and Iowa passed laws providing for arbitration, the two former enacting measures creating a permanent state board and the latter a board of arbitrators. The federal government, the District of Columbia, the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Louisiana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Utah, Minnesota, Michigan, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming have also enacted measures providing for arbitration of labor disputes since Senator Wallace took the initiative in 1898.

Sixteen states now have regularly constituted boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes and yet Pennsylvania, the hotbed of strikes and lockouts, the land of coal, iron, oil, textiles and freight traffic, can boast of nothing better than a tentative measure that was discredited within six months from the day it received the approval of Governor Pattison. Of course, the strike in the anthracite coal fields will be a thing of the past before the legislators in 1901 can pass an arbitration law, but should we not provide for the future?

HOW CONSTITUTION FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

From a Speech by Senator Beveridge. You might as well require your children to learn the alphabet by using Dante in the original; to acquire the multiplication table by making a calculation in astronomy, as to give the American Constitution—the highest, the most complex and most difficult form of government devised by all human expedience—to Filipino or Porto Rican. Let a generation in each island learn by experience what government is for; let them behold property protected without a bribe, justice administered speedily, publicly and without price, property kept from the hand of the vandal, life shielded from the knife of the assassin, free speech guarded even by those who assault and education developing day in the midst of life masses. And then, when American institutions have thus done their pure and perfect work, it is the season to consider whether the Constitution shall follow the flag.

LITERARY PRESCRIPTIONS.

From the Kansas City Star. For clearness read Marquand. For logic read Burke and Bacon. For action read Homer and Scott. For common sense read Bacon and Paine. For sublimity of conception read Milton. For vivacity read Stevenson and Kipling. For imagination read Shakespeare and Job. For elegance read Virgil, Milton and Arnold. For common sense read Benjamin Franklin. For simplicity read Burns, Whittier, Bunyan. For smoothness read Addison and Hawthorne. For interest in common things read Jane Austen. For humor read Chaucer, Cervantes and Mark Twain. For choice of individual words read Keats, Tennyson, Emerson. For study of human nature read Shakespeare and George Eliot. For loving and patient observation of nature read Thoreau and Walton.

Lewis & Reilly. STAMPED ON A SHOE Means It's O. K. Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But in trade a name means very much. We claim and there are thousands who will say the same thing, that our name stamped on a shoe means that the shoe is the best of its kind. The best at the price. Why? Because our name represents a life work in the shoe business. Our constant study, Our constant labor. And to it we have given our best thought and our best efforts, and you have helped us. New Fall Styles for Men and Women.

Mercereau & Connell. JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE. CONTINUED

FINLEY'S Black and Colored Silk Petticoats. Your special attention is directed to our elegant and exclusive line of Petticoats which have just been opened. The cut and fit of this season's goods conform to the modern ideas of dress; and are different in many ways from other seasons styles. We make particular mention of three numbers in an entirely new French Pattern Skirt, in Black only, at \$12, \$14 and \$20.

FIRESALE And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc Not Damaged. Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual. Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

IS YOUR HOUSE VACANT? IF SO, TRY A "FOR RENT" AD. IN THE TRIBUNE. ONE CENT A WORD. "No achievements are worth having which do not advance civilization and benefit mankind." "Whatever covenants duty has made for us in the year 1898 we must keep."

We make a specialty of Moreen and Mercerized Short Length Petticoats to be worn with Rainy Day Skirts. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

God Bless Our Home. A janitor's wife in New York City, a Swedish woman, very much interested in health which had been recently by the recital of woes caused by certain spells of ill health which had assailed her since she was a child, but which had been almost banished by the use of Ripans Tablets. While at her home in Sweden, when young, she had worked in the fields, as is the custom there. She sometimes had to leave her work in great distress with a misery at the pit of her stomach. Her mother often stirred up some Swedish drops for her that afforded a temporary relief. As she grew older other symptoms developed, among them shortness of breath. This, she said, occasioned intense suffering. One night while sweeping one of the offices she found a portion of a small packet of Ripans Tablets in a waste basket, and knowing what they were, because she had seen them advertised, she sampled them and found that "they carried off all her difficulties-right away." It is only once in a great while now that she takes one, but if she gets over-tired when her work is extra hard and feels the slightest twinge of bad feeling, she says a Ripans Tablet always cuts it short. She buys them at the drug store now, but does not use ten cents' worth in a month.

"Don't Swear" If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery. Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.