

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 19, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey. STATE. Congressman-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie. Election Day, Nov. 3.

Since there is to be no change from the gold standard, the thing to do is to restore protection, boom a business revival and make our European competitors look sick.

For President, William McKinley. When we look fairly and dispassionately at the work of the St. Louis convention, we perceive that once more have the people found the right candidate. They have chosen, not political subtlety, as represented in Quay; not unemphasized breadth of legislative experience, as typified in Allison; nor more amiability, as personified by Morton, nor Alpine massiveness of dominating will-power, as signaled by Reed, but a blending of these separate traits into a personality strong without offence, amiable without indecision, and in its personal characteristics typical of the best Americanism.

William McKinley's biography is a vindication of American institutions. Born in modest circumstances, he worked and studied until the call of war resounded; then at 18 he donned the blue, shouldered the musket and marched to the front. He had no "pull" to smooth the path of his advancement. The conclusion of the war found him only a major; but from private to major in four years, without prior knowledge of military tactics, is a step that would be possible, to merit unassisted, in America alone. The great conflict ended, the soldier became the law-abiding and ambitious citizen. Within two years after the climax at Appomattox Major McKinley had completed a course in law and been admitted to the bar. In two more years we find him elected district, or as the office is known in Ohio, prosecuting attorney; and the beginning thus made in politics has been followed up through congress and the gubernatorial chair of his native state until it will soon lead to what is the supremest of earthly honors, the American chief magistracy.

Of the man himself it is almost impossible to speak without falling into the language of eulogy. Think what you may of his beliefs, there is no man living who can fall to admire the modest, dignified yet determined manner in which he has clung to them, none the less through hours of adversity than in the sunlight of public favor. Six years ago, it looked as if "McKinleyism," as the protective system was called, had received its death blow. The presidential election which followed, with its reinforcing surge of Democratic tidal-wave majorities, appeared to have swept the doctrine for which McKinley had so earnestly fought into the uttermost depths of public repudiation. Life-long protectionists became discouraged. We can all recall how first one and then another of the Republican leaders wavered in their allegiance and finally fell to deprecating the McKinley idea. There was Reed, who said that the country would never see the re-adoption of a high tariff; there was Senator John Sherman and there were hosts of lesser lights who misread the signs of those discouraging times and joined more or less openly with Democrats in disavowing the author of the McKinley tariff. In view of the recent Mugwump insinuation that William McKinley is not a firm man, with the power to stick to a given course of action, it is interesting to recall that almost the only Republican who, through all the discouragements of these unsettling times, never once wavered, never once retracted, never once seemed to lose confidence in the ultimate justice of public opinion; indeed, the man who, in the very darkest hour, took deliberate occasion to reaffirm his economic faith and entered notice of appeal from a public deceived to a public disillusioned and sober, was none other than this so-called vacillating man, this alleged straddler, William McKinley.

McKinley has been in public life for two decades and has emerged without

a spot on his private character. He entered it poor, and he lives today in a small house for which he pays a modest rental. As chairman of the ways and means committee of the Fifty-first congress he could either have sold his influence to vast moneyed interests which came before him in search of tariff concessions, or he could have taken as pay for shady work the inside "tips" on speculation which make many public officials rich. He did neither the one nor the other, but left congress almost as poor in purse as when he first entered it. In Washington, where the race for social prestige is even more keen and unscrupulous than is the contest for political advancement, William McKinley resisted all temptations, lived within his salary and evinced in his home life a manliness and a devotion as greatly to his credit as was his fortitude in the face of political defeat.

From whatever standpoint this man's character is viewed, it presents itself in pleasing colors and points, neither to the arrogance of self-conscious greatness, nor to the theatrical poses of demagogism, but to frank, manly, self-contained Americanism, with its ideals grounded in cleanliness and righteousness and its faith fixed on high. We predict that before this campaign is over, William McKinley will be the most popular and respected presidential candidate the country ever had; while as for his election, we suspect that that will almost take care of itself.

William McKinley's nomination will not be appreciated in Europe, but then, it is quite impossible to please everybody.

For Vice-President, Garret A. Hobart. The nomination of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for the vice-presidency has been forehadowed for the past few days. It places upon the ticket a man who is recognized in his own state as one of its foremost citizens; a Republican whose service to the party is co-extensive with his public career, and the representative of a section which by its recent repudiation of Democratic misrule has fairly entitled itself to substantial recognition.

Mr. Hobart and Major McKinley are both young and vigorous men, just in the prime of mature manhood. They are intimate personal friends. Between them there will be none of the friction which has characterized the relations of the present executive and his substitute. In addition to this, the nomination of Mr. Hobart pays welcome honor to the stalwart element which is gradually breaking down the solidity of the South, and will be the signal for a general stiffening of the lines of Republican battle in the territory once deemed hopelessly Democratic.

In accordance with its custom, the Chicago Times-Herald gave the best reports of the St. Louis convention that were printed anywhere. Very close to that paper in accuracy and completeness of detail is the Philadelphia Press.

The Platform. While the St. Louis platform is one of the longest party deliverances ever made in this country, its length is warranted by the important subjects which it considers. The opening plank deserves to be committed to memory, for it alone would justify McKinley's election. We repeat it herewith: For the first time since the civil war the American people have now witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonesty and disaster. In the administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, asked ordinary current running expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt \$282,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, and paid American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for an American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

Following a strong re-affirmation of the protective policy, which is justly called "the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity," comes an emphatic endorsement of reciprocity, the "golden rule of commerce" and an equally earnest plea for the restoration of our merchant marine. The financial plank is perhaps needlessly declamatory in its introduction and peroration; but the following sentence near its middle will command widespread approval: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, WHICH WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO PROMOTE," and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved."

The foreign plank is general in its nature, outlining a policy in regard to all current foreign questions. It contains a declaration for the protection of American citizens abroad; reaffirms the position of the party in favor of the Monroe doctrine; endorses the administration of President Harrison on the attitude of this country toward Hawaii; demands protection for American missionaries in Armenia; expresses sympathy for the Cubans in their war for independence and takes a position in favor of awarding to them belligerent rights. In the remaining planks civil service reform is approved and the extension of the principle wherever practicable. The use of public money for sectarian purposes and the union of

church and state are opposed. A declaration is made in favor of arbitration between employes and employers but no specific legislation is demanded. A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls without examination deserving soldiers. Finally the building of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government is favored.

Upon the whole the document is an accurate and eloquent reflex of party sentiment, which means that it is wise, courageous, hopeful and aggressive.

Admirers of stalwart and robust Republicanism are glad to see that Senator-elect Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio was one of the most applauded stars in the St. Louis performance. Senator Foraker has been so fiercely vilified and without warrant that the reaction in his favor is no more than justice.

In addition to nominating the candidate (which he virtually did by his successful support of McKinley in Illinois) Editor Kohlsaat of Chicago also wrote the gold plank of the St. Louis platform. No wonder he feels well these days.

There is a good reason why Platt did not want Morton for vice-president. Such a move would elevate to the governorship of New York an anti-Plattite; and a governor in hand is worth a regiment of vice-presidents in the bush.

The London papers speak in terms of praise of the St. Louis gold plank, but we don't mind telling them that that plank's popularity among the American people is not at all due to the fact that it seems to be popular abroad.

The Philadelphia Stockholder calls upon the United States to adopt the gold standard. Bless his soul, that was done years ago.

The honors of the convention seem to have been pretty well monopolized by Ohio. When will it be Pennsylvania's turn?

Ex-Governor Flower says the Democrats will carry New York next fall by 100,000 plurality. Is Mr. Flower joking?

Mr. Cleveland's ambition to secure the privilege of privacy in the ranks stands in a fair way to be realized.

THE REAL REMEDY.

From the Chicago Evening Post. A rather fruitless discussion has been in progress in the eastern press as to whether the silver movement is essentially a craze similar to the greenback delusion. A number of parallels have been pointed out, and also several striking differences. Perhaps the chief source of the strength of the silver cause is found in the popular inability to distinguish between the American programme and that of the scientific bimetalists of the world. The greenback craze had no support among economists, while bimetalism counts among its advocates and adherents many of the leading teachers and writers on financial and economic subjects. There is little in common between scientific bimetalism and the free-silver movement in America, but the arguments and facts marshaled by economists against the single standard are twisted and misapplied by the silverites in such a way as to mislead thousands into believing that scientific authority sanctions the attempt to force the United States to establish bimetalism without the concurrence of other nations. The first step, then, of the opponents of free silver should be to emphasize and enforce the fundamental distinction between bimetalism as taught by economists and silver as preached by American free coinage agitators.

But would this take all life out of the silver movement? Candor compels all serious students to admit that free silver is far from being merely a craze and unaccountable delusion, and that there is a substantial, real grievance at the foundation of the agitation. Indeed, self-interest in the large as well as narrow sense should cause the earnest gold champions to protest against the fashion of ascribing dishonest motives to the silver sections. There is altogether too much shallow, flippancy and silly talk of this kind. The silver agitator, however, is not a deliberate or conscious rascal, and he is not a hypocrite. He is a man of the people of the eastern states, who would do little in this respect, denunciation of millions of farmers and laborers, for "it" being the people of the country in a false light abroad, and its leaders, the agitators, are the real cause of the trouble. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to observe that in the most conservative eastern financial circles a disposition is shown to recognize the legitimate wants of the masses of the west and south and to study the ways and means of meeting them. Thus Henry Clews, the eminent New York banker and financier, says with reference to the situation in the west and south: "More money is doubtless needed for facilitating cash transactions in those sections, but that want can be easily satisfied through such modifications of our banking legislation as will cause the note issues to respond readily to every real need for currency." The penalty for the indifference, ignorance or cowardice of legislators and business men who frowned upon every proposal aiming at comprehensive banking legislation is the renewed activity of the free silver men. The sooner they realize that the alternative to radical currency and banking reform is the danger of a silver triumph and the reduction of the country to a silver basis, the better it will be for the industries, foreign and domestic of the country. Abuse and ridicule of those who have demanded "more money" have only served to exasperate the suffering farmers and the masses of the west and south. It would be useless for them to expect relief or sympathy from the eastern capitalists and business men. They raised the silver banner because no other plan was proposed or submitted to them.

In addition to the perfectly rational and legitimate demand for more money there is, as Mr. Clews further admits, a demand for better and greater credit facilities. "It is well worth considering," says Mr. Clews, "whether arrangements cannot be devised for satisfying the wants of the west and south as highly unfortunate that relief of this character has not been offered earlier, for had that been done, silver might not have become the dominant issue, the grave menace that it is today. The

New York Journal of Commerce holds views very similar to those of Mr. Clews. In its opinion the farmers want a re-creation of credit which they may avail themselves when they have no means of getting money, and the most effective cure for the silver delusion will be found in measures providing this source of credit. Farmers lack working capital and are compelled to pay interest at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent. It is strange that they should jump at the conclusion that cheaper money would mean salvation to them? Manufacturers and merchants, with ample capital, find it necessary to borrow very largely, and the banks supply their wants through loans and discounts. Without these they would be as badly pinched as the farmers, and the lessons of 1893 and other panics sufficiently indicate the importance of credit even in the largest industrial centers. The Journal of Commerce therefore asks American financiers to form banks and associations modeled upon the Scottish and continental European institutions that are extending cash credits to farmers.

While it is true that there is nothing impracticable about this suggestion, and that institutions of the kind proposed would be alike beneficial to the borrowers and reasonably profitable to lenders, it is doubtful whether the remedy would be very effective. Perhaps by a system of co-operative and mutual banks the farmers could help themselves better than they could be helped by any other scheme. But it is widely felt that nothing but radical and comprehensive banking reform by legislation can counteract the silver agitation and remove the menace to business involved in the prospect of a change of standards. A number of Democratic and independent papers of undoubted soundness and money convictions have revived the discussion of the abolition of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks, and in this direction relief may have to be sought after all. Denunciation, abuse, ridicule, will not kill the silver movement, and the legitimate wants back of it, and they must be satisfied.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast, 12:01 a. m., for Friday, June 19, 1896.

Now that McKinley has been nominated and we won the ball game with Syracuse yesterday, there is no reason why the face of a child born on this day should not beam like a full moon.

The first campaign poet who sings on this day will pause at the name of McKinley. For the words that will rhyme in the "vocabulary" they say.

Are scattered quite thinly—quite thinly. New Jersey can now no longer be considered out of the United States.

Can it be possible that Mayor Bailey furnished the razor that was pulled by the council last night on the police appointments?

As soon as Mayor Bailey's patronage has been distributed, there seems no reason why the country should not settle down to business again.

Silver will still be taken on subscription at The Tribune office. Ajacchus' Advice. Citizens with public enterprises to promote will do well to keep out of range of the select council. It appears to be loaded.

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Bicycle Hose. Only the very best makers are represented in our line.

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FOR I'M TO BE MARRIED OH, HO! OH, HO!

YUM YUM sings; but where she is to choose her Wedding Invitations isn't mentioned. But, when she is informed that REYNOLDS BROS. get out invitations, announcements, church; at home and visiting cards, in up-to-date styles, she is no longer worried. Everything they keep on hand for either business, official or social functions, is always the finest to be found in Scranton.

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PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law; offices 6 and 8 Library building, Scranton, Pa. ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counselors, Commonwealth building, Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Room 4, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa. JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 63, 64 and 65, Commonwealth building. SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa. L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

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Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE near 905 Washington avenue. LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 425 Spruce st., cor. Wash. ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Public building, 125 Washington avenue, Scranton.

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