

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition. Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

C. P. HINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Man. E. N. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas. L. W. RICHARD, Editor.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE, 23 SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TERMS: In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum. Single Copies, 5 Cents. The Weekly Edition, \$1.00 per Annum.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abundance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Material.

THE TRIBUNE IS FOR SALE DAILY AT THE D. L. & W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, JUNE 23, 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. Congressmen-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Penalties and preferences for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval station in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. 9. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 10. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 11. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Containment of lynching. 15. Approval of national arbitration. 16. Approval of a free homestead law. 17. Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-bag federal officers. 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 19. Sympathetic reference to the rights and interests of woman. Condensed by the Times-Herald.

Speaking of the "grand old Democracy's richness in honorable traditions," does Grover refer to its "perfidy and dishonor"?

The Currency Issue in Brief.

An interesting catechism has been prepared by the Chicago Times-Herald, whose editor wrote the St. Louis plank. It explains in few words why an abrupt change from the gold to the silver standard in this country would be disastrous. It also shows that while the Republican party is opposed to any radical experiment at a time when business by reason of Democratic tariff blundering is already depressed and excitable, it proposes nevertheless to keep the country's large amount of outstanding silver and paper up to the full measure of its face value. This is the catechism:

Q. What is the whole body of currency of the United States today? A. Paper, \$175,000,000; silver, \$20,000,000; gold, \$12,000,000. Q. What is the existing standard of the country? A. Gold, by means of which all the silver and all the paper are worth 100 cents to the dollar. Q. What would be the effect if we should abandon the existing gold standard? A. All the silver and paper would be worth only 75 cents to the dollar. Q. What amount of money would be withdrawn from the country if the silver standard should be substituted for the gold standard? A. Six hundred and twelve million dollars, contracting the currency to that amount and crippling the country accordingly. Q. If the silver standard were substituted for the existing gold standard, what would be the effect on the \$10,000,000 of silver now worth 100 cents to the dollar? A. The entire quantity of silver dollars would be worth their weight in silver per ounce, which varies from week to week like the price of wheat, and the immediate effect would be to reduce the \$10,000,000 to \$200,000,000, the present value of silver per ounce in the gold, thus contracting the currency of the country to this additional amount, making a total contraction of \$907,000,000. Q. What would be the effect on the paper in our currency if we should substitute the silver standard for the existing gold standard? A. The \$175,000,000 of paper, today worth 100 cents to the dollar on the existing gold standard, would at once decline to 75 cents in the dollar on the silver standard, based on the price of silver today, the immediate effect being to reduce the value of the paper now in the currency to \$131,250,000. Q. By abandoning the existing gold standard for the silver standard, what would be the first net result? A. The loss to the country of \$1,150,000,000, every dollar of which is now worth 100 cents in the dollar on the silver standard. Q. What do you deduce from this? A. That we need all the money we have and that we want every dollar to be worth 100 cents. Q. How can we keep all the money we have and keep every dollar worth 100 cents? A. By preserving the existing gold standard.

Just one thing needs to be added to this discussion. Under present conditions, because of silver's declining value, it is costing us a good deal of money to keep our silver and our gold at a parity. But when we have international bimetalism this cost will no longer be felt; its burden will be lifted. As to the chances of an early interna-

tional agreement, we recently quoted Senator Hoar, a Republican, to the effect that they were good, and we now quote ex-Secretary Whitney, a "gold bug" Democrat. Says he: "There has never been a time when the prospects of international action favorable to the joint standard were at all as promising as the present moment. From the discussion of the last twenty years it has come to pass that among the persons in Europe who are trained, recognized scientists upon monetary and economic questions, scarcely one is not at the present moment advocating the desirability of the joint standard, as the real solution of the monetary difficulties of the world. They are agreed upon the desirability of it, and that it is entirely practicable, if established and maintained by agreement of the principal commercial nations. At the present moment Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium and the United States wish to co-operate for the establishment and maintenance of the joint standard by international agreement. Great Britain has recently, within three months, in fact, made a most important concession. She has said: 'We will do for you as much as you can do for yourselves. We will make this great contribution to a bimetallic system. We will reopen the Indian mints. We will engage that they shall be kept open, and we shall therefore provide for a free coinage of silver within the limits of the British Empire for a population greater in number than the population of Germany, France and America put together.'"

We have, therefore, only to restore protection, re-induce public confidence and await developments on that line; the silver problem will solve itself.

We confess we don't see how Commodore Slingerly is going to be able to forgive ex-Secretary Whitney for saying international bimetalism is near when Brother Slingerly's estimable newspaper has been denouncing it day after day as a fatuous dream.

The Future of Mr. Platt.

A question which is causing a good deal of worry just now among the Republicans of New York state is whether it would be expedient at this time to attempt to deliver the party in that commonwealth from the unsatisfactory sway of the Hon. Thomas Cochrane Platt. Under ordinary circumstances it is conceded that a factional fight during a presidential ticket would be very likely to embarrass the national nominee; and the retainers of Mr. Platt are loud in their declarations that if the "antis" don't keep quiet "somebody" (doubtless meaning McKinley) "will get hurt."

On the other hand, the desire among Empire state Republicans for a riddance from the dictatorial ways of Mr. Platt is very general and very earnest at this particular time. Governor Morton feels that he has been bunceed, Warner Miller is brandishing a good-sized tomahawk, Chauncey Depew is as near the point of a revolt as he has ever been in his life. And worse than all this, there is a widespread belief among the rank and file that by his recent abuse of Major McKinley, Mr. Platt made it impossible for himself, even though as a matter of expediency he should now desire to turn in earnestly for the presidential ticket, to render trustworthy or effective service in the ensuing campaign.

A great attempt is being made by the Platt papers to magnify the Tioga leader's service in behalf of honest money. Mr. Platt is represented as having literally forced Mark Hanna to abandon his intended financial straddle and accept, under Mr. Platt's compulsion, the gold standard with the word "gold" underscored. Unfortunately for this attempted let-down, Mr. Kohlhaas distinctly states that he had himself written the plank in question and secured Major McKinley's approval of it fully forty-eight hours before Mr. Platt reached St. Louis, and that its adoption with the full approval of McKinley's friends was never for a moment in doubt.

We have an opinion that the best thing to do in a situation like the foregoing is to adopt heroic measures and take chances on the result. But it is a question for New Yorkers themselves to answer. They hold Platt's destiny in their keeping.

The Nicholson law, the validity of which has just been upheld by the Supreme court of Indiana, couples with a local option clause the provision that licensed saloons must not be connected with any other business; that billiard tables shall not be in the same room with the bar; that blinds and screens shall not conceal saloon patrons from public scrutiny; that others than members of the saloon-keeper's family shall not enter the saloon on days when the sale of intoxicants is interdicted. The law has been in force nearly a year, and within that time the number of saloons throughout Indiana has decreased 12 per cent, while the general average of the public morals is said to have improved.

In the last five years, during the first six months of each year, when the movement of specie is at its maximum, the total net amount of our gold exports has approximated \$245,000,000. In other words we have in five years lost more than one-third of our entire available stock of free gold. Very evidently, the sooner the gold balance is turned in our favor the better. It will take a Republican administration to turn it.

Commodore Slingerly wants the Democrats to declare at Chicago for the single gold standard; the further contraction of our currency by the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks and treasury notes; the repeal of the tax on state and national banks with the au-

thorization of a state banking system under federal supervision; and a tariff for revenue only. We should say that such a declaration would be eminently satisfactory to Republicans.

According to the esteemed Philadelphia Record, the proposition to advance anthracite coal prices in July "is not based upon any other consideration than an ability to enforce an extortion." Yes it is. It is based upon the legitimate need of getting a fair return upon a rapidly decreasing and an irreparable product.

In England, a man may beat his wife if she deserts his bedside and is recaptured; but under the jury system in free America he can do even more than that. He can shoot half a dozen persons and get acquitted on the plea of emotional insanity.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, estimates that Senator Teller, if presented as the choice of the united silver elements, would carry 245 electoral votes. But this kind of chicken-voting does not necessarily mean live poultry.

It is to be regretted that the plan for reapportioning the representation in Republican national conventions should have failed to carry at St. Louis. The proposed change was fair and desirable. It savored of cowardice not to make it.

The latest foreign street railway motor uses compressed hot water and is said to be both efficient and cheap. In Scranton, the most powerful Traction motor, at least in the vicinity of councils, is said to be the legal tender.

Afterwhile maybe it will dawn on the Republican managers that the proper place for national conventions and, as the situation now stands, the only proper place is Chicago.

Our Democratic friends might avoid the silver issue by nominating "Paramount" Blount at Chicago on the platform: "Down with the American flag."

We still think that the platform would have been quite as effective if it had consisted simply of the words—"Sound money and the chance to earn it."

AMERICA'S STRENGTH.

From the Philadelphia Record. It is generally true that the citizens of one country know practically but little of another country. Each country has an atmosphere, politically, financially and morally, of its own, as well as traditions, habits of life and a point of view which must be learned and studied, if they ever can be learned and studied, without actually breathing the one or becoming personally cognizant of the other. Detached, naked facts are not to be misleading. They need to be considered in relation to other facts and circumstances before their just weight and real significance can be ascertained.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century for June affords an illustration of the truth of these remarks. In an article on "America as a Power" he endeavors to show how weak we should be as a belligerent. We have no merchant marine! But in case of a war a merchant marine becomes the first and most vulnerable point of attack. In our history, the navy, and not the merchant marine, was the real strength. During the late war, the capture of her vessels. Our privateers haunted every sea, and produced veritable panics in the seats of British commerce. During the continuance of this short war 2,600 vessels all told were captured from the British. It was the wholesale destruction of their shipping that led to the commercial interests of Great Britain to demand peace, and brought the war to a speedy close. No doubt a merchant marine is in peace a source of national wealth, and an interest that should be fostered; but in war it becomes a prey to a bold and enterprising enemy. Instead of being an element of belligerent strength, it is an element of belligerent weakness. The navy, instead of being free to concentrate against the hostile navy and the vulnerable points along the hostile coasts, is necessarily divided and detached to convoy merchantmen and guard the pathways of commerce.

But our navy is insignificant! As contrasted with the British navy, yes! But the war of 1812 it was still more insignificant. At that time Great Britain had a thousand ships of war, and ours were so few that it was supposed that our coasts were to be blockaded and kept closed by the overwhelming naval superiority of the enemy; and yet our privateers scorched the blockade, and our navy, in the form of the swarmed in the Irish sea and the English channel. And our ships of war were victorious in three-fourths of the naval engagements. The navy, and not the merchant marine, was the real strength. The author of "Tom Cringle's Log," who served in the war, and who cordially hated the Americans, writes thus as a result of his experience: "In the field of tramping in more or less of a coast, a British soldier or sailor in the bravest of the brave. No soldier or sailor of any other country has ever outdone these damned Yankees, can stand against them."

The United States have never been so strong at sea as now; and our ships are comparatively few in number, yet in case of war (which heaven forbid) we might confidently rely upon the hope that we should give as good an account of ourselves as did their predecessors in 1812. Moreover, says the writer in the Nineteenth Century, we have an army of unemployed, which in case of war would be rapidly integrated to our assistance. The experience of the country during our late civil war was that the ranks of the unemployed were rapidly depleted to fill the ranks of the regiments going to the front. Not only our own unemployed but the unemployed of our northern neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, came forward to enlist for us. Instead of war increasing the number of the unemployed, it employs them, and immensely stimulates the demand for labor. Moreover, too, says this writer, we have an immense non-population which affects our national solidity. We have not found this to be the case. The Germans, Scandinavians and Irish who have immigrated to our shores are attracted to our country and its institutions; and in the second generation they become assimilated with the native population and possessors of its aspirations and hopes, and would march with the same alacrity to the defense of the common flag. Of other nationalities we have not probably a greater proportion than have sought the shores of Great Britain; and we have no reason to doubt that in days of war, or days of disaster, they would be true to the country that has sheltered and protected them.

This writer refers, among other things, to our unbound currency, and to our dependence upon British markets, as showing "the weakness of America as a belligerent." An unbound currency, wherever it exists, is a misfortune and a thing to be remedied. It tends to depress, however, the sources of national wealth; and when its impediments and inconveniences are gotten rid of the rock of the nation's resources remains unimpacted. Questions of currency are always vexatious, but their effects are not vital, and when settled on a safe basis prosperity is apt to revive

with singular rapidity. As to our dependence upon the British market, it may be said that Great Britain is equally dependent upon us for the products that supply it. In case of war no doubt she could, in part, get them from other sources; but the vessels carrying them would at all times be liable to capture, which would render the supply precarious. For our part, we would create an immense demand for agricultural products of all kinds, to supply the army and navy; and the causes that led to our market would create another to take its place.

Nothing is so easy or so tempting as to exaggerate prospective ills. They seldom are so great as they are depicted; and while peace is one of the blessings most to be desired, still war, with all its horrors, calls forth the heroism of a people, and, besides known resources, finds those that were not obviously at hand.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HAMMOND.

From the Times-Herald. On the whole, we think John Hays Hammond received a good deal more sympathy than he deserved and got off much more easily than he could have expected. He gave a poor imitation of a properly constituted American abroad—plotting with cut-throat stock gamblers and pseudo-"imperialists" for the subversion of a republic, and if he had been swiftly and finally hanged he would have had no more than his deserts.

EXPRESSED IN FIGURES.

From the Baltimore American. The difference between the administration of President Harrison and that of President Cleveland, so far as the latter has gone, is \$58,000,000 while the Cleveland administration has in three years issued bonds to the amount of \$22,000,000. That the difference between the two administrations will be at least \$80,000,000 by the end of Mr. Cleveland's term few will doubt.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

No matter how your pulses stir, No matter what the stress, Your stomach is the arbiter 'Twixt failure and success. Philadelphia Press.

The boy upon the dunce's seat A gleam of comfort now may catch; For well he knows that he could beat Professors in a swimming match. —Washington Star.

How foolish is the pessimist, Dependent and forlorn, Who always, when he gets a rose, Goes hunting for the thorn.

The optimist has better sense; Cankered with discontent; The optimist has heaps of fun That doesn't cost a cent. —Somerville Journal.

So do not be a pessimist, Cankered with discontent; The optimist has heaps of fun That doesn't cost a cent. —Somerville Journal.

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