

The Scranton Tribune

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

E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. E. H. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. RICHARDS, Editor.

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"Tribune" ink is the recognized journal for advertising in the Scranton Tribune as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The Scranton Tribune, issued every Saturday, contains twelve handsome pages, with an abundance of news, fiction, and well-edited miscellany.

The Tribune is for sale daily at the D. L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, JULY 16, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President, WILLIAM McKinLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President, GABRIEL A. ROBERT, of New Jersey.

STATE.

Congressman-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAYVENDOR, of Erie. Election Day, Nov. 3.

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. Postoffice 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. Repeal of the civil service law. 14. A free ballot and a honest count. 15. Condemnation of lynching. 16. Approval of national arbitration. 17. Approval of a free homestead law. 18. Admission of the remaining territories. 19. Representation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-bag federal officers. 20. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 21. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Conceded by the Times-Herald.

By the bye, when does the Scranton Democracy purpose ratifying the Chicago nominations?

No Pardon for Bardsley.

The report is that Governor Hastings is disinclined to favor the extension of clemency to John Bardsley. If that be his attitude, it has much to sustain it. Conceding that Bardsley was to some extent the victim of vicious precedents, the fact nevertheless remains that his offense was a serious crime against the commonwealth, and one which for wholesome exemplary purposes calls for thorough punishment. Personally we feel sorry for Bardsley. But can personal sympathy safely be permitted to outweigh grave considerations of public justice? Is the fact that Bardsley, in his individual aspect, was and is a good fellow sufficient to warrant the condonation of his large embezzlement of public funds?

At a time when the processes of justice in cases involving the possibility of political influence are under more or less suspicion, would it be wise to hazard the charge of discrimination in a case so widely watched as in this case of Bardsley? Should the mere fact that many eminent persons, once friends of Bardsley, have suggested that he now be accorded freedom upon the plea that he has already suffered greatly be accepted as of more vital consequence than the fact that such a pardon would cause a widespread weakening of faith in the impartiality of our judicial system in the case of influential offenders? We think not.

Finally, it deserves to be added that the board of pardons has in recent years shown altogether too much leniency to regularly and fairly convicted criminals. The theoretical purpose of the board is to correct mistakes and to afford an opportunity for the due consideration of belated mitigating evidence. It was never the intention of the framers of the present constitution that the board should resolve itself into a soft mark for ambitious attorneys and emollient sympathizers with crime. The board stands already under serious public disapproval. If a popular vote could be taken on its abolition, the proposition to abolish it would, in our judgment, carry by a large majority. The addition to its numerous acts of mistaken clemency of such a recommendation as is besought in the interest of John Bardsley would drive a big hole through that little grass it yet has on public favor.

The Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer takes the Tribune's estimate of the next electoral vote and by appropriating the doubtful states and three or four of the sure McKinley states, figures out a Bryan victory. There is no law against this kind of thing. One man's guess is as good as another's. At the same time we will wager a slice of watermelon against a glass of red lemonade that the editor of the News-Dealer in his

own heart, doesn't expect Bryan to come within forty miles of an election.

Taylor's directory for 1896, which has just been issued, gives the population of Scranton at 102,008. This showing is a trifle smaller than we expected; but it nevertheless contrasts favorably with the 75,215 population accorded to us by the Eleventh census. The probability is that Scranton will open the next century with close to 150,000 inhabitants. The coming four years of McKinley prosperity will be likely to work wonders in this city.

"The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted par in any and every commercial center of the globe. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."—McKinley in His Speech of Acceptance.

We judge from its editorial utterances that the Scranton Times is unequivocally for free trade. Is that so?

A Significant Straw.

One of the few really important "straws" tending to show the direction of the political wind is supplied by the New York Journal, a paper which supports Bryan. It recently took a poll of a few more than 19,000 voters in New York city distributed through all the ordinary vocations. It found that of the 3,055 Republicans who expressed their intentions, 532 said they would vote for Bryan, while of the 4,437 Democrats interviewed, 898 declared they would vote for McKinley.

As the Washington Star points out, these figures show that a fraction of over 29 per cent of the Democrats interviewed will vote for the Republican nominee, while a fraction less than 19 per cent of the Republicans interviewed will vote for the Democratic-Populist candidate. Apply these proportions to the latest vote of New York on the presidency. In 1892 Harrison received 609,539 votes in the state of New York and Cleveland 64,588 votes. Talking from Harrison's vote 19 per cent of it and adding to it 29 per cent of the Cleveland vote places the Republican strength on the basis at 678,388, and applying the same process to the other side the Democratic strength becomes 251,839, giving an apparent plurality in the state for the Republicans of 426,549. Of course, the city conditions predominated in this tally, and it may be that later efforts up-country will produce different proportions. As some of the voters thus canvassed came from New Jersey, it is fair to take a count of the vote of that state in the same manner, and the result is an apparent plurality for McKinley of 23,230.

These figures coming from a source friendly to the Democratic nominee, make to be taken as at least fair to Bryan. But the conditions of the campaign in New York and New Jersey are such that while a goodly percentage of the disaffected Republicans will during the progress of the canvass be won back into line, the number of bolting Democrats will be likely to grow. It is evident from the speech of the leading administration officials at Washington that the whole force of the Cleveland following in Democracy will from this time onward be massed as far as possible in favor of McKinley. As the campaign progresses the large commercial and financial interests which have their headquarters in New York will become aroused to redoubled efforts in behalf of the nominee of sound money. Consequently, instead of a majority of 100,000 in New York state and one of 25,000 in New Jersey, McKinley will be more likely to have 200,000 in New York and 75,000 in New Jersey.

The battle, in any event, will be fought in the middle west and south; in such states as Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas. And until the war once fairly opens in those states, predictions will have little serious value.

A very convenient and useful little document has just been issued by the Colliery Engineer company of this city. It contains the unabridged text of the laws governing anthracite mining in this state, and copies of it may be had for the asking. A better knowledge of the mine laws will do the community good.

A Masterly Book.

We commend to every reader of The Tribune a book for which a canvass of the city and surrounding territory is now being made. We refer to the volume entitled "Protection and Prosperity," prepared by Hon. George B. Curtis, of Binghamton, N. Y., and published by the Pan-American Publishing company, 111 Fifth avenue, New York.

There is widespread concurrence of eminent testimony to the effect that this is the ablest, the most exhaustive and the most accurate treatise bearing on the relation of tariffs to business success yet published. The volume comprises nearly 900 large octavo pages, and every page contains historical and statistical information of well-nigh indispensable value to students of economic questions and to citizens who desire to be informed upon this recurring issue in American politics. The book, however, is not a campaign document in intention, although it is an incomparable one in effect. It is a philosophic treatment of the tariff question in all industrial nations, with each historic statement reinforced by proof drawn from unquestionable official sources. As William McKinley says in his introduction to the volume—and besides his

testimony there is also written indorsement from Governor Morton and Speaker Reed:

"I recall no work that even attempts to cover the field marked out by Mr. Curtis. He has undoubtedly carried the statistical information further than any other writer, and embodied in it a series of tables taken from official sources which will be of permanent value. It is one of the strongest presentations of the views of those who believe that the question of finding employment for the people in diversified industries, of elevating citizenship and improving home life, lies at the base of the science of economics. It should be in the hands of every intelligent voter who is called upon to decide between free trade and protection, or who desires to base his decision on the balance sheet of nations."

To attempt in detail a review of this exhaustive work would take us far beyond the limits of this article. Although it is a volume of convenient reference, with ample indexes to facilitate the finding of special information for special purposes, and on that account exceedingly useful to writers or speakers on the tariff question, it is really worthy to be read and studied as a systematic and harmonious exposition of the philosophy of protection. It is not often that we receive a book deserving of unqualified and enthusiastic indorsement; but this is such a book, and we are entirely willing to stand sponsor for its introduction to Scrantonians.

The Salt Lake Tribune urges Utah Republicans to support Bryan but to the hands if elected by means of a Protection congress. It fails, however, to explain how the handful of bolting Republican silverites are to do this as against the overwhelming Democratic and Populist demand for free trade. The clear fact is that the election of Bryan would mean both free silver and free trade. No Protectionist can work for one without inviting the other.

Even Captain Adrian Anson, the prime of base ball, holds the nomination of Bryan and declares for McKinley. "Free silver," he says, "is like trying to smash the cover off the ball when the bases are full and only one man is out. It's all right if you find the sphere, but the chances are sixteen to one in favor of a double play which will prevent a score and retire the side. It isn't base ball to take such risks."

Young Sewall has come out against his father, and so has Ignatius Donnelly. But their reasons are different. Donnelly's complaint is that Sewall, per se, is a millionaire. The son's grievance is that the father is a Democrat. The son, so far as we can learn, is entirely reconciled to the old gentleman's plutocracy.

One year ago the New York Times predicted that the free silverites would name one-third of the delegates to the St. Louis convention and about two-fifths of the delegates to the Chicago convention. They got one-eighth of the one and two-thirds of the other.

If the speeches which Mr. Bryan has made since his nomination are fair samples of what may be expected from him during the ensuing campaign, his candidacy will shrink so that by November it will take a microscope to see it.

The free silver experiment, even if begun, would speedily fail. But it would take this country many sad years to recover from the disarrangement which the launching of that experiment would effect. Sensible citizenship will not take so needless a risk.

As he recalls how during the past six years these same bolting Democrats unrelentingly reviled and lampooned him, Mr. McKinley must realize the wonderful justice of time.

The Philadelphia Times nominates for bolting standard-bearers Hill and Watterson. Why not make it Cleveland and McClure?

The trouble is that the party which traffics in the mob spirit creates peril which it cannot control.

Mr. Bryan's greatest danger is his too-ready jawbone.

JUST WHAT IT MEANS.

Among many persons there is yet a lack of clear understanding as to the precise meaning of the free silver movement in its various phases. To all such we recommend a reading of the following editorial from the Philadelphia Record, a Democratic paper which refuses to accept the Chicago platform. Free silver, coalition, it says, means: (1) That the silver dollar containing 57 1/2 grains of fine metal, shall be equal to the gold dollar, containing 23 1/4 grains of gold, and shall be an unlimited legal tender for all debts, public and private. (2) That any one possessing silver bullion, old silver plate or spoons, or anything containing silver, would have the right to take these and have them coined into silver dollars. Instead of being 16 to 1, the actual ratio is nearer 31 to 1 between the silver and the gold dollar. That is to say, the metal in the silver dollar, so far from being worth one hundred cents in gold, is worth about fifty-three cents in gold. The holder of a silver dollar can obtain a gold dollar for it because the government is still able, by an expensive process of borrowing, to maintain the relation of 16 to 1 between silver and gold. But after free and unlimited coinage into silver dollars would be worth no more than the metal that is in it, since the government would no longer have the power to maintain the existing relation of 16 to 1 between the two coinages.

A correspondent asks what would be the effect of free coinage upon the savings banks and their depositors. The effect would be the same with the deposits in savings banks as with all other money. The capacity of these banks to pay their depositors would not be affected; but no sooner would a congress and a president be elected to enact a free silver law than payments in gold would cease. Every man having gold would hold it for premium, and would pay silver dollars, or notes redeemable with silver and having the same worth. The silver dollar, instead of being worth one hundred cents in gold, would be worth no more than the metal that is in it. Communitaries that are now bought for a dollar would cost nearly two dollars. The holders of a certificate of deposit for \$100 in a savings bank would be able to purchase with it no more than half as much for \$25. It is shown by the official returns that there are 4,875,219 depositors in the savings banks of the United States, having deposits to the amount of \$1,000,000,000. Our correspondent can estimate for himself the extent of the confiscation and dis-

treas on this account alone that would follow the free coinage of silver.

Another correspondent learns that many farmers who favor free coinage expect to sell their products ahead for gold, and then obtain for every gold dollar two fifty-cent silver dollars with which to pay their debts. No intelligent farmer can make any such calculation. Under free coinage American farmers would receive, the same as now, for their staple products, whether shipped abroad or consumed at home, the price paid in foreign markets measured by gold. There is no artifice of government or magic by which this gold could be increased in value by converting it into cheap silver dollars. But under free coinage as demanded by the Chicago platform the foreign as well as the American owners of silver, whether in bullion or in plate or old spoons, would have an immense advantage over the non-owners in that they could take the devaluated metal to the United States mints and have it converted into silver dollars at double its real worth. But there are some advocates of free coinage who insist that it would raise the value of silver to the relation of 32 to 1 with gold. That is as much as to say that the price of woolen cloths, of cotton prints would rise with the increase of the facilities for their production. There are many silverites, however, whose interest in this question would entirely cease if they believed that free coinage would have the effect of raising the market value of silver the relation of 16 to 1 with gold. What they want is devaluated currency; and they never save themselves any concern for free coinage until silver has been heavily depreciated in the world's markets.

Still another reader calls attention to the oft-repeated complaints that there is not enough money in the land to pay the farmers' decent prices for their products, and that this scarcity of money is due to the gold standard, for the equivalent maintenance of which the mints of the world cannot produce sufficient gold. This argument of the silverites deserves, and will receive, more consideration than can be given to it in these brief replies. But it has been shown over and over again that there is more money in the country per head than there was when wheat was treble its present price, and that there is no other land in the world except France in which the currency per head of population is as abundant as it is in the United States. It has also been shown that the difference in the quantity of currency per head in two countries of like industrial conditions causes no difference in the prices of commodities. If the quantity of money determined rates of wages and the prices of farm products and other commodities, the level would be made higher in France, where there is a greater abundance of currency, than in Great Britain; but the reverse is the actual case.

As to the silverite pretension that the increased production of gold is hardly sufficient to meet the increased need of it for plugging teeth the official statistics demonstrate that the annual gold production of the world is greater now than in any former period, having risen from \$106,151,500 in 1886 to \$160,020,000 in 1894. At the same time the higher the price of gold, the more (and an advocate of modified international bimetalism) has shown that the yearly use of gold in the arts and manufactures does not exceed \$25,000,000, or about one-third of the yearly production. The fact is that under sound systems of finance and exchange the existing store of gold and the yearly accumulations are more than sufficient for the transaction of the world's business. As we write authentic news comes of the discovery of rich mines of gold in the Congo, France and the great decline of prices in consequence of it, like the rest of the Populist assertions, is totally wanting in the essential element of truth.

WOULD RELIEVE HIM.

From the Washington Star. Mr. Bryan has already said that he does not desire a second term. His youthful career, however, is marked with a serious problem on its hands in the event of his election. In this republic the presidency is regarded as the crowning achievement of a career. Boyer, that no man can aspire. Mr. Bryan would be only a little over forty years old at his retirement. At that time many men are only beginning their serious endeavors for success. He could not be expected to retire to rural seclusion. It is impossible to relegate a man to the back-number class at such an age and yet it is difficult to see in place, which would be for Mr. Bryan to do except to linger with energies and ambition alert but ineffectual, chafing because there are no new worlds to conquer. Mr. McKinley's policy would not only uphold the national credit and deal a stunning blow to the populist-anarchistic doctrine, but it would relieve Mr. Bryan of the above suggested painful, personal predicament.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus. The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 2:15 a. m., for Thursday, July 16, 1896.

A child born on this day will rejoice that Farmer Canine has taken precautions against the army worm that threatened to destroy his hay crop.

Democratic newspapers that have not looked the Bryan-Sewall ticket begin to bark longed.

The present Democratic standard bearers seem to encounter 15 bolters to 1 supporter.

The Scranton barbers who paid \$3 each in fines for the privilege of shaving on Sunday, will no doubt admit that occasionally Sunday work makes one very tired.

The fellow who is "out of politics" this year will miss a lot of fun.

The present condition of the Herring investigation seems to indicate that Mr. Turley's supply of calcium has been exhausted.

Ajaxchus' Advice.

It is best not to form unchangeable opinions upon the currency question until the matter has been considered by the West Side Debating society.

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