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UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, JULY 18, 1896.

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.
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. Pensions 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. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 9. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 10. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil service law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation 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.

The American wage-earner not only wants steady work at good wages, but he wants those wages paid, when earned, in full-value dollars. Hence he will vote for McKinley, Protection and sound money.

Into Our Rivals' Hands.

A point that is generally overlooked in connection with the unlimited free coinage movement is opportunely set forth by Director Preston, of the mint. He calls attention to the fact that unless congress should enact some special provision preventing it, the nations of the world, in case a free coinage law shall be placed on the statute books, could ship all their bullion to the United States for coinage. Here it would receive the government stamp, and would be used to buy American goods for shipment abroad. The result would be that foreigners would get all American goods at half price, while Americans would have to pay the full rate for them.

This would truly be a fine situation for the American farmer, who now favors free silver because he thinks it would give him better prices for his grain and cotton. Instead of the high prices—the dollar wheat and the twenty-cent cotton that are so seductively pictured by imaginative silver campaigners—he would under this obviously logical arrangement of affairs have to dispose of his exports at practically the present price, whereas the only ones who would have to pay more for these articles than is now being paid for them would be the American consumers whose money under free coinage would be depreciated fifty per cent. Instead, therefore, of strengthening ourselves for increased competition against our gold-standard European rivals we would, under the Bryan plan, simply throw ourselves into their hands and become, as it were, commercial prisoners of war.

Add to this the Bryan idea of a revenue tariff, with its inestimable menace to domestic industry and home labor and you have a combination of policies about as dangerous to American progress and prosperity as could well be devised. And yet the men who advocate these twin measures of commercial and financial ruin have the hardihood to declare that they do so in the interest of the American producer, whose market they would give away and whose wages they would vitiate to the extent of almost one-half of its face value. Can the producers of America be fooled by such a transparent skin game?

Dr. Eaton, treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary society, makes the point against free silver that it would sacrifice one-half of that society's usefulness. Last year the society sent $624,977.99 abroad. If free silver had prevailed in this country, half of this sum would have had to be paid to the banks as premium on the gold drafts for the remaining half. Even in silver standard countries drafts from the United States are not accepted unless drawn for gold. Is the experiment worth the price?

The Chicago convention will be known in history as the carnival of eccentrics.

"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 at 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.

A good idea to bear in mind throughout the summer months is that no matter what happens at the polls next fall, the government at Washington will go right on. Let the debate be sharp and incisive, but let us keep our tempers and conserve, as far as possible, our nervous energy.

Jones, His Plans.

Chairman Jones, the successor of Harrity, thus outlines his campaign plans: "The financial issue will be forced to the front all the time, and the Republicans will be kept, as they are now, on the defensive. There will be little or no talk of the tariff, except to insist that the country does not want a return of McKinleyism. It has repudiated McKinleyism once, and anybody who knows the temper of the people knows that there is no popular demand for another era of tremendously high prices, with enormous profits to the manufacturer, in which the working man did not share."

The Republican party is entirely willing to remain "on the defensive." This is not the first campaign in which the people have had to look to it to defend them against threatening perils of Democratic manufacture. The Republican party can stand on the defensive with as good grace and as clear a conscience as any other party that ever was formed. Its record invites scrutiny and its visible works court the strictest investigation. Mr. Jones should not forget, though, that while he and his socialistic following are keeping the Republicans on the defensive they will also keep on the defensive, alongside those Republicans, many of the ablest and most influential Democrats in the nation. The element which has heretofore given character to the Democracy, which has imparted to its chaotic principles something of the dignity arising from reputable and distinguished championship, is already array itself also "on the defensive," and among the Democrats who are left behind, under nominal allegiance to Bryan, probably one-half are lukewarm and indifferent.

But if there is no demand for high prices, why are the silver forces promising high prices as the result if they shall succeed at the polls? Upon what other plea can they recommend free silver to the disaffected farmers of the West? Mr. Jones had better be careful or he will get his cause into trouble. Jibes at McKinleyism are risky experiments, now that the people are fresh from the disasters which followed McKinleyism's overthrow four years ago. It will be remembered that it was by the use of just such jibes that the Democracy fooled the people into making the incalculably costly change of 1892. The same bunco game cannot be successfully worked twice in succession.

Mr. Whitney says he will have nothing to do with the Democratic ticket. He will not be lonesome.

Crops, Prices and Votes.

The Salt Lake Tribune, in the course of a forecast of the campaign, remarks that: "All the present indications are that there will be a bountiful crop through all the agricultural regions of the Republic. That crop will be harvested before election day, and we rather suspect that that crop will be one of the deciding forces of the campaign, because when the crop shall be nursed and tended and finally harvested it will be a plain case that it will not bring to those who produced it enough to give them any reward for their toil. That, we suspect, will control in great measure the vote of the agriculturalists in this country."

It ought to. And the following table of prices under Republican protection and under Democratic "tariff reform" will help to make it clear to the harvesters of this crop why it "will not bring to those who produced it enough to give them any reward for their toil."

Articles.	1896. Price June 30.	1892. Price June 30.
Butter, creamery, lb	$0.15	$0.20
Beans, N. Y., bu	1.05	1.95
Barley, No. 3, Chicago	.26	.54
Buckwheat, Chicago	.35	1.45
Corn, No. 2, Chicago	.26½	.51
Cotton, mid., N. Y	.07¼	.07⅞
Cotton cloths, 64s., F. Riv.	.02 7-16	.03⅜
Cattle, Chicago	3.00	2.70
Coal, per ton, N. Y., net	3.85	.400
Copper, lb., N. Y., cts	11.70	11.75
Cheese, N. Y	.09¾	.08¼
Coffee, N. Y. Ex	.11½	.11¾
Eggs, N. Y	.11	.16
Flour, N. Y	2.25	4.20
Hogs, live, Chicago	3.15	5.50
Horses, U. S., Jan. 1	33.00	65.00
Hops, N. Y., lbs	.07	.24
Hay, Chicago, ton	8.00	10.00
Iron, Bess. pig, Pitts	12.15	14.00
Lard, Chicago, 100 pounds	3.90	6.90
Lead, lb., cts	3.05	4.12
Oats, No. 2, Chicago	.15	.33½
Pork, mess, Chicago	6.95	11.35
Potatoes, Chicago	.10	.67
Peas, dried, N. Y	.72	1.62
Rye, No. 2, Chicago	.31	.70
Rice	.04¾	.05
Silver, N. Y	.69½	.85¼
Steel rails	28.00	30.00
Steel billets, Pitts	19.50	22.97
Flax, Chicago	.79	1.06
Sugar, granulated, N. Y	.04¾	.4 7-16
Stearine, lard, N. Y	4.75	7.75
Sheep, Chicago	3.00	4.50
Short ribs, Chicago	3.65	7.30
Tobacco, leaf	8.5	.09
Tallow, N. Y	.03⅛	.03⅜
Wool, average	.13	.22
Wheat, red, No. 2, N. Y	.61	.59
Wheat, No. 2 spg., Chicago	.56	.79

Subtracting from the foregoing list all articles not produced on the farm, and averaging the decline in prices of those which remain, we find that the free trade experiment of 1892 has cost the farmers of the country a depreciation of nearly 40 per cent. in the value of their produce, or more than $650,000,000 for each year of Democratic misrule. If the farmers of the country will think of this when they go to the polls next fall, it will be likely to result in the verification of the Salt Lake paper's prediction, although not in the manner it expects.

Every farmer in Lackawanna county is being supplied, free of cost, with weekly issues of the National Bimetallist. This paper is printed at Chicago by an organization of forces representing the owners of western silver mines. Its editor, H. F. Bartine, has long been an agent of these mine-owners. The object of this free distribution of course is to gain votes for the giving to the mine-owners of a standard dollar for every fifty cents' worth of their silver bullion. Every vote they can get for Bryan means a vote to put millions of dollars into their own pockets. It is a gamble on the credulity of the agricultural vote.

The Toronto Globe, Canada's ablest newspaper, thinks that as the campaign in this country progresses, the sound money side will be carried to victory by conversions from among the organized workingmen in the cities who now seem to favor free silver. It adds: "They have everything to lose by a free coinage triumph, as the last price to respond to the debased currency would be the wages of labor." A large majority of the workingmen are Protectionists, who have had their belief in Protection greatly strengthened by the events of the past three Democratic years. They will think twice before voting for Bryan and free trade.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bland should make their Damon and Pythias act one of the regular features of the campaign. It looks nice, it is harmless and it is a great deal less risky than trying to give serious arguments in behalf of free silver.

Those Illinois Democrats who want to split the forces of sound money would look cheap if as a result of their foolish partisanship the government of the nation were turned over to the revolutionists.

Oratory, no doubt, is a very fine art; but for practical purposes horse sense is safer.

THE PASSING OF CLEVELAND.

Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

Where is Cleveland's luck now? What has become of the man of destiny? The Democratic hero of three national campaigns, the man who, of all others that could be named, including such men as McClellan, Seymour, Hancock and Tilden, not to mention poor Horace Greeley, was the only one who could lead the Democracy to a national victory, is now at the close of his second term in the white house hated, denounced, rejected and spurned by the national convention of his own party. The Democratic party in its highest representative council deliberately declares that the only Democratic president it has given the country in more than a third of a century does not deserve even so much of a complimentary reference as is comprehended in a formal declaration that his administration has been honest, courageous and faithful.

Not honest? Not courageous? Not faithful? With what amazement must President Cleveland have observed the action of that committee on resolutions in refusing him a testimonial to the possession of those qualities! Has he not for the past twelve years, in season and out of season, been proclaiming himself the anointed and consecrated high priest, promoter and exemplar of those qualities in the public life of this nation? Has he ever failed to talk about honesty, courage and fidelity in any of his official documents? Yet here is his own party, the party that he has uniformly declared to be the special depository of all the political virtues, refusing at its last national convention before he delivers his valedictory to public life, to admit that his administration deserves a word of approval in its platform.

But that is not all. The repudiation of Cleveland by the Democratic party has been positive as well as negative. It is marked not only by what the convention refused to put in its platform, but by what it has actually inserted. Blow after blow is administered to the president by that instrument. First the free silver men come up in a body and, lifting their hands, smite him with their dishonorable plank. Then came the anarchists and socialistic agitators as represented by Altgeld, their boots soiled by the mire of their bloody and dirty doctrines, and with kicks and blows pay the president off for his action in ordering troops to support the cause of law and order. Next appear those who favor a more liberal treatment of the pensioners than Cleveland has ever shown and they revile him. From beginning to end, with the exception of the tariff plank and one or two minor utterances, the Democratic national platform is aimed more to discredit and reverse the Democratic national administration than to antagonize the Republican party. All the anti-Cleveland elements of the Democracy that have been accumulating through two administrations seem to have concentrated their forces at Chicago with a view to heaping shame and indignities upon their own president.

But we do not suppose that Mr. Cleveland will give way under this opprobrium. Incased in his own self-esteem, believing supremely in himself, he will go through to the end, unconscious that he has become almost an object of pity even to his enemies. The time when the value of his lofty faith in himself can be fairly tested has arrived. The Republican party, of course, has little respect for a man who has pursued such a policy as his at home or abroad. The Populists never had any use for him, and now that the Democracy has turned against him he stands alone. But he has had two terms in the presidency; he has acquired a large fortune; he has a charming wife and lovely children, and he will continue to think well of himself.

THE MISSING WORD.

Somewhere in realms of musty lore,
Where spider weave and book worms bore,
Where shadows in grotesque array
Hold revels and defy the day.
There is a word; a grewsome sound,
Writ in strange characters and found
Within a tome, which hideous elves
Guard as they grin from moldy shelves.
It is a most uncanny thing,
Wild as the songs that warlocks sing;
Lettered in signs that come and go
Like brimstone's flickering, pallid glow.

'Tis all in vain we strive to find
This thing so missed by all mankind;
This word, which, once we loosed its tether,
Would suitably describe the weather.
—Washington Star.

ASTROLOGICAL

Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, July 19.—Mars in opposition to Saturn. Weather very stormy. A child born on this day will be clever and plucky and upon the whole fortunate, though it will suffer much in health and will be liable to accident. Ask favors.

Monday, July 20.—Mercury semi-sextile to Jupiter. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be sharp and moderately fortunate. A doubtful day for business transactions.

Tuesday, July 21.—Moon trine to Jupiter. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be very clever and fortunate in literature. Avoid superiors and do not speculate.

Wednesday, July 22.—Mercury trine to Herschal. Weather unsettled, showers probable. A child born on this day will be unlucky, yet it will be clever. Sell; evil for all other business.

Thursday, July 23.—Venus semi-sextile to Neptune. Weather warm, thunder showers probable. A child born on this day will be steady and rise in life through its own industry. Buy, travel, remove and ask favors.

Friday, July 24.—Venus invisible. Showers probable. A child born on this day will be very unfortunate. Sell; be very careful.

Saturday, July 25.—Mercury 26 degrees from Neptune. Thunder probable. A child born on this day will be improvident and unfortunate. Sell; an unlucky day for other business.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

From the Philadelphia Record.

For examples of the proceedings at Chicago the history of our own and of all other civilized nations will be ransacked in vain. In the frenzy and madness of the French revolution the Jacobins were too prudent to threaten the nation with bankruptcy and with a violation of the obligation of contracts. When Babeuf and his associates were detected in their conspiracy against the rights of property they had the grace to anticipate the vengeance of the law and hang themselves; but the Altgelds, Tillmans, Bryans, Blands and their misguided and infatuated adherents have the daring to openly proclaim depreciated currency, repudiation and confiscation to the people of the United States as the essential features of a comprehensive political programme.

NOT FIT TO BE PRESIDENT.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

The Scranton Tribune yesterday apologized for having on Saturday referred to candidate Bryan as a "blatherskite." That is right. Whatever criticism Republican papers may properly pass on the candidate of the Democratic-Populist-Anarchist-Free Silver Coinage party, it is only fair to recognize the fact that William Jennings Bryan is personally a clean and honorable young man; that he is bright, brainy and eloquent it would be worse than foolish not to admit. What he is sorely deficient in is experience, discretion, sound judgment and statesmanship. The qualities that have given him prominence do not alone fit a man for the great office of president.

THE QUESTION OF AGE.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

Mr. Bryan is younger than any other man was when nominated for president. But he is older than Alexander Hamilton was when he framed the financial system which we desire to have restored, older than Napoleon was at Austerlitz, older than Alexander the Great was when he had conquered the world, older than Grover Cleveland was when he was elected sheriff of Erie county.

QUICK TO RESPOND.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

The Scranton board of trade fund for the relief of the families of the Pittston Twin shaft victims has reached $7,000, and is growing daily. A number of the more wealthy men have made contributions of $500 each. Scranton has a way of responding very liberally to every worthy appeal for aid.

THE PROPER THING.

From the Times-Herald.

How would the whip-poor-will do for a Democratic emblem?

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

From the Times-Herald.

An honest dollar for commercial confidence—protection for national prosperity.

"An honest dollar worth 100 cents everywhere cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat."—Garret A. Hobart in His Speech of Acceptance.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 3.32 a. m. for Saturday, July 18, 1896.

A child born on this day will rejoice to learn that the steamed frankfort sausage is still on deck in spite of the common council.

The small boy intimates in Scranton 16 to 1 means sixteen Republicans to one Democrat.

The News tomorrow will propound the question, "Was Bailey Elected Mayor?" The News evidently does not read itself.

The small town about us that has not suffered from a base ball club and the army worm this season should be sponged off the map.

Our own Robert Pattison's bolt against the Bryan ticket has not been loud enough to entitle it to classification in the thunderbolt series.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Be good, unless it requires too much effort. In any event don't talk politics.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.