the Scranton tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 3, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohlo. For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erio. 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 in-bor 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 coinagreement 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 Hawalian Islands crippled to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta. tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. Reassertion of the Monros doctrine.
 Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. The United States actively to use influ-ence to restore peace and give independ-ence to Cuba.
 Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 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, Ap-proval of a free homestead law, 17, Ad-mission of the remaining territories, rep-resentation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-bag federal officers. 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemper-ance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."-Con-densed by the Times-Herald.

The Wilson bill's July deficit was \$13.-000,000. Yes, the tariff is an issue.

Safety in Railway Travel.

Newspaper verdicts concerning the Atlantic City railway accident have been rendered in abundance, but they do not amount to much. It affords small elucidation to say that some one blundered (which is self-evident) and that if he be discovered and is not already an inanimate victim of his own mistake, he should be rigidly pun-

More to the point is the positive order of the Reading railroad that hereafter under no circumstances shail engineers of that company engage in racing with competitive trains on par-Reading and Pennsylvania railroads to departing from Atlantic City. The two lines run close enough together for some distance to give zest to this dangerous form of rivalry, and while the officials of both roads have tried hard to discourage the practice the public has tried even harder to encourage it. Of course if the signals were never at fault, this racing would not involve crossing, but even then it would be a risky policy, that should be frowned upon. If the public would co-operate as far as possible with the railway officials in demanding a careful rather than a speedy running of trains, its own safety would be promoted. The "flyer" is a creation of the public. The call of the public is for fast travel; it if it cannot have both.

In this connection it may not be amiss to recommend to railway managements in general the principles so successfully established by General Manager William F. Hallstead among the employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company. He insists with all his energy upon the maintenance of schedule time. When that time is unavoidably departed from he emphatically discourages reckless attempts to "make it up." The secret of safe travel, in his opinion, is uniformity and regularity in the movement of trains. His company has fast trains, but they are run at a steady rate of speed and the track is cleared for them. Under the most careful system some accidents are inevitable, but there is no reason why all roads should not be relatively as free from them as the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is if all roads were operated with equal insistence upon the cardinal principles that gov-

Many banks in Canada have already refused to accept for deposit American silver coins, fearing that if Bryan wins those coins would fall to their bullion

ern its management.

value, whereby the banks would sustain loss amounting to 50 per cent. Of ourse this fear is unreasonable, for Bryan will not be elected nor will any coin bearing the stamp of the United States government be permitted by that government to cheat its holder. But it exhibits in advance one of the consejuences which would follow Democratic success next November. Hitherto American money has been regarded the world over as good as gold.

The Scranton Times does not like The 'ribune's cartoons. That is natural and also gratifying. They are not prepared with a view to capturing Demcratic applause.

"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 equal in purchasing and debt-paying speech of Acceptance.

The great trouble with the free silver project as a political issue is that it will not bear investigation.

The Opinion of a Statesman.

It is worth while to repeat what States senate, Feb. 7, 1878, on the silver question, at a time when the bullion more than it is today. Said he:

Our line of policy in a joint movement with other nations to remonetize silver las proposed by the St. Louis platformj is simple and cirect. The difficult prob-lem is what we shall do when we aim to re-establish silver without the co-operare-establish silver without the co-opera-tion of European powers, and really an advance movement to coerce these powers into the same policy. Evidently the first dictate of prudence is to coin such a dol-lar as will not only do justice among our citizens at home, but will prove a pro-tection, an almost barricade against the gold monometallists of Europe, who, when-ever the opportunity offers, quickly draw ever the opportunity offers, quickly draw from us the \$160,000,000 [now \$612,600,000] of gold coin we now hold. If we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are simply opening our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. With our gold flowing out from us we shall be forced to the single standard and our relations with the leading commercial countries of the world will not only be embarrassed but

The proposition then before congress was the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver dollars of 4121/2 grains each. Mr. Blaine continued:

At current rates of silver the free coinage of a dollar containing 41215 grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an Alegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar. It surely follows that we give free coinage to this dollar of ferior value and put it in circulation we to so at the expense of our better coinage in gold; and, unless we expect the invariable experience of other nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably lose our rold coin. It will flow out from us with he certainty and force of the tides. Wha gain, therefore, should we make for the circulating medium if, on opening the gate for sliver to flow in we open a still wide gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture upon a dictum on the silve question I should declare that, until Eu rope remonetizes silver, we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 412½ grains. If we coin too low a dollar before general remonetization our gold will leave us. If we coin too high a dollar after general remonetization our silver will leave us. I is only an adequate value before and after general remonetization that will preserve both gold and silver to us.

If that was true of silver dollars worth 92 cents, how much more foolish and dangerous would be the attempt to give free coinage to dollars worth only 53 cents? Mr. Blaine further

said: allel lines. It seems that it had been every national bank note shall hereafter customary for engineers on both the pass for 95 or 97 cents on the dollar, there is not a constituency in the United State, that could re-elect a man who supported it race with each other while entering and and in many districts the representative would be lucky if he escaped merely with a defoat at the polls. Yet it is almost mathematically demonstrable that the same effect will follow from the coinage of an inferior silver dollar. Assurances from empiries and scientists in finance that remonetization of the former dollar will at once and permanently advance its value to par with gold, are worth little in the face of opposing and controlling facts. That remonetization will have a considerable effect in advancing the value of the silfault, this racing would not involve ver dollar is very probable, but not enough the possibility of a collision at the to overcome the difference now existinga difference resulting from causes inde-

The difference then between the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars was only 8 cents; to-day it is 47 cents. If we couldn't bridge an 8-cent chasm by independent free coinage in 1878, when many nations were favorably disposed towards silver, how can should be also for safe travel, with a | we hope to bridge a 47-cent chasm now preference for safety rather than speed by such action in the face of the opposition of the principal nations of the

> Will the Scranton Times, which loves to quote from Mr. Blaine's speeches.

> Senator Caffrey of Louisiana regards Bryan as the candidate who favors "private robbery, spoliation and public dishonor." In view of the fact that Senator Caffrey is a Democrat, his testimony is evidently entitled to Democratic consideration.

On the Right Track.

We are glad to welcome the accession of the Philadelphia Press to the list of Republican journals which decline to regard the money question, as it has been presented in the Chicago platform, the paramount issue of this campaign. It now says what The Tribune has contended all along, that "if it were not for Democratic tinkering with the tariff there would be no silver question worth bothering about." Our contemporary, with indisputable correctness, adds:

these agricultural products while opening the door to inc:eased importations of for-eign agricultural products. The receipts exceeded the expenses as long as the Republicans were in control. But when they went out deficits began. The \$100,000,000 are scasons when the weather prevents gold reserve, never before trenched upon. was depleted to meet expenses. Bonds had to be sold and distrust and business poralysis followed. That took place before "In the Argentine republic when it went lysis followed. That took place before the repeal of the silver purchasing act, demonstrating that it was not the effect of the rescal of that law, and the same condition continued after that law was repealed, showing that the silver question figured very little in the matter. The tariff was to blume. The lack of revenue, the closing of miles and lack of work, the loss of confidence, the lessened demand for American products at home, and the restallatory legislation which shut out our products abroad, the increased taxation from the sale of bonds, the stoppage of public works, and the general paralysis of business were due to the tariff tinkers in which we could keep up the pay of our employes.

"In the Argentine republic when it went to a saper basis, which was irredeemable in gold, the railroads at once fixed their rates to meet the changed conditions. The railroads at once fixed their rates of currency in gold, and, as the prices fluctuate to a better rate, meet the difference. That would not be permitted in this country. Fancy the New York to Albany 58. Yet that is the only manner in which we could keep up the pay of our employes.

"The appendix were permitted to double their rates to meet the changed their rates to meet t of business were due to the tariff tinkering. The threat of free silver has helped
to make matters were. But to say that
a cure can be brought about without
tariff legislation is almost as ridiculous
as to say that it tariff legislation is almost as ridiculous as to say that it can be done by the free and unrestricted coinage of silver.

The aliver question has figured in the

problem to this extent: It has enabled the Democratic free traders to shift the the pensioner must continue forever | Issue away from the responsibility resting upon them as a consequence of the power to the dollar paid to any gov- mischief wrought by the Wilson bill. rument creditor." -- McKinley in His Th . Press has hitherto helped the Demcerats out of their dilemma by accepting their challenge to change the subject of debate. It evidently begins to perceive that this was a mistake. It now apparently discovers that the re-ble in gold, and free silver would have the peal of the Sherman silver purchasing seal of the Sherman silver purchasing act, involving as it did Republican James G. Blaine said in the United stultification, was a gratuitous work that would never have been rendered necessary had Protection been let alone. value of a silver dollar was 39 cents It discerns that Republican co-operalittle favor among the Republican ed for congress without opposition masses, and that has had the unexpected effect to push into prominence a proposition, with strong backing, for unlimited free coinage which would not have gained serious vitality but for the precipitate willingness of the Republi- | politics than any other man in northeast can leaders, two years ago, to enroll themselves under the Democratic administration's anti-silver banner.

While in this mood of accurate reasoning, the Press would do well to remark that with Protection again restored, carrying with it abundant revenues, increased business activities and a renewed balance of trade in this country's favor, it will in all likelihood be possible for the next Republican administration to resume the coinage of American silver in such restricted amount as will involve no jeopardy to the interconvertibility of all our dollars. Such a statement would not only be in the direction of reasonable prophecy, but it would also tend to break the force of the claims of the free silver men that the Republican party has put itself under the thumb of the limited Wall street element which appears to have captured the present administration, body and soul.

Proper as it is to oppose with emphasis the rash suggestion of independent and unlimited free coinage at the impossible ratio of 16 to i, the fact should not be ignored that the traditional policy of the Republican party is in favor of safe bimetallism, which means as liberal a coinage of silver as can be sustained at a parity with gold. There cannot be too many dollars, provided they are all good and honest dollars.

"The Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to earn in the end. it by honest toil." -- William McKin-

Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, sat next to Mr. Bryan when the latter was in congress. Mr. Dolliver says: "The burden of his talk was 'calamity,' 'wipe out the tariff and prices will double." That was the panacea. Free silver was not mentioned by Democrats then. Then the Democrats said: 'You are lame, but our Dr. Bryan can fix you." We believed them; they put us under the oplate of 'boy oratory,' and when we came out our leg was gone. Now they say: 'Dr. Bryan was slightly in error; come into his office again; he cut off the wrong leg.' He says: 'I have a While Youth's diviner climate folds and new remedy, discovered in Idaho, called 16 to 1 or the 50-cent dollar, and warranted to kill or cure." But with one leg off through his previous quackery, The the American voter is not now yearning for a new operation.

A free silver writer complains that New York state has \$300 per capita agure overhung while Arkansas has only \$12. But we And looped with rainbows!—grant us yet New York state has \$300 per capita don't see how the relative difference will | We be changed one particle by the enactment of a law cutting both states' So pray we lisping, whispering, in child-ish love and trust, money down into 50-cent dollars. Do

Mr. Singerly, candidate for elector-atlarge on the Democratic ticket, predicts that McKinley will have 400,000 plurality over Bryan in Pennsylvania. If this is the Democratic estimate, what figures shall Republicans employ?

THEIR WAGES IN PERIL.

Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, is very much interested in the effect the passage of a free silver measure would have upon the railroad employes of the country. He says: "It would affect them worse than any other laborers. The reason is plain and can easily be understood. The rail-roads of this country owe altogether \$6,000,000,000 worth of bonds, which are almost all payable in gold. If we receive pay in silver for our work in carrying freight and passengers we will have to buy gold to pay our interest, as gold, of course, will be driven out of the country. That will compel us to economize in every direction, unless the public permits us to charge silver rates or double prices. Under such conditions we would have to pay the men in silver. As the price on gold au-vanced, as it would, steadily and surely, employes' wages would be reduced from

ne-third to one-half.
"When it comes to what men may buy, the silverites tell the farmers that with free silver they will obtain twice as much for their food products. Grant that to be true, and see in what condition the railrectness, adds:

The strength of the silver movement now is wholly with the farmers and planters, whose complaint is low prices. Nothing has contributed so much to that result as the tariff legislation which closed factorics

country and on the gay rolls. Their em-ployment is better than that of the exper-mechanic, because it is steady. The car-

York Central carned \$2,500,000. Out of that we paid \$16,660,000 to employes. The operating expenses, taxes and wages amounted to \$25,000,000. The interest on our bonds, payable in gold, amounted to \$4,170,000. The rental of lensed lines, payable in gold, and the payable in gold, amounted to \$4,170,000. nole in gold, amounted to \$5,888,000, so, you see, a free allver bill would cost us \$10,000,000 a year, part of which would have to

come out of the employes.
"Railroads, however, are not the only corporations which are similarly situated. The telegraph companies are in exactly the same boat. They employ nearly as many men as the ratiroads and their em player' wages would be cut the same way. As a motter of fact, eight-tenths of the conocations have bonds which are paya-

WM. CONNELL FOR CONGRESS.

From the Wilker-Barre Record. The factional discord that has for years been so acrimonious, and only last spring so rent the party in Scranton as to retion in Mr. Cleveland's unnecessary store the Democrats to full power in the war on stiver has had the effect to force
the Republican party into a semblance of hostility to the white metal that finds
little favor among the Republican
little favor among the Republican

Mr. Connell has had a long and sevestruggle to attain the supreme leadership in the party which he now holds practi-cally undisputed. He is today not merely the acknowledged leader of the Republi can party in Lackawanna, but a more potent factor in state and even national ern Pennsylvania,
We assume that William Connell will b

nominated and elected to congress. His election will add a practical business man to the house of representatives, and there can be no question that he will be the same forceful man in congress that he has been in every position in which he has been placed in the business and financial world, where he came in contact with strong and brainy men.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

From the Troy Times.

The Troy Times calls attention to a comprehensive article on the fifth page of today's issue from the Scranton Tribune. It presents an argument that is un-answerable and can be well and profitably studied by all voters. Special atten-tion is called to the fact that under the last Republican administration there was no scare from the export of gold. It is well to remember, moreover, that under President Harrison the national debt was greatly reduced, while under the present administration there has been an increase principal and interest, of over \$500,000,000 According to the well authenticated fig-ures of The Tribune, the change in administration has cost the people nearly billion dollars. It has been an expensive luxury and now the voters are asked to perpetuate the power of Democracy and add thereto the experiment of free coinage.

REASON WILL CONQUER.

From the Times-Herald. There will be a speaker on every stump throb with the perspiring eloquence of the young men, and half the people of every county will assemble at their county seat at least once to hear some man of broader fame discuss the issues of the hour. It rest yielding to sober reason's guidance

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

Bryan's election would mean the fore closure of every mortgage, the tightening of the grip of money-holders on their funds, loss of confidence at home and abroad-in short, the intensifying of hard YOUNG.

WHILE THE HEART BEATS While the heart beats young!-O the splen-

With all her dewy jewels on, is not so fair a thing-The fairest, rarest morning of the blossom time of May

Is not so sweet a season as the season of today

us, close caress As we feel our mothers with us, by the touch of face and breast :bare feet in the meadows, and our fancies up among airy clouds of morning-while the

While the heart beats young!-While the heart beats young!
O green and gold old Earth of ours, with

heart beats young.

this grassy lap of thine-world be still thy children, through the shower and the shine!

With our beseeching hands and faces lifted from the dest, By ferver of the poem all unwritten and

Thou givest us in answer, while the heart beats young.

—James Whiteemb Riley in August Ladies' Home Journal,

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