## the Scranton Tribune

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## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

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## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American la-bor from degradation to the wage level of other hinds, 2 heciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating du-ties in favor of the American merchant marine, 2 Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coin-age of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, 4. Pensions and preferences for voterans of the Union army, 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign polley, 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be centrolled by the United States; the Nigaragum canal to be built; a naval sta-tion in the West Indies, 7. Protection of American elizens and property in Turkey. 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 immigration. migrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil set-vice law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Approval of national aridiration. B. proval of a free homestead law, 17, Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of carnet-bag federal officers. IS. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the ance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman,"-Conused by the Times-Herald,

It will be noticed that it is Bryan's throat which is giving him trouble. He has not yet overworked his brain,

## Mr. Bryan's Speech.

night by the free coinage candidate for statement of his political views; his

the independent free coinage of silverjust dues in the struggle for existence, served hardships. These things are not nently righted by the experiment of single-handed free silver coinage?

Mr. Bryan attributes our economic gold standard was adopted? This fact, which cannot be denied, disposes of his chief premise, and therefore invalidates his conclusions. It is true that at present much of this money is inactive because hearded, but four years ago when we had Protection and financial change wet-blanketed investments and scared capital into hiding, the reverse was true. Four years ago on the gold standard, money was plentiful, work was steady, wages were high and the general condition of the business of the country was superior to that of any prior time in the history of the republic.

So, then, it was not the gold standfeeds the springs of present discontent. What was it? Mr. Bryan as one of the architects of the Wilson bill ought

The free silver candidate, in his Canton speech, liked advocates of sound money to thieves. But often it is the thief himself who first cries, "Stop,

## To the Point.

Colonel Albert W. Swalm, editor of vote for free silver coinage. the Oskaloosa, Ia., Herald, has made the following standing offer to free silver men who claim that under free coinage the bullion value of silver would go to par and that the silver dollar

loosa National bank. Call early.

be passed. At the same time, Colonel be supplied under free silver or free Swalm's offer is one that has something more than mere words behind it, consequently shows what practical men think of the assertion that American fiat can lift the world's silver to a parity with gold.

The story again goes that Senator Quay is to be McKinley's secretary of the navy; which justifies a repetition of the observation that he would be a

"The Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it by honest toil."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Who are the foremost advocates of the free coinage of 53-cent silver Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT. dollars? Are they not the rich mineowners of the west, who see a chance to make out of the people of the United points out, that the workingmen of States 47 per cent, extra profit on the output of their mines? Do the voters 47 cents on the dollar for the benefit

### Sophistry Unmasked.

anks and members of building and facts as recalled by the Record: loan associations should vote to have their savings repaid in half-value dol-lars, the Times draws this doleful pic-in the last half century. The report of

gether or working only on short time, will be obliged to withdraw what little savings they have in the associations. The borrowers will the associations they have be the savings to the savings they have in the associations. The borrowers will the associations the borrowers will the savings the saving of other associations. rowers will find an ever increasing difficulty in keeping up their dues, interest and premium, because from year to the will be to the ways of labor. and premium, because from year to year it will require more effort or goods to obtain the dollars with which to liquidate their loan. As a consequence a great many borrowers with be un-thle to continue their payments, and their little homes will be forced on the market. The little homes will be forced on the market. The little homes will be forced on the market. The little homes will be forced on the market. The little homes will be forced on the market. The little homes will be forced on the market. The little homes will be forced on the market. their payments, and their little homes will be forced on the market. The directors of the building associations will then find that real estate on which they have made loans has so depreciated in value that it will not sell for what they have loaned. Hence there will be a loss, which must be made up by an assessment on the stock. holders, and this assessment is levied atike upon depositors and berrowers. If the holders, and this assessment is levied alike upon depositors and berrowers. If the losses from failure to realize upon depre-ciated real estate are very heavy, the as-sociation is obliged to go into the hunds of a receiver or be wound up, which inevitably entails great loss. The history of building associations in cities during the

a fall in the price of everything except gold. The Times' mere assertion is not sufficient to establish this, especially try, consuming and not producing com-We make no apology for giving in full sufficient to establish this, especially he speech delivered in New York last | when government statistics show that the price of labor, one of the most important of marketable commodities, under the gold standard, from 1878 to 1892, rose from an annual average wage \$500 in the latter. If wages rose, it did not hurt labor that in the main the lars is, therefore, simply a proposition prices of manufactured articles fell. On the contrary, that fact directly benefited ing power of the wages of labor. Inlabor, by increasing the purchasing stead of reducing the nominal amount of power of labor's wage. Because improved methods, machinery and general trade facilities have caused the prices of manufactured goods to drop does not necessarily mean that the gold standard has had a hand in it. The fall in certain prices is world-wide, and common to silver countries as well as to gold countries. It cannot be cured except by a world-wide remedy. It is not true, then, that the gold

standard has closed factories, put labor on half time or done any of the horrible things that the Times attributes to it. We have had the gold standard in full force with specie payments in this country since 1878. From that date unills mainly to the scarcity of money til 1892 the country was more prosperous than at any other period in all its history. Instead of factories closing and labor going on half time during those fourteen years of Protection and sound money, the fact is known distinctly to every adult reader of these lines that, on the contrary, factories multiplied, production expanded beyond all precedent and wages shared in the general prosperity. There was no widespread closing down of factories, printed in the Washington Post. Says be no serious and general curtailment of employment, no sustained stringency in business until Democracy three years is rather interesting. He says: ago started to redeem its threat against ago started to redeem its threat against benefit me as a debtor I am in for it." He Protection. The Times itself admits goes on to say that some years ago he our indictment and gives away its own case when it says that "the history of building and loan associations in cities stead. With most of the woney he parduring the past three years confirms chased young stock, which was in a fair way to discharge the debt, when the the foregoing." If it had said during droughty seasons came on and compelled the past seventeen gold standard years history would at once have knocked its filmsy contention to pieces. As to the and that wrought the mischief which cry that the gold standard depresses the feeds the springs of present disconprice of real estate, let the Times study sure I cannot pay off this mortgage by the real estate quotations in this city since 1878 and sec if it does.

The whole financial issue, so far as labor is concerned, is, we repeat, expressed in this one question: Does If free silver will double up the price on what I can raise I might be able to pay of labor want its savings or its wages to be converted from good to poor money. when to do so will mean a loss of practically 50 per cent, in the transaction? If so, then every workingman should

The Times juggles with a lot of figures in a desperate attempt to prove that the Wilson bill has benefited the farmer; but every intelligent farmer knows that would therefore not depreciate:

I will pay, then the Wilson bill closed home workshops or cut down the wages of home labor it took from him his best market for the passage of a free comale bill and election of Mr.

Bryan as president, \$1,100 in silver dollars, when the Wilson bill closed home work-

r silver certificates, for \$100 of gold coin | pect of trying to compete in far-off of present standard. One year after the passage of a free comage bill I will exchange 1,000 American silver dollars, or sliver certificates, for 1,000 Mexican dollars, even up. These latter can now be purchased at 53 cents. Reference, Oska-loora National bank. Call carie. is the consumer that the American far- instead of 50 cents; his outs for 20 cents

From 1875 to 1885, under Republican thorizing free and unlimited coinage of silver. How long, I would like to know, would such business depression and panie less than \$72,000,000 of a balance of trade in our favor, except in 1882, when the farmer friend to fall so far behind in his balance fell to \$25,000,000. But in 1881 interest payments as to lose his farm entirely? Should be survive the immediate effects of free coinage, would his chance for escape from the burden of his mortland had been in office two years the balance was found to be against us to the amount to \$28,000,000. During Haramount to \$28,000,000. During Harrison's administration under the Me-Kinley law, there was in one year, an excess of \$202,000,000 m exports over imports. Only when Protection is assailed does the balance turn against us. Protection, in other words, is in-

### The Lesson of Experience.

There is no guide to future action so safe and sure as the experience of the past. It is fortunately true, as the free silver coming upon the country. Philadelphia Record opportunely this country have had ample experience with the effects of good and bad of this vicinity care to tax themselves money, and as sensible men they ought to be guided by that experience now, of these two dozen western million- rather than by the fluent babble of the theorists and agitators who, after talking them into free trade misfortunes four years ago now seek to repeat the As an argument why depositors in process on a silver basis. Here are the

In 1893 a committee of the United States this committee, which is absolutely trust-worthy in its data, shows that in 1862 afincreasing value to gold, which means that the prices of everything else are correspondingly diminishing. This means closing down of factories, or running on half time. The workmen, therefore, who constitute the bulk of building association depositors, being out of work alto.

In 1833 the paper dollar was worth 69 cents; wages were 1014 per cent, better, and the prices of commodities had risen In 1865 the prices of these commodities had more than doubled in consequence of the depreciation of money.

The same report shows that for every dollar (100 cents) of wages which the Amer-ican workingman received in 1800 under building associations in cities during the past three years confirms the foregoing.

The first point to be decided is whether the Times' premise is correct, namely, that the gold standard means coeration of depreciated money. It should be been in midding that this was at a second to the control of depreciated money. modifies. Yet notwithstanding the scarcity of labor, stimulated by the demand of the industries employed in producing mawages was trivial in comparison with th advance in the prices of the necessaries

Judged in the light of experience the present proposition for cheapened dolfor the cutting down of the purchasthose wages, as has been done during the past three years of "tariff reform" value of the dollar paid. But the actual effect will be as bad in the one case as a day now on the gold standard would under free silver get, it is true, two ominal dollars, but those two dollars together would be worth for buying purposes not more than \$1.66 in the gold values of today. Consequently no workingman who is unwilling to have his wage halved should vote for Bryan and the silver standard.

The Times is the victim of a hallucination when it says this paper has refused to answer its questions. The Tribune believes it has answered fully every serious argument that the Times has advanced, and we are willing to leave it to the public to decide.

## SILVER AND THE FARMER.

There is a deal of philosophy in the let ter which William H. Michael recently ance of mine, contributes a bit of liter ature to the campaign, which, in its way jebt and if the free coinage of silver will berrowed \$600 and gave a mortgage on his raising wheat and selling at 50 cents a bushel, or by raising oats and selling them at 10 cents a bushel, or by raising poratoes Here is a real case—one which illustrates many thousands of others to be met with in almost every state in the Union. This farmer is tempted to vote for free silver because he is told by the free silver orn-tors that the success of their policy will accomplish what Bryan and other free traders promised four years ago tariff reform would certainly bring about. Then it was "free trade" and now it is "free sil-ver." Then it was "barbarism" for this country to maintain an independent com-mercial policy which shut out foreign manufactured goods unless the right to com-

called, and give them a chance to ay hold on the horn of plenty and shower the silver deliars plenteously over the land! Just how will the free colnage of silver tries. An American citizen made help out my Nebraska friend? Suppose hungry by steady work at good wages he should be able to sell his wheat for \$1, It is not likely that Eryan will be mer needs in order to get a comfortable would other condition be such as to make elected or that a free coinage law will living off his farm. That need will not this fact of any advantage to him? Mr Bryan admitted on the 21th of last June in a lecture on bimetallism delivered in Iowa that business depression and a panic would follow the enactment of a law audispensable to a wholesome condition of business in the United States.

aster at the start, and taus to show that the condition of the farmer will be improved at the outcome. This is no time for the adoption of any theory that will for the adoption of any theory that will unsettle business more than it is now un cettled. The farmer and the laborer ar the least able to endure increased hard times, and they above all others should be most active in preventing the calmity of

## HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times. Judge Alfred Hand, of Scranton, who is summering at the seashere has written of the currency situation to a friend at home and the newspapers have been nl-lowed to publish some of his opinions. Judge Hand evidently believes that a nation should conduct its affairs on the principle the laws demand from a private business firm or individual—that is in a strictly henest manner. If an individual attempts to settle his obligation by paying 53 cents on the dollar his creditors have a right to know why he wants to do so and why he cannot pay in full. If he can pay dollar for dollar they can make him do it.
If the creditors of the United States cannot legally make it pay in good money
they are just as much entitled to it moralas in the case of the private citizen.

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchu The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.18 a. m., for Thursday, Aug. 13, 1896.

80 B A child horn on this day will doubtless be able to shake the hand that shook the hand of Billy Bryan when the Madiso Square pilgrims return to Scranton.

The real beginning of the cold wave Mayor Bailey and Attorney Vidaver re-fused to speak as they passed by . Candidate Sewall will need to put more rosin on his bow if he expects to make

the people realize that there is a second fiddle in the Bryan campaign. It is evident that Li Hung Chang is n statesman. He refuses to ride on a rail-

### Midsummer Jingle. Old Sol has had his inning;

The ice man is in sorrow At prospects of beginning Of a colder spell tomorrow.

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