The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l Man.
E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'y and Treas.
LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager.
W. W. YOUNGS, Adv. Mang'r.

New York Office: Tribune Building. Frank S. Gray, Manager.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, AUGUST 15, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President—WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
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Representative, 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY.

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. 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.

Base ball like that at Athletic park yesterday ought to attract paying audiences. It is discouraging to see so many empty seats. We doubt if a better game than that was ever played on any diamond; and yet only a corporal's guard saw it.

The Enemy's Strength.

We dissent from those who hold that Bryan's speech of acceptance is to be despised. We concur in the opinion of the Cleveland World, Major McKinley's closest supporter, that "it will require the united efforts of all good citizens to counteract his plausible assertions." His speech is full of sophistry which rational analysis will in due time riddle; but it is specious, high-sounding and resonant with the note of sympathy for the poor which readily captivates men who do not go below the surface of things.

Republicans will be foolish if they shall permit the airy chatter of the eastern press in its simulated derision of Bryan to deceive them into the notion that the battle for sound money will require no special earnestness and will be won for the right side through the enemy's lack of strength. We are not discouraged nor alarmed; on the contrary, we have an abiding faith in the ultimate supremacy of common sense and common honesty. But at the same time we recall how a line of sophistry similar to that now employed by Bryan swept the discontented elements away from the Republican party in the congressional elections of 1890 and in the presidential campaign of 1892, both times by large majorities; and we consider that in the eloquent young westerner who heeds the present uprising the enemy have a more plausible, more attractive, and ten-fold more dangerous standard-bearer than they had then. He, too, looks a man of destiny, and is fortunate, moreover, in having no particular record to rise up as a source of embarrassment. It is not timidity, it is simple prudence to look at the facts as they exist and order the campaign accordingly.

Belittling an antagonist never yet won a fight, and this, unless present signs fail, is going to be a fight of no mean proportions. Any one who will add together the Democratic and Populist vote of 1892 and 1894, and make a conservative discount for the vote which Bryan will probably lose from this total, can readily perceive that the elements of danger in the free silver movement are neither few nor trifling. Three or four times since the St. Louis convention this movement has visibly fluctuated. Three or four times it has looked as if it were on the ebb. In each case the reaction has not continued, and the ground lost has to all appearances been recovered. The adroit and specious argument of Bryan, as it reaches the eyes of the great western army of the dissatisfied, will not tend to check the growth of the free silver fallacy. It will have to be fought back; fought with earnestness, fought with decision.

Fortunately for the common welfare, the Republican order to fire is being withheld until the sentimental surge of Bryanism spends its excess of fervor. This it is bound to do soon. But while we await the moment of supreme battle, let no Republican delude himself with the idea that he can safely shirk his full part of the fighting. It were far better to overestimate the seriousness of the task before us than to fall a victim to overconfidence.

Now if it was only Mrs. Bryan who was running for president, the free silver nominee might be said to stand some show.

"I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Speaking of Garman for state chairman, how will the Lenahans like it?

More Power for Mayors.

The favor shown by the recent convention of city solicitors to propositions looking to a material increase in the power and responsibilities of the mayoralty is indicative of a wholesome trend in intelligent public opinion. The sentiment among the solicitors who have been deliberating here this week was practically unanimous in favor of following up the proposed civil service act with legislation giving to mayors of our third-class cities absolute power of appointment and dismissal, within, of course, the restrictions of the civil service system.

It was argued with unanswerable force that under present conditions the mayor of a city is able to exercise potential influence in directing the city's executive affairs only so long as he is enabled by the pulling of political or other wires to keep a whip hand over councils. This degrades what should be essentially a business office to a place of political bartering and dickering, and puts around the neck of its occupant a yoke which effectually prevents him from placing public considerations always first.

A good comparison may be made by saying that the mayor of Scranton ought to occupy practically the same relation toward the direction of the executive business of the municipality that the general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company or the general manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway company occupies toward the business affairs of his corporation. Neither Mr. Wehrum nor Mr. Halistead could produce the best results if he had to submit to a large and unevenly constituted board of directors every question of employing or dismissing a subordinate. The rule in private business is to give power along with responsibility and hold the wielder of it accountable for its use. Why should not this rule likewise obtain in the transaction of the business affairs of a co-operative corporation such as the city of Scranton?

The one argument against centralising power in this manner is that it would make a bad situation worse in the event of the election of an incompetent mayor. That, however, is a risk which the electorate in a government such as ours cannot reasonably hope to escape. It is, we think, a safe assertion that the average character of the mayors of our American cities is superior to the average character of our councils. Hence the transfer of authority from the latter to the former would not involve an average lowering of the character of municipal government. In special cases, where voters deliberately elect unfit mayors, there is always the recourse of impeachment, just as there is also the consolation of knowing exactly where to place the blame.

President Andrews, of Brown university, now asserts that this nation could adopt free coinage without sending gold to a premium. One year ago he said precisely the reverse, and conditions in the meantime have undergone no change. Evidently his opinion has been modified by politics rather than by careful thought. He is, however, the only noted university educator who holds to such a theory, and possibly he enjoys being a conspicuous exception.

We trust that every subscriber of this paper read carefully the text of the speech by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, which was printed in yesterday's issue. Mr. Grow surrounded the silverites and took them captive in as neat and concise a manner as has ever been exhibited. He spoke, too, as one having authority. The author of the homestead law cannot be accused of being an enemy of the poor.

One reason why few railroad men will vote for Bryan may be found in the fact that according to the reports of the interstate commerce commisison the Wilson bill panic, which Bryan helped to bring on, has thrown nearly 100,000 railway employes out of work, and cut the earnings of most of the remainder of them. It isn't human nature to yearn for another dose of that style of medicine.

The shrewdest move in the Democratic campaign is the bottling up of Bryan until the latter part of September. Bryan was ripening his crop two months too soon.

Some people criticize Bryan for speaking so steadily on the defensive. But what else could he do with such a following and such a platform?

The dollar can be too good for the man who has to earn it by honest toil.

The False Cry of Classes and Masses

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The breeze the other day blew to us the truth that the fathers of this republic were neither fools nor knaves. They accepted facts and from these drew their principles. A dollar with them not worth one hundred cents was a fraud. The grand old ocean says to the melting snows of the mountains on every continent and to the rivulets and streams, if you wish to pass current throughout the world you must become salt. Salt is good, and the world is entitled to the best and for the purpose for which it is good it is solely and always good. Pure salt is purely good. So with gold. It is the best. It is to finance and business what salt is for the ocean's business. You may have currency in silver, iron, copper, nickel, but for stability, for surplus earnings to buy the necessities and homes with, for safety gold only is best. It floats silver, copper, bank notes as the ocean floats ships. The silver dollar of the fathers looked into the face of gold and said: "I am as good as you are." Gold could have said: "Because you are like the honest bushel packed down and running over, I think you are a little better, three cents better. If you wish to float drop your three cents." The mine owners of Colorado say the less silver the better and they would have the 50-cent dollar look in the face of the gold one and say: "I am just as good as you are." If it were possible the silver would blush into a respectable size looking like gold at the thought, but the silver turns pale, and wonders that, itself with no soul, intelligent human beings supposed to have a soul should stamp on its face such a lie.

"Oh, yes," says Bryan, "my poor farmer, I love you, no one else as much as I, therefore take from me, president of the United States of America, a fifty-cent silver coin and we will call it a dollar, and in order to make it good we will tax these gold bugs ten, twenty-five, fifty per cent. of their income, wipe out the Supreme court, change the republic and make it a pure Democracy; stopping railroads when it suits our pleasure, burning bridges, etc., with impunity, and the halcyon days of the people will be with us. We will shut out those hated English from whom we sprung who we know have learned something of business through the long centuries and we will live in a Chinese wall, self satisfied Celestials." We can learn something from our rivals' experience. Mr. Bryan thinks with little knowledge of history and less experience, with a few years in college and a few years' belligerency in the law, he thinks he can be the special friend of all laboring and all business men and can tell it in honied words. That is enough. "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly. It is the prettiest little parlor that ever your did spy."

These fledglings in finance say nothing about the prosperity of Europe today on a gold basis at the expense of America threatened with a silver basis. If a gold basis is good for England, Germany, France, Sweden, Russia, who have repeatedly tried silver to their ruin, it is good for America. If through long centuries they have learned that the people by experience will demand the safest, most stable and best currency based on gold for all its silver, paper and government issues, for all its bank checks, for all due the laborer and all interest due the lender, then it is best for us. Our silver dollars coined at four million and a half ounces per month lie idle in government vaults by the ton and from the day of their coinage have lain idle in the vaults of the government, and this is what brought the panic of three years ago and hard times ever since. It ruined confidence in the government, ruined confidence in business which every clear-eyed man saw was rushing on to silvered bankruptcy, instead of golden prosperity. Bryan's theories are all bosh, in the light of history and experience.

The stock in trade of these silverite Populists is prejudice, class enmity, revolution, and falsehood. On these they base their theories, and with sophistry expect to fool some of the people some of the time, to the extent of capturing enough electoral votes to give them political power. They talk of the classes and the masses. They define classes to be the Vanderbilts, Wall street, and the masses the poor; another name for classes is the creditor and for the poor the debtor. They put up a man of straw to fight him down. The real persons they propose to ruin as classes are not the very rich alone, but every man who is out of debt. Every farmer with his farm paid for is a capitalist, every laboring man with his home earned and paid for, every employe with any surplus of earnings saved, is a gold bug, for his farm, his home, his saved earnings he has saved in gold worth for each dollar 100 cents. Prejudice and class enmity say nothing of this. The man who earns a day's wages becomes a creditor at the end of the day and his employer is a debtor however rich he may be. If the employer has in his right hand pocket a silver dollar worth 53 cents and in his left a gold dollar worth 100 cents, he will pay his creditor the cheaper currency and keep the better and in turn the laboring man when he pays for his supplies will do the same thing. He will keep the 100-cent dollar and pay out the 50-cent dollar. This is what is rightly called demonetizing gold. Gold is now demonetized already. Why? Because of the fear that there may be a bare chance that the 50-cent dollar will win. So long as this exists the $600,000,000 of gold is out of the currency of the people and hard times will continue. This is not fancy. It is experience and history.

But experience and history and facts are no longer current in the newly fledged Democratic party. They deal in theories. Give us the 50-cent dollar and they say it will jump silver to $1.29 per ounce. How do they know? Has such a fact ever occurred, does history present such a case? Suppose it should jump that way. Will it buy just as many more barrels of flour, will it buy as many more spades with which the digger digs, will he have left at the end of the year his small surplus in gold? We have had and now have a glorious country. It is such because a republic, not a democracy. No democracy ever yet amounted to anything. A republic is a self-restrained democracy. Our success, therefore, is phenomenal because self-control is the glory of America. No where else has the poor man such a chance from poverty to wealth. No where else do patient, economic toil win in the long run of each man's life so many and great rewards. The rich man and the poor man have each only one vote. Nearly all the rich men have come up from poverty—the reward of some one's labor, frugality and skill. There are rich men and rich men, but those who tyrannize with their wealth are so few compared with the great army of successful men who labor and save that it is pure extravagance to raise a prejudice between the classes and the masses. Capital and labor are wedded together in this country and the interest of the one is the interest of the other. The dollar that is good for the rich man is just as good for the poor man and the laws of trade which are the laws of nature as much as the law of gravitation have made this so. It is as useless to fight against it as to fight against the law of demand and supply.

It may be true that for the time being the price of wheat is low. Bryan says it is because silver is demonetized and free coinage will raise the price of silver and the price of wheat. He bases this on no facts. It has only his assertion to support it. What are the facts? Take the statistics. You will find them now spread broadcast. The World Almanac, the returns of boards of trade, the reports of government, the newspapers on both sides give them. What do the statistics show? First, they show that just in proportion as more wheat is produced the price has gone down, the same with coin, the same with silver. Besides the improvements on raising and gathering wheat and in mining silver from the day of the fathers to the present have increased, at less cost, the production of wheat and silver. Now, as a matter of fact, silver is not demonetized. As a matter of fact all free silver countries make the rich richer and put the poor in an awful pitiful condition. The fact is that the republic has been so successful on a gold basis that she has suffered in three years the loss in values of three times the cost of the war without going into bankruptcy, has kept her silver dollar at par with gold at enormous cost to herself at the loss of $300,000,000 of gold exports, and but for the cry of free silver and the overthrow of her protection to the industries of the country in 1892 she would be today with the confidence of her business people and of the nations of the world, at high water mark. The purchase of 4,000,000 ounces of silver per month by the government had not the slightest effect to stop the down drawn price of silver which overproduction had caused, just as overproduction the world over had done with wheat and cotton. Silver producers were coddled with the pap of eight cents on the dollar in their Bland dollar, but the silver went down in spite of it. It was a fraud on the people and no fraud can succeed in God's world on the long run. Bryan asks for 50 cents of coddling to the dollar.

The issue is raised, will the American people be as honest as they have been patriotic and liberty-loving when the integrity of the nation is assailed? We shall see next November. If they fail it will be the path of revolution, ruin and afterwards repentance if not remorse. Such are the guide boards of history.

Cottage City Mass., Aug. 13. A. H.

ASTROLOGICAL

Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, Aug. 16.—Mercury quintile to Herschal. Weather fair. A child born on this day will have a fiery temper and will be generally unfortunate. Keep quiet; do not quarrel.

Monday, Aug. 17.—Mars a morning star. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be fortunate, but not always truthful. Buy in the evening.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.—Venus invisible. Weather generally fair. A child born on this day will be very fortunate in the employ of others. Seek employment early in the morning.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—Venus quintile to Herschal. Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be clever and will rise in life by its own industry. Court, marry and ask favors.

Thursday, Aug. 20.—Jupiter invisible. Weather fine. A child born on this day will probably have a quiet career. Doubtful day; be cautious.

Friday, Aug. 21.—Saturn an evening star. Weather fine and warm. A child born on this day will meet with much misfortune. Sell in the afternoon.

Saturday, Aug. 22.—Uranus, or Herschal, an evening star. Weather warm. A child born on this day will be very clever, but not fortunate. Sell before 4 p. m.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaccius The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 3.35 a. m., for Saturday, Aug. 15, 1896.

When Billy Bryan comes to town,
A child born on this day
Will hear the breezes whistle through
The whiskers of the statesmen, true,
Who seek to snatch fame and renown
In silver's broad highway.

The remnants of local Democracy at present seem inclined to humor Nate Vidaver in his ambition to become the "boy orator" of Lackawanna.

"Pattison—he's all right," remarks an exchange. Of course he is; and so is the mummy of Rhameses II.

"Bimetallism is all right in theory," remarks ex-soak, "but when it comes to a jag cure it must be the gold standard or nothing."

By the way, what's the matter with a training school for high school janitors in Scranton?

It begins to look as though the Scranton Ball association has been harboring a Jonah.

Billy Bryan evidently intends to be his own Burchard.

Breakfast Chat.

What are your objections to Eddie?
He is too noisy.
Too noisy?
Yes. I can hear his crash suit every time he approaches.

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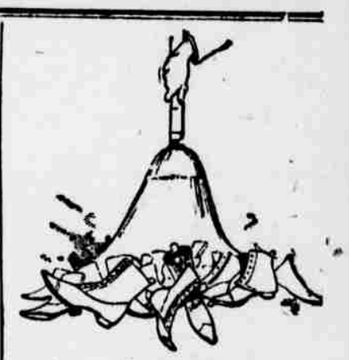

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