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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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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 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. Penalties 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. 7. 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 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. Repeal 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 question is, are the brewer's back of the speak easier?

Inconsistent Silver Shouters.

It has been the practice for the chief free silver men, like Senators Jones and Stewart, to denounce John Sherman as the high priest of gold-bugism and the willing tool of the bond sharks and plutocrats of Wall street. With this fact in mind, there are few who will fail to appreciate the humor of the polite and courteous counter blow delivered by the veteran Ohio financier in his Columbus speech against these standing assailants of him. It was not printed in our abstract of that speech in yesterday's issue, hence we give it now:

It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1893 was surreptitiously done. This charge is shown to be false in the debates in congress, and especially by the declarations of the men who now make the charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act, Senator Jones, of Nevada, in a debate in the senate, June 11, 1894, said: "I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to overthrow what I regard as the true money of our nation. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country." On April 14, 1895, he said: "Does this congress mean now to leave entirely out of view and discard forever a standard of value? And what but gold can be that standard? Will our nation, on earth, need the requisite qualities? Gold is the most potent agent of civilization. It is gold that has lifted the nation from barbarism. It is the common denominator of values. It makes possible the classification of labor and the interchange of commodities. Gold has intervened in bargaining made between men since the dawn of civilization and it has never failed to faithfully fulfill its part as the universal agent and servant of mankind. The value of gold is not affected by the stamp of the government."

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in the same debate on June 12, 1894, said: "The mining man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same standard of the world that measures your national debt. Give him such a standard, give him money as you require from him. You require it from the producer. You require it from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which cannot be avoided if you mean to save national honor; but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. Everybody has to say that the laboring man is entitled to a good dollar. There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time. Gold never has been defeated. It has made the world respect it all the time."

In 1874 Nevada was not nearly so valuable a mining camp as it became subsequently and its silver product was not so material a resource. Can it be that the development of the Nevada silver workings was what converted Messrs. Jones and Stewart from the gold to the silver side of the money question? It would seem that they owe the public an explanation.

In 1873, with a population of 40,000,000, we had \$751,000,000 of money in circulation; in 1895, with 70,000,000, we had \$1,600,000,000. Yet the silverites say there has been a contraction of the currency, that money is scarce and that the only way to make it plentiful is to coin 88 cents' worth of silver bullion into a

legal tender dollar. That money, just now, is scarce we admit, because the free silver craze has scared it into hiding. But it wasn't scarce when we had protection, when we did our own work, had abundant chances to earn good wages and were not afraid to invest our surplus money in new business enterprises.

The man who earns a day's wages is entitled to have those wages paid to him in dollars equal to the best.

"I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open the mints 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 McKINLEY.

It would seem to a man up a tree that scant courtesy has been shown to ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres by the Philadelphia syndicate which is managing the John Wanamaker senatorial boom, when they send emissaries laden with cash into this region to set up a Wanamaker delegation. Does Mr. Wanamaker, who poses as a moral man, know of these doings; and if so, does he approve them?

One of the most compact statistical tables illustrating this currency question which has yet appeared has recently been compiled by Edward Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson is a man with many idiosyncrasies, but as a statistician he ranks among the best. There is no safer authority in this country on a subject of this kind. Here is the table in question. Taking the conditions prevalent in 1860 as the starting point, it shows subsequent

PRICES, WAGES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE PURCHASING POWER OF LABOR.

Table with columns: Year, Prices, Wages, Power, back, ingold. Rows from 1860 to 1895.

Authority—Senate report on prices and wages compiled under the direction of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. I. Average prices of articles of common use selected according to their relative importance composing 65.00 per cent. of total expenditures computed by Professor A. P. Falconer. II. Relative wages of workmen averaged according to the importance of the occupations. Computed by Professor Falconer. III. Ratio of prices to wages converted into purchasing power, computed by Edward Atkinson. A simple average of all prices and all wages give closely corresponding results. IV. and V. From reports of director of United States mint.

It will be observed that while wages since 1860 have increased under the gold standard nearly 70 per cent. in amount and nearly 80 per cent. in purchasing power, the fall in silver has gone on with scarcely any interruption. Had we been on the silver standard during this time the reverse of these conditions would have been experienced; namely, declining wages and purchasing power with increasing prices. This table shows very conclusively to any one who will study it labor's best friend.

A workman in a mine up the valley was asked by his employer recently how he intended to vote this fall, whether for sound money or for free silver. His reply, in a rich Hibernian brogue, put the whole issue in a nutshell: "Be-gorra," said he, "I'll be after votin' for free silver whinever I kin get a law passed to make you double me wages, sor; but until then, I want to be paid in dollars worth all I earn."

The False Recipe for Parity. One of the most specious of the fallacies employed by the free coinage silverites is comprised in the assertion that under their scheme of legislation "silver will appreciate to its value prior to demonetization, while gold will tumble to such a point that a parity will be reached and maintained." Bryan said as much as this in his speech of acceptance; all the minor prophets of repudiation now daily re-echo his assertion. Apart from the sublime audacity of an argument based upon the claim that legislation by one nation can practically revolutionize values throughout the world, this parity plea has the disadvantage of having all the facts of past experience massed dead against it, notwithstanding that the two metals have never previously been so far apart as they are today. Long before the present controversy began, Ricardo gave the following account of the conditions in England so long as both metals were legal tender for considerable amounts. He says: "It appears, then, that whilst each of the two metals were equally a legal tender for debts of any amount, we were subject to a constant change in the principal standard measure of value. It would sometimes be gold,

and sometimes silver, depending entirely on the variations in the relative value of the two metals; and at such times the metal which was not the standard would be melted and withdrawn from circulation, as its value would be greater than in coin. This was an inconvenience which it was highly desirable should be remedied, but so slow is the progress of improvement that although it had been universally demonstrated by Mr. Locke, and had been noticed by all writers on the subject of money since his day, a better system was never adopted till the session of parliament in 1816, when it was enacted that gold only should be a legal tender for any sum exceeding forty shillings."

The country to which we are constantly and specially pointed as being "bi-metallic" is France; and we hear, over and over again, in the writings and speeches of the advocates of silver, that France "maintained the parity of the metals" for centuries and remained bi-metallic. Let us hear what Chevallier, professor of political economy in the college of France, and member of the Institute, says in regard to the concurrent circulation of gold and silver in France: "I remember," he says, "that a change of one and a half per cent. in favor of gold, about thirty or forty years ago, caused it to disappear entirely from commercial payments. This was written in 1857, and Chevallier was at that time a staunch advocate of silver. In our own country it is a familiar fact that prior to 1873 gold and silver never circulated side by side. Sometimes silver had the field to itself and sometimes gold, but there was no permanent parity and never any concurrence of circulation. Yet prior to 1873 silver's commercial value was greater than 16 to 1, and consequently parity should have been infinitely easier of accomplishment than it would be today, when the commercial value of silver is to the commercial value of gold in the proportion of nearly 32 to 1."

The fact is, parity under unlimited coinage of silver, if possible of achievement at all, is possible only through concurrent action by all the principal commercial nations. No one nation, and no two or even three nations, could hold 50 cent silver up to the level of 100-cent gold, any more than King Canute of England could by imperial edict order back the rising tide at the seashore.

The capture of last week's York county primaries by John Wanamaker is ascribed in some quarters to the same tactics that have characterized the promotion of this particular senatorial boom in other localities. Mr. Wanamaker has returned from Europe and must be assumed to be cognizant of the methods which are being employed in his behalf. Consequently it is not justice to him to infer that his candidacy for a seat in the senate of the United States rests mainly upon the readiness with which his bank account is supposed to respond to slight drafts for services rendered. In any other sense that candidacy offers few recommendations, and sinks into insignificance beside a candidacy of real merit like that of Daniel H. Hastings. We sincerely trust that the auction block will not be set up at Harrisburg next winter.

The commotion which is being made over the report that Bryan is in the pay of the Bi-metallic League is another case of much ado about nothing. It will be generally conceded that the silver barons have a right to hire a special pleader if they want to; and if they have hired Bryan they have obviously shown good judgment.

Money cannot be got honestly in this country without hard work. The Republican party's aim is to legislate so that labor will have a chance for steady work. Then the money question will regulate itself.

A good egg is better than a bad egg; and on precisely the same principle a good dollar is better for all concerned than a bad dollar which is 47 per cent. gas.

For a sidetracked issue we must say the tariff is exhibiting wonderful vitality.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Andrew Carnegie contributes an autobiographical sketch to a British magazine, recounting the humbleness of his beginnings—how his father, coming to ruin by the transformation of the factory system in England, emigrated to this country when Andrew was ten years old. He writes with unctuousness of the triumph he felt when he received his first wages for a week's work, \$1.20, in a Pittsburgh cotton factory: "He records the event in this significant admission: 'I cannot tell you how proud I was when I received my first week's own earnings. I have had to deal with great sums—many millions of dollars have since passed through my hands; but putting all these together, and considering money-making as a means of pleasure giving, or as a genuine satisfaction, I tell you that it is outwights all. It was the direct reward of honest manual labor.'"

It is not, however, to embalm his record that the millionaire sets forth the hard years of toil he passed through. He writes to warn the restless money-maker that there is no joy in wealth: "That he prizes the sons of the poor over the rich, that true family unity is only to be found in the homes of toil, where all are welded in mutual love by equal burdens." "It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from care, from quarrels, that I sympathize with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's boy, and it is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor the great and the good have always sprung and always must spring." From the pen of a millionaire the doctrine had the novelty of the unexpected. Perhaps, however, his paeon on poverty will most surprise the philanthropist: "It seems nowadays a matter of universal desire that poverty should be abolished. We should be quite willing to abolish luxury, but to abolish poverty would be to destroy the only soil upon which mankind can depend to produce the virtues which alone can enable our race to reach a still higher civilization than it now possesses."

Happily Mr. Carnegie illustrates in his own case how immense wealth may be made to give happiness to its possessor as well as the means of happiness to those

less fortunate. His has held wealth in trust for those who haven't the gift of accumulation, that subtle order of genius that distinguishes many men of great gifts from others of possibly greater gifts, but unequal to the magic touch that transforms everything laid hold of into the increment of wealth. Happiness, as Mr. Carnegie's own case proves, is entirely compatible with great wealth, if the kindly impulses be given a chance.

FOOLISH TALK.

From the Citizen. A certain amount of wild and foolish talk is inevitable when the popular mind is excited and the present political crisis provokes no exception to the rule. Some mad things have been said by both responsible and irresponsible persons, as for instance, that "for the first time in the history of this country Americans are told that they must ask foreign countries how they shall govern themselves." The implication is that this is intolerable to the "American spirit," and that this country is big enough and strong enough to manage its own affairs without any reference to the methods and policies of other governments. But even America is subject to certain natural laws such as the law of gravitation, and to certain laws made by man, such as the law of gravitation they "just are," and congressional acts can't alter them.

THE ONE TRUE CONCLUSION.

From the Toronto Globe. The conclusion to which we must come, and to which the people of the United States, after carefully thinking over the matter, must come, is that the fall in the price of farm produce is caused not so much by the money troubles as by the loss of the opening up of great new agricultural areas in countries where labor is vastly cheaper than in the United States. These were not made by Gresham's law; so long as we are in commercial relationship with foreign countries we must obey the laws of commerce or suffer disaster. These laws were not made by foreign nations; the law of gravitation they "just are," and congressional acts can't alter them.

WANTS CHEAP MONEY.

From the Toronto Globe. If the decision of the United States to coin all the silver bullion presented raises the price of silver bullion to that of coined silver, how will the farmer benefit by the money troubles he will still have to pay the old rate of interest, and there will be no advantage in paying it in silver if silver is to be as dear as gold. If the farmer cannot get free silver, did not mean cheap money would abandon the silver movement at once, it is because he does believe it, in spite of Mr. Bryan's arguments, that the farmer stands behind the Democratic candidate and shouts for him and his policy.

WHAT IT MEANS.

From the Times-Herald. The proposal to open the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, if carried into effect, means a class privilege of colossal magnitude for silver miners. It means robbery of half its value of every dollar's worth of other property held or due to any citizen of the United States. It means doubling the amount of taxes now paid by each citizen. It means cutting in two the dollar now paid in wages. It means doubling the price of every indispensable of existence in the United States.

OUT OF THE QUESTION.

From the Philadelphia Times. No intelligent thinker need be told that the government could not, by any legislation, make silver bullion, now worth 40 cents per ounce, "worth \$1.20 per ounce in gold throughout the world," any more than they could legislate a half pint into a pint, or a half yard into a yard, or a half pound into a pound, or a half bushel into a bushel.

THE BRAVEST SOLDIER.

The bravest soldier that I know Carries a sword and a gun. The battles he fights are long and fierce, And he is never known to run. No matter how strong the enemy is, Or how loudly he shouts and roars, And such fearful things as bursting shells This soldier of mine ignores.

The sword he carries is made of tin, That faithful service has performed In many a desperate raid, When, all alone, this soldier of mine Boldly sets out to fight Ten thousand strong, determined men And put them all to flight.

A noble steed this soldier rides, Faithful, strong and good; He has no need of food or drink, For he is made of wood. Oh, he's a valiant, fearless pair; Battling to them is play. For this soldier, you see, 's my only boy, And he's four years old today!—Thomas Holmes in New Jersey Gazette.

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