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SCRANTON, AUGUST 24, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice President-GARRET A. HOBART. STATE.

GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners-S. W. ROBERTS, GILES Auditors-A. E. KIEFER, FRED L.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT.
Representative, 2d District—A. T. CONNELL: 3d District—DR. N. C.

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 Hawatian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canni to be built; a naval station in the West Indies. 7. Protection of tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens 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 influ ence to restore peace and give independ-ence to Cuba. 10. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral im-migrants. 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, 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."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

It doesn't take 16 of William McKin ley's sentences to coin one idea.

The Paramount Issue.

We are glad to notice that in his ripe and well-phrased speeches to the delegations which from time to time visit ing nothing back. He still asserts, up on appropriate occasions, that the fundamental difficulty before the American people is a wrong adjustment of the tariff, and that until that wrong adjustment is righted the country will not experience that measure of welldiffused prosperity to which by every

natural advantage it is clearly entitled.

The Republican press has met the enemy on the money question, point by point. Because this question is comparatively new to the majority of readers it has responded with alacrity to the popular demand for information, From this circumstance it may have been inferred that the Republican line of battle was to be shifted from the tariff question to the currency issue. But the well-considered addresses of the Republican standard-bearer conclusively demonstrate that such an inference is erroneous. Identified as William McKinley is with the doctrine of Protection to American labor and American industries, it would be a piece of incredible self-stultification were he now to consent to a shelving of the tariff as a topic of economic debate. Four years ago he predicted what has come to pass and foretold the disaster which has resulted from an attempted obliteration of Protection. Today he owes his presidential nomination to the fulfillment of his prophe cy and to the popular consciousness that his style of tariff is the kind that keeps labor at work. The mistake of 1892 is being repented in 1896, and i would be folly a thousand fold multiplied for Major McKinley to keep silent on this vital aspect of the situa-

It is true that the Democratic nominee favors free silver, which is a policy fraught with enormous, although as yet problematical hazards. But it is also true that he is just as radical an advocate of free trade, a policy whose dangers have within the past three years been seen and felt. He strives to keep this fact in the background, but he cannot remove it from view. He has said that he would not stop until "the last vestige of Protection shall be eradicated." He is an extremist among free traders: a revolutionist as well on the tariff as on the money issue. The Republican party owes it to a country which a partial adoption of Bryan's free trade views has all but bankrupted: to the workingmen whose work it has sacrificed and whose wages it has reduced: to the business interests generally upon which it has inflicted wanton loss to bring this fact out clearly before the people and let them make up their ballots with it in

apolis sound money convention. "is to as to the necessity of his own beat the forces of repudiation and an- to Cameron's place. archy, to maintain the national credit, to reject the gospel of riot. The way to do it is to vote for William McKinley. It will not pay to take any chances." Nothing can be added to this amaker decalogue, or else has been advice. The man who is not for Mc-Kinley is necessarily against sound money. That is how the situation has shaped itself and it will do no good to try to pretend otherwise.

"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.

By what special right does Mr. Bryan assume to speak for the "common people?" Before he usurps this prerogative let him show his credentials.

Religion in the Campaign.

It is a circumstance of noteworthy interest that the religious press of the country, although ordinarily silent in matters of purely partisan discussion, has in this campaign taken high and strong ground for the election of Mc-Kinley and Hobart, and the preservaion unsullied of the nation's financial honor. We know of no conspicuous exception to this statement among the religious fournals of Protestant affilia tions, and few of our Catholic contemporaries openly advocate the free coin-

The Independent in a recent issue tells why it has declared for sound money, and incidentally disposes of the plea that the clergy should keep still about live moral issues. "If religion," it says, "means going to church and kneeling down before God and saying, 'Our Father,' and nothing more, then religion may have nothing to do with the issues of the coming presidential campaign. But if whatever things are honest, pure, and of good report are a part of religon, then this campaign is not without its religious side. Three years ago the Independent signed a lease promising to pay \$10,000 a year, more or less, for the rent of the premises it occupies. That gave the owner of the building a fair income from the amount of money which had been invested in it. That \$10,000 which we promised to pay was the money of the country. which has been kept equal with gold ever since the resumption of specie payments. It was perfectly understood that those dollars would be dollars equal to equal to gold. The \$10,000, more or less, we paid last year and the year before was of the value of 10,000 gold dollars in London or Berlin or Paris, as well as in New York. The proprietor of the building could take the money to Europe and exchange it for 2,000 English pounds, or 40,000 German marks, or 50,-

000 French francs, "Now the Democrat and Populist that rent next year not in \$10,000 in New York, such as are worth f2,000 in London, 40,000 marks in Berlin, and 50,000 francs in Paris, but in silver dollars, of gold, and which the owner of this building can exchange for but a little nore than f1,000 in London, 20,000 marks in Berlin, and 25,000 francs in Paris. What they propose that we shall pay is about \$5,300 value in gold, but they purpose calling it \$10,000 in silver. They ask us to vote that we may be allowed to rob the owner of our premises to the extent of say, \$4,700 a year.

"Now, as we understand it, they are asking us to steal; and stealing we con sider irreligious, and we do not pro pose to do it. We shall do our best to have our rent continue payable in gold dollars; worth \$10,000 anywhere in the world, worth the same in London, Berlin and Paris, as it was when we made our contract, three years ago; and we decline the temptation to pay a sum of money which would be worth in the markets of the world only \$5,300. We are told that there is no religion in this. It is a part of our religion."

If there were more of this religion of honesty in everyday business affairs there would be less of the present socialistic and agrarian agitation for the either. spoliation of the rich.

Mr. Bryan calls this a "thinking campaign." That is what it is and that is why Mr. Bryan will sustain defeat. The thinking voters will have none of him.

Fair Play for Cameron.

On one point we must admit that we are skeptical; and that is that Senator Cameron contemplates making a campaign for re-election. It is true that several influential persons have recently in public manner put forward the assertion that his letter of withdrawal was not genuine; that it was really part of a studied plot to deceive and confuse the people, divide the field with a number of decoy candidates and finally enthese spurious candidates to throw their following to Cameron and re-elect him. But in nearly every instance when this assertion has been traced to its original source, it has been found to emanate from the mercenary syndicate of professional politicians which, with Frank Willing Leach at their head, has recently been employed by John Wanamaker to set up the next legislature in his inter-

In other words, the godly Philadelphian who on Sunday expounds morals to a Sunday school, does not scruple. on week days, to impute to Senator Cameron motives that would be grossly

There is a commandment in Writ which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." But to all appearances this has been eliminated from the Wanground to pieces in the ex-postmaster general's boasted mixing of politics and religion. Instead we have an unblushing display of the ethics of the bargain counter, in which cheating is apparently placed at the top of the list of virtues, and "every thing goes."

For our own part, while we have nothing in common with Senator Cameron yet we have every reason to suspect that his written word is as much to be relied upon as is the defamatory whisper of the ambitious merchant who aches to fill Cameron's shoes. The party, at all events, proposes to act upon the supposition that Cameron in his letter to Senator McCarrell told the truth and meant to retire. But it does not necessarily follow that because Cameron will not be elected next winter, his defamer will. There are better senatorial possibilities within view than John Wanamaker and at the proper time they will doubtless be made

"I would say to a voter, You are either in favor of a silver dollar possessing the same purchasing and debtpaying power as the gold dollar, or you must be in favor of a dollar which will buy less and pay less than a gold dollar. If you favor the latter you must advocate a law compelling the American farmer and the American laborer to accept for their products and toll dollars which will pay less debts and buy less of those things which they need than the dollar which now circulates in this country. If you propose to compel our farmers and mechanics to accept dollars with one-half the purchasing and debt-paying powers of our present dollars, they will both be robbed of one-half the just fruits of their toll; or you must be prepared to guarantee them a double price and a double wage in the new silver dollar. Your promise to this effect is based upon nothing but the vaguest kind of theorizing. You could not borrow a dollar, no! not a Mexican dollar on a written promise of that kind without collateral security; and yet you ask the toiler of this country to accept your word as their only guarantee."-Senator Thurston in the Rochester Post-Ex-

An interesting object-lesson may be seen in the window of The Tribune's business office. On a card are two silver dollars. One-a Mexican dollar-is larger and finer than the other and contains more silver, yet is worth only a fraction more than 51 cents; while the other-a gold-backed American silver dollar—is good the world over (or was until the free silver movement cast doubt upon our maintenance of the gold standard. The census shows that, doubt upon our maintenance of the gold standard. The census shows that, in that period, the average yearly wages of workers in all kinds of factories in creased from \$224 to \$488. The number of each employed increased in that time page. dollar is a free coinage dollar; the

words: "If Rothschild were to sail into New York harbor with a great ship loaded with foreign silver bullion which had cost him one hundred millions of dollars, and should ask this government to pass a law compelling our people to accept that silver bullion in exchange for their products and their labor at just twice the price paid for it by Rothschild, the members of congress who would vote for such a measure would be hung to the nearest lamp-post; and yet that is what the free and unlimited coinage of the world's product of sil-

When the local free silver organs encounter an argument they cannot answer, they at once begin to becloud the atmosphere by calling names. A case in point is the Times' abuse of Edward Atkinson, who is known the world over as one of the greatest of living statisticians.

And now the Bryanites charge Bourke Cockran with getting paid to argue for sound money. The charge is authoritatively denied, but it wouldn't make any difference if it were true. Bryan, too, gets paid when he speaks; and he doesn't say much,

We wonder why the editor of The Tribune thinks it necessary to keep writing on the currency question, which he has conclusively settled so often in his four or six line editorial notes.-Scranton Times.

For one reason, because the Times is a daily demonstration that there is still much misinformation to dispel.

The Election of Bryan Would Mean a Silver Standard

From the Philadelphia Times. It is a popular error that if Mr. Bryan elected president it would require legislation to bring this country to the silver standard of value; and many beleve that when the issue has to be faced by the senate and house, no such vicious legislation could succeed. The plain truth is that the election of Mr. Bryan to the ard with his inauguration; and the fact that the degradation of our currency would be inevitable on March 4 next would precipitate a national convulsion uld put a high premium upon gold

Of all the many government bonds notes, etc., which are to be redeemed in money, only \$40.687,189 are redeemable in gold. That is the amount of gold cer-tificates outstanding on the first of the present month. All the other obligations of the government, including bonds, silver certificates, treasury notes and United States notes, are redeemable in coin, and s silver is today invested with all the legal recognition as coin that is accord-ed to gold, the president and secretary of the treasury could pay any or all of these obligations in silver. There are in round numbers \$344,000,000 of silver certificates, "The thing to do," says the Sun, in speaking of the approaching Indian
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in coin. In addition to the money thus in circulation and redeemable by the government, there are government bonds outstanding \$25,35,050 of \$2 per cent, bonds now due and continued at 2 per cent; \$720,000,000 of 4 per cent, bonds, and \$100,000,000 of 5 per cent, bonds. Thus we have in round numbers \$25,000,000 of government paper redeemable in coin on ernment paper redeemable in coln on demand, and \$867,600,000 of government bonds outstanding payable in coin, alt of which could be pinced upon the silver standard of value by the action of the president and the secretary of the treasury in an hour. No legislation of any kind would be necessary to enable a free silver president to precipitate a violent change from the gold to the silver stand-ard of value. He would simply have to direct it to be done and it would be ac-

Mr. Bryan must be felse to his own teachings and false to the friends who have nominated him, and who expect to profit by his election, if he did not wield his full power as president to make silver the standard money of the country and to reject gold as the standard of value. That he would do so no one can doubt. He has been teaching the doctrine for several years; he was instructed to do so by the several conventions that nominated him, and the evidence is manifold and conclusive that, if invested with the power, he would at once sever this country from the money standard of the civilized world, and rank it side by side with the semi-civilized and pagan nations of the earth. With these facts undisputed, the mere election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would at once inaugurate the supremacy of silver and the establishment of the silver standard of value. Even if he were disposed to attempt to sustain the silver dollar at a parity with gold, the credit of the government would be destroyed. has already been greatly strained by at-tempting to keep in circulation some 440. 000,000 of legal tender silver dollars France and the Latin Union were com-pelled to suspend the coinage of silver, because the load became too heavy for them to maintain it in circulation with gold. Mr. Bryan would not keep silver at the gold standard of value if he could, and he certainly could not if he would.

The people of the nation must look the act squarely in the face that the election of Mr. Bryan involves an immediate and revolutionary change of our financial standard of value from the sound money maintained by every nation with which we have important commercial and finan-cial relations, to the standard of the poverty-stricken, semi-civilized nations which are struggling with free silver and pov-erty. The issue can be clearly stated as involving the maintenance of the sound financial system that this government has maintained since its foundation, or a departure to cheap money inflation that would strip the republic of its integrity and proclaim dishonor as a virtue in the daily transactions between citizens. Next to the issue of secession that confronted us in 1860, the issue of national honor and integrity and of honest money for all classes and conditions of the people, is the most important ever presented to the sovereign power of the republic for its final arbitrament.

SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES.

From the Washington Post.

In his speech at Madison Square Gar-den, Mr. Bryan said that "while the gold standard raises the purchasing power of he dollar, it makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar." If this were true it would not inevitably be a good argument against the gold dollar or a strong plea for a cheaper dollar. The value of the latter, measured by its pur-chasing power and the labor required to obtain it, as compared with the former might make it a bad bargain. But Mr Bryan's statement is not in harmony with accepted facts. It is his misfortune to have collided with the census tables, and either he or they must give way.

such employes increased in that time near American, a gold-standard dollar. ly 100 per cent., rising from 2,732,595 to 4,712,622. The total amount of their wages more than doubled. In 1880 the wageingman prefer to receive in payment of bis wages?

earners in our manufacturing industries received \$947,953,785. In 1890 they received \$2,283,216,529. All these dollars were as good as gold, and their purchasing power was steadily increased by the decreased cost of production, due to the progress of invention and the opening up of vast areas of farming lands. Between 1880 and 1890, and for two years thereafter, the wage-earners got dollars, with less difficulty, and got more for each dollar, than at any previous time in our national

Mr. Bryan on the same occasion said 'railroad rates have not been re-The farmer had thus found it more an more difficult to live." The official sta-tistics, as published by the general gov-ernment, show that in 1872 to ship a bushel of wheat from Chicago to the sea-board by rail cost 350 cents. In 1895 it cost 12.17 cents. By lake and rail router it cost 28 cents in 1872, and 6.95 cents in 1895. By lake and canal routes it cost 24.47 cents in 1872, and 4.11 cents in 1895.

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

From the Times-Herald. There is 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar of the United States. If the advocates of free silver dollars wish to give the country a free silver dollar why do they not propose to put into it 100 cents' worth of silver? Then it also would be

There are two reasons why they will not do this. The riist is that they know people would require handcarts and exress-wagons to carry the big things around, and therefore, would refuse to carry the present silver dollar in any considerable number at a time, on account of its inconvenient weight and size.

The second reason is that if 100 ce

worth of silver were put into a silver dol lar the owners of uncoined silver would not be accomplishing their real purpose. That real purpose is not to make the silver dollar still more obnoxious by increasing its size, but to compel the people of the United States to accept 53 cents' worth of silver as a dollar worth 100

The owners of uncoined silver have not the slightest intention of giving the country an honest dollar, and nobody knows this better than they themselves.

BRIGHT POINTS.

Baltimore Herald: The definition of cheap money is dear prices, any way you Chicago Tribune: Any fool can make a convincing argument if he doesn't feel compelled to pay any attention to the

Iowa State Register: If the United States has sufficient power to establish a ratio of 16 to 1, why not equal power to establish a ratio of 1 to 1?

Iowa Capitol: The free silverites are promising the farmer a dollar a bushel for wheat, the laboring man cheaper flour. It takes nerve to make these conflicting

Kansas City Journal: The trouble about doubling the prices of living with free silver, so far as the workingman is concerned, is the fact that no guarantee of loubling wages goes with it.

NEITHER FACT NOR FANCY.

From the New York Sun. It was once said of Disraeli that his politics was a romance, while he himself was a fiction founded on fact. The epi-gram is not an unfair definition of the pop-ocrat candidate who came out of the west

and now wishes that he had stayed there

From the Des Moines Leader. The English language grows richer in its epithet department as the campaign progresses,

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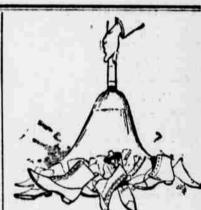
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