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ECRANTON, AUGUST 26, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

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

Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT. COUNTY.

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LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District-Col. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 2d District—A. T. CON-NELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American ta-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 coin-age of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4 Pensions and American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all not help the laboring man who has no English-speaking people on this continent, opportunity to earn it. 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 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 legitlmate efforts to lessen intemperance. 18. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Con-densed by the Times-Herald.

It begins to look as though Tom Platt would succeed in cluding the hands of his friends in the matter of the gubernatorial nomination.

Why?

An embarrassing question is asked by the Washington Post when, after calling attention to the "absolute certainty" of Bryan's election (according to the free silver organs) and the equal "certainty" that his election will raise the price of silver, at home and broad, to \$1.29 per ounce in gold, it goes on to

"Now, it is not the custom in financial circles in these latter days to wait, before action, for the full consummation of a thing that is surely going to be. Coming events east their shadows before. Speculation reaches into future and tackles its chances. The grop reports of every month in the year affect the markets. Wheat, cotton, corn, beef, hog products, and all other agricultural staples go up or down according to the varying prospects indicated by such reports. Silver is a commedity and subfect to the same conditions in the market that affect the output of the farm. If, therefore, silver is sure to be worth \$1.29 per ounce next year, it ought to to rise now. There is any amount of money that can be had for a good thing at & per cent, a year; for a sure thing at a lower rate. Why is not silver advancing toward its destiny? Why is it not closing the broad gap between bullion and coinage valuations? If it is going to be worth \$1.29 when the assured victory is won, why is it not selling for \$1 or \$1.10 now? And why has silver, instead of going up toward its golden goal, turned tail and gone down from 69 cents per ounce to 66 cents? No educational campaign can be needed to teach the speculative mind that there is profit in buying at 66 cents if one is sure of selling a year hence at \$1.29. There are speculative minds among the silver men. Why do they hold back? Why don't they buy

Maybe the Scranton Times can answer these indulrires.

George Bennett, a sentimental Illinois youth, sang "Oh, Promise Me" to Minnic Blough, a village beauty, and looked appealingly into her eyes, Minnie promised and now George has a \$5,000 breach of promise suit on his hands for having repudiated the construction she placed upon the song and his glances. This should be a warning to all soloists not to depart from the usual custom of keeping the eyes rolled at an angle thirty degrees heavenward during parlor recitals

Free Sifver in Japan.

There is no Pennsylvanian who does not know Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, and have confidence in his trade and business. truthfulness. Mr. Blankenburg savs: "I have traveled all over the world, and have spent much time in countries my observations in countries on a su- posed that any power to compromise

in this country. Artistic workmen who could earn \$50 a week here get 50 cents want it here. If the workmen suffer in Japan I bought a book which was valued at 1 yen, which is the Japanese silver dollar, and contains more silver reduced one-half.

afraid that the low price of labor in Japan will seriously interfere with American manufactures. Japan will be able to drive us out of our own market 1873. It was then changed to gold, not if Bryan is elected, as he is a strong into this country with his dollar guarget an American dollar in change for his dollar."

reason that Bryan will not win, neither will this country ever permit its dollars to become cheaper than the dollars of any other nation. The best dollar on earth is none too good for the American people,

It is amusing to notice how our Democratic contemporaries strive to keep the attention of the voter away from the tariff issue by voluminous arguments in favor of a shoddy currency. The voter who thinks, howpreferences for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawaiian Islamis 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 prosperty in Turkey. No matter how plentiful money may be in the hands of the wealthy, it will

> "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.

"What the country wants is a campaign of common sense rather than lanacy. You need no Tillmans, Altgelds or Waltes to bring on a reign of prosperity and happiness to the people."--Senator Cullom.

The Coins and the Law

The following convincing statement States has been prepared for the Rochester Post-Express by the Hon. Charles Daniels, member of congress from the Thirty-third New York district: "The great complaint of the advo-

cates of the free coinage of silver has at all times had its source in the enactment of the law of February 12. 1873. By that act the coinage unit was changed from the silver to the gold dollar, and the legal tender quality of the silver dollar was reduced to no more than \$5 in any one payment. The law of 1792 had made the silver dollar the unit. It was then well fitted for that end because of its previous uniform value, and the coinage maintained itself as a stable measure adapted to all purposes as currency. And as the gold dollar was not to be coined no other course was open than give evidence of the loss of its preby subsequent events.

"The paramount object of the law of 1792, was the creation of a uniform the most shocking butchery in the hisand well maintained system of coinage fairly corresponding with the commercial value of the metals used. That must furnish food for reflection on the was expressed by Jefferson as the only true theory. And there is no reason for believing that any of his heathen at home continue to walk in great contemporaries entertained any darkness. different conviction. The end to be attained was to create a currency which would inspire the confidence of the people, which the preceding issues of paper had wholly lost, and also meet the requirements of foreign trade. The constitution which had then been so recently adopted justified the correctness of the conviction. For while it had vested in congress the power to coln money, that power was expressly qualified with the obligation sue of the Boston "ranscript to regulate its value. The regulation was not so delegated as to be in any sense arbitrary but like all other powers enumerated it was intended to be reasonably exercised in the adjustment of values. And that could not be done otherwise than by conforming the

"The United States had taken their position as a commercial nation entitled to participate in the commerce where I never saw a gold dollar. From of the world. And it cannot be sup-

value of the coin to the standard of

of living and the prosperity of the peo- to congress. But what was designed And here we must face the fact of a ple, there is no comparison between to be done by the regulation of the production between them and countries on a gold basis.

"Take Japan, for instance. In that conform it to the real as well as actions and the production of t "Take Japan, for instance. In that conform it to the real as well as acountry skilled workmen get 15 cents credited valuation of the material to a day, and are forced to eat less and be used. This is also the power given 1876 poorer food than men in similar trades over the foreign coins. It was to regulate their value not to give them values they did not in fact possess. If a day in Japan. If this is what free there could be a departure from real silver does for the people we do not values in regulating domestic coins 1895 (estimated)..... that could also be followed in regubusiness is bound to feel it. The two lating the values of foreign coins, and are indissolubly bound together. When a fictitious valuation be given to all

the money of the country. "No more intolerable obstacle could be placed in the way of commercial rethan our own. I asked the book dealer lations with other countries which it if he would take American money. He was one of the objects of the constisaid he would, and in return for an tution to promote and advance. And American silver dollar he gave me the that was not overlocked, for this early the book and more silver than I gave, adjust the coinage to the standards of because Japan was on a silver basis, the commercial world. It was not and, though its yen was marked as a done to subordinate the people of the dollar, the purchasing power had been United States to other nationalities.but to give them all the advantages of "Business men and workmen are trade and commerce between themselves and foreign nations. "And so this unit of the coinage re

because of any unffiendly attitude to honest dollar to do business with. They lar began to give evidence of future do not want to see a Canadian come instability and that had impressed itself on the other commercial nations; anteed by the gold standard of England, and a coin of more fixed ability was purchase a dollar's worth of goods and deemed to be required to furnish a durable standard of money value. The other commercial nations were declar-They will never see this, for the simple ing that gold alone was that coin and by the act of 1873 the gold dollar was given the position that the silver dolhar had previously maintained in the currency of the United States. And 1873. It has been accused of demonetizing silver but no accusation has ever been more unfounded. It did not demonetize silver but provided for its future free and unlimited coinage on a petter ratio of value, making it 420 to one, instead of 4121/2 to one as it previously had been. And this coinage remained unchanged until the act of July 22, 1876, deprived this silver dollar of its legal tender quality, which had extended to the sum of \$5 in any one payment. But this was no serious change so far as private transactions were concerned, inasmuch as the Unitde States' paper currency was then conveniently fulfilling all the legal ten-

> der requirements. "During the Interval between 1873 and 1870 more silver dollars and other silver currency overe issued than during any other equal preceding period of time since the formation of the Federal government. Instead, therefore, of being an act to demonetize silver, the act of 1873 greatly continued and increased its free coinage. And so far as these silver dollars remained in this country, they afterwards were coined 1895 into standard dollars under the authority of a law of 1887. And the that coinage on every sound principle of monetary safety. No fair ground of complaint can therefore exist against the silver coinage laws, unless it be that they are now too generous to a metal which has so far fallen below the standard that safe coinage requires to be maintained. They surely should be changed, allowing a liber silver on a sound ratio which is now convertible into United States treasury notes. And that is permitted by the Republican platform, which goes no farther than to deny the right of the free coinage of the silver dollar on the

ratio of sixteen to one." A somewhat startling statement is trinsically worth 53 cents each, but which in their monetary functions are as good made in a well-known musical paper to as gold, because of the declared purpose of no other dollar had the sanction of the effect that the "Gospel Hymns" the law. Up to that time silver had singing book is directly responsible for the Armenian massacres. It is said of value, and therefore eminently that the hymns in this book were translated into the Armenian tongue and used in church worship by the converts to declare the silver dollar the unit of very popular. The attention of Turkish value. And this function was well officials was called to the titles of many maintained by it until it began to of the songs such as "Onward Christian Soldiers," and other warlike themes. ceding stability. The law making it The matter was laid before the sultan, the unit of value endowed it with who became convinced that the misno permanent right to that office but slonaries were planning an uprising and it was subjected to the vicissitudes of that the church hymns were battle the future, as they might be produced songs. It was then that the resolution to exterminate the Armenian race was formed. This plausible explanation of tory of the world may perhaps be taken with a grain of allowance, but if true it part of those who are zealous to convert the heathen in foreign lands while the

Lackawanna county evidently had no desire to get in on the ground floor in the organization of the "Jeffersonian party" yesterday,

WHY SILVER HAS FALLEN.

From the Philadelphia Record. One of the most eminent instructors in economics at Harvard university is Pro-fessor F. W. Taussig. He is an author-ity on topics related to finance. In a letter over his signature in a recent is-sue of the Mayre. "... Chrysanthemums and pumpkin ples are some facts and figures which deserve the attentive consideration of those who are interested in the great monetary question of the day. Professor Taussig writes:

"The decline in the price of silver was started by several causes. The decline became marked in 1876, and was then due

" (a) A diminution for the time being of the demand for silver from British India. " (b) Cessation of free coinage of silver in the Latin Union, and in other countries, " (c) Sales of silver by the German gov-

" (d) Some increase in production, with rumors of more to come. "But much more significant than the why and how of the start in the decine of silver is the question why silver not ver basis I can say that, as to the mode that position was intended to be given only began to fall, but kept on falling, ing no pleasure.

"The great and striking fall to the price of silver bullion took place not immediately after the demonstration of 1873, but by a process which went on steadily and at an accelerating rate from 1874 to the pres ent time. The United States purchase under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the silver purchase act of 1890, heavy though they were, did not check the fall. It was unquestionably due in the main to the extraordinary increase in production which went on even in face of declining prices. It was this increase which mainly brought the market ratio between silver book and a Japanese yen. Thus I had action of congress was calculated to and gold down to 21 to 1, and made the silwer dollar worth intrinsically only 52 cents in gold; and it is this which makes silver now unfit for use as the basis of the monetary system of the United States."

When it is taken into consideration that gold production since 1873 has also been largely increased the fall in silver has still further explanation. There never be-fore was a time since men began to search the earth for the money metals when the search was so abundantly rewarded, nor when production has been so cheapened mained with slight variations until by newly discovered processes. Had there been a trebling of the production of wheat, free trader. Business men want an the sliver dollar but because that dol- or of iron, or of copper, or of any other product of our fields or our mines, unaccompanied by an increased demand, ther would have been a fall of price similar to that which has accompanied the increased outturn of silver. The fact is that prices are regulated by supply and demand, and not by speculators or lawmakers.

LOOKING FORWARD.

From the Times-Herald. So long as we remain on the existing gold standard the government of the United States is able, with its credit, to complement the real value of the silver dollar so as to maintain it at par with gold, or 100 cents to the dollar. If we that was really the most that was abandon the gold standard silver will done for this coinage by the law of necessarily take care of itself. It takes care of itself on the fluctuating basis of

It is maintained by the advocates of the the ratio will grow more favorable. There is nothing in the history of silver to warrant this presumption, but, assuming that it have foundation, there still can be no denial that the value of a dollar will fluctuate with the ratio. In order, then, to get the most favorable view pos worth should we go to the silver basis, it silver dollar for a quarter century.

	Commence of the second	Ratio	Value
		silver	silver
Year.		to gold.	dollar.
1874 .		16.17	,953
1875 .		16.59	.564
			-594
	****************		3829
			.891
	**************		863
	******************		,880
	***********		.881
			.878
			.858
			.804
1885 .		19.41	.823
	*****************		.760
	***********		.758
	**********		.727
1889 .		22.09	.724
1890 .		19.76	,810
			.761
			.674
			.651
1894 .		32.56	191

It may be that in twenty-five years after thority of a law of 1887. And the standard dollar has been coined down dollar will be worth 100 cents. This is a to the present time on the old ratio, very extravagant conceit, but, granting time the business of the country will hav meanwhile finding out every day from But suppose, also for the sake of argu ment, that the ratio will not grow mo ency to grow less favorable. In what condition we shall be, having agreed to accept for free coinage not only all our own silver but also that of all the rest of

THIS IS THE SITUATION.

From the Buffalo News.

We have greenbacks which are intrinsic ally worth nothing, but which in their monetary functions are as good as gold government are behind them. But the bonanza kings, aided by Mr. Bryan, are do-ing all they can to discredit the government and make these greenbacks worth-

of the government to maintain them at par. The bonanza kings, alded Bryan, are doing all they can to do away with these silver dollars, and give the people a dollar from which the credit of th government is entirely removed and which dollar which Mr. Bryan would give the people could only purchase about one-half of what can be purchased by the dol-

THE DEACON'S MOTOR.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. "I been readin' most every day in the papers about them hossless kerridges," said Deacon Applejohn of Huniock at the circus yesterday, "but I've got one that suits me to a T and works like a charm, b'gosh!"

"How is it built?" "Jest like any other wagon. "How do you make it go? Electricity?" "Gasoline"

"Kerosene?"

"Nope."
"Steam?"

"Well what furnishes the motive pow-'Come again!'

"What makes it go?" "Oh; why, oxen, by cracky! Haw,

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.38 n. m., for Wednesday, (7)

A child born on this day will take little Chrysanthemums and pumpkin ples are

In the attempt to stop the Truth's last "hot grounder," it is feared that an error may be made in the Times' infield. Pennsylvania's "Jeffersonian Party," organized at Philadelphia yesterday, will doubtless be simplicity itself.

Li Hung Chang thought Joe Chamber-lain looked funny. But, then, Li has never seen one of the Scranton school controllers engaged in hot debate. There is a suspicion, after all, that Tom Reed knows more about coinage than either Editor Lynett or 'Squire Feehley,

Ajacchus Advice. Our young friends will please not neglect ure excursion of any kind, night or day A pleasure party that does not yell is hav-

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