THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1896.

IR. M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Continued on Page 2

arther, and we must not permit false ghts to lure us across the danger

We have much more silver in use han any country in the world except ndia or China-\$500,000,000 more than reat Britan, \$150,000,000 more than rance, \$400,000,000 more than Germany, 125,000,000 less than India, and \$125,-10,000 less than China. The Republican arty has declared for an international greemnt, and if elected president, it till be my duty to employ all proper rill be my duty to employ all proper teams to promote it. The free coin-ge of silver in this country would deent international bimetallism, and un-ill international agreement can be had, very interest requires us to maintain ur present stand. If expedient free olnage of sliver at a ratio of 15 ounces f silver to one ounce of gold could in-I siver to one ounce of goin could in-ure the speedy contraction of the vol-me of our currency. It would drive t least five hundred millions of goid follars, which we now have, perman-ntly from the trade of the country and reatly decrease our per capita circula-ion. It is not proposed by the Repub-ican party to take from the circulating nedium of the country any of the silver ve now have. On the contrary, it is ropsed to keep all the silver money old by maintaining the pledge of the rovernment that all of it shall be qual to gold. This has been the un-roken policy of the Republican party ince 1878. It has inaugurated no new ince 1838. If has manufactured ho new solicy. It will keep in circulation and is good as gold all silver and paper noney which are now included in the urrency of the country. It will main-ain their parity. It will preserve their quality in the future as it has always one in the past. It will not consent to at this country on a silver basis, which vould inevitably follow independent ree coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It

vill oppose the expulsion of gold from sur circulation. FARMERS AND LABORERS SUF-

FER MOST.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and luctuation it is the money of a coun-ry. It ought never to be the subject When ry. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and inchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debase-nent of the currency means destruc-ion of values. No one suffers so much rom cheap money as the farmers and aborers. They are first to feel its bad effects and the last to receiver from ffects and the last to recover from hem. This has been the uniform experience of all countries and here, as discover, the poor and not the rich, tre always the greatest sufferers from very attempt to debase our money. It vould fall with alarming severity upon nvestments already made, upon insurus, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan asso-nations and their members, upon the avings of thrift, upon pensioners and heir families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their

INLIMITED IRREDEEMABLE PA-PER MONEY.

and through lawful disbursements of investment and with satisfactory asthe government" and thus in addition to the free colnage of the world's silthe government and thus in addition o the free coinage of the world's sil-zer we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper cur-monled institutions have suspended, of unlimited irredeemable paper cur-ency. The question which was fought aut from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and theap money experiments of every con-clyable form foisted upon us. This licates a most startling reaction by policy, strangely at variance with every policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance, but the loclaration shows the spirit and pur-pose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the lobasement of our coinage which would inevitably follow the coinage of beam of the sound finance, but the lobasement of the sound state of the sound state of the lobasement of our coinage which would inevitably follow the coinage of beam of the sound state of the sound state of the sound state of business." silver at 16 to 1 they would still fur-ther degrade our currency and threatin the public honor by the unlimited since of an irredeemable paper cur-rency. A graver menace to our finandal standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citi-ten should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it. IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE REP-

by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoid-able wars may have occasioned,not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought

the burden which we curstrive outsette to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of max-ims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should prac-tically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be rev-enue, that to have revenue there must be toway that no faves can be devised ende, that to have revende there must be taxes, that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconven-ient or unpleasant, that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiesence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exobtaining revenue which the public ex-igencies may at any time dictate." Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the con-ditions which beset them. The "pub-lic exigencies" demand prompt protec-tive legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the ex-penses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If manifestly the requirement of duty. If all our foreign wars it will be my alm to vigorously pro-mote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which is so im-peratively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs. of our national affairs.

OUR CONDITION IN DECEMBER. 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so ac-curately that I am sure it will not be curately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in the history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wagros were so high, whether measured by the were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general av-erage of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new in-dustrial plants established since Octonustrial plants established since Octo-ber 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, number 345 and the extensions of exist-ing plants 108. The new capital invest-ed amounts to \$40,446,060, and the number of additional employes 37,285, Dur-ing the first six months of the present

calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, and two linen mills, Of the 40 cotton mills, 21 have been

built in southern states." This fairly describes the happy con-dition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

The messages of President Cleveland The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second ad-ministration to the present time abound with descriptions of the de-plorable industrial and financial sit-uation of the country. While no re-sort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years. I venture during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary

"The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and proshe, involving the wentre and pros-perity of all of the people has con-strained me to call together in extra congress to the end that through the wise and pariotic exercise of the leg-isintive duties with which they solely PER MONEY. The silver question is not the only ssue affecting our moncy in the pend-ng context. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strong-st champions demand that our paper st champions demand that our paper ind be distributed "direct to the people"s representatives in the cost is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power clone in this country, in the past three clone in this country, in the past three alone in this country. In the past three clone in this country, in the past three alone in this country, in the past three alone in this country, in the past three alone in this country in the past three alone in this country. If our market is feasemed and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country, in the past three alone in this country, in the past three alone in this country. If our reasing necessities. OUR MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY. The declaration of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty which frequently check national in the increase in the volume of which and prosperity. With plenteous rops, with abundant promise of re-munerative production and manufac-ind be distributed "direct to the people" ind he distributed "discursements of the people" ind he di but an increase in the volume of busisudsurances to business enterprise, because abundant assets were not im-mediately available to meet the de-mand of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities THE CAUSE OF THE CHANGE. What sudden change within the short period of eight months, from Dember, 1892, to August, 1893! What had occurred? A change of administration, all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its com-plete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change

all our foreign wars from the revolution to the rebellion. Since its pas-sage, work at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is

THE TARIFFS OF 1890 AND 1894 CONTRASTED.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from Sep-tember, 1894, to June, 1896, were \$557,-615,328, and the expenditures \$640,418,-365, or a deficiency of \$82,803,035.

The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures dur-ing the fifst fifteen months of the ing the fifst fifteen months of the present tariff as contrasted with the exports in the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The excess of ex-ports over imports during the first lifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was \$215,972,968, but only \$56,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$157,-214,345. The net loss in the trade bal-ance of the United States has been \$196,983,607 during the first fifteen months operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890:

The loss has been large, constant and stendy, at the rate of \$13,139,000 per month, of \$500,000 for every busines day of this year.

LOSING IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. We have either been lending too much

money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminshed and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and in-dictate its remedy. Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disay-peared. Even wheel shops are clozed or running on half time on reduced wages and small profit, if not at actual less. Our men at home are idle and while they are idle, men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivalled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered be-cause these who constitute the great army of American wage-carnerswithout work and wages they formerly If they cannot earn wages they had: cannot buy products. They canont earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power

it is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time,

Is checked and congested. We cannot here to be a second to be a se old law, with such amendments, it any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure. procure

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION. The declaration of the platform

touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, indus-trious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit no one to participate in the advantages of our civilization who does not sympa thize with our aims and form of gov ernment. We should receive none come to make war on upon our institu-tions and profit by public disquiet and

turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed. OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The soldiers and sailors of the Unior should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old ag-or distress, nor regard with disdain o contempt the earnest interst one com-rade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuse and frauds in the nu-merous claims allowed by the govern-ment, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deschving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. contempt the earnest interst one con gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the gov-ernment must honor them in their need as in their service with the respe-

AGENTS WANTED. supported until our prestige and supre-macy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance the colossal marine of foreign coun-tries but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that



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REHENSIBLE.

is a course for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and distinctions among us, which in fact do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the classes, section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, in the highest degree reprehensible. is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent, and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring cfand is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more un-timely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us eggingt is out ashington warned us against it and Washington warned us against it and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outerles like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his pas-sion against his interest and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty to deon him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty. PROTECTION OF SUPREME IM-

PORTANCE.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Re-publican party is wedded to the doc-trine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen this system on the part of the people, it is found in the les-son and experienc of the past three son and experienc of the past three years. Men realize in their daily lives what before was to many of them

having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which thanges in our tariff legislation as seand investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our pres-ent condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,372,599,501, in 1893, \$2,323,000,000, in 1894, \$2,323,442,-562, and in December, 1895, \$2,194,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our sudden aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system it must everywhere be admitted that our woolen manufally destroyed and our woolen manufally destroyed he admitted that our money has been bsolutely good and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the business situation. GOOD MONEY NEVER MADE

TIMES HARD.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our cur-rency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard, have not read American bistory aright, or been careful stu-dents of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employ-ment and industry than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which thus this country was on a soli which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a pro-tective tariff under which ample rev-enues were collected for the govrnment and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them. Washington in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoid-ing the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but

ness. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints, unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coin-age of silver of the world world not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican party, restored to power in the country, ill be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government econom-leally and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to meas-ure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries and to adequately protect American investments and American

verely as our laborers and manufactur-ers badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our wool and woolen in-terests "the most ample protection," a guaranty that ought to commend it-self to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three and our woolen manufacturers involv-ed in similar disaster. At no time within the past thirty-six years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories period, been suspended as now. The Republi-can party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of congress. RECIPROCITY.

Another declaration of the Republi-can platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid result of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1899 are striking and suggestive. The brief per-iod they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thorougsly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial but souncept was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the import-ance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892, the export trade of the United States reached the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1.030,278,148, a sum greater by one hun-dred million dollars than the exports of sny mervices year. In 1862 onless of any previous year. In 1833, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legis-lation, the total dropped to 3847,665,194

Concluded on Page 6.

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(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Annuache coal used exclusively, insur-ing cleanliness and comfort. TIME TAHLE IN EFFECT JUNE 7, 1895. Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m. 12.45, 2.60, 3.05, 5.09, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. For Mountain Park, 8.20, 11.30 a. m., 2.00, 3.05, 5.00 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.00 2.15 p. m.

Effect Monday, June 1. 1896. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Ex-press for New York and all points East 1.0, 2.50, 6.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.35 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel-phia and the South, 6.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.0 and 2.35 p. m. Washington and way stations, 4.00 p. m. Tobybanna accommodation, 6.10 p. m. Express for Binghamton, Oswego, El. mira. Corning, Eath. Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.20, 2.55 a. m., and 1.49 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, North-Bunghamton and way stations, 1.00 p. m. Nicholson accommodation, 6.10 p. m. Binghamton and way stations, 1.00 p. m. Nicholson accommodation, 6.10 p. m. Binghamton and way stations, 1.00 p. m. Nicholson accommodation, 4.00 and 6.10 p. m. Express for Certiand, Syraeuse, Oswego, Uica and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a. m., and 1.49 p. m. Express for Certiand, Syraeuse, Oswego, Uica and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a. m., and 1.49 p. m. Thuck 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.49 p. m. Through tickets to all points at lowest

a. m. Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in ad-vance to the ticket agent at the station. H. P. BALDWIN.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

ARIO NEWYORK WESTERN DELAWARE AND HUDSON TIME TABLE. On Monday, May 19, train will leave Scran-ton as follows: For Carbondale-5,45, 7,55, 8,55, 10,15 a, m.; 12,00 noon; 1,21, 2,20, 3,52, 5,25, 6,25, 7,57, 9,10, 10,25, SCHANTON DIVISION. In Effect June 21st, 1896. south Bound North Bound. 203 201 202 204 Pass Outa'r'o Day Ex Crrains Daily, Ex-02 Stations P MP MATTIVE Leave 10 43 7 20 N Y. Franklia St. 10 20 7 10 West 42nd street 10 13 7 06 Weshawkan P M P MATTIVE LeaveA Ancock Junction Hancock Starlight Preston Park Como Poyntelle Belmont Pleasant Mt, Uniondale Forest City Carbondale 5 04 12 46 6 42 2 41 1912 25 3612 0 1 85 f115 4 23 11 4 T 20 3 19 7 34 5 54 Carbondale White Bridge Mayfield Jernyn Archibald Wiston Peckville Olyphant Priceburg Throop Providence 06 11 84 17 116 13 34 17 116 13 34 17 45 3 45 17 45 3 45 17 50 3 51 17 58 3 54 17 56 8 50 14 02/1120 12 55/1125 ... 7 56 8 50 8 00 4 04 8 05 4 07 8 05 4 10 8 09 4 14 15 11 14 17 8 15 4 20 Providence Park Piace Scranton

Effective June 22. Trains leave Scranton for New Yark, Newburgh and intermediate points on Erie, also for Hawley and local points at 7.05 and 8.45 a. m. and 2.25 p. m., and ar-rive from above points at 11.15 a. m. and 2.18 and 2.78 p. m. An additional train leaves Scranton for Lake Ariel at 5.15 p. m., returning arrives at Scranton at 7.42 p. m. and 8.16 a. m. Hawley Scranton for Lake Ariel at 5.15 p. m., returning arrives at Scranton at 7.42 p. m. and 8.16 a. m.