

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 27, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice President—GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE.

Congressmen—A. LARUE—GALUSHA. A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners—S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS.

Auditors—A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 21st District—A. T. CONNELL. 34 District—DR. N. C. MACKAY.

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 preference for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaragua 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. 9. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 10. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 11. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and coastwaters. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and ignorant immigrants. 13. Repeal of the civil service law. 14. A free ballot and an honest count. 15. Condemnation of lynching. 16. Approval of national arbitration. 17. Approval of a free homestead law. 18. Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of corrupting federal offices. 19. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to temperance. 20. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

The original "Jeffersonian" Democrat of Lackawanna county will now receive proper recognition whenever he may see fit to unmask.

McKinley's Letter.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance, which is published in The Tribune today, will go down to history as an unanswerable argument against the evils that threaten the country in this season of unrest. As Mr. McKinley states in the opening paragraphs, in view of remarks that have been made to visiting delegations, it may seem unnecessary to bear further consideration to the issues bearing upon our future prosperity. But the manly and patriotic utterances of the champion of Protection at this time will not doubt be regarded with interest by all who have the nation's welfare at heart. As compared with the sophistry of the false prophets who seek to steal the hearts of the people by demagogical appeals to prejudice and class hatred, the honest and straightforward words of the Republican standard-bearer stand out like letters of fire, and the document will prove a bulwark before the onslaughts of the horde of theorists who seek the destruction of our financial system.

The intelligent reader cannot fail to be impressed by the lucid manner in which the writer points out the real cause of the financial ills that have created dissatisfaction in the agricultural districts and aroused a spirit of anarchy among the unenlightened laboring classes. While no attempt is made at flowery rhetoric there is a ring of genuineness in the statements made that forms a pleasing contrast to the recent inflammatory utterances that have at times been masked behind dramatic oratory or scattered through so-called appeals in the interest of the down-trodden. In pointing out the way to peace and prosperity William McKinley has the advantage of his opponents in this great political battle. His statements are based upon fact. History proves that his remedy for the evils that now exist is the one that will effect a speedy cure. The thinking man will have no fear of future disasters to the ship of state with William McKinley at the helm.

The election of A. J. Colborn, Jr., of Scranton, to the state presidency of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, by the convention at Altoona yesterday, was a graceful tribute to worth and ability. It is no disparagement to other aspirants to the position of honor to assert that the order probably does not contain a member so admirably fitted for the position of state president as the brilliant and gifted Scrantonian.

This country, says the Philadelphia Times, "has coined more silver in the last eighteen years than any other country in the world, and it has used it quite as freely in its money system. It is today an integral part of our money, and would continue to be so if agitators, demagogues and speculators were content to allow the government

to maintain honest money for all classes and conditions by making every dollar equal to the best dollar of the world." They are the real enemies of a stable currency, yet they profess to be for that kind of a currency. Can the people be fooled?

Efficacy of Cruisers.

On the recent preliminary run made by the Cruiser Brooklyn, the new vessel made 26.87 knots an hour and demonstrated that she would be able to claim the title of queen of the United States navy.

It may be a matter of speculation on part of many to know why so much stress is laid upon the speed of the new ships, the notion being that as their business is to fight, speed is a comparatively small matter. But these cruisers are primarily commerce destroyers; they are intended to run down merchant vessels and capture the supplies of the enemy. The faster they are, therefore, the better, not only that they may overtake swift merchant ships, but be able to escape fighting ships sent after them. There were tremendous fighting ships assembled at the opening of the Baltic canal, but they did not attract a tithe of the attention which one of our swift commerce destroyers did. Her evolutions thrilled spectators with the thought of the immeasurable damage she could do to the commerce of a foe right under his very eyes, and escape before he could send a heavy fighting ship within range of her.

The new navy is costing a deal of money, but there is a return for it besides that which comes in the increased sense of national safety—which comes in the shape of inspiration to triumph in all forms of industry allied to that of shipbuilding. The expenditures in experiments in the manufacture of steel for these vessels have resulted in developments of knowledge of immense value to the arts of peace.

The eye of the American workman is evidently focussed upon the Mexican dollar. The effect produced by the panorama presented will be noticed at the counting of votes in November.

"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 is unquestionably in the interest of the whole people that the money we earn should be as good as the best in the world."—Senator Cullom.

A Silver Object Lesson.

In noting the case of the Chicago merchant who has procured a kegful of Mexican dollars and offered to exchange one of them and 50 cents worth of goods for an American gold-backed silver dollar, the Toronto Globe observes that the Mexican dollar thus freely offered for half an American dollar is both heavier and of finer quality than the American. "The average Mexican dollar," it says, "weighs .8661 of an ounce of metal, 591-1000 fine. The American silver dollar, which is proportionately heavier than the fractional silver, weighs only .3594 of an ounce, and is only 9-10 fine. Yet for one of these dollars the Chicago merchant is giving the heavier and finer Mexican silver piece and 50 cents worth of goods. Of course he can afford to do so and make a profit on the sale, as the American dollar is exchangeable for 23 1/2 grains of gold at the United States treasury, and consequently in every other commercial institution of that and other countries. Reluctance to accept it is due to uncertainty regarding the permanence of the policy of redeeming the silver. But no treasury, bank or other institution is bound to redeem the Mexican dollar with 23 1/2 grains of gold, nor with any other equally valuable quantity of metal.

"The laws of that republic may declare that it shall be accepted for one dollar, but do not maintain that the dollar for which it is interchangeable shall contain a stipulated quantity of gold." The laws which hold that the coin be accepted as a dollar declare also that it is a dollar, and that definition of a dollar makes the law virtually declare that the coin be accepted for itself. It has no artificial value such as would be given by the willingness of the Mexican treasury to redeem it with more valuable coins. It is merely a piece of metal like the gold coins of Britain and the United States, and the stamp of the mint guarantees its weight and fineness. Its value has shown no variation from that of other silver bullion. Early in 1892 it was worth 75 cents, but fell to 65 cents before the close of the year. In 1893 it varied from 66.8 cents on Jan. 1 to 57.1 cents on Oct. 1. On Jan. 1, 1894, it was worth 56 cents, but fell to 52.5 cents on April 1 and to 49.7 cents on July 1. During 1895 it followed the fluctuations of the metal market, being worth 49.5 cents on Jan. 1 and 47.9 cents on April 1, rising to 52.8 cents during the latter half of the year.

"The fluctuations are a proof that a government fiat or mint stamp can give no value to a piece of metal, that the fictitious value of the American silver dollar is due to stamp or fiat, but to the ability and willingness of the treasury to give a more valuable piece of metal for it on demand. The object lesson of the keg of big silver dollars, each to be given in lieu of 50 cents change, cannot fail to have an educational effect. The customer who accepts a Mexican dollar in change in preference to an American half-dollar finds that he has merely double the weight of metal to carry, but no compensating advantage. The enactment

of a free coinage law in the United States would have no effect on the purchasing power or value of the Mexican dollar in Chicago or anywhere else, but it would reduce the purchasing power of the American dollar and other silver coins one-half. That would bring the two big coins almost to an equality, the Mexican being a little the more valuable. Mr. Bryan holds that a free coinage law would make an appreciable demand for silver, and, in consequence, an appreciable increase in its purchasing power. But, with all deference to the boy orator, it is evident that the currency could settle to a silver basis without a noticeable demand for the white metal. The government would scarcely attempt to maintain the parity by the payment of gold, and there would be no inducement to present silver for coinage, as, like gold at present, it would be as valuable in bars or in bricks as in coin. The credit of men or corporations rich in silver, gold, iron, tin, leather, petroleum, wool, cotton or real estate could serve as currency to effect the exchange of commodities then as now. All creditors would lose and all debtors would gain, and the working classes and others whose remuneration is kept down by what may be called sentiment would find it impossible to increase their returns in proportion to the decrease in the buying power of money. Their difficulties would be increased by the collapse of many commercial and industrial firms and the consequent additions to the unemployed."

This is disinterested testimony based on plain common sense. It ought to have tenfold more weight with rational voters than the excited yawping of chronic office-seekers.

"The Times is all right on the currency question—but can't a fellow change his mind once in a while?"

The Only Bimetallism.

We invite attention to the following truths from the Chicago Times-Herald: "No silver standard country has any gold in its currency. Every gold standard country has silver in its currency. There is no such thing as a concurrent circulation of the two metals on equal terms at the mints.

"Where silver is the standard gold will not run. Where gold is the standard silver runs co-ordinately in limited coinage only. Mexico, a silver standard country, has no gold. Japan, a silver standard country, with 40,000,000 people, has no gold. India, with its 296,000,000 of people, has no gold. China, with its 399,000,000 of people, has no gold. On the other hand, Germany, with 15,000,000 of people, carries full legal tender silver to the amount of \$105,000,000. Belgium, with its 6,000,000 of people, has full legal tender silver to the amount of \$48,000,000. Switzerland, with 2,000,000 of people and \$14,000,000 in gold, has legal tender silver to the amount of \$10,000,000. France has full legal tender silver exceeding \$120,000,000. The United States, with 70,000,000 of people, has more than \$500,000,000 full legal tender silver.

"No country on the gold standard opens its mints to the unlimited coinage of silver. That is the reason silver is current in these countries as full legal tender with gold. Will the American people retain their silver at its present valuation of 100 cents to the dollar, or, abandoning the only practicable system of bimetallism, will they sacrifice all their gold and go down to the level of China, India, Japan and Mexico?"

An honest dollar means progress. Cheap money means retrogression. History teaches this. Common sense confirms it. Where will the American electorate decide to stand in the premises?

One of Mr. Bryan's own western neighbors—the St. Joseph Herald—stumps him completely when it says: "Mr. Bryan keeps on talking about the cornering of gold, when he knows that the supply of gold was never so great as it is now, and that the output every year is materially increasing. All of the gold standard nations of the world now hold immense quantities of that metal and there is much of it in the hands of private individuals or government vaults. How can gold be appreciating in value when it is a fact beyond dispute that jewelry and everything that is made out of gold are cheaper today than was ever known before? Everybody can carry a gold watch now and indulge in other gold adornments because they are so very cheap."

Perceval Lowell, of the Flagstaff, Arizona, observatory, has observed sun-spots on Mars once more. This time the professor is certain that the discovery is genuine and not the result of blurred effects. His theory of a great Martian snow-melting and interplanetary irrigation by means of the famous canals is another question, which will require many years, at the very least, for adequate solution. In fact it will probably be necessary for our grandchildren to take the professor's word on all questions concerning the weather on Mars.

"What good will free coinage do when thousands of employees are idle and when our imports are increasing, and when cheap labor is permitted to compete with the laboring men in our own land, and when our laborers are, in consequence, either working at starvation prices or else are not working at all? No wonder our opponents don't want to hear the issue of protection to American industries discussed."—Senator Cullom.

The Wilkes-Barre Newsdealer intimates that the nomination of Chairman Garman for congress has placed red sealing wax upon the political doom of Morgan B. Williams. The voters of Lu-

zerne, however, will probably have no difficulty in breaking the seal at the proper time.

Why are the New York banks doing business with clearing house certificates instead of legal tender money of the United States? Will The Tribune kindly answer?—Scranton Times.

For the same reason that business men all over the country use checks in their business transactions instead of carting cash about. It's more convenient.

"The Republican party, with its platform offering equal justice to all, makes no new tender which is impossible of performance. It does not descend to the domain of hypocrisy, but it bears the banner of honest money, the flag of sound finance."—Senator Cullom.

Miss Overman, the Washington woman who confessed that she had made false charges against Pastor Brown, now confesses that her confession was false and that the charges were true. Miss Overman seems in a fair way to mix the jury.

The plain people continue to flock to Canton to see McKinley in spite of the appeals made by mouth pieces of Populist Democracy. The memory of the days of prosperity under the McKinley tariff bill cannot be blotted out by wind.

"The story that we have no money enough in the country to do the business is a ridiculous fallacy. If you have anything which will bring money you may be assured that the money will always be ready for it."—Senator Cullom.

The new secretary of the interior, ex-Governor Silver, will probably be content with drawing his salary. With the frightful example of Hoke Smith before him Secretary Francis will, if a man of good judgment, avoid reforms.

"Let the people who believe in sound money, in the integrity of contracts, and in the honor and future prosperity of the nation, without regard to party relations, stand together in this campaign."—Senator Cullom.

Li Hung Chang's visit to this country will be a failure unless some gentleman from Luzerne is delegated to inform him that the "resources of Wilkes-Barre are practically untouched."

Until explained away by the Scranton Times, Hon. Thomas B. Reed's speech at Old Orchard may stand as a model of masterly logic.

But few silverites can be found among the people who lived during the greenback period.

And now Governor Altgeld has troubles of his own!

THE REAL BIMETALLISM.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. In spite of the injury to the cause of bimetallism which has been caused by the advocacy of free coinage by this country alone, the genuine bimetallists are by no means discouraged, but are working just as if the handicap of distrust had not been attached to them which the free coinage and silver standard advocates have created in the name of bimetallism. Some of the most distinguished bimetallists in the old world have been quoted heretofore as stoutly opposing the free coinage of silver at this time by the United States as a condition precedent not only for this country, but to the cause of international bimetallism. The sound views of these advocates of the cause at home and abroad, who are earnestly and not questioningly, must have a salutary effect upon those who really favor bimetallism but who foolishly have been led to believe that the present movement is in the direction of bimetallism, whereas it means inevitably, under the conditions proposed, a descent to the silver standard. The way to increase the value of silver is to stabilize the use of it in all countries, both for money and other purposes, and thus bringing it nearer the actual value of gold.

No single country in the world can do this for the whole world any more than it can regulate the relative value of all the crops in the world. The most that the single nation can do is to do its share. The United States already has done this with reference to silver to the limit of putting 40 cents of flat or national credit into every silver dollar and making good the difference between its commercial and coinage value. To this top heavy load the free coinage advocates would make the experiment of adding 100 cents to the value of the world, and a ratio with gold twice that of its commercial value, making a load not only impossible to carry but crushing the value out of every silver dollar, and forcing the country to the silver standard. The genuine bimetallist, on the other hand, would maintain the present value of every dollar, both silver and otherwise, and through international agreement, and combined private enterprise, so stimulate the use of silver as money in other countries, place of cheaper money, so as to bring the relative coinage values of gold and silver, as compared with their commercial value, near enough together to provide for practical bimetallism. No one nation can bring this about any more than it can regulate the tides, and the sound sense of the American people will render a verdict to that effect in November. Here the workers in the cause of genuine bimetallism will go on with their work with renewed courage, and with the handicaps thrown off with which the free coinage advocates have weighted them.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ainechus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 3:30 a. m., for Thursday, Aug. 27, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that the hour of democracy has not got a very firm hold on the sunny notes of Dan Campbell's congressional boom.

Tom Watson says that rival Sewall is a Jonah. And Tom evidently wishes to pose as the whale.

With a combination of wedding guests and newspaper correspondents on his hands Officer Jones, of Forest City, appears to experience more grief than a free silver candidate.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, has left his native land, and will hereafter reside in Germany. Bjornson displays very little patriotism, b'gosh! Since the birth of "Jeffersonian" Democracy, it is thought that "Boy Governor" Pattison is "sorry he spoke."

It is evident that "snow caps" may be seen on the head of "Bourne Feebley" by the aid of a very ordinary telescope.

Ainechus' Advice. Keep off the grass in the vicinity of Providence at night, according to Flat-tuff Eugene Brown the ground is liable to be full of 30,000 holes

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.

1896 FALL 1896

Advance Styles

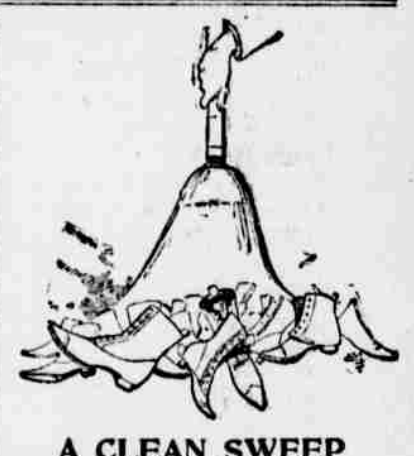


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