

## The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 29, 1896.

## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## NATIONAL.

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

## STATE.

Congressmen—at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAYENPORT.

## COUNTY.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.  
Commissioners—A. 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; 24th District—DR. N. C. MACKLEY.

## 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 Hawaiian Islands 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 property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. 9. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of the 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 seaports. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. Reapproval of the civil service law. 14. A free ballot and an honest count. 15. Denunciation 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 carpet-bag federal officers. 19. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen interference. 20. Sympathetic reference to the rights and interests of woman. "Condensed by the Times-Herald."

"It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have to work. When money is employed men are employed."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## Bryan as an Industry Wrecker.

When Bryan, as one of the framers of the Wilson bill, said, during the debate preceding its passage in the house, that it didn't care what became of the wool-growing industry, he showed the care of his statesmanship. He might as well have said he didn't care what became of the iron or steel industry, the glass industry or the great shops of the land. All our industries are interdependent. When one suffers unfairly, all suffer; wise statesmanship endeavors to frame legislation that all may enjoy conditions contributing to prosperity. The following chapter from the Cleveland World tells the story of what Bryan and his free trade crew did for the wool-growers of America. It shows their solicitude for the farmer:

From 1890 (when the McKinley tariff took effect) until 1895 (under the Wilson-Gorman tariff passed in 1890) the price of wool, as shown by the statistical bureau of the United States, declined nearly 30 per cent. Fine wool, which brought 35 cents per pound in 1890, brought only 17½ cents in January, 1895; medium wool from 25 cents to 20 cents, and coarse wool from 21 cents to 15 cents per pound. It is no wonder that those who have no sheep farming profits are discouraged and clamoring for a change. What is the change which they want? Is it a change from Cleveland to Bryan, or from Cleveland to McKinley? There should be no difficulty in determining the answer to this question.

The friends of free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 will, of course, contend that the decline in the price of wool is chargeable to "the crime of 1873." It is not true. They might as well undertake to hold the crime of 1873 responsible for earthquakes, cyclones, fires, floods, famines and pestilence. The real reason for the decline in the price of wool is the increase in the supply of wool. The law of supply and demand absolutely controls the price of everything in the world. It is to trade what the law of gravitation is in the physical world. In one word, the law of supply and demand is as follows: Wherever the demand for any commodity increases relatively to the supply, prices go up; but whenever the supply increases relatively to the demand, the prices go down.

The production of wool has been steadily increasing for a long series of years. In 1867 Australia produced only 30,000,000 pounds of secured wool, but in 1891 it produced 250,000,000 pounds—an increase of 733 per cent. The Argentine Republic produced in 1871 only 10,000,000 pounds of secured wool; in 1891 it produced 100,000,000 pounds—an increase of 1,000 per cent. The Cape of Good Hope in 1871 produced only 10,000,000 pounds of secured wool; in 1891 it produced 100,000,000 pounds—an increase of 400 per cent. The supply of wool in the world today is about six times as great as it was in 1870.

From these figures, which are cited only by the way of illustration, it is evident that the supply of wool has increased at a greater rate than the demand. Of course the price of wool has fallen; it could not be otherwise. More sheep are raised, the annual wool clip is larger, and the universal, unchangeable, irresistible law of supply and demand has operated, as it always operates, under these conditions, to bring the price down. No tariff law, no coinage laws, can hinder the operation of a larger economic law of nature.

It follows from what has been said, that it would have been unreasonable to expect the McKinley tariff, that it would have been partially arrested the decline in the price of wool of which the American wool-grower complains. The McKinley tariff took effect Oct. 1, 1890. At that date the price of wool was 35 cents. At that date the price of wool was 35 cents.

and coarse wool at 21 cents per pound. For about a year thereafter, the average price of wool at different seasons of the year remained about the same; but it fell in 1892, owing to the disturbance in the market due to the unprecedented yield of wool in Australia in 1891. The same decline was greatest in fine wool, which fell in January, 1892, to 25 cents, and in July to 15 cents, per pound, but rose to 25 cents in October.

The McKinley tariff, however, had the effect to check the decline in the price of wool in the United States, as compared with the decline elsewhere. It did this by checking the importation of woolen goods manufactured abroad. The importations of woolen goods in the fiscal year 1890 into the United States were valued at \$4,185,477. In 1891 they were valued at \$4,225,492—a diminution in a single year to the amount of \$10,000,018. In 1892 they were valued at \$3,782,908—a further diminution in two years in the value of imported woolen goods of \$17,487,514.

For this double blessing the American wool-grower had the McKinley tariff to thank. The intelligent, well-informed wool-grower of the United States understood it. But in the fiscal year 1893, after the election of Grover Cleveland, when the threats of anti-protectionists were beginning to take practical form, the tide of reduction of imports was reversed. The value of imported woolen goods in 1893 was \$5,897,904; in 1894 it was only \$4,219,041; and in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1895 (ending March 31, 1895), it was \$12,858,472.

The fiscal year 1894 was one of general depression of business, under the malign influence of the prospective industrial revolution, the prospective advent of the Democratic party to power in all departments of the government. Importers had about as much as possible from the foreign markets, in order to get the benefit of a reduction of duties under the approaching era of so-called "tariff reform." American manufacturers greatly abated production in anticipation of overwhelming foreign competition, and the consequence was a decline in the price of woolen goods. Under the circumstances, importations suffered a sudden and heavy collapse.

In 1895, however, after the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, the importation of woolen goods suddenly bounded upward, nearly doubling in amount in a single year. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year, importations of woolen goods increased at such a rapid rate that in the twelve months ending June 30, 1895, they must (at the same rate) have reached the sum of \$7,317,990 in value, as compared with the corresponding figure for 1892 and then with that for 1890, the wool-grower can judge for himself how far he has been benefited by the McKinley tariff, and to what extent he has been injured by the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

Under a protective tariff, as already stated, the foreign competition with the native wool-grower was reduced in two years, to the estimated amount of \$7,118,567 pounds, valued at \$17,487,514. In 1892, the increase in the value of imported woolen goods was \$12,858,472. This is equivalent on the basis of three pounds of wool for one dollar of value, to the displacement of \$4,285,492 pounds of home-grown wool by an equivalent amount of foreign-grown wool. He importation of foreign woolen goods is already in excess of what it was in 1890, with a tendency to increase, under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman act, to an amount which it is impossible to estimate. Importations were declining under the McKinley law, but all that the American wool-grower and manufacturer had gained, and more, has already been lost, and the prospect of even greater loss in future.

The Democratic party had in 1893 obtained control of the government in all its branches. The price of fine wool, which in October, 1892, was 25 cents, fell by October, 1893, it had fallen to 19 cents, and in January, 1895, it was 17½ cents. The price of medium wool fell from 25 cents in October, 1892, to 20 cents in January, 1895. During the same interval of time, the price of coarse wool fell from 21 cents to 15 cents.

The threefold influences at work through importation to carry down the prices of American wool may be stated thus:

(1) Excess of imports of raw wool for year ended Aug. 31, 1895, the first full year of the Wilson-Gorman law, over the year ended Aug. 31, 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, ..... 19,000,000  
(2) Excess in the imports of shoddy, waste, etc., for the year ended Aug. 31, 1895, over the year ended Aug. 31, 1894, on the basis of three pounds of shoddy, waste, etc., to each pound of shoddy, waste, etc., ..... 50,000,000  
(3) Excess in the importations of manufactured wool, exclusive of shoddy, waste, etc., imported in the first year of the Wilson-Gorman law over the imports of the last year of the McKinley law, on the basis of three pounds of unwashed wool to each dollar in value, ..... 90,000,000

It thus appears that the excess of imports of raw wool, and of wool represented in its manufacture, comparing the last full year of the McKinley law with the first year under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, amounted in round numbers to the enormous quantity of 159,000,000 pounds. American wool-growers were deprived of a market of 159,000,000 pounds of wool, and the price of wool was reduced to 19 cents per pound, and the price of shoddy, waste, etc., was reduced to 15 cents per pound. The price of wool was reduced to 19 cents per pound, and the price of shoddy, waste, etc., was reduced to 15 cents per pound.

It only remains to remark again upon the absurdity of attributing the decline in the price of wool, or any other agricultural product, to "the crime of 1873." The crime of 1873 has been far more potent in this direction than the fictitious and fanciful "assassination of silver."

days are over. To place a ban of suspension upon a player thereby depriving him of the opportunity of securing an engagement with another club simply because he will not become a fawning cur and lick the hand that smites, furnishes another illustration of the characteristic meanness of the Wilkes-Barre base ball association. The blacklist and suspension rules which are intended to keep the plug-uglies of the base ball profession in subjection should never be applied to honest players. If there is a spark of decency or manhood left in the Wilkes-Barre base ball association, Manager Earl will be released at once.

According to the latest cable advices regarding the decrees of Dame Fashion, the uncompressible diaphragm of the Greek Aphrodite is hereafter to be the standard of female beauty. The fashion leaders of gay Paris have decreed that the waist band must be lengthened three or four inches. This reform is said to be due to the revolutionizing bicycle. Freedom of movement and respiration has been found necessary by wheelwomen and this cannot be obtained by the rider encased in vice-like corsets. The woman of fashion who once breaks away from the uncomfortable grip of whalebone and steel seldom returns to the torture. The inclination of fair ones of the French capital to have all of their dresses fitted to their bicycle shape, has thus brought about a reform which will probably prove one of the most beneficial that has ever affected the butterflies of fashion.

The Pittston Item calls attention to the fact that there are several women in that city who were made widows by the Twin shaft disaster, who are suffering for the necessities of life, but on account of pride will not make their condition known to the public. The relief committee would do well to look up these cases at once and if possible make at least a partial distribution of the fund raised.

"Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin as free to the many who are engaged in other enterprises."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The school directors at Sharon, Pa., have attempted to discharge some of the lady teachers because the school marmas recently attended a dance. It is safe to wager that the Sharon board is composed of a lot of paralytic, disagreeable old curmudgeons who never had any fun.

Announcement is made that another man has become insane out in the western part of the state while reading "Coin's Financial School." But that's nothing. Just look at the Times' "Forum of the People."

It begins to look as though Tom Watson would be obliged to send stamps for postage if he receives a notification even by mail.

The Indianapolis convention will doubtless settle the question as to the ownership of the Democratic franchise.

The free silver avalanche has already become lighter than aluminum.

## THE REAL TROUBLE.

From the Cleveland World.

This is a business man's campaign. The business of the country has been under the wages of the myriad army of producers have been reduced, great industries are paralyzed, all enterprise has stopped, business of every kind, save that of the pawnbroker and sheriff, is stagnated, and the merchant is feverish and awaiting with fear the uncertainties of the future. All the tangible facts by which we gauge industrial and commercial conditions point in this direction. Though now and then faint glimmerings of returning prosperity appear, the central fact is that to every business man and merchant that we have not recovered from the blow dealt our industries by the advent of the party of free trade in 1893, and the consequent loss of the wages of the myriad army of producers have been reduced, great industries are paralyzed, all enterprise has stopped, business of every kind, save that of the pawnbroker and sheriff, is stagnated, and the merchant is feverish and awaiting with fear the uncertainties of the future. All the tangible facts by which we gauge industrial and commercial conditions point in this direction. 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