

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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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 Nicaragua canal to be built; a naval station in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Resurrection 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 seacoasts. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. Reappraisal 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 corrupt-bribe federal officers. 19. Symmetry with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 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.

No silver orator disputes the fact that the agriculturist usually gets even with the bloated capitalist from the city in figuring up the summer board bill.

We Spike the Falsehood.

The Sunday World thinks it was a trifle mean for the Times to insinuate that the Tribune's Mexican dollar is a counterfeit. Well, the Tribune has made any denial of the statement up to date. Another point brought out by the Elmira Telegram is that Manager W. W. Davis paid 100 cents for that Mexican dollar and brought it to Scranton to impose upon the people the idea that it is a 50-cent dollar. Doesn't that smack slightly of false pretenses?—Scranton Times.

The coin in the window of The Tribune business office that has caused our contemporaries so much anxiety by its odious comparison with a good American cent wheel, is a genuine Mexican dollar. It cost 53 cents in New York city, where unlimited quantities may still be had at the same rates. The Tribune has not heretofore deemed it necessary to reply to the feverish squawk of the Times in reference to the object lesson that has attracted so much attention, as the insinuations that the Mexican dollar is a counterfeit are too absurd to deserve notice. In order, however, to satisfy the uneasy Bryanites, who evidently have chips on their shoulders, the statement is here made with deliberate forethought that the Times, Telegram or any other Bryan-free-silver-populist prospectus, that insinuates that our Mexican dollar is spurious, maliciously and knowingly disseminates untruth!

Today marks the opening of the fall season and from present appearances trade will be much more lively this year than last. The flurry over a possible overturning of our system of finance through the triumph of free silver doctrines has passed over and the merchant will probably have no more cause for worry on account of threatened evils in this direction. In many industries the business in prospect warrants the addition of extra force and the future looks bright for the wage-earner and merchant all along the line.

Mexican Prosperity.

The extracts from Mr. Archibald Butt's circular which appear on another page of The Tribune today ought to effectually silence one of the loudest of silver guns of the present campaign. The alleged prosperity of Mexico under free coinage has been one of the most rosy arguments that have been advanced by the promoters of the cause of debased currency. So much ado has been made over the increase in business in Mexico following the adoption of free coinage that the average reader would expect to find day laborers in that country reveling in the comforts of life with plenty of silver cash to spare.

real state of affairs is exactly the opposite. While experiencing all of the ill effects of silver monometallism the Mexican laborer enjoys none of the alleged benefit, and his condition is little better than that of the African slave before the war. It is true that business has increased in Mexico within the past few years under a silver basis but no one has been benefited by the increase save the manufacturer, who takes advantage of the snap that is offered him in the way of cheap labor that may be paid for in fifty cent dollars.

How does this picture suit the laboring man who is asked to vote for free coinage in order to make wages high?

"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 MCKINLEY.

Study of Mars.

In the September "Harper" Charles Dudley Warner furnishes a good deal of information concerning the red planet in which there has always been so much interest. Mars has been quite thoroughly explored, and has come to be, through the lens of the telescope, a near neighbor to the earth. At certain seasons he is only about 35,000,000 miles away from us. It has been proved that Mars has an atmosphere probably about half the density of the air of the earth at the height of the Himalayas, but it has nothing of what we call "weather;" it is a serene world. There can be little or nothing of a rainfall, and dew and frost must be the common precipitation. So far as appears, the only water of the planet comes from the annual melting of the polar snows, and it lives wholly by irrigation. The discovery which confirms this view, which was startling, as indicating the work of intelligent beings, was that made years ago of the canals, which cover the land, and intersect each other at various points, one of the artificial waterways being 3,500 miles long. Later investigations seem to demonstrate that the canals, which have an average breadth of about thirty miles, are really strips of verdure through which run slender streams of water that cannot be seen, but these strips, visible when the snow melts, change color, from darker, and finally fade into invisibility, following the process of green, ripening and decaying vegetation.

If Mars has sentient inhabitants, they must be different in form and construction from the lords of our creation. It is suggested that they may be larger in size than earth men, because the force of gravity at the surface of Mars is 38-100 that of the earth, and a man weighing 150 pounds here would weigh only 58 pounds there, but Mr. Warner inclines to the opinion that the Martian, if he exists, is not a gigantic form, but a delicate and petite and highly organized creature, who may have, instead of five senses, a dozen, and among them common sense. The conception that Mars is inhabited leads the genial author into various fields of speculation and they may be as varied as the most exuberant imagination can project, but the serious contemplation must occur to all intelligent persons that it were amazing, indeed, if spiritualized beings did not have residence upon Mars, and, indeed, upon other members of the solar system, and upon the stars as well, which are set in the infinity of space. They may not, indeed, correspond in outward semblance to men, and may be under the government of physical laws very different from those which obtain on this planet, but it were a narrow idea of the universe and of its Creator that would limit intelligence to this little spot in that universe. Indeed, man may be among the lowest orders of sentient life. Perhaps, also, there are worlds that, with mechanical devices of which our science has not even dreamed, may witness all that is here going on, and look at man and his works with the generous charity born of superior knowledge. As we are coming nearer to Mars, through the revelations that our science is making, is it not possible that the star-gazers from Martian observatories, through the glasses they have perfected, may long have been cognizant of the structure of our globe, and of the events that have happened upon it? All these thoughts are, indeed, conjectural, but they are quickened by the exploits of science. It were a narrow faith, indeed, which limited the Maker of the universe to the creation of a single race upon a mere speck in the immensity which He controls.

Jays of September.

A season of great enjoyment to the denizens of this part of the world opens today. In addition to the probability of a continuation of the delightful weather now prevailing there is to come the joyful day when the mystic letter "R" enters into the gastronomic alphabet and gives a formal and legal introduction to that most delicious of bivalves, the oyster, cousin to that less exclusive mollusk, the clam. The table unquestionably receives material additions by this lifting of the embargo upon some of the choicest morsels that ever tickled the palate of a gourmet, and there is no marvel in the gladness with which the week of promise is awaited. The beginning of

LABOR NEEDS RELIEF.

From the Buffalo News. "The condition of labor throughout the country is attracting considerable attention. Nor is it well to attempt to conceal the truth. A certain class of Democratic papers try to stun any mention of the disastrous results of the attempt of their party to conduct the business of the country. They do not want to show what a hideous thing Free Trade really is. It is the duty, however, of every Republican paper to disclose the direful effects of the destruction of the protective policy by the Democratic party. The stupendous loss to the country can be seen and felt on every hand. For instance, Dun's Review, a weekly publication, has a political bias, and is impartial in its statements. It merely reports and reviews business affairs as they exist. In its issue of Aug. 8, 1896, it had this to say of American labor: "Labor is more disturbed than usual. The great strike of garment workers here has more ex-

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the season of golden harvest should be one of enjoyment to all upon whom Providence has smiled with the comforts of life.

To the young folks, however, this period marks the beginning of the end of vacation pleasures and they are now trooping back from the mountain, the sea shore and the farm-cage, it is hoped, to begin anew the task of acquiring the knowledge necessary to lead them into future usefulness. With everything considered September is a month to be heartily welcomed, especially in this region, where even the heat, occasionally endured early in the month, is tempered at night by cooling airs, and where the landscape sometimes begins to put on its gay fall costume in honor of the season.

History of Our Coinage—1.

BY JOHN SHELMAN.

In 1792 silver and gold were made the common standards of value in the United States at the ratio of 15 to 1, but this was because that then the actual market value of fifteen ounces of silver was equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold. The greatest care was taken to ascertain this ratio by Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, and Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury. These two distinguished statesmen, who disagreed upon nearly all other questions, did agree upon the then relative value of the two metals and that both should be coined into money at that ratio. At that time neither gold nor silver was found in any considerable quantity in the thirteen states then forming the union. The revolutionary war had been conducted with paper money, which became worthless, and the coins of Spain, England and other countries had been made a legal tender and continued so for many years after the adoption of the constitution.

When the new American coins were issued it was found that the abraded and worn coins of other countries filled the channels of circulation, and the new and bright dollars of the United States were exported. This led to the discontinuance, in 1806, by President Jefferson of the coinage of the silver dollar, and after that date none were coined for more than thirty years. This order of Jefferson, I suppose, would be called by our Populistic friends "the crime of 1806." In the mean time France and other countries adopted the ratio of fifteen and one-half ounces of silver as the equivalent of one ounce of gold. To avoid these embarrassing changes England in 1816 adopted gold as the single standard in that country and silver as subsidiary coin.

In 1834, during the administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, congress adopted the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly undervalued, it was not largely coined. Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and the owner of silver bullion could send it to France and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about 3 per cent. more for his bullion than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold became the only American coin in circulation, and the avowed purpose of the passage of the law of 1834 was to make gold the standard. This was declared by the committee of the house of representatives who had charge of the bill who said in their report:

"The committee think that the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value; they cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments.

This law, heartily approved by Andrew Jackson, would now be called "the crime of 1834." In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was president, and when all branches of the government were under Democratic control, congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins (half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than 6 per cent., directed the purchase of the silver for their coinage on government account, abolished the law for their free coinage and made them a legal tender for \$5 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender in the United States coin. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coins of the United States, and was practically and purposely, demonetized. The purpose of this act is thus stated by the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge in the house of representatives:

"We propose, so far as those coins are concerned, to raise the silver content to the gold coin of the country. We intend to do what the best writers on political economy have approved; what experience, where the experiment has been tried, has demonstrated to be the best and what the committee believes to be necessary and proper to make but one standard of currency and to make all others subsidiary to it. We mean to make gold the standard coin.

This, I suppose, would now be called "the crime of 1853." Silver was practically demonetized by this act and the act of 1834.

LABOR NEEDS RELIEF.

From the Buffalo News. "The condition of labor throughout the country is attracting considerable attention. Nor is it well to attempt to conceal the truth. A certain class of Democratic papers try to stun any mention of the disastrous results of the attempt of their party to conduct the business of the country. They do not want to show what a hideous thing Free Trade really is. It is the duty, however, of every Republican paper to disclose the direful effects of the destruction of the protective policy by the Democratic party. The stupendous loss to the country can be seen and felt on every hand. For instance, Dun's Review, a weekly publication, has a political bias, and is impartial in its statements. It merely reports and reviews business affairs as they exist. In its issue of Aug. 8, 1896, it had this to say of American labor: "Labor is more disturbed than usual. The great strike of garment workers here has more ex-

tended; the strike at Cleveland has broken out again and involves several other branches of labor; the iron furnace men of the Shenango Valley resist a reduction to the wages of May, 1895, though Mahoning Valley workers do not; the iron workers throughout the country are striving to cut down cost in order to keep in operation; the iron mines of the Gogebic range are stopping; the suspension of cotton mills has become more general, and over 4,000,000 spindles are said to be idle at Fall river alone, and probably three-fourths or more of the entire producing capacity in the country; the rubber works have mostly stopped, and, notwithstanding the light weight opening, a number of woolen mills, evidently the working force and also wages have been reduced."

How can labor help being "more disturbed than usual" under such conditions? Note the true returns of trade failures among manufacturers in July for the past two years and they tell another story of idle labor. The manufacturing failures in July in 1895 and 1896 were:

Table with 3 columns: Manufacturer, No. of failures, 1895, 1896. Includes Iron, Machinery, Wool, Cotton, Lumber, Clothing, Hats, Chemicals, Printing, Liquors, and Other.

Total failures in 1895, 37; in 1896, 163. Total value of failures in 1895, \$2,588,949; in 1896, \$2,866,317. Note the increase in failures and value of failures in 1896 compared to 1895.

And the Democrats want to leave the tariff alone and let labor starve for five years more. This is their pet scheme to draw attention away from the colossal wrongs of the past four years of national legislation. Mr. Bryan was one of the members of the ways and means committee that formulated the Wilson bill. He voted for it, and for the condition in which labor exists today. In the Fifty-third congress he expressed his dissatisfaction at the medium of Protection contained in some sections of the original Wilson bill and expressed his preference for absolute free trade as follows: "I think the duties all the way through this bill are higher than necessary, and I favor the bill, not because of its protection, but because the duties are brought down as low as they might be, but because the bill is infinitely better than the law which we now have, and is a step in the right direction."

BRYAN CATECHISM.

From the New York Sun. Why did the people go out of the Madison Square Garden by hundreds? Why was Bryan speaking there? Because he lied to them. Why was it that he bored them? Because there was no sense, and no poetry either, in what Bryan was saying. Why will Bryan be beaten out of sight in the election? Because the American people are not fools, by an immense majority.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 1:43 a. m., for Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that dissatisfied members of the local Democracy still show a disposition to throw stones at Mayor Bailey's three-eyed peacock feather.

Readers of the Times "Forum of the People" are not to infer that Mr. Merrill considers it a crime for one to wear a clean shirt.

Scranton has 600 speakasies, it is alleged, but it is believed that the fortunetellers have finally been driven from town.

Barring the absence of the moon, last night's moonlight excursion was a success in every respect. The oyster returns from his summer vacation today.

Mid-summer Jingle. Though the Times man is known as a scholar, He often "gets hot in the collar." And, 'tis frequently said, Noises ring in his head At the sight of a Mexican dollar.

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