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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 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 lahor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating du-ties in favor of the American merchant 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 preferences 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 canni to be built; a naval station in the Wast Islam 5. Protection of tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 8. Reassertion of the Moarce doctrine. Eventual within Eventual withdrawal of European power from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. b. The United States actively to use influ b. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 10. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seaconsts. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral lamingrants. 12. Reopproval of the civil survice law. 12. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Apparent of the civil survey. Approval of national arbitration. 16. Approval of national arbitration. 18. 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 legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 12 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 M'KINLEY.

Lots of people who thought that they wanted a 53-cent dollar have changed their minds during the past few weeks.

# From the Farmer's Standpoint.

One of the clearest statements that we have seen of the real meaning of free silver to the farmer is made in the Rochester Post-Express by Senator Henry Cabet Lodge of Massachusetts. He says:

"The wage earners of the United States, whether employed in the factory or on the farm, would suffer more severely from the free coinage of silver than any other class in the community. They might receive the same number of dollars that they do now, but the value of those dollars would be cut in balves by the reduction of their purchasing power. The wage earners, the men who are paid at the end of each day, or each week, or each month, are the great creditor class in the country, and it is upon them that the free coinage of silver would fall with the great-

"The farmers are the class to whom the free silver advocates appeal most strongly. They tell them that prices of farm products will rise with free silver. This is no doubt true, but they do not tell them that the price of everything they have to buy would also rise, so that they would be no better off than they were before. On the other hand, farmers would be injured directly in other ways, apart from the question of the price of what they sell and buy. Any farmer who had laid up money in the savings bank or elesewhere would have it cut in two. If he happened to be a soldier and drawing a pension, he would lose one half his pension. If he has insured his life for the benefit of his family he has paid his premium in gold, but under free silver coinage the insurance would be paid in silver and reduced one half in value.

"But there is a broader view to be taken than this, and one which every intelligent farmer ought to take. The farmers are a part of the great community which we call the people of the United States. One portion of the population cannot prosper if all the rest suffer. The farmer will not make money if the people who buy their products are injured and rulned by a bad financial policy. The election of Bryan would mean the most terrible panic that this country has ever seen. It would mean the wholesale reduction of wages and the temporary or permanent destruction of many industries. The great wage earning and business classes on whom this disaster would chiefly fall are those who buy of the pledged the faith of the nation to pay- has behind it only his own political ambi- farmer and make his prosperity, and ment in coin or its equivalent of all and the greed of western mine owners. when they suffer he will suffer, too.

so profoundly interested in the main- earliest practicable moment in coin.

leve that the farmers of the United States, who are an intelligent and patriotic class of men, can support a policy or vote for a party whose success would not only ruln them but involve the repudiation of the national debt, and deal a deadly blow at national credit and national honor."

When Li Hung Chang compares the nemory of his friend General Grant with the individual whose name at resent adorns the white house door date, elected by the votes of the people, it will doubtless be apparent to the elestial statesman that the wheel of American progress has slipped several eogs in the wrong direction.

"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 tabor of America than to spen up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world,"

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

A "tariff for revenue only," that does not provide even a respectable portion of the revenue, is a poor subject for a campaign battle-song just now.

Our Hospitable President.

Citizen George Francis Train has summed up the nation's lack of courtesy towards LI Hung Chang in the following characteristic words: Guest in a betel. Received by the pres-

dent of the nation in the house of a Tainmany law clerk, that descried the Tiger when he became rich. An insult to the man the crowned needs of Europe could not entertain lavishly enough. A diplo-matic mistake, either from ignorance or design. Li will feel the insult. Too great a man to let it interfers with the relations between the two countries. Cleveland too husy cat-fishing and yawling to meet him in the white house. Take the tip. Li will not go to Washington at all.

The indifference of the Buzzards' Bay fisherman to the importance of Li Hung Chang's visit has been remarked upon by others than Citizen Train. While another poses as Emperor of China, it is vident that the famous vicercy is really he power behind the throne and it is his impressions of this country that will be of benefit or injury to American trade and interests in the flowery kingdom.

At the close of our war nearly every lominant influence in China was distinctively American. Almost down to 1870 Americans commanded the Chinese army in nearly all its departments, what little navy the government had was offiered chiefly by Americans and the trade of the empire was controlled more largely by American capital than by that of any other nation in the world. Americans held important privilege: from the government and the influence of the United States in the cabinet of the emperor was more important than that of any of the European countries. There was not a government in the world that did not envy this country for the position it held in Chinese affairs. Slowly but surely we have lost nearly every position of supremacy we then held in the Chinese empire. Other nations control its trade and while the authorities of that country have never lost either their respect for or confidence in ur government we have lost much of the substantial benefits arising from the will probably explain why he voted for close relations that existed between the

two governments prior to 1871. The war with Japan has demonstrated to the exclusive Chinaman that modern civilization is necessary in order that thina may continue to be known as a powerful nation, and he has been forced to admit that Japan's success in the conflict was due to the spirit of progress that has pervaded the rejuvenated

little country for many years past. The elements of such civilization must e imported, as they are not indigenous to the soil of China. Where those germs are to be taken from will be decided by the Chinese ambassador now in this country. He is sharp enough to see differences in national habits and customs and he knows enough of national characteristics to be a competent judge as to which alliance will prove most beneficial to his own country. He has known, intimately, some of the best American statesmen and they have won his regard and confidence. If what he sees in this country and the treatment he receives from its people confirm the views of America which he had when he landed in this country it is more than probable that American/ideas and influence may again be as powerful in China as they

were in 1869. It is not surprising, therefore, that many besides Citizen Train should blush at the ill manners of the individual who has been twice honored with the highest vate residence in New York, calmiy

month contains an "R," and that it is the early advertiser who secures the patronage oyster.

History of Our Coinage. -- H.

BY JOHN SHERMAN. When the Republican party came into power in 1861 by the election of Mr. Lincoln, it had to face a formidable rebellion. Gold and silver were alike banished from circulation, and irredeemable paper money of all denominations, from 10 cents to \$1,000, was substituted in place of coln. When the war was over the Republican party sought to restore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 1869, it bonds of the United States and to re-"There is no class in the community deem the United States notes at the

by a bill framed in the Treasury department, while Mr. Boutwell was secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department, and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with the colnage laws. The bill containing sixtyseven sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell, and its passage was strongly recommended by him. This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as was done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. The bill was pending in congress for three years-was carefully considered in both houses and special attention was called to the omission of the 412%-grain silver dollar, which was never in the bill at any stage, and the reasons for this omission given. It was finally determined, at the urgent request of members from the Pacific Coast, to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver, but this dollar was made, like the minor coins, a legaltender for \$5 only. There was but one yea and nay vote on the bill, and that was on the proposition to repeal the charge made by the mint for the coinage of gold. I voted against its repeal. The bill passed both houses and became a law February 12, 1873, by practically a unanimous vote of both parties and was specially supported and

from the silver states. It was, in fact, it wise measure of public policy, carefully discussed and considered during three years. When we test the outcry against this act with the sober facts shown by official recerds, it appears simply ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,031,238, while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 1873, containing 71% grains more silver than the old dollar, was 35,965,924, and the number of standard silver dollars coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was 430,790,-941, or fifty-four times the number issued before 1873.

voted for by the senators and members

An eastern man has invented a plano which will also produce tones like an rgan and violin. When one considers what may be accomplished in the way of torture with an ordinary plane in proper hands, nervous people are justified in regarding the new terror with feelings of apprehension.

Ex-General Manager Harrity has wandered so far beyond the outskirts of polities that he will have nothing to do with the Indianapolis convention, So long as the gas can be kept in the boom of Henry Watterson, however, it is not likely that searching parties will be organized to bring Harrity into camp.

It is believe that if the services of Uncle Sam, M. D., could be engaged for the "sick man" of the East, recovery will be rapid and permanent.

When Billy Bryan shakes hands with the toilers of Eastern Pennsylvania he

# BRYAN AND JOHN SHERMAN.

From the Altoona Tribune. In his Madison Square speech Bryan de-clares that the present business depression is due to falling prices brought about by legislation hostile to silver. He and his followers have hit upon the act of 1873 as the most unfriendly law and denounce it as a "crime." Mr. Sherman, in his pointed review of the silver legislation at Columbus last week, makes the inference, with quiet humor, that as this bill was in charge, he must be "the chief crim-" The voter who honestly desires to be right on the free coinage question should give these public addresses of the "boy orator" and the "chief criminal" an unprejudiced comparison. He will speed-"y see that Bryan's views are not backed by adequate experience in public affairs nor by sufficient facts, but are clearly the means by which he hopes to become presi-dent. He talks glibly of the good of the "masses," but his desire for political aggrandizement can be plainly detected. His words have not the ring of sincerity or conscientious purpose. He speaks with the complaisant belief that his mere say so settles the question. But what has he done, what has he been and what is he today that his dictum should be all-power. ful? He is pininly shown to lack the pru-dence of a statesman by the recklessness with which he seeks to array the people against the "money changing classes," the very men who, by reason of life long dealing with money affairs, must have the safest judgment of a financial policy,

voter will see his dignified confidence-in calling bimself the "chief criminal," Back of all he says is the solidity of years of public experience. He states no theories, he makes no mere agsertions, but recites history and gives facts which form a bul-wark against which the visionary docoffice in the land, who after shaking trine; of the silverites beat as harmless hands with the nation's guest at a pri-nothing to gain, no political ambition to serve; his sole object is to preserve the turns his back upon one of the world's dinancial integrity of the nation against a foe. He does not tell the people in dangeratest statesmen and returns to the gerous phrases that they are ground down brainy contemplation of the bobbing by the gold men, but, by incontroverti-ble figures, shows that no crime whatever was committed against them by the act of 1872. For example, he demonstrates Merchants and business men gen-that the sound money statesmen have erally will do well to remember that this been the truest friends of silver, for more than lifty-four times as many silver doliars have been coined since the "crime of 1873" than in the entire period between that year and 1792, when the first coinage act was passed. In addition, he states that act was passed. In adultion, as states that the very men who denounce believers in the coinage of gold and silver as "rob-bers" and "goldlies," urged the passage of the act of 1873. In 1890 this same "crum-inal" against silver fathered a bill which authorized the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of the white metal annually, and he quotes treasury records to show that under that law over 168,000,000 fine ounces of silver were bought by the government, It surely committed no crime against silver in buying more than it could use. There is in the Philadelphia mint today \$199,131,538 worth of uncoined silver brillion. Mr. Sherman's facts and figures can be verified; but how can the truth of Bryan's assertions be absolutely tested?

Bryan stands for an experiment, which Back of Sherman are the ablest state men and financiers, who, irrespective of party, are united in the opinion that this tenance of sound currency, which is one of the essential conditions of good became necessary to revise the various business, as the farmer. I cannot be- coinage laws of the United States. This

find it much easier to determine whose views are safest—those of a man who has had little connection with financial affairs or those of an eminent statesman whos ife has been devoted to the public service and a patriotic desire to advance the wel-fare of his country.

### BRYAN JOKES UNPOPULAR.

Chicago News,
"If the profession had to rely on Bryan and free silver 'gags' to amuse the peopic," said a theatrical manager at the auditorium this morning, "there would be a large number of disappointed artists urn pedestrians with thoughts of home

paign where the patrons of theaters wero overwhelmingly one-sided in their prefrenees. We have had to change our proreferences to the free-silver Democratic candidate and the cause he represents. When the season opened we arranged to give both sides a show. It is a good way to test public sentiment. We arranged to have one artist appeal to his hearers for Bryan and silver and then be followed by another sounding the praises of Mc-

Kinley and sound money.
"It was soon demonstrated that the audiences were so violent in their disap-proval of Bryan and silver that female artists in the company declined to voice the Democatic sentiment. In New York any reference to Bryan or silver is hisse At Manhattan Beach one of the perform ers a few weeks ago commenced to giv a skirt dance each day, during the per-formance of which a picture of Bryan was thrown on her by means of colore lights. The audience showed its disag proval so forcibly that the feature was withdrawn. At most of the roof gardens in Chicago the Bryan gags have disappeared entirely, because they are so un

### TAKING NO CHANCES.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Mr. T. V. Powderly compresses one ply otal consideration into a very few words when he closes his cogent argument for voting for McKinley as follows: "Any way, I am taking no chances and will vote for McKinley," Mr. Powderly is able to recollect that a

majority of the nation was induced to take chances four years ago. One of the methods used to induce it to take th chances was the overflowing promise of prosperity made by Mr. Bryan if they would put the free trade Democracy in power. Mr. Bryan, as one of the chief advocates of the Democratic party, used both in congress and on the stump the same method of attacking capital and en-terprise that he is now using. The only difference was that his arguments were a little less sophistical then than now, and appealed less plainly to prejudice and passion. The people have experienced three years of the results of "taking chances" on the strength of his promise. Do they want to take any more chances on the same foundation?

Mr. Powderly says that he, for one, loes not. We think that the sound sense of the American people will agree with him that the certainties of the system that prevailed from 1878 to 1893 are much better than the chances held out by Mr. Bryan's cheap and shallow promises.

### EDITORIAL PLEASANTRY.

The young squirts of the Kodak, imagine they are writers of grammatical English, and find fault with the News-Dasler alleafor the control of Dealer, alleging that it is not up to the standard. If the young squirts knew one tenth as much as they imagine they know, they would strictly attend to their own business. The News-Dealer comment is written for men of brains, and no one has ever accused the Kodak staff of possess-ing any. An N-ray turned on the head of the supposed chief would present as beautiful a vacuum as was ever seen.

### SLAP AT PATRIOTISM.

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer Lackawanna county was unrepresent-ed at the convention of "honest" money Democrats in Philadelphia. Just why they should adopt the name of Jefferson is a mystery. Jefferson always believed in the rule of the majority, and this the was selected elector at large, and George Wright district elector, and it is ex-tremely doubtful if either of them ever votes unless some friend is on the tick-

# A QUESTION OMITTED.

Mr. Cleveland was relieved of the em. bacrassment of answering Li Hung Chang's usual question as to how much money he makes and where he made it. Li had probably taken pains to get the in-formation before.

# KNOWS THE FRIEND OF LABOR

From the Troy Times.
Terence V. Powderly, the labor leader, has come out openly and enthusiastically for McKinley. He knows that the interests of the workingman are to be found on the side of protection.

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