

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice President—GARRET A. HOBAERT.

STATE. Congressmen—at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

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

LEGISLATIVE. Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 20 District—T. C. CONNELL.

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. Renunciation 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 coastlands. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. Repeal of the civil service law. 14. A free ballot and an honest count. 15. Consolidation of the judiciary. 16. Approval of national arbitration. 17. Approval of a free homestead law. 18. Approval of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of careerist federal officers. 19. Sympathy 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.

Bryan came into "the enemy's country," and left it again. And it appears to be "the enemy's country" still.

Patriotic Vermont.

The vibrations of the opening gun of the campaign fired in Vermont are like sweet music in the ears of the patriots. In the face of the bluff and bluster that has been raised by the disciples of discontent the Green Mountain state has exhibited her patriotism by doubling usual majorities in the interest of protection, honest money and good government. The Republican victory in that state has passed the expectations of the most sanguine, but it is only a forerunner of what will follow in November.

Many of our Populist neighbors no doubt will argue that as Vermont is a Republican state the victory was a natural consequence, and is of no particular value as a campaign barometer. This, however, will not lessen the importance of the rebuke that has been administered the elements of discord by the sturdy sons of the Green Mountain state. The heated writers and inflated orators of Bryanism have made claims of large results that were sure to follow their labors in sowing seeds of discontent everywhere. They even place such states as Pennsylvania and New York in the doubtful column. And now in little Vermont instead of making converts to the mischievous theories the adopted Democratic parent of Silverism is about twenty thousand votes worse off than before the subject was brought before the people.

This stinging rebuke to missionaries of the Bryan-Albiged faith not only proves anew the patriotism of Vermont, but it also illustrates the hopelessness of the claims that are put forth by Bryan and his retinue who have mistaken the curiosity of the people along the line of his pilgrimage for actual interest in his success.

It is almost time for Billy Bryan to cut his parachute loose and come down easy.

Neighboring Politics.

The Democrats of Susquehanna county have tied themselves up securely to Populism. At the convention at Montrose on Tuesday the "Pops" were invited to participate and the gathering was a veritable love feast. W. C. Cruser, the congressional candidate, has for some time past been engaged in the work of enlightening the people on the subject of free coinage through the columns of his paper, the Montrose Democrat, and his action in leaping into the hands of his friends at the convention may be taken as an indication that he has faith in his own missionary work. Some of the old-time straight-line Democrats protested mildly against a fusion with the handful of Populists who received recognition at the convention, but the protest was unheeded

by the majority of hypnotized subjects of free silver orators. The combination of Populists and Democrats in Susquehanna county, however, will make no perceptible difference in results at election, so far as the Republican vote is concerned, as the Populists are principally ex-Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and political malcontents who have not affiliated with either the Republican or Democratic party since the Greenback craze that placed Justice J. B. McCollum on the bench. The average Susquehanna county farmer is too well-informed and too sensible to be seriously affected by the cry of the false prophets who are working in the interest of free trade and a debased currency.

The Populistic rainbow chaser appears to have stumbled against a rock up in Vermont.

"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.

So long as Turkey remains on the map of the world European powers have no right to pose as Christian nations.

Better Times Ahead.

Orator Bryan declares that "we are but upon the threshold of a period of depression which is indefinite in duration and cannot be described in intensity." This assertion, like many others made by the misguided young candidate, is a falsehood. If Bryan and the dangerous policy that he represents could triumph at the coming election, it is probable that his dire predictions would be fulfilled with a vengeance. But nothing of the sort will happen. The good news of each successive week causes the feeling of apprehension to pass away as thousands are realizing the danger around upon which they have been treading in giving consideration to the mischievous teachings of free silver agitators. The thinking people of the United States are alive to the situation. They realize the menace of proposed currency revolution, and regardless of creed or party are firm in the determination to protect the honor of the government. At the close of William Bryan's lecture tour he will retire to private life a breathless and doubtless a wiser man.

With the election of William McKinley as president of the United States, confidence will be restored; the wheels of industry will hum again and prosperity will smile on the land. We are going to have good times and a prosperous future because the voters of this country have had enough of experiment and can be relied upon to cast their ballots on the right side when patriotism and national honor are arrayed against anarchy and repudiation.

If, according to silverite theories, wages were increased and the advanced price of farm products and manufactured articles increased the cost of living also, who would be benefited by the change? All admit that a season of financial panic and business chaos would surely follow an attempt to readjust our currency system. Does any sensible laboring man or business man want to try the experiment?

Base Ball Enterprise.

The last of the series of Eastern League base ball games will begin in Scranton today, when the home team will be pitted against the Wilkes-Barre club and some excellent contests may be expected. Although the results of the season which is drawing to a close have not been just what the enthusiastic ball crank would desire, the home club has certainly given some excellent exhibitions of good ball playing under the present manager, and that the club is not at the head of the league in the matter of percentage is certainly not the fault of the directors of the association. The ball enterprise has this season been conducted on a scale of liberality throughout, and it is to be regretted that ill-luck and difficulty in securing players have made it impossible for the team to be classed among the winners.

Persons interested in the national game will do well to show their appreciation of the enterprise of the association by liberal patronage during the balance of the season, that the owners may feel encouraged to make greater efforts for success next year.

A pleasing instance of thrift and business enterprise in the Electric City is given by the Colliery Engineer company. The plant of this institution was almost entirely destroyed by fire in the Coal Exchange on Sunday morning. Yesterday the announcement was made that the offices of the establishment had already been opened in the Mears' building and that business would be transacted as usual in the new quarters. The Colliery Engineer company will occupy these offices until the completion of their own buildings which are being erected on Wyoming avenue.

History of Our Coinage—III.

BY JOHN SHERMAN. Prior and subsequent to 1873 many changes were made in coinage by the leading countries of the world. Germany, in 1871, changed its standard from silver to gold. France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium had in 1865 entered into a treaty called the Latin Union to which other nations became parties, and by which the coins of each of these countries were received and paid out by all of them. This important arrangement was first modified and

finally abandoned, and gold became the standard of value in those countries, but in all silver was coined and largely used as a subsidiary coin precisely as in the United States.

In anticipation of the resumption of specie payments, the Resumption act of 1875 provided silver coins, of dimes, quarters and half dollars, for the redemption of the fractional currency then in general use in our country. These new silver coins gave great satisfaction. They were limited in legal tender qualities to \$10. At this time Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced his bill for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the demand of the holders of silver bullion. Silver had then declined below that ratio. One ounce of gold was worth more than sixteen ounces of silver. The Bland bill, if it had become a law as it passed the house, would have demonetized gold. Such was not the purpose of congress.

When the bill came to the senate an amendment was made, on the motion of Senator Allison, which changed the scope of the bill and authorized and directed the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price, not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined into silver dollars as fast as purchased. It also provided that any holder of the coin authorized by that act might deposit the same with the treasury of the United States in sums not less than \$10 and receive certificates therefor of not less than \$10 each, and that coin deposited should be retained in the treasury for the payment of the certificates on demand. This bill so amended passed both houses. It was known as the Bland-Allison act. It greatly added to the difficulties of resumption, and for that reason was vetoed by President Hayes, but became a law over his veto. Under its provisions the United States purchased over 291,000,000 ounces of silver at the cost of \$308,275,200. It was hoped that this enormous purchase would arrest the decline of silver, but in spite of it silver steadily declined in market value, and at the present price the loss to the government on the purchase of silver under the act amounts to over \$100,000,000.

When congress met in December, 1880, there was a strong desire in both houses to utilize silver as legal-tender money under conditions that would not demonetize gold. As the result of long discussions in both houses and after a conference between them a bill was passed July 14, 1890, by which the secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate of 4,500,000 ounces a month at the market price, and to issue in payment of such purchases treasury notes of the United States, which was made a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and were redeemable by the secretary of the treasury in gold or silver coin at his discretion. This measure, it was thought, would arrest the decline in the market value of silver and enable the secretary to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other at the ratio of 16 to 1. But the market value of silver continued to decline. The government purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 168,000,000 ounces at a cost of \$156,000,000. This proved to be an expensive experiment, and the act was repealed November 1, 1893. This repeal was accompanied by the following declaration, made a part of the repealing act:

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is further declared that the efforts of the government should be directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallicism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

This declaration, made by congress and approved by the president at a time when the public mind was centered upon the silver question, is a wise statement of public policy that ought to be acted upon without regard to party divisions. This bill passed a house of representatives fresh from the people by the vote of 239 yeas to 118 nays, and the senate by the vote of 43 yeas against 32 nays. This act was not a party vote, but it is, I believe, the expression of opinion of a majority of the two great parties of the country. And here we ought to stand.

GOLDEN NUGGETS.

Selections from Newspaper Columns That Show the Folly of Debasing a Currency.

While the debt-paying power of silver is doubled, the purchasing power will be reduced one-half. There is not a man, be he laborer on the street or president of the United States, but would find that his daily wages or his yearly salary went only half as far as it went in the days when silver was kept at par with gold. There is not a widow or an orphan but would find that the life insurance policy was worth in purchasing power but half of what it would have been worth, or a pensioner but would find that his \$12 a month was worth but \$6. And some men are persuaded that by such a policy prosperity can be restored to the land.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CHEATING THE CREDITOR.

If these glorifiers of the old order of things could restore the conditions that prevailed previous to 1873, and make the market value of silver what it was then, they would not want free coinage. There would be nothing in it for them. They could do better by selling their silver in the form of bullion than by having it coined into dollars. What they really want is cheap money, a kind of money which creditors can be cheated. They are not trying to get back to its old place, and re-establish the monetary sys-

tem that existed before the "great crime" was committed. Their scheme does not imply the coinage of better dollars than those we now have, but infinitely poorer ones, which can be used in the payment of debts at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MINTS AND MILLS.

The mints cannot make a bushel of wheat worth a dollar. Mills which build up new towns and people them with prosperous communities that increase the consumption of breadstuffs will raise the price of wheat quicker than all the free coinage laws that can be enacted. The mints cannot create prosperity or happiness. The opportunity to earn the best money in the world by legitimate industry is the plan proposed by Major McKinley. No sensible or honest American expects to get money in any other way. Idle workmen want the wages of the mills; the mints can give them nothing.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

To establish the policy of free coinage of silver on individual account at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be to set aside the principle which has controlled the birth of our republic, and to make a currency that would be cheaply acquired by some and dearly obtained by others. It would be class legislation as grossly unjust as any that ever provoked a revolution. It would be favoritism more outrageous than any perpetrated by the McKinley tariff bill or contemplated by Haines in case he has the opportunity to make another McKinley tariff. The proposition to print into treasury notes all paper of a certain class brought to the government printing office at Washington would be scouted as a preposterous scheme for enriching paper manufacturers. How does the News-Dealer front the proposition to coin into legal tender dollars all the silver that the mine owners may bring there?—Boston Post.

WARNING TO PAPER THIEVES.

Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. The man who stole two copies of the News-Dealer from the office of the subscriber yesterday exercised very poor judgment. At the mayor's office they figured it out that the papers were worth \$25. The victim of Police Officer Rieker's eagle eye made a mistake. If he had called at the News-Dealer office and subscribed for the paper he would have received it for a whole year for less cost than he paid the mayor. And then besides he could have saved a trip to the mayor's office. It is queer that some people will never learn, no matter how old they get.

THEY HAVE TAKEN TO THE WOODS.

Wilkes-Barre Record. Lackawanna county was not represented in the honest money Democratic convention at Philadelphia on Tuesday, and the inference is that there are no sound money advocates among the Democrats of Lackawanna. If there are such they are not fit to vote in the presence of the breeze. Perhaps they are awaiting developments.

BECOMING TARNISHED.

From the Syracuse Standard. Bryan's silver tongue is rapidly corroding with blasphemy and demagoguery.

A Powerful Remedy.

"BRYAN" seems to have recovered his health at last. "Yes! the railroad company compensated his damage suit."—Detroit News.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aiacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 1:11 a. m., for Thursday, September 3, 1898.

To a child born on this day it will be apparent that Roswell P. Flower must have been a boy orator in his younger days.

Li Hung Chang is a statesman who could probably give Mr. Cleveland pointers on almost every subject of national importance—except fishing.

Van Horn had over three dollars and thirty cents in his pocket when he disappeared, and yet the counsels refuse to offer a reward for his capture!

If Billy Bryan will stop talking an instant he may hear the notes of a bugle coming from the direction of Vermont.

Smokers are anxiously waiting to take a puff on the Li brand of cigars.

Said Kahlid furnishes another lurid example of the folly becoming a connecting link with the buzz-saw.

Editor Lyneet should again call the attention of Citizen Johnson to the desirable brevity in thoughts for the "Forum of the People."

Aiacchus' Advice.

The oyster season is on; therefore don't be a clam.

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