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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

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

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COUNTY.

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LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT.
Representative, 21st District—A. T. CONNELL.

Nelly, 3d 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 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 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. Approval of the act of March 1, 1890, for the 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. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

Schlatter, the western "Messiah," is said to be in retirement awaiting a revelation. Dave Hill, of New York, seems to be awaiting something of the same sort also.

Business Prospects.

The condition of trade at present is most encouraging. Business was not particularly lively during the past week but general conditions have greatly improved, and the situation justifies the expectation of an expanding trade movement in the near future. Mercantile operations have been embarrassed by the continued financial distrust and the stringency of the loan markets, but the continued inflow of gold from Europe and the growth of confidence in the ultimate triumph of the cause of sound money may be expected to afford early relief from the congestion of credits.

That business sentiment has been changed for the better by the recent Republican victory in Vermont none can question, and the prospects that an avalanche will sweep over the country in favor of sound money and protection to American industries in November has caused the feeling of anxiety over the business situation to pass away. In spite of the tendency to extreme conservatism in the making of new obligations and the extension of credits, business has already shown moderate improvement in some directions; and now that the summer is over and the wants of the fall trade season are likely to become urgent, a gradual expansion of commercial and industrial activity may be anticipated.

With these favorable conditions on the eve of election the good results of placing a Republican president in the chair may be imagined, and merchants generally may prepare for an excellent fall trade.

Humanity everywhere will rejoice at the news that prospects are bright for a settlement of the Turkish question on a basis that will put an effectual stoppage on the wholesale slaughter of Christians in the Ottoman empire. The action of Russia and Germany looking to an arrangement that will afford protection for the helpless in Turkey and Armenia, though tardy, will doubtless be appreciated. It is to be hoped that the readjustment of affairs in the East will be made with dispatch that will head off any future murderous outbreaks on the part of the fanatical followers of the false prophet.

Silk Industry.

The Pittsburgh Times calls attention to the silk industry of Pennsylvania which has developed wonderfully during the past few years in an interesting resume of the development of the industry. In spite of depression that has hung over Pennsylvania industry for the last three years, the report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the state has a cheering statement to make concerning the growth of the silk industry of the commonwealth. It is not a good many years ago that the manufacture of silk goods in this country was regarded as

a dubious venture. However, bold spirits set the pace, and now Pennsylvania alone produces annually goods worth nearly \$25,000,000. Since 1890 the business has had a wonderful development, the product increasing 25 per cent.

To manufacture the large product required nearly 14,000 hands, and to them was paid \$4,000,444 in wages during the year closed. When the manufacture of silk was projected the prediction was offered freely enough that it was one of the things that could not be done at a profit in the United States. The competition of foreign manufacturers was looked upon as too keen for American ingenuity and skill to make any headway. But like the manufacture of tin plate, when the American sets out to do anything he generally gets something to show for his efforts. And for one state in one year \$25,000,000 worth of silk goods is not to be ashamed of.

Both Palmer and Buckner are septuagenarians. The gold Democrats evidently did not want any "boy orator" business in their campaign.

Free Silver's Greatest Burdens.

"When we contemplate the great amount of debt and credit that is unavoidable in a vast but new country like ours, we naturally shrink from any measure that will either rob the lender or do injustice to the borrower. It is impossible to estimate the wrong and injustice that will be done to creditors by the scaling of the nearly one-half of debts due them. The very threat to do it will lead to the prompt and hard collection of debts before free coinage can become a law. I am advised that already debts that would have remained uncalled for have, in fear of such law, been enforced. It is certain that before a free-coinage bill can become a law the wide distrust caused by the pending of such a measure will lead to the rapid collection of debts, the sacrifice of property, and deepen existing financial difficulties growing out of insufficient revenues for the national as well as for many state governments.

"It is sometimes said of creditors that they are bloodthirsty sharks, aristocrats, blood-suckers, extortioners. It may be that there are among money-lenders some men who merit these epithets, but the great body of the creditors of our country are among the thrifty, industrious and intelligent men and women of every community. One great body of creditors here is the 970,000 Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, who are creditors to the United States to the amount of over \$140,000,000, a year for services and sacrifices in the Union army. It would be an act of perfidy and meanness beyond expression for this great country to pay them with money of less purchasing power than gold coin merely because overproduction of silver in the United States has reduced the market value of silver bullion contained in a silver dollar. To take advantage of this decline in order to reduce the value of the pittance to these pensioners is worse than to rob the graves of the dead.

"There is another class of creditors that the free coinage of silver will greatly injure. It is the depositors in savings institutions and kindred organizations, who, according to official statistics, number nearly five million people, and whose deposits amount to more than \$1,500,000,000. Will you cheat them by reducing the value and purchasing power of the dollars they have deposited? Free coinage will also wipe out nearly one-half the value of life insurance which provident people of the United States have paid to secure, in case of their death, some support and protection to wife and children. It will affect injuriously the multitude of clerks and employees who depend upon monthly pay, and will reduce the purchasing power of all salaries of officers and employees in the public service of the United States and of every state, county, city or township in this broad land.

"But by far the greatest injury resulting from the free coinage of silver will fall upon the workmen. Their wages are now based upon money of the highest value, upon gold coin of standard value. Under free coinage of silver the value of the silver dollar will fall to 53 cents in gold, or, as I have already said, the 100 cents of the gold dollar will be worth 194 cents of the silver dollar. With free coinage of silver every workman can and ought to demand enough silver for his daily wages to be equal to the purchasing power of his present wages in gold. The struggle between the workman and the employer will then commence, and no one knows better than the workman how difficult it is to get an advance of pay. We have strikes and strife enough now, when the workman gets his pay in gold coin or its equivalent, but what will be the condition if he is paid in cheaper money of the same nominal amount, but of less purchasing power? Every sentiment of justice will be on the side of the workman in his struggle for good money, or increased wages in cheap money. Of all the evils which a government can inflict, none can be greater than cheap money, whether of coin or paper. That dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity of food and clothing. That dollar is the gold dollar, for it buys more food and clothing than any other dollar and will also buy a silver dollar for 53 cents. If the coinage of silver is made free at the ratio of 16 to 1 for gold"—Senator John Sherman.

Both Republicans and Democrats have given reasons for the great landslide in Vermont last week that rolled up 37,000 majority for Josiah Groot, Republican candidate for governor; and a good many diverse opinions have been advanced. It has, however, remained for one of the brightest young men of the Associated Press to definitely settle the question. He tele-

graphs from St. Albans on an exchange as follows: "The result is due to a largely increased Republican vote and at the same time to a marked shortage of Democratic votes."

"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.

The Hotel Vampire.

An exchange says that there was gnashing of teeth at the Waldorf when Li Hung Chang and his suite departed for Hong Kong. The bellboys and waiters and chambermaids had been confidently looking forward to "tips" of wondrous magnitude and were angry because the viceroy and his followers did not stand and deliver to the army of hotel highwaymen and women. It is true that Li left \$200 to be divided among thirty or forty of the servants, but the aristocratic noses of the Waldorf roustabouts were elevated in disdain at the paltry gift. It is barely possible that the great Li, like many American guests, thought that a person who pays from seven to ten dollars a day for hotel accommodations ought to receive some attention from the hired employees of the establishment without being obliged to come down with an additional fee for every service rendered.

It is a standing disgrace to the hotel business, especially in New York, that the guest who pays rates is obliged to submit to the blood-letting process from an army of vampires in order to receive the attention and service that he is supposed to pay for at the clerk's desk. No matter whether the stranger stops at a dollar-a-day European plan house or at one of the palaces of Murray Hill, the "tip" fiend is always present and woe betide the guest who refuses to respond. There is no question that hotel proprietors themselves are largely responsible for this, no matter how much they insist that it is the fault of good natured guests who "tip" servants of their own free will. The proprietor of a well known restaurant in Scranton many years ago gave orders to the attendants in his dining room that no "tips" should be received. He paid his employees wages in accordance with service rendered and objected to the "tipping" nuisance. As a result one may receive the best of attention in this dining place and not feel that a "tip" is expected.

In a majority of cases in the metropolitan hotels, it is said, the proprietors pay niggardly wages, expecting the employees to beat the balance required for existence out of the guests. This system which gradually transforms the hotel employee into a beat and habitual beggar should be frowned upon by the traveling public in a way that would force hotel men to pay wages sufficient to keep their help alive without assessing the guests.

A Mischievous Candidate.

As time passes and William Jennings Bryan continues making speeches, all doubts as to the danger of placing such a man in the presidential chair are effectually removed. If there are any honest, well-meaning, sound money Democrats who imagine that the official actions of Bryan in case of election would be characterized by a spirit of good sense and conservatism they should ponder upon some of the "gems of oratory" uttered by the firebrand during the past week. During speech No. 95, at Springfield, Ohio, Bryan said:

"The line is drawn. If there is a man in this country who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, I expect him to vote against the Chicago ticket, because if I am elected the gold standard will not remain the standard of this country one moment longer than I can help to get rid of it."

Can anyone doubt the meaning conveyed in the above? Does any sensible voter believe that William J. Bryan, if elected president of the United States, would hesitate to wreck the financial and business interests of the country in the interest of his pet hobby? In speech No. 96, Bryan continues:

"Now, my friends, I stand upon the Chicago platform. I do not think there is any one in this campaign who will doubt that I, if elected, will carry out that platform."

It seems that it ought not to be necessary for Bryan to utter another word in order to arouse all honest, law-abiding citizens, regardless of politics or creed, against his candidacy. The man who boldly declares that he is for the platform that condemns the courts, voices sentiments of anarchy, and advocates systems of reform calculated to wreck industry and breed discontent, should be given a rebuke at the polls that will forever discourage men of his class who have ambitions to occupy the office of chief magistrate of the greatest nation upon earth.

THE WORKINGMAN'S CASE.

From the Eastern Free Press.
In the midst of all the clamor for cheap money and high prices the workingman is asking, as Bourke Cockran in his magnificent speech put it, "where do I come in?" The workingman has no silver mines, neither is he sufficient of a capitalist to buy and have silver bullion coined into 53-cent dollars. His only capital is his brawny arms, his deft fingers or his active brain. With these he works and toils in the field of production, and, having earned his wages, is entitled to be paid in the best money of the world. He is entitled to be paid with a dollar which has a purchasing power of 100 cents. This is the kind of dollars which the workingman has received in the past, is getting now, and, if he has anything to say in the present contest, he will get in the future, because the workingman is too intelligent to vote for any party which advocates the substitution of a 53-cent dollar for a 100-cent dollar.

The free silver advocate has one argument for the wage-earner and another entirely opposite for the farmer. He tells the wage-earner that his wages will increase

by advance by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and tells the farmer that prices for all products will advance by the same wonderful magic. What does it avail the workman if his wages are increased if at the same time he is compelled to pay this increase for the higher prices of living expenses? If his food, clothing, rent and the hundred other expenses that enter into a man's life are advanced in price where is the workman benefited? In addition to this he is to be paid in 53-cent dollars when he has earned a 100-cent dollar. Moreover, it is a historical and economical truth that the workman is never benefited by cheap money. His wages are the last to increase by reason of the advance of prices and the first to feel the effect of any decline in prices. Where the workman is paid full value dollars and prices are low, such prices being brought down by new inventions and by competition, he is of course prosperous and is able to have something for the declining years of his life.

Every workman knows or ought to know that his wages have never suffered by reason of the present gold standard of money in this country. The free silverite says that the price of everything, including labor, has been depreciated because gold, he says, has appreciated. Both of these statements are utterly false. Gold has not appreciated, neither have wages depreciated. According to the figures of the finance committee of the United States senate, made after careful investigation of wages and prices, the man who in 1890 earned 100 cents in gold a day could, in 1905, when gold payments were suspended, get only 87.7 cents for the same labor, while in 1890, after the resumption of specie payments, he could get 124.4 cents, and in 1891 he could get 108.6 cents for the same labor. In the thirty-one years from 1890 to 1891, wages measured in gold increased over 25 per cent, while the cost of gold measured by the purchasing power of wages increased over 25 per cent. The man who in 1890 earned \$2 in gold, could in 1891, by the same labor, earn \$2.74 in gold, and with that \$2.74, buy what in 1890 he could buy with \$2. What comes, in the light of these facts, of the silver man's assertion that gold has appreciated or that wages have decreased?

The workman must toil for his living whether he is paid in 100-cent dollars or 53-cent dollars. He cannot, and does not, expect that even if the country was flooded with 53-cent dollars that he could get any of them without working for them. Therefore, when he has done his day's work he, above any man, is entitled to pay in the best money in the world. Mr. Bryan is making his campaign by declaring that there are two classes of people in this country, the creditor class and the debtor class. We do not know who constitutes the debtor class, but we do know that the workman belongs to the creditor class. This is eloquently and clearly stated by Mr. Cockran, in his speech of refutation of Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance. Every workman who has earned his daily wages, unless he advances them to a creditor to at least that amount, and wants that debt paid him by his employer in the best money, the free silver promoters may be able to catch some voters by their alluring bait of cheap money and high prices, but before he can hope to win the workman, he must show that workman where "the comes in."

WISDOM FROM ABROAD.

From the London Institute Journal.
There is even now a great deal of anxiety expressed in the city as to the new American president. It is well known that Mr. Cleveland's views are exceedingly peculiar, and it is more than probable, as we stated last month, that should he be successful in again obtaining the presidential chair, such a change may take place in the finances of that most important country that we ourselves might suffer very considerably.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrolabe cast: 3:37 a. m., for Monday, September 7, 1896.

A child born on this day will take an interest in labor that is performed by some one else.

Major McKinley makes votes for himself by strong, sensible speeches. Mr. Bryan also makes votes for McKinley by strong speeches minus the sense.

The announcement that the prohibition party will nominate a "full ticket" will doubtless be received with surprise and regret.

Some one should explain to "Pop" McNulty that, like Editor Lynett, Mr. McNulty has changed his mind.

Local Democratic war horses continue to act balky.

Autumnal Rhymes.
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