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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice President-GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE.

Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT. COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Commissioners-S. W. ROBERTS, GILES ROBERTS. Auditors-A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 2ist District-COL. W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 2d District-A. T. CON-NELL; 3d District-DR. N. C. MACKEY.

Garret A. Hobart's masterly letter accepting the Republican vice-presidential nomination will appear in full In tomorrow's Tribunc. It is held for that issue in order that it may be studied at loisure by every subscriber.

The Coercion Bugaboo.

There has been no more despicable falschood evolved during this campaign than is embodied in the rejented insinuations of Eryan that the employers of the country have undertaken to course their employes into voting for McKinley. This particular bit of demexogirm sprouted forth about the time it was announced that certain rallway companies were posting notices asking their men to read sound money literature. One of the most prominent offenders in this respect, if offense it can be called to invite the public to a campaign of education, was M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chespeake and Onio railway. Mr. Ingalls has been abused right and left by the Bryan organs as a tyrant, a buildozer and a slave-driver, merely because he ventured a few weeks ago to express a wish that the men who work on the railways of the United States would stop and think before voting for free silver, with its almost certain crippling of the transportation business. The following dispatch shows just how much of a tyrant Mr. Ingalls is: New York, Sept. 8.-M. E. Ingalls, presi dent of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four railroads, addressing his "fellow em-ployes" at Clifton Ford, Pa., last Saturday, said he had received marked copies from time to time of newspapers containing the charge of coercion of employer For ten years, he said, the Chesapeake and Ohlo and its employees had got along very well together without the assistance of the newspapers and could do so still. Mr. Ingalls told his employes that the right to vote their sentiments was the the grandest right that had come down to them; that it was better than all the gold in the world. "What I ask you to do," said he, in conclusion, "Is to go home, read all on the subject you can get hold of, think it over, and then vote as you de-cide best. If, after studying the question, you decide to vote for Bryan and Sewall egainst what we consider to be the best interests of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and if anyone discharges you for so voting, come to me and I will discharge the man who discharged you and put you back." Any man who is willing to think ought to require no more than a moment's reflection to be convinced of the gross improbability that any considerable number of employers are contemplating a polley of coercion among their employes. Such a policy would not only make votes for Bryan under the secret ballot now in use in nearly all our states, but it would also multiply greatly the already expensive frictions that exist between capital and labor--frictions which every prudent employer seeks always to minimize. Mr. Bryan's demagogism in this respect may attract to his support temporarily an emotional class of workingmen who do not stop to weigh words and motives, but it will have the effect to allenate that much larger class of toilers who believe in fair play and common sense.

had little or no encouragement from is supported by many well-known particular instances. In fact, one doesn't To what extent we are indebted for have to go far from Scranton to find this freedom from offensive personalan example in point. ities to the two courteous and chivalr-

Bryan into a semblance of respecta-

and personal andability upon the subor-

reason."

ous candidates it would be difficult to Hill is taking his time, but will swaldetermine. Even the Tillmans and the low the dose. Altgelds have been shamed by Mr.

bility in their discussion of men and "I do not know what you think measures, while as for the Republican about it, but I believe that it is a nominee, he became celebrated years good deal better to open the ago for the equipolse of his temper and mills of the United States to the the quiet manliness of his methods of tabor of America than to open up public debate. Examples thus eminent the mints of the United States have forced their lessons of decency to the silver of the world." WILLIAM M'KINLEY. dinate disputants, until, as Major Mc-

Kinley himself happily remarked the other day, this has become "a year The proposition of residents of North of political contention without bitter-Abington township to thecity of Scranness; a year for press and pen, the

ton relative to the construction of a only force needed being the force of new road through the Notch, which was laid before the municipal authori-Not less gratifying in its way has ties yesterday, is liberal enough to debeen the fairness with which the party serve consideration. The new outlet press on both sides has given the powould easily be worth \$1500 to the city. litical news of the day. It used to be It would remove the objections arising thought the duty of a partisan editor from the fact that the only road conto edit the news just as he would edit necting Scranton with the fortile counhis own opinions. The idea twenty years try directly north is a tell road. Indeago of a Republican paper printing pendent of the merits of the city's coma Democratic speech or vice versa would plicated controversy with the present have given the Greeleys and the Raymonds of that generation an appopletic fit. But in the interval public intellia new tond and that a new road which gence and, more than all, the public's would also be a free road would be sense of fair play, have been lifted up. generally popular. until today that paper would quickly less the confidence of its readers which If Fign Lamont wants to make sure

should attempt to palm off on them of a victory for sound money, why garbled or distorted news relative to doesn't he advise all sound money the public activities of a political op-Democrats to turn in for McKinley? ponent. The question is: Will the pres-The candidacy of Uncle Falmer is only out high standard of controversial an iridescent dream. ethics last? We sincerely hope so.

The difference between the coming-Advices from Washington are to the result in Maine and the past result in effect that Mr. Cleveland is beginning Arkansas will be that in Maine the maat last to appreciate the magnitude of jority to be counted will first have been the political chaos in which Democracy legally cast.

has become involved during the period The Spanish press censor at Havana of his leadership. No doubt the retrospect is somewhat disturbing to the mood these days. president's vanity; but it will not be

long until he will have plenty of com-The trouble with the Scranton ball pany in his misery. There is no posclub's rally is that it comes too late. sible outcome of the present campaign

TRUE AND FALSE BIMETALLISM.

Three distinct notions are included in First-In order that a monotary system shall be truly bimetallic, silver and gold coln must both circulate as money. Second—They must circulate at par with each other.

Third-The parity between them must be real and not artificial. It must be due to an equality in commercial value between the silver contained in a silver dollar and the gold contained in a gold doilar.

cratic nominee. Assistant Pension Commissioner Bell is one of the occuent time, true bimetallism; because, al. though gold and silver both circulate as pants of federal office who feel in duty money, and although they circulate at par bound to work for Bryan. He has not with each other, the parity between them is not real but fictitious. The govern-ment has undertaken to maintain the silyet been formally decapitated for his yet deen holdan appendix and an appendix and appendix app With this explanation and understanding, we may be said even though we have not

The Republican party is the friend of th watering to a fine art. This conjecture silver dollar, since it desires to maintain it at parity with gold. The advocates of unlimited coinage are not its friends, be-cause the effect of their policy, if adopted, would be to reduce its purchasing power to 53 cents.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

As the campaign progresses the volume of economic and political literature grows perceptibly. From Benjamin R. Tucker, New York, comes a pamphlet entitled "Proudhon and rils Bank of the People."" being "a defence of the great French an-archist charging the avils of a speele curarchist showing the evils of a specie cur-rency, and that interest on capital can and ought to be abolished by a system of free and mutual banking." The author free and mutual banking." The author is Hon, Charles A, Dana, and the complia-tion consists of newspaper articles writ-han by him in his verdant days nearly fifty years ago. Its publication now is effected by Mr. Tu ker with ghoulish give in the notion that it will embarrase the now conservative editor of the Sun.

From the pen of William C. Cornwell, Buffaio, comes another dime painphiet of value entitled "Greenbacks-the Sliver Trouble and its Causes," It is a strong argument for sound money reinforced by several teiling illustrations. One of these illustrations, an original idea of Mr. Corn well's is striking in the extreme. The ple-ture is that of a beautiful girl pouring out free silver to the people. Hold the plcture up to the light, and behold, the beautiful up to the light, and behaving only a grin skele-ton, entitled "What Free Silver Really Means." A scroll, grasped by the skele-ton fingers, bears this legend: "We pay our debts in fifty cents on the dollar and warks it head." make it legal."

From Alden, New York, comes another new solution of the money difficulty, in the form of a book by Moses Samelson enturnpike company, the fact is evident that there would be ample business for that there would be ample business for for paper money to be issued by the gov-criment in the place of colms. His elab-oration of this proposition is careful and ingenious and it will interest all serious economiate.

On the other side of the political bound try line we have "Silver, the Money of the "ommon People," a dime paraphlet pub-lished by the R. T. Haves Pub. Co., Postal Telegraph building, New York. It com-prises the Chicago platform, a sketch of Bryan, gems from his speeches and re-productions of silver editorials from the New York Journal

From Laird & Lee, Chicago, comes "Out Country's Honor," a handy little pamph let for a dime, that contains Major Mc-Kinley's letter of acceptance, a sketch of Hon, Garret A. Hobari, together with his speech acknowledging the notification of his nomination by the Republicans for vice president, and several other documents seems to have encountered a pacific of value to Republican campaigners.

> William Morse Cole, formerly instructor in political economy at Harvard, has written in "When Colnage of Silver Is Free" (Boston: Mathews Pub. Co., 158 Devonshire street), a powerful refutation of Bryan sophistries which every vater should read, Its price, likewise, is one dime,

"The Gold and Silver Question at u the conception of bimetallism. They are as follows: questions, comes from the Excelsior Pub. lishing house, 25 City Hall place, New York, 1t defends sound money and costs ten cents.

SEPTEMBER.

By Jane Marsh Parker, in the Outlook. Purple astors here at last! And thistle-seed a-blowing!

We have not in this country, at the pres-The locust's pipe is shrill and long, Over and over: "Past-past-The summer days are going!"

Stop, chattering squirrel! Why this fret For heard you're sure to gather? And, cunning spinner, why so soon

Perhaps (who knows?) to grass and ferr From youth to age. Perhaps the wood.

Rebels against a faded hood.

And would escape it if it cou

When summer days are going!



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The question is, Did Washington know what he was talking about when he said: "It (inflation) will not benefit the farmer or the mechanic, as it will only enable the debtor to pay his debt with a shadow instead of a substance?" The Republican party thinks he did.

Thus Far, a Clean Campaign.

The observant journalist who contributes to the Philadelphia Bulletin over the pseudonym "Penn" states a patent truth expressively when he says: "It would be difficult to point to any presidential campaign in which there has been, on the whole, so fair, reasonable and intelligent discussion of principles and issues as there has been this year. The slime of the sewer rats has not thus far been permitted to nauseate the public nose in any reputable journal. There have been few villanous slanders and personal indecencies, and even the caricaturists have for the most been goodnatured rather than malicious. The abuse has been more in the way of generalities than of personalities. Both | street railway in the United States ag-McKinley and Bryan have escaped the deluge of mean brutalities that were heaped upon Grant, Greeley, Garfield, other words, while the capital of the

in taking active and conspicuous part there in opposition to the party organtrue bimetallism, to have a modified and limited bimeiallism, although gold is the ization which gives him his present legal standard of valuation. office. Neither does Secretary Lamont The issue in the present campaign may hesitate to pronounce in a public interbe stated as follows: Shall we preserve or abandon the modified bimetallic system view in favor of Palmer and Buckner,

which will not have the effect to swell

the sad chorus of "what might have

Civil Service Reform.

Under the interpretation of civil ser-

vice principles which prevails today in

Washington it appears to be considered

pernicious partisan activity for a Demo-

for the interests of the regular Demo-

cratic officeholder to be caught working

been."

while at the same time Secretary Hoke which we have, under which the country has enjoyed such unparalleled prosperity? And if we declide to make a change in our Smith is forced back into private life because of his disinclination to join in monetary system, shall it be to true bimetallism, or to sliver monometallism? The Republican party, in its platform, has declared itself in favor of true bimetalan organized bolt.

We mention these little circumstances lism. It is in favor of the use of both goid and silver as money, and in favor of making the silver dollar not merely nommerely out of curiosity. They involve no new principles and signalize no new inally but actually worth as much as a gold dollar; but without a change in the coinage ratio, it does not believe that this departure in official precedents. Perniclous activity as interpreted by the party or the faction in power has alcan be done, except by international agreement. The change which the Republicar ways meant any form of activity detparty desires, and which it has pledged itself to bring about if possible, is a change from limited and modified bimetallism to rimental to the interests of the ins. Nothing was ever said as to the perbimetallism true and complete

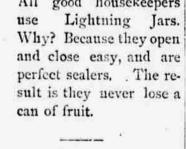
niciousness of activity put forth in be-The advocates of free and unlimited coinhalf of the appointing power. Notage of silver at the ratio of is to 1, on th withstanding the touching esteem of other hand, are not true bimetallists, be-the Mugwump cult for the sincerity of cause (i) they do not declare themselves in Mr. Cleveland's pretensions as a civil service reformer, we have been unable service reformer, we have been unable to discover any case throughout his which containes 371% grains of pure sil-public career where activity in the ver, a legal tender for 160 cents, they over-lock the fact that the coinage of an "undirection of Mr. Cleveland's preferences was ever rebuked by him when exerted by an official subordinate; and the pres-ent immunity from official discipline of those active Democratic office-holders who are busy fighting Bryan only serves hearded or sent abroad in payment for imports and interest, and the only coin in ac-to confirm our suspicion that the clement of bluff is still far too prevalent friends of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are, there-fore, really-though some of them are not aware of the fact-advocating a change of in the contemporary enforcement of the civil service laws.

our monetary system from our present modified and limited bimetallism to prac-tical silver monometallism. The only es-We will not pretend that in this respect one party is better than another. Neither have we cited the foregoing cape from this conclusion is in the assercompared from this electronic of its in the asser-tion that the effect of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be, by increasing the domand for silver builtan, to raise its market price, so that 2715 grains of silver builton (the amount of pure silver in a silver dollar) would be exclamated by the for 27 25.26 instances with any desire to hinder the good work of mutual destruction new in progress between the Democratic party's two irreconcilable wings. Let would be exchangeable at par for 21 22-100 grains of gold bullion (the amount of pure gold in a gold dollar). Some of those who advocate free and unlimited coinage bathe fight go on. If the friends of Mr. Cleveland are sincere (and we believe they are) in their opinion that the high-Heve this: others do not. est duty of American patriotism at this

There is not only a complete absence of most that this effect would follow; there time is to secure and safeguard the soundness of our money and the sacreds every reason to think the contrary. The inforence between the column ratio of fold and silver (6 to b and the commerness of the nation's financial honor, then indeed ought they to use every cial ratio (31 to 1) is too great to be thus avercome. By "cointge" ratio is meant the comparative weights of gald and sliver energy to secure Mr. Bryan's defeat. The office-holder who is active in work dollars; . a silver dollar weighs dateen times as much as a gold dollar. By "comcontrary to patriotism certainly ought nerctal" ratio is meant the comparative reights of sold and silver builton of equal to be disciplined. We do not marvel at all at the course which Mr. Clevevalue, uncoined, in the markets of the world. Moreover, the last published reland and all other sound money Demoport of the director of the mini shows that from January 1, 1875, to June 30, 1895, the number of standard silver dollars coincicrats are pursuing. But we cannot help thinking of how this particular was in round numbers 423,000,000, or about kind of civil service reform would in-53-54ths of the total number coined since the foundation of the government, and yet terest and amuse a foreign observer, the builton value of the sliver dollar d clined, in the face of this hamense pr duction of dollars, from 22 cents in 1878 53 cents in 1825. How would unlimit say for example Li Hung Chang. From advance sheets of Poor's Manunlimited

coinage have prevented this decline? ual for 1895 it appears that the capital-From this statement of the distinction between true and false bimetallism, it is ization of the 15,425 reporting miles of evident that the friends of free and un-limited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, 15 to 1, are not genuine bimetal-lists. The Republican party, in common gregated \$87,809 per mile, as against \$60,188 per mile of steam railroad. In Cleveland and Harrizon, and the fellows that crawl on their bellies in unearthing be provided to the the capital of the steam roads is generally believed to be the free contage of silver at the crawl on their bellies in unearthing beautiful to the steam roads is generally believed to the the capital of the the avily watered, the capital of the capital of the steam roads is generally believed to be the free contage of silver at the capital of the steam roads is generally believed to be the capital of the steam roads is generally believed to be the capital of the steam roads is generally believed to be the steam roads is generally b the private lives of candidates have street railroads must have reduced fore, is the party of genuine bimetallism

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