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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 16, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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Some persons have criticized the electoral estimate printed in yesterday's Tribune because it conceded California, Kansas and Nebraska to Bryan. Our point was simply that Republicans could give Bryan these states and yet beat him easily. We don't for an instant concede that McKinley has no chance of carrying those three states. If he doesn't carry both California and Nebraska we shall be disappointed.

Last Evening's Meeting.

The eager and attentive interest with which an immense audience made up mainly of workmen listened last evening in the Frothingham theater to the brilliant oratory, salient arguments and wholesome advice of Mr. Smith and President Woodmansee, together with the quick and earnest applause which greeted each telling point, demonstrated to any who had previously been in doubt that the great mass of industrial workers in this as in other sections are studying out the problems of this campaign for themselves, and are not going to be stampeded by one candidate's reckless oratory into a Jacobin uprising against the existing order of things.

In other words, the majority of our voters by hand, as well as of those who work with their brains, are honest, patriotic and conservative. They want to do what is right, what will redound to the general good, what will add to the stability and the prosperity of American institutions. They are not agitators nor the dupes of agitators. They are capable of listening to rational argument; they are desirous of receiving honest information, and they are preparing to vote strictly on the merits of the issues. To this condition of affairs the Republican party plus its hopes. It cannot compete with the other side in making deceptive promises, in lifting the false scare of class against class, in firing sectional prejudice and in playing upon the irresponsible emotions of the generally discontented. In these directions the Republican party is out-classed. We may as well be frank and say plainly what every sensible man already knows—namely, that if the determination of this campaign depended upon bluff, speech and swagger, upon reckless rhetoric and invective, upon impassioned rhetoric and incendiary teaching, the Republican party would not stand the ghost of a show.

But appealing as it does to the calm reason of the people; laying its case fairly, candidly and dispassionately before the public, and asking for no vote from any quarter which is not the result of honest conviction reached after careful study, the Republican party can and does hope for success, because not to do so would be to doubt the manhood of the American electorate. The meeting of last night was of the counterpart of thousands of gatherings in all parts of the country, at which the subjects at issue are being clearly and ably discussed. It was only a local specimen of a campaign of education which covers the continent and is making its influence felt in every American home. The result of such a campaign will be the magnificent triumph of Republican principles.

According to the Times, The Tribune lies when it says 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine, or the amount that would go into a Bryan dollar, are worth only 50 cents. There is, of course, no use in arguing against estimates, but we challenge the Times to try to get more than 50 cents for that much silver bullion in the open market.

Bryan Should Speak Out.

In his Madison Square Garden speech, in his three letters of acceptance and in each of the three hundred or more speeches which he has delivered during his vote-seeking tour of the country Mr. Bryan has deliberately and studiously refrained from declaring his intentions with reference to the tariff. He has said what he would do to the currency if elected president; what he would do to the civil service; and what he would do in a dozen other different directions, but he has not since his nomination last July given a single intimation of his wishes or his purposes concerning the tariff.

All that we know about his attitude on this issue is derived from his record while a member of congress. It is a matter of history that he was one of the majority members of the ways and means committee of the Democratic congress which framed the Wilson bill; that he was more radical in his denunciation of tariff protection than any other man in that congress; that he declared repeatedly against placing protective duties on iron and coal and wool and that he time and again announced his complete sympathy with the plank in the Democratic national platform of 1892 which denounced protection as fraudulent and unconstitutional, and made that plank the text

of several speeches which were printed and circulated by the million copies as Democratic campaign documents. The voters of Lackawanna county, in common with the voters of other industrial communities which have suffered by reason of the Bryan style of tariff, have a natural and proper curiosity to know whether William J. Bryan today holds the same opinions on this subject which he expressed so freely and so forcibly during the tariff debates of 1892. They want to know whether if he were elected president he would sign a Protective tariff bill or whether he would hold out for a tariff bill closing American workshops and giving our markets over in fee simple to the foreign manufacturer. They consider that they have a right to ask for information on this point. They are Protectionists, almost to a man, and they don't have any fear as to what William McKinley would do in a similar contingency.

The difference between a speech by Bryan and one by Charles Emory Smith is that the latter has something in it. Read it and see.

Swapping Horses in Mid-stream.

When the history of this presidential canvass shall be written in after years, one of the numerous curious facts which will go on record will be the swapping of horses which the Popularity tried to effect while in the middle of the stream. At the outset Bryan's whole cry was for free silver. With that he expected to catch the farmer vote. The farmer vote, it was figured, would elect him when added to the vote of those who follow party regardless of issues. If a ballot could have been taken a fortnight after his dramatic nomination it is probable that Bryan would have captured the farmer vote, and with it the presidency. But two months of hard thinking have intervened, and this short interval has been sufficient to render it patent to the farmer that Bryan's argument is a fallacy. Bryan told the farmer that the fall in price of his farm products was caused by the "crime of 1873," and that it could be cured by the fall in price of silver. The farmer took time to study his account books, he discovered that farm prices in 1892 were very little lower, on the average, than they were in 1879, except in the case of wheat, which had fallen in price the world over because of overproduction; and he further found out that what he had lost through lower farm prices had been upon the average made up to him in cheaper store prices. In other words, if he got less money for his crops, that money, when spent for the necessities of life, went further and bought more so that the entries on the two sides of the account pretty nearly balanced.

To be sure, there has been a considerable drop in farm prices since 1892, but any reasonable man must admit that this cannot justly be charged against the gold standard, else it would have occurred nineteen years earlier. The only discoverable reason for it, apart from large crops, is the fact that since 1892 many millions of American workmen have been out of work or else working on reduced time, and thus have been compelled to eat only the cheapest food and a restricted amount of that. With supply large and demand abnormally small because of Democratic tariff tinkering, farm produce has necessarily fallen since 1892, not because of gold or silver but because of Cleveland, Wilson, Gorman and this self-same William Bryan who now tries to shirk the responsibility of his ruinous work in the ways and means committee room of the Fifty-second congress. A recognition of these facts has taken from Bryan a large percentage of the farmer vote, and he and his managers saw that they would have to make good the loss or lose all hope of carrying the election.

What did they do? They decided to change the issue. Free silver meant higher prices, and that didn't fascinate the workman, who could see no assurance that if prices rose his wages would rise proportionately. Therefore free silver was sidetracked, and Bryan started out to rail against corporations, syndicates and trusts, to palliate the poor man, tickle the fancy of the "masses" and angle assiduously for the labor vote. He complained volubly at imaginary coercion; pummeled men of straw whom he set up as representatives of the wealth of the land and made a great show of compassion for the folks who don't get along very well in life. If you have read his speeches from day to day you will have noticed that since this swapping of horses was decided upon because of the defection of the farmer vote, Bryan has said comparatively little about silver. His main theme since then has been the denunciation of wealth and the making of great grand stand play for the discontented vote.

In the meantime it is interesting to note that William McKinley stands squarely and firmly by the first utterances of his campaign and has not deviated one iota from a manly but determined championship of Protection and sound money. He at least is no mere opportunist with sails reversible to fit every new breeze that blows. The weakest point in Bryan's whole argument is that he does nothing but find fault. The faultfinder soon becomes tiresome.

Worth Guarding Against.

We have reason to believe that strenuous efforts are being made by the local Democratic organization to elect Burke and Demuth, thus overturning Republican control of the county commissioners' office and adding a large reinforcement to the free trade camp. Many artifices are being employed to induce Republicans to divide their vote so as to give one or the other of the Democratic candidates a lift. With one Republican Burke is the man in whose behalf a vote is sold; with another, Demuth; but in both cases the representation is made that such a vote would be "only a compliment."

But what would be the result of such a compliment, if many of them were to be given? Very obviously, the election of one Republican and both Democratic candidates. In a county where the normal Republican majority is not large it would take comparatively little of this kind of ticket-splitting to overcome the regular party lead and throw the election to the Democrats. Where a Republican voter deliberately wants to strengthen the enemy, of course nothing more can be said. This is simply intended as a warning to Republicans who do value party success as represented in the election of honest and capable candidates, so that they will hereafter be on their guard.

THE UNREQUITED.

They have no place in storied page. No rest in marble shrine; They are past and gone with a perished age. They died, and "made no sign." But work that shall find its wages yet, And deeds that the God did not forget, Done for the love Divine—these shall be These were their mourners, and these shall be The crowns of their immortality. Oh! seek them not where sleep the dead, Ye shall not find their trace; No graven stone is at their head, No "let us rest" is on their face; But sad and unseen is their silent grave— It may be the sand or the deep sea wave, Or a lonely desert place; For they needed no prayers and no mourning bell— They were tombed in true hearts that knew them well. They heaved the sick till their hearts were broken, And dried sad eyes till their throats lost light; We shall know at last by a certain token How they fought and fell in the fight. Salt tears of sorrow unheeded, Passionate cries uncontrolled, And silent strifes for the right— Angels shall count them, and earth shall sigh. They who left their best children to battle and die. —Sir Edwin Arnold.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaceus The Tribune Astrologer. Aetrolabe cast: 1:11 a. m. for Friday, Oct. 16, 1896. A child born on this day will regret that the fellows who know how to run a newspaper "let us rest" the editor, liberally invest their talents and cash elsewhere and confine all efforts to criticism. The contemplation of fat times and all around prosperity that would follow a season of free silver, according to the average "let us rest" editor, is enough to make the ordinary man feel too lazy to breathe natural. Billy Bryan was doubtless talking in his sleep when he made that speech in his night shirt yesterday. The "Times" "Forum of the People" begins to show a lack of arithmetic measure. The man who imagines that there is nothing uncertain about a certainty, should guess on the verdict of a jury. Breakfast Chat. Of course Mr. Bryan is a very rich man. Why do you think so? Because they say "money talks."

Timely Thoughts for Wage-Earners. From the Indianapolis News. It should be remembered by every man that works for wages that in case Mr. Bryan is elected there will be no need of legislation to put the country on a silver basis. If the fact of his election is not sufficient to do that, all that will be needed will be for his secretary of the treasury to begin redeeming greenbacks and treasury notes in silver. When that has been done gold will immediately go to a premium, and the silver dollar will begin to depreciate. What this will mean for the wage-earners ought to be clear to any sensible man. There can be no doubt of the depreciation of the silver dollar. That is the result which Bryan wishes to bring about. He openly declares that he means to make prices higher. The man that now gets \$ a day would still get \$2, but when he came to spend them he would find that they would buy much less of the necessities of life than now. There is no dispute on this point.

Is the workman interested in having prices raised by cheapening his wages? Does he not feel that he is fortunate when he can make his wages go as far as possible? Even if his wages were nominally doubled, would he be any better off with prices doubled, too? What Mr. Bryan has got to show is that wages will advance more than prices. Unless they do, the workman will be no better off by the coinage. If they advanced less than prices he would be worse off than now. If they advanced equally with prices he would be just as well off as now. The reasonable day man would have four dollars, and he would have to pay double for his purchases. If they advanced more than prices he would be better off. But no one will maintain that they will advance more than prices. Therefore, the result will necessarily be that the workman will be just as well off as now, or a little better off. Of course the fact is that wages would not keep pace with prices. It is an easy matter for a merchant to mark up his goods, and it is a harder matter to raise his rent. But how are wages raised? In the first place they cannot be raised at all unless the conditions of production war. When times are good and production is large there is always a chance for an advance in wages. But it can hardly be expected that a policy which even Mr. Bryan has declared will bring on a panic will have a stimulating effect on business. So this point must be kept in mind. Free silver so far from bringing good times would bring industrial panic.

The whole testimony of history is that under cheap money the workman always gets the worst of the business. It is easy to see why this must be so. In the nature of things wages cannot rise proportionately to prices. They rise somewhat, but by slow degrees, and it is rarely that they get so high as prices. There is always a margin against the workman. He has to sell his labor every day. He cannot afford to wait. But prices move upward almost immediately. There are many workmen who understand all this perfectly. But some of them do not feel yet, as they did earlier in the campaign, that in some mysterious way free silver will benefit the country at large and help the "masses." So they are willing to make the sacrifice. It should be known that nothing can be good for the country which is not good for its toilers. The "masses" in America are made up of toilers. What is good for them is good for all of us. And it is not shown that the policy is good for them which proposes to decrease the purchasing power of the wages of the workman. That such will be the effect of the Bryan policy is perfectly clear.

KNOWN BY ITS CHAMPIONS.

From the Pittsburg Times. The list of men known throughout the nation who have spoken for the Chicago platform and candidates and those of the party who are counted upon to carry the fingers. It includes Aligold, Tillman, the two millionaire silver mine owners, Stewart and Teller, and Senators Daniel, Blackburn, Jones and Dubois; Hoke Smith and James B. Weaver. Against this paltry list it is instructive to set the galaxy of great names arrayed upon the side of sound money. From the Democratic party alone the following leaders of national reputation have declared against Bryan and Sewall or Watson: Charles A. Tamm, Alexander C. Leslie, Daniel Lamont, Hillary A. Herbert, J. Sterling Morton, Judson Harmon, David R. Francis, Richard Olney and William W. Wilson. From the Republican party: Senators John M. Palmer, William F. Vilas, John B. Gordon, James Smith, Jr., William Lindsay, Donelson Caffery and Charles F. Thomas; P. Thomas, E. B. Bassett, Wayne MacVeagh, Edward J. Phelps, Roswell P. Flower, Don M. Dickson, Simon B. Buckner, Perry Belmont, Henry C. Wallace, Charles A. Tamm, Alexander C. Leslie, Daniel Lamont, Hillary A. Herbert, J. Sterling Morton, Judson Harmon, David R. Francis, Richard Olney and William W. Wilson. From the Republican party: Senators John M. Palmer, William F. Vilas, John B. Gordon, James Smith, Jr., William Lindsay, Donelson Caffery and Charles F. Thomas; P. Thomas, E. B. Bassett, Wayne MacVeagh, Edward J. Phelps, Roswell P. Flower, Don M. Dickson, Simon B. Buckner, Perry Belmont, Henry C. Wallace, Charles A. Tamm, Alexander C. Leslie, Daniel Lamont, Hillary A. Herbert, J. Sterling Morton, Judson Harmon, David R. Francis, Richard Olney and William W. Wilson.

Four years ago Bryan claimed that it was Protection which was ruining the country. He had his way. Protection was overthrown. A revenue tariff was substituted and things got a thousand fold worse than they had ever been. And yet this buoyant philosopher now refuses to say a word about the tariff, and claims it is our money which is wrong. What grievance will he spring next time? President Diaz puts the case frankly when he intimates that Mexico has the silver standard from necessity rather than from choice. He would jump to the gold standard in a minute if he could. Fortunately America doesn't have to use inferior money.

Major McKinley, when elected president, will sell bonds only as a last resort. But a decent protective tariff will preserve his administration from that unpleasant necessity, provided the people give him a Republican congress. According to Walter Wellman, Iowa is as safe for McKinley as Pennsylvania or New York. For that matter, so are Indiana and Illinois. But it will do no harm to go right on piling up the sound money majorities. The gold standard never gave any trouble, but on the contrary steadily conducted to this country's prosperity until in 1892 Bryan and his associate free traders looted the Federal revenues by deforming the tariff. Teller complains that while stumping for Bryan he has to pay his own expenses. But look what he would make if free silver should win? As silver goes down wheat continues to go up, leaving the wheat-and-silver party argument of the Bryanites ripped open at both ends.

McLURE UTTERS PROPHECY. From the Philadelphia Times. It may now be asserted as reasonably certain that if Mr. McKinley will give McKinley a majority of from 50,000 to 70,000, and that he will come to the city of Chicago with a majority of not less than 100,000 and probably by much more. This attitude of the editor, liberal and disinterested inquiry is at fault, McKinley will carry the state of Illinois by little less than 100,000 and probably by much more. This attitude of the editor, liberal and disinterested inquiry is at fault, McKinley will carry the state of Illinois by little less than 100,000 and probably by much more. This attitude of the editor, liberal and disinterested inquiry is at fault, McKinley will carry the state of Illinois by little less than 100,000 and probably by much more.

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