The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.
New York Office: Tribune Building, Frank S. Gray, Manager.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l Man.
E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'y and Treas.
LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager.
W. W. YOUNGS, Adv. Mang'r.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abundance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscellany. For Those Who Cannot Take THE DAILY TRIBUNE, the Weekly Is Recommended as the Best Bargain Going. Only $1 a Year, in Advance

THE TRIBUNE is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and W. Station at Hoboken.

UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, JUNE 26, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE.

Congressmen-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.
Election Day, Nov. 3.

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 "and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded." 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. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 9. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 10. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and seacoasts. 11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil service law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count. 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Approval of national arbitration. 16. 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. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

What did McKinley say to Hanna? Why, "thanks," to be sure.

The Paramount Issue.

Although their own convention has not yet named a presidential candidate, the Democratic politicians are already insisting that the tariff shall not be regarded as an issue this year. They loudly assert that the money question must be pushed to the front; that the battle shall be between the standards; and that while this battle is being fought all other considerations must retire into the background.

The Democratic press, although divided as to the proper money plank to be adopted at Chicago, is unanimous in condemning Major McKinley for declining at Democratic behest to abandon the issue with which his name has won a world-wide identification, in order to take up the new issue of gold against silver. They inform him daily in great emphasis of double leads that he is barking up the wrong tree; that the tariff question is a back number; that the American people pay no more thought to that ancient issue but are now to a man intent upon the study of the financial problem.

All this exhuberant and singularly gratuitous advice from the enemy must mean something. Evidently they don't want McKinley to discuss the tariff. Evidently they want the tariff issue let alone. This fact, now unmistakable, affords to Republicans a singularly good reason why they should concentrate their fire upon the tariff target and not give the Democratic party a chance to assume the aggressive. Let it be clearly put before the public that until the Democrats began their recent flirtation with free trade, the currency of the United States was the best in the world, and there was plenty of it in circulation in payment of the best wages in the world. Let it be made known that not until the Democrats bunglingly dissected the protective tariff so that not even enough of it was left to raise requisite revenue did our currency system give trouble. Keep the battle on these grounds and it will end in easy victory.

Major McKinley in his Canton speeches is wisely hewing to the main line. Demoralization and disaster began when Protection was assailed. They reached a climax when Protection was stricken down. They will be overcome and prosperity will reassert itself when Protection is restored.

It is a good sign that among the nominations which are being made throughout the country for the next congress there is a large representation of practical business men. It used to be thought that the best man to send to congress was some one learned in the law. Lawyers, therefore, have long predominated in that body. But the fact is at last gaining resognition that congress should be, first of all, a business like and practical assemblage, and this recognition is bringing to the fore a noteworthy number of business men as candidates. The next congress in particular will have to deal primarily with business subjects. The fitness, therfore, of sending good business men to it is apparent.

A Mayfield subscriber asks us to explain what is meant by the term "16 to 1." It means that one ounce of gold shall for coinage purposes be declared by law to be worth only 16 ounces of silver, whereas, according to market quotations, it is worth 32 ounces of silver. It means an attempt to make 50 cents' worth of silver equal in value 100 cents' worth of gold.

Civil Service Reform.

The progress of civil service reform has been steady and continuous in this country. The first legislation in its behalf was effected in 1853, when congress passed an act permitting the president to hold examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for certain offices. The next bill was introduced in 1864 by Senator Charles Sumner. This was followed by the Jenks bill in 1865, the Schurz bill in 1869 and a bill, introduced in 1871, which authorized the president to prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States and "to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries." In December, 1880, the present law was proposed by Senator Pendleton in the form of a bill that failed to be reported from the committee to which it had been referred.

Then, on July 2, 1881, Guiteau, a disappointed spoilsman, shot Garfield, and in the following December the Pendleton bill was re-introduced. It again failed to pass, but was successful at the following session and became a law Jan. 4, 1883. It provided for the appointment of a commission to classify the civil service and to throw such offices as it should agree upon open to those who have satisfactorily passed competitive examinations. During President Arthur's administration only a few more than 14,000 places were placed under the operation of this law. President Cleveland during his first administration added 7,259 places; President Harrison, 8,690; and Cleveland during his second term had, up to last May, added 12,744 places. On the 6th of May by one order he put 29,399 more places under the protection of civil service rules, and later he added several hundred other offices. Altogether, about 85,000 of the 200,000 places in the federal civil service are now under civil service rules, the most conspicuous exceptions being the 70,000 postmasterships and the 20,000 day laborers' jobs.

Although the minor politicians have always been opposed to this reform, for the ample reason that it very materially curtails their opportunity of extracting personal profit out of politics, the sentiment of thinking people is increasingly manifested in its favor. The St. Louis convention took due recognition of this fact when it called attention to the fact that the civil service law was enacted by a Republican administration, and pledged itself to its thorough enforcement.

The Philadelphia Record is certainly to be pitied. It finds very little consolation in any quarter. It is for the gold standard absolutely and its party is absolutely against it. It terms the New York Democratic convention's money plank a "cowardly straddle," and intimates that much as it detests McKinleyism it will support the Republican candidate if the Chicago platform shall declare for free silver. We don't imagine that the Republican party is especially anxious to secure its co-operation, but all recruits will be welcome save one. We don't want the support of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. William Paul, a wealthy leather manufacturer of Leeds, England, who is making a tour of the United States, informs a Washington Post reporter: "The common people of this country, the working class, are in every way superior to the working people of England or of any part of Europe. They are better dressed, live better, and are far more intelligent." The Republican party, under the leadership of William McKinley, does not propose that this superiority shall be sacrificed.

Minister Denby says that in China "railroads, the electric light, physical science, a new navy, an improved army, a general banking system, a mint, all in the bud now, will soon be in full flower." The United States cannot afford to let Protection slide in the face of the new menace from the Orient.

The New York World says Hobart expected over a year ago to be nominated for vice-president. Hobart himself says he did not until the last day of the convention have hope of success. The point is not material, but it is well to expose the World's untrustworthiness before any serious damage is done.

We will be just to Wilkes-Barre. The Pittsburg Times did not know what it was talking about when it said: "Wilkes-Barre is never surprised to wake up and find in the morning paper a statement of some more of the town falling out of the town boundaries."

It is all well enough for the New York Democracy to declare for a "tariff for revenue only;" but their platform would have come closer to the facts had it advocated a tariff for disaster only.

Of course it is very sad to learn from the London Standard that Major McKinley "is neither distinguished, learned nor wise." But we guess he will have sense enough to choose as our next ambassador to England a man who will not lower his Americanism by trying to sob it into British favor.

It could have been wished that the St. Louis platform-makers should have exhibited a readier recollection of the admirable public services of Hon. Benjamin Harrison. The omission from their report, until the very last minute, of all reference to him was a singular instance of forgetfulness.

Out in Harmanville, Allegheny county, a man named Toepfer, returning from a McKinley celebration, thought it would be fun to scare his sleeping wife by shooting a pistol near her head. He shot the pistol and killed his wife. The question is, what was Toepfer's politics? We do not believe he was a Republican.

The women of Pottsville contribute to the literature of the times an edition of the Pottsville Republican whose twenty-four well-printed pages betoken much ability, care, enterprise and patience in their preparation. It is a feat of which the Schuylkill New Woman may justly feel proud.

All accounts from Canton agree that Senator Quay will be the chairman of the Republican National Executive committee, the picked body which will do the real work of the campaign. No better selection could be made and probably none other one-half so good.

The Salt Lake Tribune suggests that a war would be "beautiful thing" since it would "remonetize silver in less than four months." Has our Utah contemporary any preference as to whom it would fight?

The Republican candidate for governor of Illinois is described as an illiterate and an ex-murderer, and the Democratic candidate is a notorious demagogue. It looks like a case of Hobson's choice.

Although our Democratic friends profess to be cocksure of victory it is noticeable that the rush for the Chicago nomination is still several points short of a stampede.

If Mr. Whitney wants to do effective missionary work for the gold standard at Chicago he should provide himself in advance with a liberal supply of samples.

Mr. Whitney neglects to explain why the Democrats should me a "me, too" party.

We fail to observe any telegram of congratulation from Thomas C. Platt.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

The terse phrase, "America for Americans," is likely to come into very general acceptance, as expressive of Republican policy. Chauncey M. Depew used it most happily, in his spech nominating Governor Morton, and other orators had already employed it. It is seen in the press and will be repeated on a thousand platforms, during the ensuing campaign. What phrase could be better or more epigrammatic, as condensing Republican doctrine? What phrase can be more inspiring? The Republican platform has many words, all admirably chosen, as setting forth Republican principles; but in these three words is the essence of Republicanism—that Republicanism which, in the wider, yet definite, interpretation, embraces protection to American industries, the maintenance intact of American good faith, the upholding of the American flag, the guarding of American soil from foreign invasion or occupation, the inviolability of the civil rights of every American citizen.

—:||:—

The phrase has its limitations, of course. It does not mean that the catholic invitation and generous welcome, extended, throughout the century of national development, to the refugees from the tyranny of the old world, to its thrift and intelligence, shall cease. It does not stand for the proscriptive spirit of Know-Nothingism; for it is to be recognized that American civilization is composite, and that the strain of various races mingling in a common current has made the best citizenship. As it was once said of the Puritan settlement of New England, that "God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain over into the wilderness," so has Europe furnished her noblest blood for the American body politic, and the processes of assimilation have been salvatory, as well as stimulative, of the truest national life; but "America for Americans" also means that when the influx from the old world becomes perilous or poisonous to that national life, it shall be restrained, and that welcome ceases when illiteracy and pauperism and crime seek to become incorporate with it. So the Republican platform says and so the Republican policy will maintain.

—:||:—

"America for Americans" means that American labor shall be protected against injurious foreign competition. It means that American manufactures shall be fostered, that the American artisan shall receive due reward for the work of his hands, and that the markets shall respond to the products of American farms. The phrase means that the American policy, which Hamilton inaugurated and Washington and Clay and Lincoln and Blaine advocated, shall again be affirmed in American legislation. It means that America will take care of Americans, before she studies the interests of foreign merchants and manufacturers and nations, or announces the reign in commerce of the brotherhood of man. It means that charity begins at home. It means that American furnace fires shall be lighted, and American spindles shall whirl, and American homes abide in comfort, American prosperity be ordained, and reciprocity obtain between American peoples.

—:||:—

It means that every American dollar shall be as good as gold—that there shall be no lowering of the standards of American honor. It means honesty and good faith. It means American manhood. It means that American sea coasts shall be defended against hostile ships, and that the American merchant marine shall be rehabilitated, so that it may whiten every ocean, and the American flag be seen in every port. It means also that the doctrine, which an American president proclaimed over seventy years ago, that no European power should occupy and extend its dominion upon American soil, shall be sustained. It means an American policy, in our foreign relations, that policy which has been as consistently as ignobly nullified by the present national administration. It means the development of the American nation upon the lines that have been almost uniformly pursued, since constitutional government was ordained.

—:||:—

Not since Sumter was fired upon and the nation sprang to arms to defend its being, has the American sentiment been citizenship of America has felt that its is today. The reason for this is not far to seek, nor hard to find. It is because the citizenship of American has felt that its integrity was assailed by a nerveless foreign policy, both in business and in politics, and by reckless agitation and fanatic onslaught upon American honor. It is because, under such policies and by such agitation, the American name has suffered, and distress, disaster, and ruin have visited American homes. America for Americans, therefore, in its highest significance and in its furthest outreach, is what the American people demand, and what they will obtain in the vindication at the polls of Republican principles.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 3.33 a. m., for Friday, June 26, 1896.

A child born on this day will have faith in Republican management of the nation's finances whether at the ratio of 16 to 1 or 32 to 1.

There seems no reason now why the man who keeps the dust off his stock and his advertisement in the local paper should not tranact business.

Judging from the manner in which Mr. W. B. Swindell's confidential communication has been treated, the board of trade believes that there is something in a name.

The presidential boom of Robby Pattison does not seem disposed to return from its summer vacation.

A FEW DEFINITIONS.

The Statesman.—The man who can make a statement that sounds great and means nothing.

The Christian.—The man who can view the depredations of his neighbor's chickens in the garden and smile.

The Hero.—The man who can invite his mother-in-law to visit his home without flinching.

The Philanthropist.—The man who can resist the temptation to squeeze a debtor on a judgment note.

The Politician.—The man who gets paid for saving the country in times of peace.

The Heeler.—The man greatly respected in Scranton unterrified politics.

The Editor.—The man whose efforts the readers are all at liberty to criticize.

The Silverite.—The man who expects to get rich by bi-metallism.

The Gold Bug.—The man who imagines that America is dependent upon foreign charity.

The Umpire.—The man of meagre judgment who assumes great risks.

THE SCORCHER.

Thin as a specter, with sallow complexion,
Senseless and swift as a bolt from the bow,
Hotly disdaining to choose his direction,
See him in motion's delirium go.

He recks not of victims all bruised and disjointed;
He sees but the dust that is raised by his toy.
His course all depends upon how he is pointed;
To pedal alone is his life and his joy.

The stream with its singing no soft mood engenders;
In vain wave the fields where the clover is sweet;
He sees not the forest and sky with their splendors;
He only exists in his ankles and feet.
—Washington Star.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.