

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition. Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Co., Inc. Office: Tribune Building, South 4th St., Scranton, Pa.

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SCRANTON, JUNE 27, 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 the issue 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. Resurrection 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 ignorant and immoral immigrants. 12. Repeal 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.

Major McKinley seems to be carrying Canton unanimously.

The South's Mistake.

Beginning next Tuesday for three days thereafter, the city of Richmond, Va., former capital of the Southern confederacy, will be a center of national interest. On that day will begin the sixth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans; and on it will also occur the laying of the corner stone of a \$200,000 monument which is to be erected in the center of Richmond's finest park to the memory of Jefferson Davis. We print elsewhere the programme of the occasion, and it seems to us to call for some brief comment.

To reunions of the men who wore the gray there can be no possible objection so long as the coming together of these former comrades in arms is in a spirit purely of fraternity and friendship. The warriors of the South were brave and true to what they thought was right. No one begrudges them the recollection of their valor. It is a common heritage ennobling for all time the name "American." They would be false to the instincts of genuine manliness did they not take honest delight in the calling up of memories of joint hazards and sufferings and pleasures during the strain of civil strife. The North is not jealous of these reunions of the veterans of the gray. It appreciates their usefulness and stints not of its kindly interest and sympathy. Indeed, it has no reason to be other than magnanimous; all that it hoped for has come to it from the crucible of war; all that it expects in future in the way of national unity and advancement seems certain of realization.

But with its present professions of satisfaction at the issue of the rebellion how can the South reconcile the rearing of exultant memorials to treason? The foremost men of the South today admit that secession was a futile dream; concede that the experiment urged on by Jefferson Davis, even if it had at the beginning succeeded, it would have led ultimately to confusion and dismay; and voluntarily cry pardon for past indiscretions of a now-recognized mistake. Under these circumstances, does it reflect credit upon their judgment for them to spend vast energy and money in commemorating a leadership which deceived? Do men of discretion as a rule build monuments to those who misled and beguiled them? Is it indicative of good sense for the unconquered to defy the conqueror? If secession was a mirage, then was Jefferson Davis a false prophet, and the perpetuation of his memory becomes the eternal publication of his folly.

It will be observed that we have considered this question solely from the standpoint of consistency for the South.

But there is another view that requires to be taken into consideration. By all the rules of civilized warfare Jefferson Davis, having lifted the standard of revolt against his government and failed, must be regarded not as a martyr, but as a traitor. With magnanimity unparalleled, the victors of Appomattox declined to exact from him treason's established penalty; but is it fair, under any view of present conditions, for Americans claiming allegiance to the government which Jefferson Davis tried to disrupt, now to reward that magnanimity by dedicating to treason a conspicuous public tribute?

It must make decent Americans weary to read of United States revenue cutters firing upon steamers which seek to convey munitions of war to the Cuban insurgents. Although the voice of the people is overwhelmingly for Cuba and freedom, the arm of this government is deliberately stretched forth to aid the tyranny of Spain. Truly, we have fallen into curious ways.

The Root of the Trouble.

Disinterested observation is often the most reliable. The Montreal Star, in the recent Canadian campaign, made a strong point for protection in that dominion by its repeated citation of what an alleged "revenue" tariff had done for the United States. "The Democrats," it said, "tried a 'revenue' tariff and almost bankrupted the American nation, as every farmer, every mechanic, every merchant and every manufacturer in the Union knows." It continued:

"A few years of national poverty and panic afflicting the Canadian people such as our American friends have been cursed with through their revenue tariff, would set back the trade and commerce of the dominion twenty years, would breed discord, would discourage all kinds of business enterprise, and, in all probability disrupt the dominion. A revenue tariff needs only to be analyzed impartially to show its absurdity. Let us consider what a revenue tariff under present circumstances would likely do for Canada. Let it be borne firmly in mind that a 'revenue' tariff means a tariff lowered to the point where the outside world can profitably to them do the manufacturing for us, and by the substitution of foreign goods for home goods bring an assured revenue to the government. On all the great things that are consumed it would mean relatively little of a saving to the Canadian consumer, while it would put the wages for making them into the hands of Germans, Americans and other foreign makers. Canadian manufacturers of all great staple articles have abundant home competition, which has kept prices low to the farmers, laborers, and other consumers, while the manufacturers' profit has by home competition been kept right down to low water mark. The protective tariff has held this market for Canadians. Lower the tariff a very little and you wipe out the profits the Canadian makers have had, and immediately you have a 'revenue' tariff. By this lowering nobody in Canada will be benefited to an extent expressible in dollars and cents to the individual to mean a substantial saving, but there is one result you will get with a vengeance; you will take the bread out of the mouths of Canadian mechanics; you will close up all the great factories of the dominion; you will reduce the tailors' customers, the grocers' patrons, the shoemakers' buyers; you will throw out of work an army of bookkeepers and clerks—in fact you will stop the circulation of a vast amount of money, and bring on just such a financial crisis as the American nation has been desolated with."

These words from an impartial and unbiased source, show what is thought, apart from the doctrinaires who at present dominate the American Democracy, of the plan of wooing prosperity by giving over to foreigners the profits of home business. Nothing which is said in the foregoing citation goes beyond the truth. We in this country have had recent and vivid demonstration that the consequences of a revenue tariff are just as the Montreal paper describes them. They not only include loss of profits, loss of markets, loss of wages and loss of work, but that infinitely greater loss, loss of confidence in the future. Three years of such a tariff in this country have wrought worse havoc than was wrought three decades ago by five years of phenomenal war. The wreckers who have effected this disaster will hardly be permitted to achieve a new dispensation of ruin by the substitution of a monetary for a revenue implement of torture.

All Pennsylvania is honored in the invitation which has been extended to Charles Emory Smith to address today's big ratification meeting at Canton. Without doubt that meeting will hear something worth listening to.

No Fear of Secession.

In the current number of the North American Review Senator Teller discusses very frankly the attitude of the west to the east, and make some statements which gain in interest in consequence of his more recent action at St. Louis. For example he says:

"The West is not only rich in the precious metals, but in lead, copper, and iron. With immense fields of bituminous and anthracite coal, and the finest timber on the continent, it must in time secure its full share of American manufactures. Agriculture must increase correspondingly, and with the increase of population and wealth, the west will no longer complain of the east, nor will the east treat the west, as it has heretofore, as a dependency; and instead of the east and west growing

further apart I believe they will be closer in their relations than they are now or ever have been. The west is loyal to the interests of the whole country. Without manufactures the western Republicans in congress have maintained with great zeal the theory of protection to American industries. Their interest in coast defenses has not been less than that of those who live on the seaboard. The demand for a navy commensurate in strength with our national greatness and national danger has found its strongest advocates among the representatives of the states that could not be disturbed by a hostile force by land or sea."

In another place in the same article the Colorado senator declares that "an insult to our flag would be resented by the people of the west as it would in no other part of the country. They would not inquire what it would cost or how it would affect trade and commerce. There never will be two republics made out of this one. The west will never desire it, and if the east ever does the west will prevent it. A common flag, a common ancestry, a common interest, justice to all in legislation and administration, will keep the states in a union never to be broken by foreign or domestic foe." These words were written prior to the St. Louis convention, but it is unlikely that their author would now care to modify them. His enthusiasm for one particular belief—free coinage of silver—has carried him to an extreme position; but if prosperity shall be restored as a result of the working out of the St. Louis platform Senator Teller's constituents will share equally with eastern men in the benefits thereof and will consequently have their eyes opened to their present mistake.

In any event, the west is loyal and will remain so without reference to the financial or any other seemingly sectional line of division.

Today the Republicans of Luzerne county will hold primaries for the choice of delegates to the county and senatorial conventions of next Tuesday. An effort has been made to secure a larger participation at these primaries than usual of the better element of Republicans in order that the delegates chosen may be men of superior intelligence and character. As an incentive to this end, the three candidates for the congressional nomination have united in a pledge not to use money to influence the convention. There being no large inducement in prospect, it is hoped that the marketable type of delegate will not this time take the trouble to seek an election at the primaries, but will yield place to men of principle. The hope, however, is not very bright.

Some one ought to remind Chris. Magee that playing the harp of a single string grows monotonous when prolonged beyond reason. Those who read the esteemed Pittsburg Times with its daily flings at Senator Quay will comprehend our point.

In 1891, under Harrison, corn brought 40 cents a bushel. Today it goes begging at 25 cents. This is one reason why the American farmer will vote for McKinley.

HOW FARMERS HAVE FARED.

DEPRECIATION IN ANNUAL CROP VALUES.

Table showing crop values in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. Columns include Cents, Total values, and 1896. Rows list various crops like Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cotton, Hay, Potatoes, Wool, Barley, Buckwheat, and Tobacco.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrologic cast: 2:22 a. m., for Saturday, June 27, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that attorneys are sometimes more dangerous than evidence to the prisoner at the bar.

The wise candidate will henceforth spend his spare time in tightening the loose rails in his fences.

Some of the promising local legislative hopes of springtime have evidently been sent to dry dock for repairs.

If more men who desire to represent their country could only realize what diminutive tinctures they would make, there would be fewer candidates.

Mr. Butler, of the Buffalo News, is the saddest editor in the world. Mr. Butler is the original Cleveland man.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, June 23.—Venus semi-square to Jupiter. Weather fine and warm. A child born on this day will be a martyr to misfortune and will experience trouble through life.

Monday, June 24.—Weather warm. A child born on this day will be active, well conducted and generally fortunate in all undertakings. Seek work, deal, travel and push thy business affairs. Court in the evening.

Tuesday, June 25.—Mercury in conjunction with Neptune. Weather fine and warm. A child born on this day will be very fortunate in the employ of others, and will rise in life; a female will probably marry an elderly man or a widower. Ask favors and deal with elderly persons.

Wednesday, July 1.—Jupiter an evening star. Weather clear and warm. A child born on this day will be unfortunate through life; a female will probably be unhappy in wedlock. Speculate not on this day.

Thursday, July 2.—Sun semi-square to Jupiter. Weather warm. A child born on this day will be untidy and careless; a female will marry an old man and will not be happy in wedlock. Avoid women and keep thyself quiet.

Friday, July 3.—Moon trine to Jupiter. Weather cloudy. A child born on this day will be more fortunate in business for himself, a female will be in danger of unhappiness in married life, as she will probably get an austere husband. Travel, sign writings and deal.

Saturday, July 4.—Moon in conjunction with Mars. Weather unsettled; thunder showers probable. A child born on this day will be quick in anger and fond of drink; a female will be unhappy in marriage. Heavens of law and quarrels.

CUBA'S DELIVERANCE SURE.

From the Washington Post. The fact is, simply, that the administration seems indisposed to lift a hand for the benefit of the struggling Cubans, whereas the people, who put that administration in power, are almost without exception anxious to have it intervene. It is possible, therefore, that the existing reign of terror and ferocity may be continued until the 31st of March, 1897, but we do not believe it possible, in the face of the popular demonstrations that have been made, that a new congress will connive at the destruction of civilization in a country so near to us geographically, and so closely related to us in commerce and mutual interest and feeling.

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