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UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, JULY 4, 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.

In the matter of booms ex-Governor Pattison and Mr. Sibley seem to have joined hands in keeping out of sight.

America's Holiday.

It is a difficult matter to say anything new upon the memorable incidents of the past century that are recalled by the festivities of today. The glorious deeds of the heroes of the revolution and the statesmen who affixed their signatures to Liberty's first manifesto, the declaration of independence, are well known the world over by the enlightened who have arrived at years of understanding. It is a pleasure to note that with each recurring Fourth of July the religious, political and sectional differences of all true Americans seem to be forgotten, and the nation for a day at least becomes united in one grand brotherhood of Liberty's sons. The annual celebration of this greatest of national holidays is one of the most convincing evidences that the fires of patriotism have been burning brightly through all the years that have followed the establishment of a government by the people. In spite of the dangers that threaten from poison instilled into the minds of the restless by the unbalanced offspring of the old world's oppression; in spite of distrust and apprehension that have been aroused by the demagogism of unscrupulous politicians or the machinations of speculative harpies who prey upon panic, the joyful salute that is given "old glory" on this day is an evidence anew that flame of the torch of liberty of '76 will never be extinguished while the world stands.

Whether marching to the inspiring music of the bands; joining in sports of the day or passing the holiday in quiet rest, let us all remember with due reverence the heroes who faced the cannon's mouth in the interest of freedom, and renew our allegiance to the system of government that has made us envied among the nations of the earth.

Democratic presidential possibilities are numerous, but the probabilities are very rare.

The Harrisburg Telegram, which for some years past has enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most realistic of Sunday newspapers of the age has recently been purchased by a syndicate of New York capitalists who propose to turn the sheet into a high grade Saturday and Sunday journal. It will be the aim of the new management to instruct, educate and elevate. As in case of the highly moral three-ringed show, the paper "will contain no objectionable features and nothing will shock the sensibilities of the most delicate." The managers admit that sensational Sunday papers are usually conducted by people who are anxious to make money, so from the proposed lines of operations at the Telegram establishment it is safe to infer that the present proprietors are in business for their health. The Telegram has the best wishes of The Tribune for success in this new enterprise. If the managers of the Telegram can succeed in furnishing a Sunday morning paper that will instruct, elevate and be free from that which makes it a reproach to literature, the enterprise should be encouarged.

"The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."—McKinley in His Speech of Acceptance.

The Real Issue Illustrated.

According to the direct admissions of the present officials of the United States treasury, the government's current income was $26,790,340.14 less during the past twelve months than its current expenditures. For this period the federal receipts under the Wilson tariff were $56,538,409 less than they were under the McKinley tariff for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. Another fact of interest in this connection is that while the value of the imports of the fiscal year ended on Tuesday will almost reach that of the fiscal year 1893 when the McKinley law was under full operation, the receipts will fall over $40,000,000 below that year. In 1893 the customs receipts were $203,142,670 on imports, the total value of which was $886,400,922. The value of the imports for the year just ended is not yet computed, but for the ten months ending April 30 their value had amounted to $666,291,157.

The following detailed information, compiled by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, will be found worthy of preservation for future reference during the coming campaign. It very clearly shows why the tariff and not the currency is the real issue at stake next November; the issue whose settlement on the basis of adequate Protection will mean the enlargement of our stock of money in circulation and the cessation of the outdrain of American gold. For instance, the receipts of the fiscal year ended Tuesday are less than in any recent year prior to that in which the Wilson bill was being framed. The total receipts for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

Fiscal year 1887 (tariff of 1883)	$367,766,362
1888	376,339,117
1889	383,457,579
1890	397,891,518
1891 (McKinley tariff, nine months)	387,193,9773
1892 (McKinley tariff)	350,072,015
1893	381,564,749
1894 (Wilson tariff pending)	293,661,360
1895 (Wilson tariff, ten months)	309,563,376
1896	225,026,341

The customs receipts are likewise smaller than in any of the ten years since the Wilson tariff bill was threatened. The record stands as follows:

Fiscal year 1887 (tariff of 1883)	$220,275,862
1888	218,318,536
1889	222,451,814
1890	228,807,756
1891 (McKinley tariff)	219,582,436
1892	177,336,944
1893	203,142,670
1894 (Wilson tariff pending)	131,807,758
1895 (Wilson tariff)	151,907,558
1896	160,044,657

The following shows the total treasury receipts in the first twenty-two months of the Wilson law, compared with the first twenty-two months of the McKinley law:

M'KINLEY LAW.

1890—	
October	$39,222,174
November	28,678,674
December	27,646,515
1891—	
January	36,810,283
February	29,273,283
March	29,427,455
April	25,465,231
May	27,631,849
June	31,289,295
July	34,158,244
August	28,773,981
September	27,565,454
October	28,448,562
November	26,894,887
December	27,646,515
1892—	
January	30,383,478
February	30,689,944
March	29,836,696
April	26,228,398
June	30,958,617
July	34,314,531
	—$960,420,550

WILSON LAW.

September	$22,621,228
October	19,139,240
November	19,411,403
December	21,358,136
1895—	
January	27,804,399
February	22,888,057
March	25,470,575
April	24,247,863
May	25,272,078
June	25,615,474
July	29,069,697
August	28,952,696
September	27,549,678
October	27,901,748
November	25,986,503
December	26,288,937
1896—	
January	29,207,670
February	26,059,228
March	26,041,149
April	24,282,893
May	24,643,717
June	25,221,535
	—$555,571,946

Difference in favor of McKinley law $104,648,904

Senator Teller's neighbors also show a disposition to trample down the grass on his front lawn.

American History as Viewed Through British Spectacles.

One of the cleverest turnings of a point in debate that we have noticed in a long time was effected a few weeks ago by Professor Dickson, of Yale university, in reply to a suggestion by Blackwood's magazine that the school histories in the United States taught our young people to regard England with vindictiveness because of her part in the Revolutionary war. Professor Dickson consulted a file of Blackwood's for the period between 1860 and 1865, and therein obtained materials for a new American history, which he proposes shall be called "Blackwood's History of the United States." Below are some of the extracts which the professor offers in evidence:

All American history is written to prove, not that Americans have performed great actions, but that their actions were great because they were performed by Americans.

The popular idols (American made) have been manufactured generally of the very coarsest and commonest clay; and even when permitted to remain on their pedestals they are objects at least of as much ridicule as admiration.

These character sketches are given, just as portrayed by the British magazine:

Grant—A grisly fanatic.
Stanton—A presumptuous fanatic.
Captain Wilkes—An impudent pirate.
Seward—Inflated nonsense.
Sumner—Doubly forsworn.
Lincoln—An insignificant lawyer.
Lincoln's Cabinet—Conspicuous only for imbecile pretensions.

Of Lincoln these additional remarks are made:

Nothing except the honesty of purpose ascribed to him to distinguish him from the swarm of politicans and generals that have been engendered by the corruption of the defunct Union.

It would have been impossible for him to have emerged, under British institutions, from the mediocrity to which nature had condemned him.

Of American institutions in general we are informed that:

The purest despotism now existing, with the exception, perhaps, of some African systems in regions to which Speke and Grant have failed to penetrate.

The spoiled child Democracy, which after playing strange pranks before high heaven, and figuring in odd and unexpected disguises, dies as surely from lack of vitality as the oldest of worn-out despotisms.

A system that has become rotten and offensive while yet it preserved the appearances of life.

The end of the Union seems more likely to be ridiculous than terrible.

A nation whose conduct in war has never been marked by a single generous deviation.

The most corrupt system ever known, and the inability of which to produce any kind of political merit is one of the wonders of the world.

The vainglorious people who have so often cheaply defied us.

A people who are content to follow with senseless shouting the pigmy impostors who are conducting them into such frightful quagmires.

Of course, these opinions represent the distortions of exceptional prejudice greatly intensified by temporary excitement; and are not to be admitted into the same category with, say, Professor Bryce's review of "The American Commonwealth," which is a careful, rational, sincere and for the greater part accurate study of our institutions. But the trouble is that while one Englishman takes the pains to comprehend Professor Bryce's exposition, a thousand or more Englishmen draw their knowledge of the subject from just such scatter-brained comment as that cited from the file of Blackwood's. If in this country some of us retain a faint feeling of occasional resentment because of the outrages perpetrated on this soil by the great grandfathers of the present generation of Englishmen, it is no more than and not one-half so much as the resentment openly expressed at the time by scores of eminent English statesmen, of whom it is enough to name Chatham and Burke. On the contrary, the feeling of malevolent disrespect shown to this nation by England only thirty-five years ago was both unmotherly and unprovoked. It was more than that; it was pusillanimous and cowardly, since it took advantage of our then inability to accord to it the attention it deserved.

We trust and believe that England today is in a more becoming mood. But we don't yet feel called upon to go into a delirium of joy over the visible evidences of her maternal affection and esteem.

Along with the near approach of midsummer days and the accompanying mad dog scares comes a statement from noted physicians that no such disease as hydrophobia exists save in the imagination of the person who believes himself afflicted, and that the bite of a dog is no more dangerous than the scratch of a pin. While not desiring to create undue alarm or a sentiment against the canine race, if punctured at all we prefer to take chances with a pin.

Susquehanna county, the scene of the recent oil excitement, is now agitated by reports of discovery of coal within her borders. As Editor Cruser, of the Democrat, has opened up the 16 to 1 batteries, we may look for a silver mine up in Susquehanna next.

ASTROLOGICAL

Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, July 5.—Sun quintile to Mars. Weather wet. A child born on this day should keep in the employ of others, as it will fail in business on its own account. A doubtful day.

Monday, July 6.—Mars a morning star. Weather warm. A child born on this day will be careless, unsettled and lazy. Avoid women and do not travel.

Tuesday, July 7.—Mars semi-square to Neptune. A child born on this day will have a quiet life. Postpone important affairs.

Wednesday, July 8.—Sun quintile to Mars. Weather rainy. A child born on this day will probably be successful in business, but should beware of elderly persons or trustees; a female will marry a young man of effeminate appearance. Seek employment in the morning.

Thursday, July 9.—Sun in conjunction with Mercury. A child born on this day will be active and rather fortunate; a female will be a great favorite of the opposite sex. Travel and push thy affairs in the morning and evening.

Friday, July 10.—Sun semi-sextile to Neptune. Weather showery. A child born on this day will be fortunate and will be greatly respected; a female will be very popular with the opposite sex. Court, marry and deal with others.

Saturday, July 11.—Venus trine to Herschal. Weather rainy. A child born on this day will be very fond of music, but will not be very fortunate in its undertakings; a female will be very bright and clever. Very doubtful day.

CUSTOMARY SARCASM.

Binghamton Herald.

The death of Harriet Beecher Stowe gives Elmira papers another opportunity to show that all the world's illustrious have either lived in or had relatives there.

OUTINGS FOR TEACHERS.

From the Baltimore American.

A teacher who has been at work steadily for eight or nine months instructing those not on an equality mentally with himself, needs an outing quite as much, if not more, than the man in business. He cannot but profit by association with those in the same calling as himself. An interchange of views as, to methods and means to reach success in instructing the young is absolutely necessary, if he expects to return to his work refreshed and with his enthusiasm rekindled. These summer schools and meeting places of conventions, etc., are usually at attractive spots, so that health can be improved while the teacher is gaining something mentally.

This is a progressive age. The American child is alert and active. He will be quite as quick as his parent to see if the teacher has fallen into a rut in his teaching. By all means, let the teachers take an outing and expand themselves mentally, as well as physically. A teacher who has lost his zeal from stagnation will prove a failure, and the sooner he is dropped from the rolls and his place taken by a more active man, the better for the schools and for the community.

NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION.

From the Providence Register.

William Connell, of this city, has announced himself as a candidate for congress, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. Mr. Connell needs no introduction to the people of this valley.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 12.01 a. m., for Saturday, July 4, 1896.

A child's that's born upon this day,
Of high or low estate,
Will oft rejoice to think that he
Selected by fate's kind decree
The day we celebrate.

It is to be hoped that the crowds of sight-seers today will not trample down the grass on Farmer Vandling's northeast lawn.

The mellow notes of Mr. Whitney's bugle appear to have been entirely drowned by the silver ensemble at Chicago.

The Scranton delegates took Mr. Roche to Chicago with them probably in order to be prepared to supply the demand in case of a clamor for dark horses.

It may be possible that Farmer Richard Bland is simply the plow handle that is guiding an Altgeld boom.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Avoid the small boy on this day. He's loaded.