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SCRANTON, JULY 8, 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.

Where are the great men of Cleveland's cabinet whose names frequently made headlines for the daily papers two or three years ago? Alas! how fleeting is earthly glory!

Situation at Chicago.

Intelligence from Chicago indicates that the war between the gold and silver elements of the Democratic party is fairly on, and will be fought to the bitter end. By the rejection of Senator Hill the choice of the national committee for temporary chairman the members of the silver wing have given notice of their intention to yield no quarter to the gold element. Whether the threats made by ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, who serves notice that the gold contingent will fight their "Southern friends" at Chicago and elsewhere, will be carried into effect at today's session remains to be seen.

Should the gold men assert their power they can probably prevent the nomination of Mr. Blanchard or any other prominent advocate of free coinage. The result of a deadlock cannot be foretold. It is hardly possible, however, that the warring elements will be able to compromise upon any candidate after the battle has been fairly opened. In the chaos that will follow the bolt which now seems imminent, the Democratic party will receive a shock sufficient to destroy what little life remains. Unless some unforseen element arises to act as oil upon the troubled waters it is safe to predict that the Chicago convention will be the last gathering of the Democratic party.

The Pattison boom did not shatter any window glass at Chicago.

Suppress the Masher.

Certain newspapers have seen fit to ridicule what they term the "goody-goodyness" of Atlantic City, on account of the punishment of two young men who were arrested for addressing young ladies with whom they had no acquaintance while the latter were promenading on the board walk. The majority of people with ideas of propriety, however, will take a different view of the matter. It is probable that at Atlantic City, as well as in Scranton, there are young women who would have no objection to attentions of this kind. And many of these are not vicious or disreputable, either; but are girls and young women of a volatile temperament, whose home training has not been such as to imbue them with proper ideas of self-respect and maidenly propriety, and who consequently think it no harm to "flirt" with any willing stranger of the opposite sex with whom they may chance to come in contact.

But this is no reason why modest and refined young ladies should not be protected from the impertinent advances of strangers which to them are nothing short of insulting.

The sidewalks of any city or public resort should be free at all times to the occupancy of ladies, young or old, without danger of insult from the conceited and brazen fellows who plume themselves as "mashers," and imagine that no woman can glance in their direction without being smitten on sight. The apology for a man who ogles and makes audible remarks about any woman or girl who may be passing on the street is a nuisance and should be summarily suppressed.

Great Britain does not seem to interfere in behalf of the Cretan Christians, who are liable to suffer the fate of Armenians before the Turks are through with them. There is no gold on the island of Crete.

"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.

Coxey, the famous tramp organizer, it is said, is publishing a paper out at Massillon, Ohio, entitled "Sound Money."

Our Battle-Ships.

Strange as it may seem in spite of all the improvements of this age it has been demonstrated that the modern battleship has but a short life as compared to the vessels of other days. The British navy lists fifty years ago showed vessels sixty and more years old, but the ships we are now building do not promise to have place on the active list of more than ten or twelve years. The plans of the battleships authorized by congress show very marked departures from those built within the last few years. Two-story turrets, like those of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, with eight-inch guns above and revolving with the thirteen-inch ones in the lower story, are not to be a feature of the new vessels.

It is expected also that the delusion in regard to displacement and draught will be avoided. The Indiana was designed for a 24-foot draught of water, but that allowed for only 400 tons of coal. On being ready for sea, this ship carries 1,200 tons of coal, and, of course, shows a greater draught, making it uncomfortable, not to say very dangerous, in encountering waves. All of these changes indicate that notwithstanding our boasted progress the art of ship building is still in the experimental stage.

Mr. Whitney has informed a Chicago interviewer that he is "very tired." A great many are of the opinion that Mr. Whitney made a mistake in postponing his vacation until after the convention.

Cretan War Cloud.

Another war cloud is rising in the East which may involve the great powers before it is finally settled. The disturbance upon the little island of Crete attracts the anxious attention of all Europe.

Greece is suspected of harboring a purpose to annex Crete, as the United States is of a purpose to annex Cuba. At the first movement of Greece to this end Turkey, it is said, would attack her, which would be the signal for Russia to go to her aid, and then the other powers would necessarily become involved. In Crete there is not only race, but religious hatred of the Turks, and the uprising there, occurring just when the race and religious troubles in Armenia are reviving, brings the war cloud above the horizon once more.

The island of Crete is to Turkey and Greece very much what Cuba is to Spain and the United States. The Cretans hate the Turks as savagely as the Cubans hate Spaniards, and Greece sympathizes with the Cretans as the United States does with the Cubans, and shows the sympathy in the same way, by welcoming their emissaries and assisting them to fit out filibustering expeditions.

While the European powers hesitate the Turkish government is preparing to forward available troops to the scene of action, and it is probable that but for the fighting proclivities of the Cretans the horrors of Armenia would be repeated. The Cretans, however, are said to be well armed and well drilled warriors who will be able unaided to keep the Turkish troops employed in a manner that will give them no time for butchering excursions among defenseless women and children.

The Arabian bear tamers have been driven from town and all must draw a sigh of relief. Scranton can shelter highly moral, if not appetizing, exhibitions of thoroughly cured specimens of the prehistoric races of America; lunch wagons; corner loafers; the wheezy organ and the "monk;" the crank piano tuned to the boiler factory pitch, and almost any other legitimate enterprise in the amusement line, but the trained bear is something too shocking. City officials deserve credit for suppressing this menace to public morals and welfare before the community has been thrown into a state of total demoralization by its presence.

If Miss Lansing Rowan, the actress who desires to box with Corbett, looks anything like her pictures, an encounter with her would certainly be a case where a man would be justified in striking a woman.

Following upon the reopening of the war at Richmond the other day, the enterprising citizens of Maryland turned out and lynched a negro who seemed likely to be proved innocent of the crime of which he was charged. It begins to look as though another Harriet Beecher Stowe would be necessary to check the rising enthusiasm of the descendants of the "Lost Cause" party.

Quite a little favorable comment has been called forth by Verdi's gift of $80,000 as the first installment toward the building of an asylum for broken down musicians which is to be known as the Verdi House of Repose. Verdi is one of the few musical writers of merit who have secured fame and fortune by their works. As a rule, while the singers and performers make fortunes the composer is seldom many doors from starvation during life and fame usually arrives after death. Verdi has grown rich and he realizes that the singers have assisted him in his successful career, and he proposes to show his gratitude in a substantial manner by providing a home for the destitute musicians who are too old to earn a livelihood.

An exchange asserts that modern surgery with the aid of the Roentgen rays might have saved the life of President Garfield. The opinion is quite universal that Garfield's life might have been saved at the time of his injuries from Guiteau's bullets by the absence of surgery. It is possible however, that Roentgen rays might have pointed out to the physicians in his case the folly of the probing and slashing process which many have asserted was more dangerous than the assassin's bullet.

A western girl who became infatuated with a married man, has just succeeded in purchasing the object of her affection by paying the wife $750 to consent to a divorce. There is no question that the girl has been swindled. Seventy-five cents would be a large price for such a man.

Postmaster General Wilson, of tariff fame, has pointed out the path of honor and safety for the Democracy. It is doubtful, however, if many will travel by Wilson's route. As a guide board to Democratic aggrandizement the tariff reformer has not been a howling success.

If there is not patriotism enough in Toronto to support a base ball club Canada need not expect to be annexed to the United States this year.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

From the Washington Post.

The presidential campaign this year will be a little shorter than that of four years ago. The nominating conventions of the two great parties and of the Populist as will all fall upon a later date than in 1892. In that year the Republican convention was held at Minneapolis, beginning on June 7. The Democratic convention was held at Chicago, beginning on June 21. The Republican party was then in power, and though it had suffered severe defeats in the elections of 1890 and 1891, it followed the usual political custom which prescribes that the party in power shall hold its national convention, formulate the issues upon which it appeals to the country for continuance in power, and name its candidates prior to similar action upon the part of the opposition. The Populists, in 1892, held their convention at Omaha on July 4. This year the Republicans held their convention at St. Louis on June 16, nine days later than in 1892. The Democrats hold theirs at Chicago beginning on July 7, sixteen days later than in 1892. The Populists will hold theirs at St. Louis on July 22, eighteen days later than in 1892. Another thing that will help shorten the campaign is the fact that the day of the general election, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, will fall this year upon the third day of the month, while four years ago it fell upon the eighth, a difference of five days. While the dates of these conventions have been arranged so as to curtail the length of the campaign, those of the two minor parties, the Prohibition and the Socialist Labor, favored a longer rather than a shorter contest. The Prohibitionists were the first in the field this year, naming their ticket at Pittsburg on May 27. Four years ago they met at Cincinnati on June 29, and nominated their candidates on July 1. The Socialist Labor party met in New York city in 1892, and named their ticket on August 28. This year they will meet in the same city on July 1, to make their ineffectual nominations. Next in importance to the nominations and the platforms are the letters of accepance by the respective candidates. These are the last formal issues of the campaign. They bring the preliminaries to a close, after which comes the tug of war for votes. Four years ago President Harrison sent out his formal letter of acceptance from the white house on September 3, while Mr. Cleveland sent his forth from Gray Gables on September 26.

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For twenty years in Democratic national conventions, excepting 1880, some one candidate has had such a commanding lead that his nomination was practically a foregone conclusion. Tilden in 1876 and Cleveland in 1884, '88 and '92. In the 1880 convention the Illinois delegates supported William R. Morrison, who at one time this year was rated as a possibility. Pennsylvania had two candidates, Samuel J. Randall and Winfield S. Hancock, the latter finally carrying off the nomination, but failing of election. Ohio had three candidates, Henry B. Payne, Allen G. Thurman, and Thomas Ewing. Had Ohio been united that year on any one of these he would in all probability have been nominated. It was in 1868 that the Democrats ran to favorite sons more than in any year since the war. Ohio had Pendleton; Connecticut, English; Pennsylvania, Packer; New Jersey, Parker; Indiana, Hendricks; Wisconsin, Doolittle; Massachusetts, Adams, and California, Field. Chief Justice Chase wanted the nomination and Horatio Seymour, of New York got it. The convention of 1884 complimented John G. Carlisle with her votes. This year the compliment will be paid to Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Carlisle's bitterest political enemy in his own state. Indiana in that year sent a delegation to the convention instructed for Joseph E. McDonald, but, as said at the time, constructed for Hendricks. At all events, at the first pretext the delegates abandoned McDonald and voted for Hendricks. The latter was nominated for vice president on the ticket with Cleveland. In the same convention Ohio cast a futile complimentory vote for Thurman, when they might have nominated him four years before had they voted solidly for him. Four years ago Boies had Iowa's vote, Carlisle some of Kentucky's, and Hill all of New York's. In 1888 President Cleveland was the only candidate for president mentioned in the convention.

M'KINLEY AS A CAMPAIGNER.

E. V. Smalley in Review of Reviews.

Ohio has produced two of the three greatest political campaigners of my day—James A. Garfield and William McKinley. I need hardly say that the third was James G. Blaine of Maine. The chief qualities that go to the making of a really great stump orator are simplicity and directness of statement, a clear, far-reaching voice, a winning personality, an inborn faculty for giving to spoken thoughts such a projectile force as will secure for them a lodgment in other minds, and finally physical endurance to a high degree. He has not as wide a range of thought and illustration as Garfield had, and he is not as magnetic and as spontaneous as Blaine was, but neither of those two superb orators has as great a gift for going straight to the understandings of plain people as he possesses. He never tells a story in his speeches; he is the personification of seriousness and earnestness. He quotes no poetry, he strives for no merely oratorical effects; he never abuses his political antagonists or the opposition party. He always starts out to convince the understanding of his hearers; then, when he has presented his facts and set forth his processes of reasoning, quietly, logically, and persuasively, he warms up, his deep-set eyes glow, his form seems to tower, his voice rings out like a trumpet, and he drives in his argument with sledge-hammer blows of short, sonorous, epigrammatic sentences. He has wonderful staying qualities. He is never exhausted. To every fresh audience he brings the charm of a vigorous presence. He has extended his stump-speaking work from his county to his congressional district, from his district to his state, and from his state to the whole country, and I do not believe there is a public man of this day who has made as many addresses or talked to as many people.

CANNOT ALTER THE VERDICT.

From the Pittsburg Times.

While the nation will look with indifference upon the reunion of the old rebel soldiers, it will not view with such indulgence the chief event of the gathering, the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the arch-rebel, Jeff Davis, who died as he had lived, an unrepentant traitor, and whose name will go down to history along with Benedict Arnold's, no matter how many monuments an indulgent people may permit to be reared in his memory. The time will come when the children of the Southland will no longer take special delight in doing honor to leaders who sought to tear apart and destroy the nation, but will rather vie with their fellow-citizens everywhere in extolling the memory of those who preserved its grand unity, and that time will be hastened rather than retarded by throwing no obstacles in the way of those who seek most unavailingly to alter the verdict of history by erecting memorials to the apostles of wrong.

THE X RAY.

If you can penetrate a purse
And "take" the coins within it resting;
If you can photograph one's bones
Inside the flesh that's them investing;
Forebodings must perforce arise,
Lest as your woundrous skill advances,
You may be able to expose
Views of our inmost thoughts and fancies!

'Tis bad when rue "snap-shottists" take
Our features, all complains deriding;
'Twill be much worse when they can "snap"
The motives which our breast is hiding;
And when some new development—
For, doubtless, you in time will score it—
Will make our heart as visible
As though upon our sleeve we wore it.

Should politicians then display
For cryptic speeches any leaning,
A Roentgen negative or two
Would soon elucidate their meaning.
Vain would their special pleadings be,
Which candor rules so oft transgresses,
Unless 'twas found their words agreed
With "photos" of their minds' recesses.
—London Truth.

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