

The Scranton Tribune

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"Printer's Ink" is the recognized journal for advertising rates in the Scranton Tribune as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printer's Ink" knows.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued every Saturday, contains twenty columns with an abundance of news, fiction, and well-edited miscellany. For the Weeklies, the Daily Tribune, the Weekly is recommended as the best bargain going. Only 1 cent a week, in advance.

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SCRANTON, JULY 9, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

STATE.
Congressman-at-Large,
GAILUSHA 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 agricultural open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to the exchange of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4. Pensions and preference for veterans of the United States army. 5. A firm and vigorous opposition to 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 coasts. 11. Exclusion of illiterate 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. Symmetry with legislation to lessen the income tax. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman." Condensed by the Times-Herald.

Mr. Hobart wants all our dollars to be as good as gold and plenty of them. That is the Republican definition of sound money, and it can't be beaten.

The Democracy and Silver.

We do not share the opinion of those who regret that the Democratic convention has decided to declare outspokenly for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. To our mind this decision is to be commended for its frankness and courage. It represents the belief of a manifestly large majority of the Democratic party, as declared through party primaries and conventions, and it promises to bring to a decisive settlement in one national campaign an issue which might otherwise have stood for years as a menace to business confidence and stability.

Although friendly to bimetalism and confident of its ultimate triumph among the principal nations, the Tribune nevertheless believes that the Democratic party, true to its history, is again committing a great mistake. It is once more attempting the impossible, and that not in a spirit of soberness befitting so serious a matter, but in a mere mood of passion, petulance and pique. It is angered at its president; it is incensed at the dire effects of its free trade experiment; and it is taking the unmanly method of exhibiting its feelings by a rash attempt to smash the existing order of things. Such procedure as is now on view at Chicago is not statesmanship; it is not wise and intelligent deliberation to a definite and clearly defined end; it is simply mid-summer madness, unbalanced by rhyme or reason. Statesmanship is cool, rational, constructive. Statesmanship weighs facts and gauges conditions. Statesmanship does not rush aside with contemptuous impatience the counsel warnings of conservative business men and rush like a cyclone to a career of destructiveness and chaos. Such precipitancy is not statesmanship but sheer, wild folly. It is insanity which our Democratic friends have mistaken for inspiration.

But, while mistaken, Democracy is brave, and for that if for no other quality it is deserving of commendation. In giving definite and defiant voice to the communistic discontent of the day, it has afforded to thoughtful citizenship an unusual opportunity and incentive to sink minor differences and get together. It has broken the pillars beneath American socialism, and socialism as a dangerous political growth will perish with it in the ruins. If unrestricted silver coinage were possible and desirable by this country alone, the Democratic party is showing by its present methods that it would not be a safe party to entrust with the task of putting free coinage into effect. But the fact is clear that unrestricted independent coinage is not possible without consequences disastrous beyond calculation; and this will amply suffice to bring the issue to a prudent solution.

According to Mulhall, the United States is 40 per cent. wealthier than the wealthiest remaining country on earth. That fact certainly speaks well for Protection and the gold standard.

"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.

Mr. Harrity, according to all reports, will have to become reconciled to a bifurcated delegation.

The Case of St. John.

The recent action of the directors of the Mercantile bank of New York city in requesting the resignation of President William P. St. John because of his championship of the free coinage of silver was a strategic blunder which hinders rather than helps the cause of sound money. It is admitted in business circles that Mr. St. John is a capable banker. It is also admitted that his position on the financial issue was the result of honest study and a clear conscience. He exercised his undoubted right to speak and act according to his convictions, and the public will not think any the less of him for it.

On the other hand, the action of the directors of the Mercantile bank was conspicuously arbitrary and unfair. It smacks unnecessarily of persecution. Though it may have been literally true that Mr. St. John's attitude in relation to the currency question proved a source of embarrassment to the bank, it was not the wise thing to select the week preceding a national convention for the date of advertising to the country that disagreement of political opinion would be punished by the financial interests of New York city by forfeiture of employment and commercial ostracism.

We cite the case of St. John and make these few remarks because there is a good deal of this sort of narrowness in both camps just now. Altogether too many persons in this United States seem to believe that when some one differs from them in political belief it is prudent and right to institute at once a vigorous campaign of personal retaliation. The spirit that led the people to burn witches in Salem days is far too ripe in 1896. It is a contemptible spirit that dishonors those who harbor it and simply causes trouble without doing good to those who don't. Able and honest men are to be found on either side of the money issue as that issue now stands in contemporary politics, and it ought to be possible in this day of civilization to make arguments and conduct an economic discussion without employing epithets, scurrility or persecution for opinion's sake.

The audience at the Volunteers' tent meeting on Tuesday evening, was treated to a somewhat remarkable display of the moutebank tactics which were so justly criticized in the old Salvation Army. The movement in this city has hitherto elicited expressions of general favor; the services having been characterized to a marked degree by manifest devotion and true religious spirit. The officers in charge, Captain Masland and Lieutenant Green, command the respect of the community, but we would suggest to those in authority over them that such outside assistance as was in evidence on Tuesday evening be sent home and kept there. Enthusiasm is one thing and unmeaning antics are another. Interest in the welfare of the movement causes us to speak as we do.

The Legal Profession.

That is a severe arraignment of the legal profession which Colonel McClure makes in the Philadelphia Times' editorial upon this week's meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar association at Bedford Springs. But if it be unfair, its author, himself a lawyer, must be held to account. We reproduce it here only because it serves us as a convenient text:

"In the chief centers of population in Pennsylvania," Col. McClure observes, "the successful lawyer, measured by the amount of compensation commanded for his efforts, is no longer a member of the profession to whom the public, the profession or the courts turn for elucidation of the law. On the contrary, the men who command the largest incomes from the practice of law in most of the cities of the state are the men who violate every principle of legal ethics, and whose daily lives are a constant degradation of every attribute of dignity and decency of the profession. They do not need to be learned in the law, but they must be learned in the art of intimidating and perverting evidence, in procuring testimony by methods which dishonor the courts, and in controlling jurors by systematized efforts, which should often land both counsel and jury in prison cells. It is this class of the legal profession that is today commanding the largest fees received in Pennsylvania by the deliberate, persistent and lawless prostitution of all the safeguards which are presumed to surround the temple of justice."

The same statements may with equal pertinency be applied to medicine, the pulpit and the press. The quack doctor, the moutebank preacher and the busard journalist each win the big money prizes in their special fields of competitive endeavor. But that does not mean that the fakery are the most respected men in the community. On the contrary, it may be well doubted if the

extra money which they gain by dishonorable methods is anywhere near an adequate compensation for the losses which they sustain in character and reputation among thoughtful men.

Nevertheless, the statements of Colonel McClure, if true, call for earnest consideration. The public itself is fully capable of deciding as to their accuracy.

A good antidote for the Democratic tinge of the week's news will be afforded locally by Tuesday evening's big Republican ratification parade. Don't miss it.

State Supervision of Mining.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has apparently ceased to pretend to be an honest paper in its treatment of subjects pertaining to Lackawanna county. It systematically and as we believe willfully distorts them, perhaps for personal reasons that need not now be recited. This does not hurt anybody save the Inquirer itself, but sometimes it is momentarily annoying.

A recent instance in point is its reply to the Tribune's comment upon the Pittston mine accident. Instead of reproducing the argument we offered against the proposed establishment of a state department of mining, with its costly addition of superfluous parts to the present mechanism of mine inspection, it printed instead a letter from Senator Coyle expressing gratification at the Inquirer's editorial endorsement of his hobby, as if the gentleman from the Thirtieth would ever object to newspaper taffy! And thus, having turned the subject, it proceeded to wax irreverently eloquent.

For the Inquirer's benefit we will say that the mine-owners of Northeastern Pennsylvania are as cordially in favor of competent and searching mine inspection as any other class of men in the commonwealth. It saves them both time and money and offers a good chance to transfer responsibility in case of accidents. No reputable mine-owner wants to take risks that put in jeopardy the lives of his employees, because, wholly apart from moral considerations, the same conditions which jeopardize life simultaneously jeopardize property. The best-paying mine, other things being equal, is the mine in which human labor is well protected against casualty and consequently free to work without interruption. The only objection raised by mine-owners to a state department of mining is that it would multiply offices and increase taxation without corresponding return in bettered public service. In making that objection they speak less as mine-owners than as citizens and tax-payers.

The duty of the state is to govern without needless offices and needless costs. The state cannot hope to supervise every kind of business activity within its borders. It must leave something to the judgment and common sense of its individual citizens.

The fire losses for the month of June were smaller than for any other month in the past three years. It is possible that increasing premiums are teaching the American people to be careful?

The slightly irreverent Chimmie Fadden would probably summarize the Chicago platform in two words: "Wot t'ell!"

David B. Hill is doubtless reaching a realization of the fact that the pathway of the flopper in politics is full of slivers.

The religion of Mr. Bland's wife is not the issue. It is the pernicious politics of Mrs. Bland's husband.

The defeat of Yale at brown still leaves the field open to a turning of the tables in the matter of brains.

It looks as if Horace Boies would have excellent grounds for a breach-of-promise suit.

HOBERT ON SOUND MONEY.

Uncertainty or instability as to the money question involves most serious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country. The gravity of this question cannot be overestimated. There can be no financial prosperity where the policy of the government as to that question is at all a matter of doubt. Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it. An honest dollar, worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 65 cents worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat.

Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, crippling disaster and national dishonor. It is a fundamental principle in coinage recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver may be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are necessarily connected by innumerable business ties, which cannot be severed or ignored. Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all the manifold departments of business, exchange and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nations of the earth. This question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all the people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a monetary standard equal to the best. It is of vital consequence that this question should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence, here and everywhere, in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among the other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy.

TRIBUTE TO SCRANTON ENGINEER

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.
It is a noticeable fact that the Republicans of Wilkes-Barre have not manifested the slightest interest in the national campaign. This is in remarkable contrast with the enthusiasm and activity displayed in almost every other city and large town in the state. In the neighboring city of Scranton preparations are now under way, by the Central Republican club, for a great demonstration and ratification meeting on Tuesday evening

next. Republican campaign clubs are being organized throughout Lackawanna county and in every direction the preparatory movements for a vigorous campaign are manifested. In Wilkes-Barre, and, in fact, throughout Luzerne county, the utmost indifference prevails. This is as unusual as it is noticeable.

FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS.

In response to many inquiries as to the meaning of expressions commonly used in the discussion of issues involved in this campaign, the New York Press has prepared the following brief table of terms and equivalents:
FREE COINAGE.

The melting and stamping into money, without charge for the service, of all silver bullion brought to the mint.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.
The ratio sought to be maintained by law, according to which sixteen ounces of silver shall equal in value one ounce of gold.

COMMERCIAL RATIO.
The ratio of actual value, the rate at which gold and silver can be exchanged. It is now thirty-one ounces of silver to one of gold.

SOUND MONEY.
A currency of which every dollar is exchangeable at par with the standard dollar of the country—in this country a gold dollar.

THE GOLD STANDARD.
The measure of value adopted by the leading nations of the world as a basis for their currency—the coin (gold) in which all obligations are finally redeemable.

A FIFTY-CENT DOLLAR.
One which, owing to the depreciation of silver, is intrinsically worth only this amount, and maintains its face value only by reason of the government's pledge to keep it at parity with gold.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horse Race Drawn by Ajaxchus
The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrolabe cast: 2:15 p. m., for Thursday, July 8, 1896.

☽ ☿ ♄
A child that's born upon this morn,
Tho' oft possessed of reason,
Will have his fill of grief and ill
Of the watermelon season.

Commissioner Kinley's dust-raising street-sweepers continue to be the "advance agents" of profanity.

With the return of the Scranton delegation from Chicago we may all have the opportunity of shaking the hands that shook Governor Altgeld.

It will be useless for Farmer Bland to pose before the plow handles with the expectation of catching the agricultural vote so long as "free trade" appears on his hat band.

Uncle "Hod" Boies came very near not seeing the storm flag displayed at Chicago until it was too late.

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SWEATERS

AND—
Bicycle Hose.

Only the very best makers are represented in our line.

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ARMY WIFE

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First Prize is a Five Dollar Gold Piece or five silver dollars, whichever the winner prefers, and the contest will be decided by competent judges. Glance in our east window.

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The Most Perfect Fitting Shoe Made. All Full Line in All Widths at

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JESSUP & HAND, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa. W. H. JESSUP, HORACE E. HAND, JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law; offices 4 and 5 Liberty building, Scranton, Pa. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, WILLIAM A. WILCOX.

ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counselors, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Room 4, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 25, 26 and 27, Commonwealth building.

SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, 217 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa.

L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 23 Lehigh avenue, Scranton, Pa.

URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Pa. Money to loan in large sums at 5 per cent.

C. R. FITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa.

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D. H. REPFLOGE, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security, 40 Spruce street.

B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

JAS. J. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 43 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa.

J. M. C. RANCK, 120 WYOMING AVE.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 25, 26 and 27, Commonwealth building, Scranton.

E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE near 50 Washington ave.

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 432 Spruce st., cor. Wash. ave., Scranton.

BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 123 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Schools.

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DR. KAY, 208 PENN. AVE.; 1 to 3 P. M.; call 2622. Dis. of women, obstetrics and all dis. of child.

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DR. C. L. FRY, PRACTICE LIMITED diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office 123 Wyoming ave. Residence, 529 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATER, 125 WASHINGTON AVENUE. Office hours, 9 to 4 a. m. 1:30 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 309 Madison avenue.

DR. J. C. RATESON, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 222 Linden street. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

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