

## The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.  
New York Office: Advertising, Frank A. Gray, Manager.G. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr.  
E. H. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas.  
LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.  
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SCRANTON, JULY 22, 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. GROSVENOR, of Susquehanna.  
SAMUEL A. HAYES, 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. Penalties 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. 9. Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent. 10. The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 11. Enlargement of the navy, defense of harbors and coasts. 12. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 13. Repeal of the civil service law. 14. A free ballot and an honest count. 15. Condemnation of lynching. 16. Approval of national arbitration. 17. Approval of a free homestead law. 18. Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-bag federal officers. 19. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 20. Sympathy with "the rights and interests of woman."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

The Scranton Times, with one breath, asks for free silver on the plea that it would check the so-called tremendous fall in the prices of farm products, and in the next declares that that fall is due wholly to overproduction. Now if it be due to overproduction, how will the free coinage of 50-cent dollars lead to a cure of the farmer's ills? Will it cause him to plant fewer acres of corn, oats, wheat and potatoes? The Times apparently cannot look far enough ahead to see where its right-angle arguments lead it.

## Col. Wm. J. Scott.

The people are not often afforded an opportunity of being represented in the legislature of Pennsylvania by so eminently fit a man as is Colonel William J. Scott, Republican candidate for senator in the lower district. Colonel Scott is all that a senator ought to be. He is a ready talker on all subjects and never talks too much. He has had a wide business experience, is patient, painstaking and industrious, and will make a good committee worker. He has a commanding presence and a creditable soldier record. He is a man of good habits, without being straight-laced. He is, in brief, all that a man needs to be to give him standing and strength in a body like the senate of Pennsylvania. And in that body a capable man can make himself heard to his own advantage and that of his constituency. It is risking nothing to predict that Colonel Scott, if elected, will take a commanding position in the senate and make the district known to its honor, throughout the state. He was born and raised in Philadelphia and that will add to his strength, since it will enable him to speak, by experience, both for our greatest municipality and that section of the state from which the biggest figure in its aggregate wealth is devolved. He is a clean man, above reproach. Every Republican ought to and many Democrats will, vote for him.

The money system under which, in 1890, '91 and '92, this country managed to lead the whole world in prosperity ought still to be good enough. It never appeared wrong until the Democratic party rashly upset things by its disastrous assault upon the tariff.

Our free silver neighbor pretends that it falls to see wherein the "perfidy and dishonor" Wilson-Gorman tariff caused loss to the American farmer. In the first place, it let in millions of dollars' worth of foreign grown wool and foodstuffs which we ought to have grown at home. Secondly, by its large imports of miscellaneous foreign-made goods, it cut the home manufacturer out of a market, decreased the working hours and the pay of home workmen, and reduced materially their ability to buy of the products of American agriculture. Underconsumption, because of

"tariff reform" cut work and wages, rather than overproduction is the solution to the present low average prices of farm produce. The cure is to restore Protection, not experiment with cheap silver.

The Republican party is not afraid of the money question; but it believes that the money question will cease to worry people as soon as adequate Protection shall again set the machinery of business to going in its old-time form.

"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.

During the eleven months ended with May 31 last, our imports under the Wilson tariff, were valued at \$723,561,261. In other words, during that period we bought from foreigners nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of merchandise, a good part of which could just as well have been made at home had there been adequate Protection to warrant it. And yet they say the tariff is not an issue.

## The Tariff a Vital Issue.

From 1878 to 1892, the period of maximum national prosperity under Republican economic policies—which the first Cleveland administration, lacking control of congress, was unable to disturb—the foreign movement of our gold gave us practically no concern. It is illustrated in the appended table:

1878. Imports	\$4,125,769
1879. Imports	1,067,231
1880. Imports	17,139,751
1881. Imports	57,496,127
1882. Imports	1,780,174
1883. Imports	6,123,291
1884. Exports	18,229,419
1885. Imports	18,213,304
1886. Exports	22,208,842
1887. Imports	23,209,414
1888. Imports	25,528,083
1889. Exports	49,667,427
1890. Exports	4,231,149
1891. Exports	68,129,687
1892. Exports	495,473

During nine of these fifteen years the trend of the gold movement was in our favor, and during only two of the remaining six years, that is to say, in 1889 and 1891, was the outward movement large enough to attract attention. In 1889 there were large importations under the tariff of 1883 for the purpose of anticipating the increased duties of the McKinley bill, and this caused an outward flow of gold in payment. In 1891 the extraordinary outflow arose largely because of the Harding failure, which caught in its crash many foreign holders of American securities who, being pinched for ready money, had to return some of those securities to this country for redemption. These explanations are ample to account for the exceptional exports, which characterized two of the years of the Harrison administration, when the revenues of the country were upon a highly protective basis. Adding imports together and comparing results for the fifteen years in question, we find that the aggregate imports of gold exceeded the aggregate exports to the amount of \$101,568,310. During this period the national debt was reduced from \$2,349,567,232.04 in 1879 to \$1,563,612,455.63 in 1892, a total reduction of \$785,954,776.41.

Now let us turn to the years from 1892 to 1896, when "tariff reform" held the boards:

1892. Exports	\$57,506,463
1893. Exports	4,528,842
1894. Exports	30,894,419
1895. Exports	74,511,252

"Eleven months ended May 31  
Here we have a total loss of gold during the short era of Democratic "tariff reform" of \$197,531,106, or a net loss in four years of \$95,962,976 over the net gain accumulated during the preceding fifteen years. During these same disastrous four years of Wilson-Gorman tariff reform, the national debt has been increased, in principal, \$20,454,330, and in interest yet to be paid, almost \$250,000,000 or over \$500,000,000 in all. Had the voters of the United States not heeded the false arguments of Democracy in 1892, the national debt, instead of being increased in principal and interest over half a billion dollars in the intervening four years, would, at the same rate of decrease which prevailed from 1879 to 1892, have been lowered to the extent of \$224,538,507.32, or instead of a loss of \$197,531,106 through gold exports we should, at the ratio of the preceding fifteen Republican years, have had a net gain through imports amounting in the four years to \$27,085,012. Recapitulating these losses, and not saying anything of the tremendous personal losses inflicted by the "tariff reform" experiment upon all classes of American citizens—for these in the aggregate are obviously incalculable—we find that the "change of 1892" from McKinley Protection to Wilson-Gorman free trade has cost the government of the United States directly, in its finances, not less than \$949,174,625.32, a conclusion reached as follows:  
Loss of gold, through actual export ..... \$197,531,106 00  
Loss of gold, through what would have been imported had the Republican ratio from 1878 to 1892 obtained from 1892 to 1896 ..... 27,085,012 00  
Loss through increased national debt ..... 500,000,000 00  
Loss through what would have been the reduction of debt had the Republican ratio of debt reduction which prevailed from 1879 to 1892 prevailed also from 1892 to 1896 ..... 224,538,507 32  
Total loss ..... \$949,174,625 32

This loss has nothing to do with the question whether a gold or a silver standard is the better. It is a direct fruit of the Democracy's unwise agi-

tation against Protection; a palpable demonstration that the tariff is emphatically an issue in this campaign.

Some of our friends have expressed surprise that we give so much space to the speeches and doings of Bryan. We beg of them to remember that The Tribune, first of all, is a newspaper. Its news columns cannot be closed to any facts of widespread and proper public interest. Just now Bryan occupies the center of the stage, because he has it practically all to himself. Just wait until McKinley, Harrison, Reed, Smith, Hastings, Foraker, Allison, Culom, Dolliver and the other big leaders of the Republican campaign get settled down to steady work; the result then will be quite different.

Mr. Bryan cannot work the free silver dodge so eloquently as to cause the voters of this country to forget that he was one of the men who framed the Wilson bill and thereby contributed to the subsequent delirium of free trade ills.

Senator Cameron will not be a candidate for re-election, first because he has publicly declared so, and secondly, because in the present state of public opinion he would not stand any chance.

True bimetalists will reflect that the Republican platform pledges the Republican party to promote the only form of complete bimetalism which can be attempted with safety.

## MR. BLAINE ON SILVER.

Much ado has been made by the Democratic press, and particularly by the Scranton Times, over an extract from a speech made in congress on Feb. 7, 1878, by James G. Blaine, in which he is supposed to have taken ground in favor of bimetalism. The extract printed in the Democratic papers conveys the erroneous impression that Mr. Blaine was the author of the free unlimited and independent coinage by this country alone of the silver of the entire world. It was a general declaration of belief that the best method of securing the use of both gold and silver as primary money—a proposition fully reaffirmed by the St. Louis convention, which pledged the Republican party to work for international bimetalism. Never for one moment did Mr. Blaine, either in 1878 or afterward, that the United States could have complete bimetalism by itself, upon the basis of an artificial over valuation of silver.

At the time the address in question was delivered, the senate, as one of our contemporaries opportunely points out, was considering the Bland bill, which provided for the free coinage of dollars containing 412½ grains of silver. Mr. Blaine opposed that proposition, because at the current market price, 412½ grains of silver were worth only 35 cents. He held that the act of the government in coining the proposed dollars would be simply throwing into the pocket of the silver mine owner a profit of 8 cents on every dollar coined. It is thus easily to be seen what would be the attitude of Mr. Blaine today toward a proposition whereby the government, instead of coining 35 cents' worth of silver, should coin dollars, each to make a dollar of 53 cents' worth of silver, and whereby the silver mine owner, instead of deriving a clear profit of 8 cents, would have 47 cents clear on every dollar coined.

Among other things he said: "However men may differ as to uses and processes, all will admit that within a few years a great disturbance has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, and that silver is worth less or sold for less than it was in the money markets of the world in 1878 than in 1873, when the further coinage of silver dollars was prohibited in this country. To remedy it now as we do through essential conditions had not changed, is wilfully and blindly to deceive others. If our demonetization were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then demonetization would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes, beyond our control, have been far more potentially operative than the simple fact that congress prohibited its further coinage. As legislators we are bound to take cognizance of these causes." True as these words were in 1878, when silver was only 35 cents cheaper than gold, are they not equally true today, when the dollar in the former metal is now worth in bullion only a little more than half the dollar in gold?

Mr. Blaine held (with the Republican party of today) that "our line of policy in a joint movement with other nations to remonetize is simple and direct," but he thus pointed out the danger of attempting to act alone. "The difficult problem is what we shall do if other nations establish silver without the co-operation of European powers, and really an advance movement to co-erce those powers into the same policy. Evidently the dictate of prudence is to coin such a dollar as will not only do justice among our citizens at home, but will prove a protection against an almost unbroken gold monopoly of Europe, which whenever the opportunity offers, will quickly draw from us the \$100,000,000 of gold coin we now have. If we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are simply opening our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. With our gold flowing out of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are simply opening our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. With our gold flowing out of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are simply opening our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold.

"The question before congress," he continued, "is whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 412½ grains, or to the mint of the Latin union closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. It assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage in gold, and unless we expect the inevitable experience of other nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably lose our gold coin. It will flow out from us with the certainty and force of the tide. Gold has indeed been retained by law for gold, the collection of customs and the payment of interest on the public debt. But if the inferior silver coin is also to be used for these two reserved purposes, then gold has no tie to bind it to us. What gain, therefore, should we make for the circulating medium, if on opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open the still wider gate for gold to flow out? In the opinion of Mr. Blaine the free and unlimited coinage of a dollar of less than actual value was incompatible with justice or right. He said: "At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 82 cents' worth of coin to force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar."

As to the direct effect upon the people of the coinage of cheap dollars, Mr. Blaine said: "Consider further that instance would be done to every holder of a legal tender or national bank note. That large volume of paper money—in excess of \$70,000,000—is worth between 35 and 39 cents on the dollar in gold coin. The holders of

it, who are indeed our entire population from the poorest to the richest, have been promised from the hour of its issue that their paper money would one day be as good as gold. To pay silver for the greenback is a full compliance with this promise and this obligation, provided the silver is made as it always has been hitherto, as good as gold. To make our silver coin even a per cent less valuable than gold inflicts at once a loss of more than \$20,000,000 on the holders of our paper money. To make a silver dollar worth but 32 cents precipitates on the same class a loss of nearly \$20,000,000. For whatever the value of the silver dollar is, the whole paper issue of the country will sink to its status, and when its collapse is authorized and its circulation becomes general in the channels of trade."

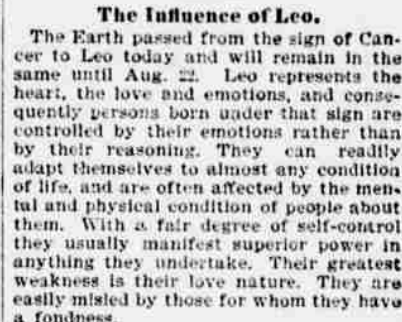
The folly of asserting that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will bring the price of silver up to an equality with gold at that ratio is shown by this paragraph from his speech: "Assurances from empirics and scientists in finance that remonetization of the former dollar will at once and permanently advance its value to par with gold are worth little in the face of opposing and controlling facts. The first effect of issuing a silver dollar that will pay customs duty and interest on the public debt, will undoubtedly be to raise it to a practical equality with gold; but that condition will last only until the amount hoarded for customs shall fill the channels of its use, and the overflow going into general circulation will rapidly settle to its normal and actual value, and then the discount will come on the volume of silver currency, which will sink with the silver dollar in which it is made redeemable. That remonetization will have a considerable effect in advancing the value of the silver dollar is very probable, but not enough to overcome the difference now existing—a difference resulting from causes independent of our control in the United States."

Now let us look at what Mr. Blaine offered as a substitute for the Bland proposition:

"1. That the dollar shall contain 425 grains of standard silver (the amount actually worth 31 in gold at that ratio) and shall have unlimited coinage, and be an unlimited legal tender.

"2. That all the profits of coinage shall go to the government, and not to the operator of silver bullion."

Nothing could be farther from the proposition of the Silverite today to coin dollars at half value and give the profit to the producer of silver.



## The Influence of Leo.

The Earth passed from the sign of Cancer to Leo today and will remain in the same until Aug. 22. Leo represents the heart, the love and emotions, and consequently persons born under that sign are controlled by their emotions rather than by their reasoning. They can readily adapt themselves to almost any condition of life, and are often affected by the mental and physical condition of people about them. With a fair degree of self-control, they usually manifest superior power in anything they undertake. Their greatest weakness is their love nature. They are easily misled by those for whom they have a fondness.

The opinions of ancient astrologers regarding the children of Leo are somewhat at variance with those of modern times. They speak as follows: "The Sun in Leo maketh a stout body, bold, arrogant, eloquent and proud; a mucker and a scooner, unmerciful and cruel. \* \* \* He will be unfortunate in children and from them sustaining much labor and affliction; prone to anger, and hating his kindred. He will be very ambitious, and promoting himself to many honors and dignities, and it bringeth him in danger of fire, sword and violence of beasts. He shall also be subject to the loss of his house or place. He shall be the help of God he may escape out of all these dangers. A girl born when the Sun is in Leo shall be stout and at the lower part of the body and slender at the upper extremities; angry, a slanderer and babbling, altitudes; she will be in woman doth some what admit and assuage the excess of the stomach. But after the age of 30 or 40 years she shall be fortunate in riches, also in housekeeping and beauty and love. Notwithstanding, she shall have but few children."

Children born under Leo should have careful moral training while young and should as much as possible be kept in ignorance of the desert and duplicity of the world until their characters have been formed. They have a great disposition while young to imitate the habits of those around them and are apt to act from custom rather than from principle. They are educated and happily surrounded while young they are apt to become dishonest and tricky in business when older.

The diseases that are most liable to attack them are consumption and palsy.

TOLD BY THE STARS.  
Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus  
The Tribune Astrologer.  
Astrolabe cast 3:45 a. m., for Wednesday, July 22, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that if many of the wild-eyed theorists who have "come out" for Bryan would only stay in, the Boy orator would stand a much better show.

It is said that the average girl who can kick a bicycle cyclometer at the rate of thirty miles an hour, would faint from exhaustion if required to run a sewing-machine ten minutes.

Mr. Stanton poetically remarks in the Times that "the wicked must go. All parties not possessing clear consciences are hereby notified to pack their grips."

Of course the Bryan free coinage orators are all silver-tongued.

Midsummer Jingle.  
The currency lullies roams o'er the land,  
All questions of finance a-solving;  
His untiring with arguments bland,  
While the wheels in his head are revolving.

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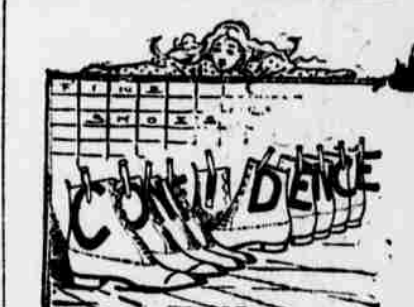
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