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SCRANTON, AUGUST 22, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice President-GARRET A. HOBART, STATE.

Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT. COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioners-S, W. ROBERTS, GILES
ROBERTS. Auditors-A. E. KIEFER, FRED L. WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Benate, 21st District—Col. W. J. Scott. Representative, 2d District—A. T. Con-NELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American ia-bor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating dufor open markets and discriminating du-ties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coin-age 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. 6. The Hawalian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta-Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval sta-tion 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 influ-ence to restore peace and give independ-ence 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. 15. Ap-proval 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.

Considering the advertising he had, Mr. Bryan ought hereafter to experlence little difficulty in doubling his lecture rates.

Pick Out a Fit Man

An eloquent argument is made in the Philadelphia Press for the election of a Philadelphian to the seat about to be vacated by Senator Cameron. In addition to pointing out the fact that Philadelphia has not in 63 years been represented by one of its citizens in the national senate, the Press suggestively

There is a valid and substantial reason underlying this claim. The chief city of a state is the focus of its commercial and industrial life. Its currents radiate through the state, and the interests of the state center in its activities. It has its own energies and it draws to itself the energies of the commonwealth. No man can make a good senator for Phila delphia without making a good senator for the state. The movement for the elec-tion of a Philadelphian of high ability, character and standing should thus enlist the earnest zeal of our own citizens and secure the approval and support of all Pennsylvanians. We ought to have a strong, vigorous, weighty, influential representative. He should be familiar with practical affairs, thoroughly acquainted with the great business, commercial and industrial interests of the city and the state, and capable of serving them effectually and successfully. He should command the full confidence of the people, and be competent to represent their will in committee and on the floor.

It is only fair to say that this state ment of the situation admits of little dispute. But it is equally true that the Republicans of Philadelphia have not yet manifested a disposition to prove. as the Press says, "worthy of the opportunity by presenting a candidate who shall be worthy of the senatorship." At the present time only two Philadelphlans are in the field as active aspirants for the honor. One of these, State Senator Penrose, was recently deemed by his fellow-citizens of Republican faith unworthy to be mayor of his native city and can therefore hardly expect to be presented by them for a much higher honor. The other candidate, ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, is unquestionably of larger caliber, yet if he were not rich himself and backed by a combination of immensely richer corporate influences, it is morally certain that his candidacy would not command a single vote. Great as is the power of money in procuring access to the American senate, a state like Pennsylvania ought to set the good example of establishing the infinitely

higher test of merit. If merit were the test, instead of pull or cash, can any one doubt whom Philadelphia would present as its unanimous choice? The editor of the Press will pardon us for suggesting that until the city of Brotherly Love shall offer a candidate like Hon, Charles Emory Smith it need not expect to have a clear pathway to representation in the upper branch of congress.

We will wager a pippin that General Harrison's Carnegie hall speech will

city, which we republish in this issue. We recommend all persons who are in doubt on this money question to read with care Professor Gunton's argu-

"I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world." WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Generalissimo Garman has already

begun to issue earnest calls, but the vol-

unteers don't appear to be in frantic

eagerness to respond to them. Another Challenge. As showing the relative progress of the United States in population and in the principal elements of wealth and welfare under the gold standard the

following table, compiled by Edward Atkinson from statements given in chapter 1, volume II of Professor N. S. Shaler's work upon the "United States of America," is worthy of study:

Cent

 Gain in population—1865, 24,748,000; 1892, 65,520,000
 National expenditures per capita to 1892, \$5.03. Excess in first period

3. National taxation per capita—1865, \$15.73; 1892, \$5.13. Excess in 1855., 199
4. National debt per capita—1855, 376.38; 1892, \$12.85. Excess in 1855, 500 5. The combined imports and exports of the United States were in 1865, \$401,744.883; in 1892, \$1.857,-

to 1868 was 26 6-10 cents; in 1892, 5 61-100 cents. Excess in first The charge for moving merchan-

dise over the New York Central railroad in 1865 averaged 2.31 cents per ton per mile; in 1892, averaged 70 of a cent a ton.

Production of grain, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and buck-wheat-In 1965 to 1868, inclusive, an average of 1,312,761,219 bush-

an average of 1.32,01,33 bush-els; in 1889 to 192, an average of 3,109,115,493 bushels, Increase, 123 11. Production of cotton—The crops of 1865 to 1859 averaged 2,386,000 bales; in 1889 to 1892 they aver-aged 7,982,600 bales. Increase... 234 12. Production of pig fron—1865, 331,-582 tons; 1892, 10,255,840 tons, Increase 1,100
13. Production of steel—1865, 13,627

tons; 1892, 4,527,581 tons, In-.3,606 roperty insured against less by fire-Assuming that in 1865 the insurance covered only one-half the value of the insured prop-erty and in 1892 three-quarters,

erty and in 1892 three-quarters, the insurance contracts indicate a value in 1895, 23,32,511,218; in 1892, 523,589,728,103. Increase ...

15. Railway mileage—1895, miles in operation, 25,085; 1892, miles in operation, 175,000. Increase ...

16. New York Central railroad. 1895, tons freight, 1,275,299; 1892, tons freight, 29,721,732. Increase, 17 St. March cond. 1895, 1892, 1892, 1893, 1893, 1894, 1895, 189

17. St. Mary's ship canal—1865 to 1868 average tennage passing, 464,263; 1889 to 1862 passing, 8,681,064. Increase

urchasing power of a dollar; equal quantities of the same kind of food, fuel, and materials for clothing-In 1865, \$1 in paper would buy 1.80 portions; in 1892, \$1 in gold would buy 3.33 portions, Increase

19. Workmen in a New York gas
works—Firemen's wages, 1845 to

1850, inclusive, were \$1.20 per day; 1885 to 1890, \$3. Increase... Weavers in a woolen mill-In 1850 adult men and women worked in a Rhode Island woolen mil fourteen hours a day at 4 3-10 cents an hour, earning 604 cents a day; in 1892 weavers worked in the same mill ten hours a day at 13 16-100 cents per hour, earning \$1.34½ per day. Increase per

hour
Increase per day
Mechanics' carnings—The average carnings of carpenters, machinists, painters and other mechanics in establishments of continuous occupations were, in paper in 1855 234 by cold to paper, in 1865, \$2.34; in gold, in 1862, \$2.60. The earnings of 1865 would buy equal quantities of the same kinds of food, fuel and clothing at 55 69-100 cents per portion; in 1892 at 30 cents. Pur-chasing power in 1865, 4.20 por-tions; in 1892, 8.66 portions. Increased value of a day's wages. 106 Standard freight locomotive—1855, price in paper, \$21,000; 1892, price in gold, \$7,350. The engine of

a low-grade steel plow in 1865 was \$24 in paper; a high-grade steel plow in 1893, \$13.50. Excess

workmen in a large plow works in Illinois were, in paper, in 1865, \$1.80; in gold, in 1893, \$1.98. The purchasing power of the wages in 1893 in equal quantities of the same kinds of food, fuel and materials for clothing,

creased 111 We invite a careful reading of the foregoing table and make this voluntary offer: If any advocate of free silver can point us to a single silverstandard country where similar progress has been made in an equal period of time, we will at once pull down the Republican ticket which heads this page and substitute in its place the names of Bryan and Sewall.

"The trouble is that we have lost the foreign markets," says Senator Burrows, "and the foreigners have captured ours." And this,not by the "crime of 1873" but by the stupidity of 1892.

The American Volunteer Movement. The American Volunteer movement has now passed the experimental stage and has become an obvious fixture in religious work. It has been shown conclusively that there is an ample field for it, which can be occupied without detriment to any other agency for human betterment. In our own community it has grown steadily, both in numbers and usefulness; but the opportunities for its beneficent increase are such as to make highly desirable

an important mass meeting at the Linden street tent tomorrow. Colonel Pattie Watkins, of New York, whom all Scrantonians know and esteem, will ment. It is not long but it is chock full be present and conduct the services. of strong points. By all means read it. It is her desire, as well as the wish of those in local command of the Volunteer work, that an attendance of representative citizens will signalize the oceasion and contribute to its success. Of the merits of the movement so much has been said that repetition would be useless. But any who may not be fully informed as to the details should gain a knowledge of them by hearing Colonel

by McKinley, are rich with instruction for all time: "That some should be rich the other states of the Union. build one for himself, thus, by example, from violence when built."

Whenever the sliver kings will agree to pay a silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of value it will be time to talk of giving them a dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver. Until then the best plan is to keep the currency honest.

It is, of course, still a trifle early to make definite predictions; but it is a coincidence worth noting that there is will be the fallacies of the Populists. The coincidence worth noting that there is no longer any serious expectation that Bryan will win. His chances are the reverse of 16 to 1.

It is a good thing that the political morals of ex-Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky are better than his personal ones. Still, we don't think he adds much to the cause of sound money.

An honest and equitable assessment of property in this city would give it all the revenue it needs without increase of the rate. Such an assessment will have to come, some day.

You can't get around the fact that stamping 53 cents' worth of silver bullion as legal tender for one dollar of debt is essentially dishonest.

Senator Hill's predicament is no doubt very sad; but it is only one of the logical penalties of a failure to have definite convictions.

The dollar cannot be too good for the nan who has to earn it by hard work.

IN A NUT SHELL.

from the Lumber Trade Journal. To a man who has no money there are everal ways to get it, namely:

(a) Beg it. (b) Steal it. (c) Borrow it.

(d) Secure it by gift.
(e) Trade something for it. If we are to beg it we might just as well to the best we can. Therefore, a dollar ased on a bold standard is better than

a 16 to 1 silver defiar, which today is worth about 13 cents intrisically. If we are to steal it we want the best. A thief who would steal a silver dollar in preference to a gold dollar would be ac-quitted on the ground that he was insane. If we borrow it we want that kind of noney which will go farthest, for so we an get along with a smaller loan. Therefore a gold dollar is better to borrow than a 16 to 1 silver dollar.

If we are to secure it by gift certainly

we should not depreciate that which we This brings us to (e) which is the way most money is obtained. A pertinent ques-tion for each of us to ask at this time is, What have I got to trade for money which want? It may be labor, it may be a horse or cow, it may be lumber or shin-gle, it may be a sawmill. At the present time we can trade any of the above and get a gold dellar for every dellar's worth of value as may be agreed upon between buyer and seller. We can get a dellar

which is worth a dollar anywhere and verywhere. Now your labor or horse or cow or lumber or machinery will be worth just as much, next year as it is this, but if we have free collage at 16 to 1 will the dollar which you get in trade be worth as much as the dollar you can get now? What will that be worth? Can you tell? It may be worth id cents or more or less; one day this, one day that, but can any one tell? These are all pertinent question, and, when carefully considered, must gulde us in voting at the next election in day will be active and energetic, but not November, and do not lose sight of the fact that if all the silver in the world is ceined into money you cannot get a cent of it except by a, b, c, d or - above re-

BOURKE COCKRAN'S SPEECH. Walter Wellman in Times-Herald.

Mr. Cockran was superb. I am within bounds when I say that no audience in this or any other country ever heard a more or any other country ever heard a more eloquent, more forceful, more perfect political cration than that which poured from the lips of this Irish-American in a sweeping, incessant, irresistible torrent, it was a grant of the country of the countr It was a greater speech than that which he delivered in the wigwam at Chicago four years ago in protest against the nom-Ination of Mr. Cleveland. It was greater because it had more patriotism in it, more thought, more heart. Four years ago Mr. Cockran was a whirlwind of invective and enunciation. He was bitterness liself. Tonight he appealed to reason. With a theme of wide interest and vast importance, with e fate of the nation perhaps hanging in the balance, with 20,000 people eager to hear and to encourage the orator had inpiration and opportunity such as come to

passed all expectations, even of those who est of the candidacy of Mr. Burke for knew of his power. At Washington Mr. county commissioner?

Cockran, who but a few years ago was little better than a waif in the streets, is to remember that Bryan and bluff both He nobly rose to the occasion. He surow counted the first debater in congress. | begin with B. Even Speaker Reed must give way in all-round ability.Mr. Cockran has everything that an orator should have. His face, now smooth shaven, is that of an Irishman of genius. His mouth is the mouth of an actor, of a comedian, of an orator rolled He has the presence, bearing, and voice of a commanding public speaker. His diction is well-night perfect. He is a natural elecutionist. His rhetoric, his brasing. his construction of epigrams, are infinitely superior to Mr. Bryan's and almost equal to Speaker Reed's. He has wit, satire, humor, repartee as quick as lightning's flash. In his effort tonight he used all his art, called forth all his powers, and the result was a speech which will live long in the annals of American

Mr. Cockran set out to answer Nomine Bryan, and the judgment of the country will doubtless be that he succeeded not only in doing that but in demolishing him. Nothing more incisive or conclusive has been seen in all the silver discussion than Mr. Cockran's expose of the faliacles of Mr. Bryan's statement of the silver side of the question. Though he spoke without win votes.

In our judgment the most thorough reply yet made to Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech is that by Professor George Gunton, of New York

are such as to make highly desirable a larger measure of substantial cooperation on the part of the public-spirited citizens of Scranton than has swering questions howled at him from the audience, it is a speech which will read as well and as smoothly as Mr. Bryan's labored essay. But the reader who takes Mr. Cockran's argument in type will not

be able to conceive the effect produced by the manner in which these arguments were hurled at the great audience tonight. They came in fast flowing floods of words of ever-increasing rapidity and force-fulness, in torrents which grew and accu-mulated till they swept everything before them and stirred the great concourse of people to unexampled enthusiasm.

THE PIGHT IN THIS STATE.

Concerning the campaign in Pennsylvania Chairman Elkin says: "The Issues are the most important that have engaged the attention of American people since the breaking down of the old party lines in 1860. Many of our voters do not fully appropriate the importance of waiting an appreciate the importance of waging at aggressive campaign in Pennsylvania Our citizens are moved by the same motives, fears and prejudices that are common to the citizens of other states. It re-quires an active campaign to educate the The words of Lincoln, so aptly quoted great mass of voters on the issues which

shows that others may become rich, "Inasmuch as we are looked on as a and hence is just encouragement to inand hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who sary. No greater mistake could be made is homeless pull down the house of an-other but let him work diligently and leaf history of this country. In order to maintain our present position it is necessary to complete an effective organ assuring that his own shall be safe tion in every part of the state. While it is all right and very desirable that the na-tional committee should be aided in every way possible yet I am strongly impressed with the idea that our own state should

not be neglected.
"The work already done by the state committee has a very teiling effect. Ad-vices from every part of the state indicate that the sliver craze has reached its high water mark and is rapidly receding at the present time. The people are beginning to realize that it is impossible to get some-thing for nothing even under the seductive Bryan people have no hope of doing any thing in Peinsylvania on the state ticket but they will direct all their efforts to the election of as many congressmen as possible in close districts. Our committee has aiready received many advices from con-gressional districts in the state which are considerd close where an active effort is being made to elect free silver congress-men. I consider it highly important that Pennsylvania should return as many sound money congressmen as is within the range of possibility. Our every interest is identified with sound financial leg

ON THE RIGHT SIDE. From the Globe-Democrat.

It is a fact worth noting that the re-ligious papers of the country are unanimously opposed to the Chicago platform The explanation lies, of course, in their obligation to be on the right side of moral questions.



Virgo begins today, August 22, and con-Unues until September 23. Children borr between these dates belong to the solar plexus of the grand body, which controls the digestive forces. They are natural students of the laws of health, being true children of nature. They have great en-durance and their eyes are keen and discriminating, and in literary work they often excel. Their sense of feeling is acute and they cannot bear the least pain or hurt. These persons have an extreme-ly strong love nature, but have great pow-er of self control. As a rule there are no women so truly devoted as those born under the sign of Virgo.

Of the children of Virgo the ancient as-

trologers speak as follows: "So likewise, a man born when the sun is in Virgo doth make him fortunate especially in household affairs; witty, true, stout and ambitious. Moreover he shall be so given to boasting and babbling that he cannot hi and keep close his own secrets; he will be fair of face and comely-bodied; a lover of woman and delighting to be in the favor of great men and princes. A maid born when the sun is in Virgo shall be witty honest and shame-faced, well-meaning circumspect; but soon angry. She shall marry about the age of sixteen years. Persons born under the sign

should never take strong doses of emetic or cathartic medicine. They should avoid all exciting scenes and conditions. Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, Aug. 23.—Mercury square to Neptune. Weather wet. A child born on this day will be clever but unlucky. Unlucky up to 3 p. m. Monday, Aug. 24.—Sun quintile to Nep tune and Saturn. Weather line. A chilborn on this day will be carcless, untruth

ful and indolent. Avoid females and ask no favors. Tuesday, Aug. 25,-Mercury semi-sextile to Jupiter. Weather fair. A child born on this day will lead a quiet life. Doubtful day for business, Wednesday, Aug. M.—Neptune a morning star. Weather fine. A child born on this

very fortunate. Travel but do not specu-Thursday Aug. 27 .- Mercury visible in the evening. Weather fine. A child born on this day will be fortunate. Buy and

speculate before i p. m. Friday Aug. 28.—Weather probably fair. A child born on this day will be fortunate in the employ of others but not otherwise. Seek work and push thy business. Saturday, Aug. 19.—Venus square to Nep-tune. Weather warm, showers probable A child born on this day will be fond of pleasure, carcless and unsettled, Sell before 11 a. m.; evil for all else.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe east: 2.01 for Saturday, Aug.

3) In the opinion of a child born on this day business would be much better if

there were not so many people about us constantly on the watch for the bostie man Collector Herring has not yet announced that be will take the stump in the inter-

Ex-Sheriff Fahey contemplates consulting a mind reader to determine whether or not he is in politics, this fall.

The "spell" at Athletic park was broken

yesterday by Umpire Tim Keefe. Brenkfast Chat. Willie-Do you hear noises, Mr. Wilson? Wilson-Certainly not. Why do you Willie-Papa said the wheels in your

head had cogs on them. MY BEST GIRL. Written for The Tribune.

Her hair is not of golden tint, Her lips lack cherry-red; ler cheeks are not of rosy-plak, Nor has she queenly head, Her neck is fair, but out of sight;

Her face is but the common type, With dimple in her chin. Her cars are not like ocean shells, Nor do they hold fine pearls;

Her bosom heaves and gently swells, Like any other girl's. Her eyes are not too bright for day. Nor sparkle in the dark; But, after all, I'm proud to say, She has a loving heart.

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DR. S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIAL-ist on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and genito urmary organs, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos. 222 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m. DR. C. L. FREAS, SPECIALIST IN Rupture, Truss Fitting and Fat Reduc-tion. Rooms 206 and 207 Mears Building. Office telephone 1263. Hours: 10 to 12, 2

to 4. 7 to 9. W. G. ROOK, VETERINARY SUR Horses Cattle and Dogs treated, Hospital, 124 Linden street, Scranton. Telephone 3672.

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ton. Pa. AMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-at-Law, rooms 63, 64 and 65, Common-wealth building. BAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-Law. Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

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nue and Spruce street. B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave., Scranfon, Pa. JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-law, 45 Commonwealth bid's, Scranton.

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