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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.

Senate, 21st District—COL. W. J. SCOTT.
Representative, 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 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 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. 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.

Tom Watson has not been formally notified of his nomination as vice president but he proposes to keep up with the procession just the same.

New York's Candidate.

The nomination of Frank S. Black, of Troy, as Republican candidate for governor of New York, while an instance of the unexpected, scores another triumph for Thomas C. Platt, the political leader of the Empire state. Mr. Black, is 43 years old, and has one term as congressman to his credit. Almost up to the time of voting few thought that Mr. Platt would stand out against the wishes of his friends who desired him to be the candidate. The selection Congressman Black, however, seems to have been made in the interest of harmony and in order, if possible, to avoid the agitation of factional issues during the coming campaign. Although he is a Platt Republican, Mr. Black has not in the past been prominent enough to furnish the Platt enemies an excuse to opose the ticket openly or secretly knife it at the polls.

While Mr. Black is comparatively unknown outside of New York state politics it does not follow that he will be an insignificant candidate by any means. He is a newspaper writer and a lawyer by profession, and a most eloquent speaker; an earnest protectionist, and in fact admirably equipped in every way to pose as standard-bearer for the Republicans of the Empire state at the coming struggle in which the principles of honest money and good government are to be pitted against those of repudiation and anarchy.

It begins to look as though Henry M. Teller had paired off with William C. Whitney in the 16 to 1 campaign.

A Remarkable Summer.

The present summer, which is within a few days of its end has been remarkable for its eccentricities and record-breaking periods.

That it has been a peculiar summer is admitted by even the most unobserving. The weather man, whose business it is to record the rain and wind, the sunlight and shadow, the heat and cold and the vagaries of the weather in general, has in this matter-of-fact way, entered upon all things in his book, but he needed not the comparison of statistics thus obtained to assure him that this had been an eventful summer.

In overhauling this log, as a mariner would say, the weather man finds that this has been a warmer summer than many preceeding ones, a windier summer, that there has been excessive rainfall, and, withal, it has been a brighter one. The most remarkable feature of the summer, however, was its spell of intense heat. That feature alone, says the weather man, will mark this summer as a memorable one and give it a page to itself in the annals of history.

Taking the statistics presented by Professor Garriott, of Chicago, some interesting comparisons are found between the three months of this summer and the corresponding months of other years. Going back twenty-six years, the average temperature for June was 66.4 where this year it was 66.9, showing an increase of .5 above the normal. The average for July for the same period was 72.3 and this year it was the same. The average for the months of August for the last twenty-six years was 71 and thus far in the month this year an increase of four degrees is shown. "Thus showing," said Professor Garriott, "that July was an average month, June ½ degree warmer, with August 4 above the normal."

Taking the same period of twenty-six years, the average rainfall for the months of June was 3.8 inches. June of this year shows 2.28 inches. The July average for twenty-six years was 2.42 inches. July of this year registerd 3.61. The months of August for the past twenty-six years averaged 2.95 inches and thus far in this month 3.52 inches have been registered, showing an excess of .57 inches up to the present time.

During the months of June for the last five years the sky was obscured half of the time, but in June of this year the sky was obscured only a third of the month, leaving two-thirds of the month sunshinny. During the same period the July sky was obscured six-tenths of the time, whereas in July of this year the sky was obscured only four-tenths of the time, thereby making it a brighter month. The average cloudness for August during the last five years was four-tenths, showing a clear sky, but this record has been improved this year, for up to the 18th the records show only three and a half-tenths cloudiness.

Mr. Frank S. Black, of New York, seems to be something of a Boy Orator, too.

> **"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.**

Charles Dudley Warner intimates that a man who weighs 150 pounds on earth would not be able to tip the scales at 58 pounds on Mars. A good many Bryanites about us will probably feel like going to Mars after election.

Puncturing a Fallacy.

One of the principal fallacies which have given birth to the free silver movement is thus worded by a Colorado gentleman who imagines that his proposition is perfectly honorable and honest:

You speak of dishonesty, repudiation and morals. You speak of paying debts with 53-cent dollars, and nothing about exacting payment in 100-cent dollars. Is not one as bad as the other? Let me illustrate: Fourteen years ago you loaned Mr. B. $3,000. Silver was worth $1.29 an ounce, wheat $1 per bushel, hay $12 a ton. You people destroyed the last prop of silver in '93, absolutely made a commodity of every ounce of silver that did not bear the stamp of the United States mint, destroyed one of the money metals of redemption that has been in existence since the earliest knowledge of the human race. Now that Mr. B. has to pay, his wheat will fetch 50 cents a bushel and his hay $5 a ton. If you get $1,500 for your $3,000 you can buy with it more than in '84 you could with the latter sum. As you money lenders forced this condition upon the people are you not bound in honesty and in morals to remit one-half of the debt or return to the condition of finance which you destroyed?

To these fallacious questions the Philadelphia Press makes dignified but effective reply by saying that silver has fallen and wheat has fallen in recent years from like but independent causes, the chief of which is over-production. Since 1873 the production of silver has been continually increasing and its price has steadily declining. One country after another has been obliged to protect itself from an excess of silver currency by closing its mints to that metal. Even India, that ancient sink of silver, had to stop taking it, and now not a country in the world which uses any gold in its currency allows the free coinage of silver. Nevertheless, the production of silver is kept up in increasing quantities, last year's product being larger than it ever was before in any year in the world's history. The Rocky Mountain system seems to contain inexhaustible stores of the white metal, and the improved processes of mining it make it possible to keep the mines running at a profit, even with silver at sixty-six cents an ounce. This does not pay all the mines, and some have had to close. If it were otherwise we would be overwhelmed with a supply of metal already mined in execess of the demand for it.

It is the same way with wheat. Our farmers have been producing too much of it and it has become a drug in the market. There is no mystery about this and no reason in it for revolution or repudiation. In 1875 there were 26,381,512 acres of wheat cultivated in this country; in 1891 there were 39,916,897, an increase of 50 per cent. The yield in 1875 was 292,136,000 bushels, a heavy increase over preceding years. In 1891 the yield was 611,780,000. Last year, with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100,000 bushels. India, Argentina, Russia and Australia have simultaneously largely increased their wheat production. The total wheat crop of the world was 1,500,000,000 bushels in 1876. In 1889 it had grown to 2,194,000,000 bushels. In 1894 it was 2,522,900,000 bushels and considerably larger in 1895.

The official table showing the variations in the price of silver and wheat proves that they have no relation to each other as the silverites assume. Wheat rose in price in 1879, 1881, 1887, 1888 and in 1891, notwithstanding silver fell in those years. Wheat was 80½ cents a bushel in 1884, when an ounce of silver brought $1.11. In 1888 wheat brought $1.36 a bushel, with silver at .94. In 1890 wheat was .91 and silver $1.04½. The assumed parity between wheat and silver prices does not exist. The tendency of both has been downward, but the decline of silver has been comparatively steady while that of wheat has fluctuated with the size of the year's crops and not with the changes in the price of silver.

Iron and copper served their term as money and were discarded when more valuable metals were available in sufficient quantities for that service. It is very possible that silver has been overtaken in turn by the same fate and must be content henceforward with a subordinate position. This is no crime. It is simply a public convenience. Silver has not been in use in this country except under limited coinage since 1853. The $5,524,348 in silver dollars coined between 1853 and 1873 had no practical effect since they did not enter into circulation. Since 1873 the United States government has put out $549,800,000 in full legal tender silver currency. No country in the world has done so much for silver in this period. Silver purchases under the Sherman law were stopped because it was seen to be driving away our gold and was believed to be leading us to a silver basis.

There has been no general fall in prices, as the silverites claim, except in articles which have been cheapened by excessive competition, improved methods of working or the reduced cost of transportation. Labor has not been cheapened and every householder knows that the majority of things which enter into domestic consumption show no marked decrease in price in recent years. The man who feels justified in offering $1,500 in payment of a debt for $3,000 contracted fourteen years ago may delude himself with the idea that it is an honest proposition, but his self-deception does not change the fact that such a tender, if made compulsory as to acceptance, would be a robbery of the creditor as wicked and dishonest as the spoliations of the highwayman, and that the world for all time outside of the band of robbers would so regard and stigmatize it, to the lasting disgrace of our heretofore noble country.

Senator Cameron has again been forced to deny that he is a candidate for re-election in order to shake off the ubiquitous and irrepressible interviewer. The announcement of Senator Cameron's candidacy bobs up periodically in the state press with the regularity of the forest fire and snake story. It seems about time that the Cameron boomers applied their talents in some other direction. Mr. Cameron does not desire to again succeed himself and there is no pressing call on part of the masses for his re-election.

Music as Medicine.

An exchange says: "It will undoubtedly be news to most people that a music room has been fitted up in the city of New York where fair sufferers may be cured of insomnia, nervous prostration and similar disorders by melodious strains from piano, harp, mandolin or other instruments. The number of patients who have already subjected themselves to the music cure is quite large, and the fad is gaining in popularity."

This is indeed news, and news of a surprising character. It is easy to see how under proper conditions patients might be made for such an institution by the efforts of those who seek to evoke soul-stirring strains from the piano, mandolin and other instruments. It has often been done. But it is opined that there will be much skepticism in regard to the satisfactory results from an application of the theory that the "hair of the dog is good for the bite," in this instance. Parties who have ever suffered during practice hours on a neighboring piano or have been aroused from sweet slumber by the feline-like strains drawn from a mandolin by some wandering nocturnal minstrel can scarcely be induced to take the music cure for nervousness. It will be unsafe to wager on the success of the music cure.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, claims to have found the unspeakable Turk not such a bad fellow after all. During her stay in the Ottoman Empire on her mission of mercy she was treated with the utmost consideration and was afforded protection everywhere. Miss Barton thinks that the Turk is entirely human even in his inhumanity. This may perhaps be the case; but if there is any truth in accounts of the affair that made Miss Barton's mission to Turkey necessary, it is feared that she will not be able to make many converts to the belief that the Turk is an inoffensive and lamb-like individual when allowed to follow his natural inclinations unrestrained.

Hard to Beat.

Talk is cheap, but facts are stubborn. Bryan, for instance, says railroad rates have not been reduced in this country to keep pace with the falling prices. But official statistics tell another story.

The government publishes the following statement concerning the remarkable decline in freight rates on wheat, in cents per bushel, by lake, canal and rail from Chicago to New York, since 1872:

	By lake and canal.	By lake and rail.	By all rail.
1872	24.47	28.69	33.50
1873	19.19	26.90	33.29
1882	7.89	10.99	14.99
1889	5.93	8.59	14.31
1891	5.96	8.53	15.00
1892	5.61	7.55	14.23
1893	6.33	8.44	14.70
1894	4.44	7.90	12.88
1895	4.11	6.95	12.17

In other words, the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York last year was only one-fourth of the cost in 1872, by lake and rail, and only a little more than one-third of the cost in 1872 by rail for the entire distance.

Here are some more figures which deserve the attention of Mr. Bryan:

RAILROADS.

	Miles operated.	Net earnings.	Dividends paid.
1872	57,523	$105,754,373	$64,418,157
1894	175,508	322,539,276	85,278,663

While the mileage has been multiplied by three the dividends have been increased by only thirty-two per cent. and during the last seven years the average annual dividend for all the railroads in the country has been less than two per cent.

These figures are from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States." They are hard to beat.

Free trade under the name of tariff reform has ploughed deep in the vitals of American thrift, and yet this old doctrine, now so generally rejected, is again presented to the American people, unrecommended by a single success, unredeemed by a single practical virture, unchanged in any of those bitter aspects which have been pricked by misfortune into the memory of our people and the only inducement offered to try this heresy again is that it is now accompanied by another heresy equally dangerous and infinitely more dishonorable, and yet I am told that some of the American people are staring these conditions full in the face, and are in doubt which way to vote.—Frank S. Black, at Saratoga.

A HIGH TIDE OF GOLD.

From the Times-Herald.

A few years ago advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver were saying that there was not enough gold in the world to do its business. In fact, there is always enough gold in the world to do its business if the natural and beneficent laws of production and commerce were permitted to have their peaceful way. Speaking in the house three years ago Mr. Bryan said: "It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the annual product is used in the arts, and the amount so used is increasing. Where, then, is the supply to meet the increasing demands of an increasing population? Is there some new California, or some undiscovered Australia yet to be explored? Is it not probable that the supply available for coinage will diminish rather than increase?" Passing over Mr. Bryan's overestimate of the absorption of gold in the arts, it is evident that we do not need a new California, nor any undiscovered country to keep the supply of gold fully up to any increased demand.

For the first decade after the discovery of gold in California and Australia the average annual production of the world was $131,000,000. The ten years after 1860 it fell to an average of $122,000,000, and ten years later the average had fallen to $120,500,000. Beginning with 1886 came the turn. For four years prior to 1890, inclusive the average annual product was $106,413,000. In 1891 the product rose to $125,725,000. In 1892 it was $140,836,000. In 1893 it had risen to $153,241,000. In 1894 the product reached $176,404,000. In 1895 it reached $200,000,000, and the present year it will be fully $225,000,000—it is estimated even as high as $250,000,000. The product of the United States is estimated at $70,000,000 or more, that of South Africa $50,000,000, of Australia, $48,000,000, and Russia $33,000,000.

The American gold product during the corresponding period has been tabulated as follows:

1886	$29,561,424	1891	$31,685,113
1887	32,500,067	1892	29,847,444
1888	29,987,702	1893	33,948,723
1889	32,527,661	1894	45,623,291
1890	31,795,361	1895	48,390,749

There are American mines which it is confidently declared will more than double last year's high production. Improved machinery, skilled labor and quick transportation are doing their inevitable work in the bringing forth of the most precious of metals. Last year in one Colorado field the total production was $9,189,317. The first six months of this year it reached $7,256,000. The estimated production for the year will be $15,000,000. Since Mr. Bryan uttered his fear that there would be a decline in the world's production of gold it has been increased so that, before the calendar year is out, there will be added to the gold stock of the world an amount approximating $700,000,000, or more than the entire gold stock of the United States.

In addition to the increase from the mines, the United States are about to enjoy a turn in the international flow of gold. Our exports for this year will exceed by 25 per cent. those of last year. The value of the exports for 1892 was $1,015,732,011. For 1893 the total fell to $831,030,785. For 1894 the value was $869,204,937. For 1895 the total value declined to $793,392,599. The greatest increase of the present year will be found in manufactures, which, it is believed, will reach nearly $40,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. How much of the influx of commercial gold is due to this improvement in the balance of trade is not yet apparent. The probability is that of the six or eight million dollars reported on the way here not a little is an expression of revived confidence in our national credit, due to the demonstration made by Mr. Bryan at New York that there is not the slightest danger of a lapse by the United tates from the money standard of civilized nations to that of rudimentary or semi-barbarous ones. All apprehension that the government gold reserve is further to be endangered is dispelled. The effect of the incoming gold will be otherwise realized throughout the country in moral reassurance whose results will manifest themselves palpably as soon as politics shall give way to the more profitable occupation of trade and commerce.

CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

Philadelphia Record.

This is the way Congressman Galusha A. Grow, the veteran ex-speaker of the house, sums up Bryanism: "The policy of the 53-cent dollar silverites and the 50-cent-dollar Populists stands for any kind of a dollar and no way to earn either kind."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2.62 a. m., for Friday, Aug. 28, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that the Boy Orator will do well to steer clear of Uncle Ben Harrison when debating upon the issues of the day.

As the Wilkes-Barre base ball magnates seem to think that players have no more rights than galley slaves or mine mules, the sluggers are justified if they occasionally take revenge and "trow de game."

Mr. Boland's congressional dark horse is said to be a mysterious individual, who, for the present, is to be known as a "certain party."

The voice of the "Forum of the People" was lost in the "Great Crime of 1873" last evening.

Midsummer Jingle.

The summer girl stood on the shore of the lake
That reflected her features divine;
And a youth at her side, with a congestive shake,
Sadly murmured: "Be mine! Oh, be mine!"
But the summer girl smiled in a sarcastic way,
And remarked, as his heart drooped with woe:
"Go! chase yourself, sonny; don't try to get gay;
For in truth, you're entirely too slow."