CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Scranton Tribune.

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ERIE CONVENTION

An Enthusiastic Gathering of Republicans---Major Warren Presides.

GOV. HASTINGS' SPEECH

Senator Quay's Name Is Received with Deafening Applause--Letters of Regret Received from Major McKinley, Thomas B. Reed and Others--Stirring Messages from Pominent Republicans--President Warren's Address.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 9.—A glorious day greeted the Republican league clubs of Pennsylvania and his excellency the governor. The convention was called to order in the opera house by Major Everett Warren, of Scranton. Dr. S. H. Hutsinshiller invoked the divine blessing and Hon. William Hardwick, president of the board of trade, delivered the address of welcome. A response was made by J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the league. The roll call showed 226 clubs represented, the delegates numbering eight hundred. The president, Major Everett Warren, of Scranton, then delivered his annual address. President Warren said in part:

Gentlemen of the convention: I shall not stop to recount the services of the league during the past year. It is sufficient to say considerable work was done toward piling up that magnificent majority for the genial, true-hearted, popular treasurer of the commonwealth, our guest today, the Hon. J. J. Haywood, of Mercer.

Looking backward we can say in the language of our party platform, "for fidelity to the principles of Republicanism, Pennsylvania holds first rank among all the states," and we can add that no man can point his finger at Pennsylvania and say that by voice or vote she has contributed in any degree to the troubles and disastrous times of 1896. She stands today where she has stood without faltering during forty years, emphatically and overwhelmingly for protection to American industries and labor, sound and honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil. The Republican party believes in protection and sound money. It has fought single-handed and alone, openly and uncompromisingly for a sound and stable currency. We maintain and shall always maintain that no man must be cheated of his rights, that every one, rich or poor, shall receive his dues. We contend that when a merchant sells an article for a dollar, he shall receive, not half a dollar, but a full dollar in return; that when a wage-earner works for a dollar, he shall receive, not half a dollar, but a full dollar in return; that when a wage-earner works for a dollar, he shall receive as his reward not 53 cents but 100 cents. For this principle we stand unequivocally and absolutely, because it is the principle of integrity and honor. But we do not believe that a gold basis currency or any other manner of currency can make us prosperous if we are rushing into bankruptcy through a mad economical policy. We shall wallow in our misery until we return to the American policy of America for Americans, as embodied in the Republican principle of protection.

Treasurer M. B. Young reported the year's receipts to have been $2,292 and balance after bills had been paid $1,337. Secretary Randolph read a number of letters and telegrams of regret. That from Major McKinley was as follows:

"To Major Everett Warren, president: The congratulations extended by the Republican league of the state of Pennsylvania through you are accepted very gratefully. It is with regret that I will have to ask you to accept my declination of your kind invitation to attend the annual meeting of the league on the 9th of September.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

G. A. Hobart, vice presidential nominee, responded stating the necessity for his presence in New York tomorrow.

Thomas B. Reed's regrets closed with: "You will hear from Maine next week."

When M. S. Quay's letter was read the applause was deafening and long continued and broke out with cheers for Quay several times during this order of business.

W. B. Allison, ex-President Harrison, J. B. Foraker, John Wanamaker, Robert T. Lincoln and others sent stirring messages. Committees were appointed on resolutions, time and place of next meeting and selection of national delegations. National President Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, made a speech in which he declared that the Pennsylvania League was the most perfect, best working and largest in the country. In conclusion he said he was going to spend the last three weeks of the campaign in Illinois.

At the afternoon session Isador Sobel, of Erie, was elected president of the league by acclamation and on motion of J. F. Burke, Charles F. Harris, of Pittsburg was elected secretary and M. B. Young, of Philadelphia, treasurer.

The vice-presidents are: W. Allen, W. C. Sproul, H. G. Stillwater, Levi Dehoff, R. Hatawaw, G. L. Williams. The delegates to the National convention at Detroit are: E. S. Stewart, J. P. McNichol, H. Black, of Philadelphia; J. B. Robinson, of Media; Major E. Warren, of Scranton; A. Hall and A. Mackral, of Pittsburg; A. W. Norris, of Harrisburg; J. P. Elkin, of Indiana; J. W. Clark, of Allegheny.

Alternates—N. E. Henderson, J. C. Sayre, George Weaver, R. Todd, of Philadelphia; W. J. Newhall, of Allegheny; J. Boyle and F. Miller, of Pittsburg; F. W. Smiley, of Chenango; H. Hawley, of Chester; Levi Holcomb, of Wilkes-Barre; C. B. Penman, of Scranton, and J. E. Lewis, of Delaware county.

The closing hour of the Republican state league convention this afternoon was devoted to filling out committees, etc. At the failure of the committee to agreeing to a meeting place, the matter was left to the committee. Harrisburg and Wilkes-Barre want the honor.

Tonight the clubs turned out in a magnificent street parade. Governor Hastings fired the first gun in the campaign in Pennsylvania and received an ovation. Congressman at large Grow, Colonel Hoyt, of Cleveland; Colonel Stone, of Pittsburg, prospective candidate for governor in Pennsylvania, also made addresses. Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta, Galusha Grow and others addressed the Fassett meeting. Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia Press shared honors with Governor Hastings at all the meetings.

HASTINGS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—In the national debates of the past, as well as in state and local political contests, the disposition to magnify the importance of the result upon the country or the locality has been generally apparent. No argument is necessary to produce that condition of mind among the people of the country in the campaign upon which we have now entered. Every voter has become a student of political economy. Every American interest has become involved. Party lines have been trampled under foot. Old issues which for years formed the dividing line have become side issues. Many statesmen, leaders and party men who still adhere to the long-established faith of Democracy are ardent supporters of McKinley. Some also have abandoned the Republican faith. A Democratic president and cabinet are at war with their own party. Old leaders of Democracy have resigned or been dismissed from service, and when the conflict is ended I am of the opinion that the occupants of the cots in the political hospital of the vanquished will be strange bedfellows to a large extent.

The St. Louis convention reaffirmed the well-known principles of the Republican party and registered the will of the people in the nomination of McKinley.

It reiterated its faith in the American protective policy, in reciprocity and in the Monroe doctrine; declared that the Republicans of this country were unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency by impairing its credit; it opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which they pledged themselves to promote; declared that the existing gold standard should be preserved until such agreement could be obtained, and that all silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold.

The Chicago convention found itself in a condition of bad temper, confused ideas of policy and a general indefiniteness of purpose. The delegates who believed in the Republican position on the money question were in a hopeless minority. The supporters of President Cleveland and his administration were equally helpless. Confusion of thought and purpose was fairly portrayed in the worse confounding attempts at deliberative action. The outcome was a logical product. The president was censured for issuing bonds and "trafficking with bank syndicates" in order to pay the expenses of the government which the failing revenues of the Wilson bill could not provide. The Supreme court of the United States was denounced because of its decision on the income tax law, and threatened with a course of discipline. The Federal judges were assailed because of their attitude toward the railroad strikes in '94, particularly in Chicago.

The utterance of that convention on the money question has aroused the people as they have not been aroused probably since 1861. The new issue has created practically and for the time being two new parties. At the outbreak of the war of '61 Douglas declared that there could be but two parties—Union men and rebels. In the present emergency the national honor is as much involved as then. Old party lines today are obliterated, and a new line is drawn between patriots and Populists. Upon the one side are the leaders of those who carry the red flag of anarchy; those who would array class against class; employed against employer; labor against capital; who would follow the phantom of socialism rather than the emblem of peace and good will; those who would rather dishonestly enrich themselves than defend the nation's honor; who would sink the ship in order to get the salvage. The representatives of these elements won at Chicago. Disappointed, disgusted, dismayed, the followers of Jefferson and Jackson retired from that convention to contemplate the fact that if 13 of the 17 planks in its platform are truth their political lives have been a delusion, a fraud or a self-deception.

It required no unusual gift of observation to comprehend the quickly formed determination of those who place patriotism before party, national and individual honor above partisan success. Americanism above socialism. They resolved in 1861 that questions of party policy could wait until a reunited country would own allegiance to but one flag and one destiny, so in '96 they waive the question of tariff, reciprocity and kindred issues until it be settled once for all that national and individual honor is as sacred as the Declaration of Independence.

THE EFFECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Chicago convention called for a radical revision of Democratic principles. It stole the banners of Democracy, while it trampled on its principles. The mental gymnastics employed in reconstructing the Democratic sentiment of the country was, to say the least, painful. In Pennsylvania the Democratic state convention, held a short time previous to the Chicago assemblage, declared that they were in favor of a "firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard," and that they were "unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency and to all evasions and compromises of a question so closely affecting individual and national credit and honor." When they found that all devices and schemes had been employed to debase our currency they received a staggering blow. They stood, however, to their own guns. The former chairman of the national committee announced that he had retired from politics; the chairman of the state committee resigned his office! the electors-at-large and district electors, to a great extent, refused to serve; the Pennsylvania declaration was indorsed by every Democratic newspaper in the state, and a great many of them still maintain that attitude. There is not a Democratic newspaper in Philadelphia now supporting the Chicago candidates. Two sets of electors are now in the field.

Likewise, the sound money Democrats of forty-one states and three territories have formed organizations and last week in national convention assembled they nominated Palmer and Buckner, and planted them upon a platform of sound money and loyalty to our institutions, and are proceeding with the double purpose in view of aiding in the election of McKinley and at the same time attempting to preserve the organization of the "true Democratic party." They prefer McKinley, the apostle of Protection, sound money and national honor, to Bryan, free silver, Populism and national dishonor.

They know where McKinley and his party stand on the money question, and every other issue that is now or has been heretofore brought before the people. Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance, while it could not clear the atmosphere any more than it has been, has sounded a bugle note which is lifting the national debate upon a higher plane. Nobody can misunderstand what he is doing when he votes for McKinley, and I am beginning to think that nobody who knows what he is doing will vote against him. It is equally clear that nobody can tell what will be the effect of his ballot if he votes for Bryan, excepting that the country will be placed on a free silver basis.

Bryan has not yet made it clear to anybody what the real effect of his election will be. I say this with all respect, because I do not think that he himself knows. His speeches indicate that he does not, or that if he does he has up to this time successfully concealed his purpose. This has been a disappointment to those who rejoiced in his nomination, but have had time for reflection since the convention. When he started from Lincoln on his journey east his shadow extended from Nebraska to New York. When he reached the latter point the shadow was gone, and the substance, from much speaking and wrestling with the great problem, had largely diminished in the scrutinizing examination to which he was subjected.

CHICAGO MONEY PLANK.

The searcher for truth when he turns from Bryan to the declaration of the Chicago convention finds the money plank fully as unsatisfactory. It is filled with that which disregards truth and patriotism. When it invites attention to the "fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States" it asserts that which the author of the statement will search the constitution in vain for verification of the reckless statement.

The second proposition is equally imaginative. It declares "that the Act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities, etc." The statement that the Act of '73 was passed without "the knowledge or aproval of the American people" is made in the face of these facts: It was printed thirteen times by the treasury department and congress. It fills 145 columns of the Congressional Globe; it was considered for more than two years, in five sessions of the senate and house; it is quoted in the treasury reports of '70, '71, '72; every member of both houses had it in the files upon his desk, and the fact that the gold dollar was the only standard recognized in the bill, as the record shows, was the subject of considerable debate. This is rather a remarkable way of withholding "knowledge" from the American people. The same sentence charges that the Act of '73 "demonetized silver." "Demonetization," according to the free silver dictionary means the "depriving of current value; the withdrawing from use as money." As a matter of most absolute fact, there was no demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873, nor at any other time, for there has never been an hour in the history of the government when silver was not legal-tender money in the United States. In 1876 there was a demonetization of the "Trade" dollar, a coin of special issue for the Chinese trade, which had inadvertently been made a legal-tender, and the decline of the value of that coin as soon as the act demonetizing it went into effect, shows beyond all sane controversy that no other silver coins were ever demonetized, else they also would have as suddenly gone to their bullion value.

There was no thought of demonetizing silver by the Act of '73, no serious contention between the political parties on the subject. Besides, Senator Jones was there—not Jones, the chairman of the Populistic national committee, but Jones, who now pays the free silver freight; Jones, the ablest apostle of free silver; Jones, the then bright and ambitious Napoleon of finance, from the young and growing state of Nevada, was there and voted for the bill, and afterward, when he had sixteen months of time to reflect upon his rash act, Senator Jones, now the real leader and backbone of the Populist hosts, in the senate of the United States on June 11, 1874, declared: "I am opposed to any proposition, coming in whatever form it may, that attempts to override what God himself made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."

After '73 there were issued 36,000,000 trade dollars, and each one of them contained seven and one-half more grains of silver than the old dollar, and, in addition thereto, there were issued 431,000,000 silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act, making a total of 467,000,000 silver dollars. In other words, during the twenty years following '73 there were issued fifty-four times as many silver dollars as in the eighty-one years previous. Surely Senator Jones must have lost faith in his original conception of the purpose for which gold was created.

A PIECE OF BUNCOMBE.

The next proposition in this remarkable plank is that the gold standard is un-American and anti-American and "it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the War of the Revolution." The utterance of this peace of buncombe calls to mind the fact that President Andrew Jackson, who with Jefferson shares the honor of being the founders of the Democratic party, signed the Act of 1834 making gold the standard. Thomas H. Benton and Daniel Webster were leaders in congress and champions of the bill.

The question fraught with greatest concern to all our people relates to the proposed placing of our currency upon a free silver basis. The opportunity to pass upon this question comes before the country for the first time. Bryan's election means that the United States will go into the column of free silver countries. McKinley's election will guarantee a continuation of the present gold standard. The American people will be guided by the light of history, reason, experience and national and self-interest. The verdict will be for or against ourselves as a nation and as individuals.

It is not a contest for or against Great Britain or any other country, but America and the American people. What is the wiser thing to do?

Shall the business of this country be transacted with good money? Shall the workingman be paid in money which he and everybody else knows the value of, or shall he be paid in money which nobody can surely guess

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BRYAN SEEKS ONLY ONE TERM

Modestly Announces That He Will Not Stand for Re-election.

ACCEPTS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

Formal Reply to the Notification Committee of the Convention--Hits the Bond Syndicate and Tells the Working Classes They Are a Great People.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 9.—W. J. Bryan gave out today his letter accepting the nomination tendered him at the Democratic National convention. It is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and others, members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing, desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury to the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy the confidence to my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce with all emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention and unqualifiedly endorse every plank therein.

OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal, it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure another citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen

A Democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth; neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed, recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declarations.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquillity, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, law is but the crystalization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to protect and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the Republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible states." Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency toward centralization as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government, and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized interfere in the domestic affairs of any state, except upon application of the legislature of the state or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatievs, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self government as circumstances would permit and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themseles.

ECONOMY.

Since economy exists for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interests of those who pay taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse The issue of interest bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to

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VETERANS AT LOUISVILLE.

One Thousand of the Sons in Line on Parade.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9.—The main feature of the Sons of Veterans' encampment today was the parade and review this morning. There were about 1,000 sons in line, escorted by the Louisville legion and several uniformed secret societies. Commander-in-chief Russell and his staff reviewed the column from a stand in front of the court house.

Colonel Orendorf, of New York, has withdrawn from the contest for commander-in-chief. This is said to insure the election of Colonel James L. Rake, of Pennsylvania.

Commander Russell read his report at the afternoon session of the commandery in chief. It showed a gain of membership of 456 for the year ending June 30. On this date there was $1,477.3 in cash in the treasury and a surplus of $3,691.24 in sight.

Commander Russell recommended that hereafter the Sons of Veterans meet at the same time and place as the G. A. R. Afterwards the visitors were entertained with a camp fire and cake walk at Phoenix Park.

PARDONS SIGNED.

Boschino's Case to Be Considered on the 23rd.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—Governor Hastings today signed these pardons which were recommended by the Board of Pardons: Robert Beaty, of Allegheny county, sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for seven years for aggravated assault and battery; Genario Fellons, of Northampton county, sentenced to the Northampton county prison for six years for assault with intent to kill; Stephen Legeza, of Jefferson county, for murder in the second degree.

Other pardons were also recommended by the board at its session on September 2, but the Governor has not yet acted upon them. Among the latter is the pardon recommended for John Bardsley, the embezzling ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia.

The clerk of the pardon board, W. M. Gearhart, today announced a postponement of the regular meeting of the board from the 6th inst to the 23d inst. The board will then hear eighteen cases, including the murder case of Louis Boschino, of Lackawanna county.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Sept. 9.—Arrived: Karlsruhe, from Bremen; Servia, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Trave, from Bremen and Southampton. Sailed: St. Paul, for Southampton; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Friesland, for Antwerp; Teutonic, for Liverpool. Arrived out: Circassia, at Moville; St. Louis, at Southampton; Lahn, at Southampton; Ems at Genoa; Spaarndam, at Boulogne. Sailed for New York: Spree, from Southampton; Maasdam, from Rotterdam. Sighted: Mississippi, from New York for London, passed Scilly; Venetia, New York for Stettin, passed Lewis Island.

Jacob Marries an "Ange

Minneapolis Minn., Sept. 9.—Jacob Schweinfurth, the self declared "Christ," who has maintained a "heaven" near Rockford, Ill., for several years past and who has large numbers of misguided people among his followers, was married in this city this afternoon to Mary Ann Tolle, one of his most prominent "angels," as the women are termed who have espoused the cause of Schweinfurth.

Wanted in the Enemy's Country.

New York, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of the National Democratic party state executive committee tonight it was decided to invite Messrs. Palmer and Buckner to be present at a mass meeting soon to be held at Madison Square Garden or Cooper Union to ratify the action of the Indianapolis convention.

Death of a Hero.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 9.—William Nicholas, in trying to save George Burke's 11-year-old daughter, near Walnutport, this evening was struck by a passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Both were killed, their bodies being horribly mangled.

The Gold Has Arrived.

New York, Sept. 9.—The steamer Trave, which arrived here today from Bremen, via Southampton, brought 105 boxes of gold coin valued at 798,400 pounds, shipped from Southampton, and thirteen packages from Havre, valued at 1,300,000 francs.

Li at Winnepeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—Li Hung Chang's special train over the Canadian Pacific did not reach the city until after 3 o'clock today. The morning was spent at Rat Point, where the flouring mills were inspected. His stay here was very brief.

Fire at Danville Asylum.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 9.—The barns on the Danville asylum farm were burned this morning. Thirty-two cows were burned to death. Loss, $10,000.

General Black Declines.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—General John C. Black has written a letter formally declining the nomination of the National Democratic party of Illinois for governor.

Chicago the Headquarters.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.—The headquarters of the National Democratic party will be removed to Chicago within the coming week or ten days.

Earl Receives 5,000 Majority.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 9.—Governor Evans now concedes the election of Earl (anti-Tillman) by 5,000 majority in yesterday's primaries.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:
Fair; Variable Winds.