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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President—WILLIAM McKINLEY.
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, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY; 4th District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Just four weeks from today The Tribune, according to its well established custom, will give the most accurate and comprehensive returns of the presidential election which will appear in Northeastern Pennsylvania. It will give the news, and all the news, be the outcome good, bad or middling.

In the Fourth Legislative District.

Very much the same considerations prevail in Carbondale with reference to next state legislature as obtain in the the election of a representative in the Second district which includes a considerable portion of the city of Scranton. Carbondale has a miners' hospital which requires state aid; and it also has other interests that necessitate constant watchfulness on the part of the member from the Fourth.

Does it look reasonable that a Democrat could at Harrisburg exert the same influence in committee room, on the floor of the house, in caucus where legislative policies are considered, or among the various departments that would be wielded by a bright young Republican like Mr. Reynolds, in touch with the majority and politically well fitted to utilize the resources of diplomacy in behalf of measures particularly affecting his constituents? We do not have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Reynolds' opponent, but we venture to say that even Mr. Fadden would be forced, after a visit to Harrisburg during a legislative session, to concede the disadvantages in the way of a new member belonging to the minority party. It is simply impossible for a Democrat to do as effective service during his first term in the legislature as can be done by a Republican of equal ability; and the district which thinks otherwise makes a mistake.

The people of the Fourth district two years ago tried the experiment of electing a bright young Republican instead of a Democrat, and it worked admirably. Circumstances of a business nature having prevented Representative O'Malley from accepting a re-nomination, there has been nominated in his stead a young man in all respects his equal; and we ask the voters of the district, without regard to party affiliations, to consider whether it would pay them to run the risk (which the election of Mr. Fadden would involve) of having their representative take what politically might be called "a back seat" at Harrisburg next winter.

Some Republican contemporaries in New York are beginning to claim for the Empire state the honor of casting the banner plurality for McKinley. On behalf of Pennsylvania we beg to inform them that this honor is already pre-empted.

Plotting to Capture Congress.

It is believed by those who have been in close watch upon the managers of Mr. Bryan's canvass that the real reason why the Popocratic candidate has been permitted to make repeated invasions of the "enemy's country" where even he must know that he stands no chance of gaining an electoral vote is because of a desire to divert Republican attention while the free silverites try on the quiet to capture the next congress. Their plan from the first has been to sacrifice Bryan if thereby they could get a fresh grip on the legislative branch of the general government. They argue that with a majority in congress favorable to free coinage McKinley's election would still leave the silver cause in a position to dictate terms. They no longer expect to force an unlimited free coinage bill through but they believe that appropriations and confirmations could be so held up if necessary that President McKinley would be glad to purchase peace by assenting to a limited coinage of silver, perhaps on the lines of the Sherman act of 1890.

The talk of an empty treasury which is so conspicuous at Democratic headquarters is true only in a sense. The Popocratic treasury is empty in response to miscellaneous demands from states that under no possibility could be carried for Bryan. But there is reason to believe that there are funds in abundance to aid "still hunt" campaigns for free silver in congress districts where it is deemed possible by secret dicker and fusion to capture congressmen. While Bryan continues his steeplechase tour of personal exhibition before noisy thousands, the pool of rich silver mine-owners is looking carefully over the congressional situation and deciding by means of secret agents where it is advisable to disburse corruption funds. Of this there can be but little doubt. While it is not susceptible of direct proof, it accords fully with the object of the Popocratic canvass, which is to secure at any cost a government market at an inflated price for the output of western mines.

In some instances this adroit plan may succeed, but it can only do so through the indifference or overconfidence of the sound money forces. In Pennsylvania, for example, it ought to be possible for the opponents of free trade and repudiation by cordial cooperation and earnest organization to secure the election of a solid congressional delegation of 32 members pledged to sustain the integrity of the currency. The only thing which can defeat this consummation is the spread of a feeling between now and Nov. 3 that the battle for McKinley is already as good as won, and that further activity toward his election and toward the election of Republican congressmen would be superfluous. Such a feeling would hold out to the silver trust just the opportunity that its managers and secret agents have been looking for, and they would be quick to take advantage of it.

We do not wish to throw cold water on Republican enthusiasm by calling attention to the need of continuous and increasing work. We simply wish to put friends of Protection and sound money on their guard.

General Harrison's speech at Richmond did not appeal to the rabble as Bryan's did; but it will bear analysis, which Bryan's won't.

The Law as to a Legal Tender.

The Albany Law Journal for Oct. 3 contains a paper by James J. H. Hamilton, of this city, touching legal tender acts and the gold clause in contracts which is of interest to laymen as well as to lawyers, especially in view of the fact that a political party is battling this year to make 53 cents' worth of silver bullion plus a government stamp full legal tender for one dollar's worth of debt, and to prevent the stipulation in a money contract that it shall be paid in a particular kind of coin, as for instance gold. The points considered by Mr. Hamilton are: What would be the effect of a free silver triumph upon contracts? Could a creditor be compelled to receive payment of his claim in depreciated silver whether he would or not? Could he stipulate in his contract for payment in gold irrespective of a federal statute making silver full legal tender?

In passing it may be observed that gold coin today is not legal tender at its face, but only at its market value. If a gold coin be abraded, it will pay only its weight's worth of debt. On the other hand, our greenbacks, having no market value, are legal tender at their face; and our subsidiary silver, being worth less as bullion than as coin, is by law made a legal tender within limited amount ($5). The object of such a statutory bolster to inferior money is apparent from the fact that without it creditors would not take it in payment of debts when by contract they could demand bullion value.

The principal decision quoted by Mr. Hamilton as bearing upon the foregoing points occurred in connection with the act of congress of Feb. 25, 1862, declaring that "United States notes (commonly called greenbacks) shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt." In interpreting this act the Supreme court held that it had no application to contracts payable by their express terms in gold or silver coins or specie, no matter whether such contracts were entered into before its passage or after; and that a tender of greenbacks is not sufficient to discharge such contract. It was also held that in all contracts entered into before the passage of the act there was the implied condition of payment in gold or its equivalent and that, therefore, the legal tender act had no effect upon contracts executed before its passage. The right to expressly contract for payment in specie or its equivalent is thus fully affirmed by the highest court. Other decisions of similar tenor are cited by Mr. Hamilton to the number of twenty-five or thirty.

In conclusion, then, as Mr. Hamilton points out:

> Under the decisions of the court of last resort, in spite of the repeal of any proviso contained in the statutes, legal tender laws cannot prevent contractual stipulations for payment in gold, or in any other designated form of legal tender, nor the enforcement of such stipulation; and it is more than doubtful whether it lies within the power of congress to forbid or prevent such stipulations. To hold that it can, will require another reversal of the uniform and unbroken line of decisions of the most illustrious court on earth. But should this come about, what then? Even in such a case there is a remedy. Legal tender laws cannot increase the purchasing power of money, nor compel a man to sell his property for a depreciated currency, or to give something for nothing, or to take in exchange for his wheat, his coal, his ores or his merchandise, something which he does not want and is not willing to accept. They may, however, put a sprag in the spokes of commerce, stop business transactions, and abolish credit, by compelling every man to require payment in gold or its equivalent when the goods are sold. It is beyond the power of legislatures to make contracts for men, or to substitute different contracts for those which they have made. If I buy horses, no legislative act can compel me to take cows instead; and if I contract for 1,000 bushels of wheat, I cannot be required by statute to be satisfied with receiving 1,000 bushels of oats. Gold and silver are commodities, and are bought and sold as other commodities. Unless the government should assume a monopoly of dealing in these metals (and it will hardly be claimed that it has the constitutional power to do this), no one can be prevented from contracting for the purchase of gold; and when he has contracted for its purchase, he is entitled to damages for a breach of a contract just as he is in the case of the breach of a contract for the purchase of any other commodity. His contract in this case would not call for current coin, and, therefore, could not be satisfied by a tender of silver or greenbacks, and would not come within the purview of the legal tender decisions. In such case, however, both the logic of the situation and the law of the case would prevent the entering of a judgment payable in gold; but the judgment entered would be a general money judgment for the damages the contracting party has suffered by the breach of the contract; and the measure of these damages would be the value of the gold at the time of the breach, calculated in legal tender.

In other words, even free coinage would not put the creditor at the debtor's mercy; the most it could do would be to upset present forms of business and cause a wholesale readjustment. There would still be no way out for the man who wanted to escape from an honest performance of his contract obligations.

In his speech at St. Louis last Saturday night Mr. Bryan said he was "born after the war." A correspondent living in Hyde Park raises the point that if Mr. Bryan spoke the truth he is not eligible to the office of president. It is thirty-five years since the war began, and if Mr. Bryan was born since the war he cannot be thirty-five years of age, which is the minimum age requirement under the constitution. But we suppose that remark was merely a slip of the tongue. The biographies locate the date of Bryan's birth in 1860.

Mr. Sewall denies that he put $20,000 into the Popocratic campaign fund. No wonder he is so unpopular.

An International Supreme Court.

Those who consider as Utopian the proposition to establish an international court of arbitration for the bloodless settlement of disputes between nations may be surprised to know how feasible a plan has been outlined by a sub-committee of the New York Bar association for the organization of such a tribunal. It suggests:

> A court of nine members, one each from nine independent states or nations, each to be chosen from the bench of the highest court in that nation by a majority vote of his associate judges and each to hold office during life or during the will of the court selecting him; such court to make its own rules of procedure, fix its place and length of sessions and settle all points at issue by a majority vote. Each nation represented in the court shall pay the salary and expenses of its own representative and attaches, selected from its citizens, and the nation at whose capital the court shall hold its sessions, for the time being, shall provide a place for its sessions, local court attendants and meet other necessary local expenses. Controverted questions arising between any two or more independent powers, whether represented in said "International Court of Arbitration" or not, may be submitted by treaty between said powers to said court, providing only that said treaty shall contain a stipulation to the effect that all parties thereto shall respect and abide by the rules and regulations of said court, and conform to whatever determination it shall make of such controversy. Said court shall be open at all times for the filing of cases and counter-cases under treaty stipulations by any nation, whether represented in the court or not, and such orderly proceeding in the interim between sessions of the court, in preparation for argument and submission of the controversy, as may seem necessary, may be taken as the rules of the court provide for and as may be agreed upon between the litigants, and said court shall convene on call duly made by its presiding judge for the time being, for the purpose of trial, submission of argument and disposition of the controversy, as provided by the treaty stipulations between the litigant nations. Independent powers not represented in said court, but which have become parties litigant in a controversy before it, and, by treaty stipulation, have agreed to submit to its adjudication, shall comply with the rules of the court, and shall contribute such stipulated amount to its expenses as may be provided for by its rules or determined by the court.

In what detail is such a plan of organization defective or inexpedient, assuming that the civilized nations of Christendom, in this noon-time period of human enlightenment, are willing, as nations, to submit their disputes to the same form of adjudication which they require among those of their individual citizens who disagree? No nation will permit its citizens to try points at issue by brute force if they can prevent it. Why should not the same rule of orderly rather than disorderly arbitrament be insisted upon for nations as well as for indivduals? What is there Utopian about it? And if civilization cannot improve upon savage practices, what is civilization worth?

The coming visit of 500 ex-Confederate soldiers to Canton is another graceful recognition of the fact that the war is over.

In the Interest of Harmony.

A new turn has been taken by the shrievalty fight in Philadelphia through the appearance of an open letter addressed to both candidates, Messrs. Miles and Crow, urging them in the interest of party harmony and especially in the interest of the Republican national ticket which must inevitably suffer if the present factional warfare shall be continued until election day, to retire and make way for the nomination of an acceptable third man, such for instance as any one of the following six gentlemen: C. Stuart Patterson, William H. Lambert, Robert E. Beath, J. Levering Jones, John Field and William Wood. The letter bears the signatures of some of the Quaker City's foremost citizens, among them being those of Samuel R. Rhipley, John H. Converse, Effingham B. Morris, Robert C. Ogden, Clement A. Griscom, Theodore Justice, William Pepper, J. C. Strawbridge and H. L. Carson; and it undoubtedly represents the sentiments of the conservative business element of the city, which has become aweary of the incessant scrapping of the factions.

Undoubtedly the Crow forces will herald this letter as a symptom of Combine fright and will scorn to pay attention to its moderate and conservative advice. Mr. Crow himself is quoted in the papers as saying that he does not feel at liberty to respond to a request for his retirement from the race without first receiving the consent of the 20,000 citizens who in public mass meeting urged him to run. This is an euphonious way of saying that he considers himself invincible and that he does not propose to let the interests of the party take precedence over his personal desire to be sheriff of Philadelphia. But can his candidacy bear up under such a construction of its animating motive? Is Mr. Crow's personal ambition of sufficient importance to the Republicans of Philadelphia to warrant them in jeopardizing the interests of the national ticket in order to gratify his hankering after a "scrap?"

This wrangle is no concern of our's further than the bad influence which it will exert upon the Republican party generally. It has already done harm, and if persisted in will do more harm. For that reason we think the Republican press throughout the state ought to urge in behalf of party harmony that it be brought to an end, at least for this year, by means of an honorable compromise or a truce.

We are indebted to the Syracuse Courier for a copy of a charming piece of music called the Syracuse Courier March, and composed by William A. Niver. If the Courier as a newspaper shall always keep step with the merits of the Courier march it will have no reason to complain.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has refused to accept pay from the state during the time he has spent on the stump for McKinley. And yet he did his state valuable service in that period.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, of New York, says he will do all in his power to defeat Bryan. And yet Bryan imagines that Tammany is loyal.

According to Bryan the silver sentiment is steadily growing. And so it is—growing less.

One Example of Free Trade's Work

From the Times-Herald.

Very few people had any adequate conception of the magnitude of the wool industry under the customs law of 1890. There were 700,000 people whose principal industry was that of growing wool. There were probably 1,000,000 more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. It is estimated that this industry employed, besides the owners of flocks, at least half a million laborers. According to the industrial census of 1890 there were 1,454 establishments engaged in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, employing 122,944 persons, to whom were paid in wages $32,977,101, the value of the product of these mills being estimated at $212,772,29. The Wilson-Gorman law reduced the tariff on woolen goods and worsteds three-fifths and placed raw wool on the free list.

From 1890, when the McKinley tariff took effect, until 1895, under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, the price of wool, as shown by the statistical abstract of the United States declined nearly 50 per cent. Fine wool which brought 32 cents per pound in 1890 brought only 17½ cents in January, 1895; medium wool fell from 37 cents to 20 cents, and coarse wool from 21 cents to 18 cents per pound. The McKinley tariff had the effect to check the decline in the price of wool in the United States, caused by enormous production in other countries, as compared with the decline elsewhere. It did this by checking the importation of woolen goods manufactured abroad. The importations of wool have been as follows: 1891, 139,317,571 pounds; in 1892, 17,784,490 pounds; in 1893, 111,752,638 pounds; in 1894, 115,736,826 pounds, an average of 133,647,812 pounds per year under protection. In 1895 under free trade the importations were 248,989,217 pounds, valued at $33,770,159, which is $16,818,883 more than the average value under protection. This $16,818,883 represents the amount which the Wilson law took from the pockets of the American sheep growers in one year. The imports of woolen cloths alone increased from $6,104,793 in 1894 to $25,281,908 in 1895. The imports of dress goods increased from $7,549,522 in 1894 to $22,549,485 in 1895. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year importations of woolen goods increased at such a rapid rate that it was estimated the value of these imortations for the twelve months ending June 30, 1896, must have reached the sum of $57,317,960.

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The reports of the department of agriculture at Washington show that there were 47,273,000 sheep in the United States in 1892 valued at $125,969,000. On the 1st of January, 1896, there were 38,298,000 sheep in the United States valued at $85,000,000, a decrease of 9,000,000 in the number of sheep and of $90,000,000 in value. These figures furnish an idea of the loss to American wool growers and manufacturers of woolen goods under the Wilson tariff law. The excess of imports of raw wool and of wool represented in its manufactures, comparing the last year of the McKinley law and the first year under the Wilson-Gorman tariff amounted in round numbers to the enormous quantity of 33,000,000 pounds. The question is between the home supply and the foreign supply of the home demand for woolen goods. The wool growers and the manufacturers will decide in November who shall supply this demand.

PRESIDENIAL NICKNAMES.

From the New York Press.

Washington was "Father of His Country," "American Fabius," "The Cincinnatus of the West," "The Atlas of America," "Lovely Georgius," "Flower of the Forest," "Deliverer of America," "Stepfather of His Country," and "Saviour of His Country." Adams was the "Colossus of Independence." Jefferson was the "Sage of Monticello" and "Long Tom." Madison was "The Father of the Constitution." Monroe was the "Last Cocked Hat," and John Quincy Adams the "Old Man Eloquent."

Jackson was, of course, "Old Hickory," "Big Knife," and "Sharp Knife," the "Hero of New Orleans," "Gin'ral" and "Old Hero." Van Buren was the "Little Magician," the "Wizard of Kinderhook," "Follower in the Footsteps," "Whisky Van," "King Martin the First," "Sweet Little Fellow," "Political Grimalkin," and "Weasel." W. H. Harrison was "Tippecanoe," "Old Tip," and the "Young Hickory" and "Accidental President." Polk also was "Young Hickory," the sobriquet being used to resurrect the Jacksonian element. Taylor was "Old Rough and Ready," "Old Buena Vista," and "Old Zach." Fillmore was the "American Louis Philippe." Pierce was "Purse," Buchanan was "Old Public Functionary," the "Bachelor President" and "Old Buck." We have now reached Lincoln, the "Rail Splitter," "Honest Old Abe," "Uncle Abe," "Massa Linkum," "Father Abraham," and the "Sectional President," the last name being given by the southerners who maintained that he represented the north and not the whole people. Then comes Johnson—"Sir Veto." Grant was "Unconditional Surrender," "Old Three Stars," "Hero of Appomattox," and the "American Caesar." Hayes was the "President de Facto," a name given him by the defeated Democrats. Garfield was the "Martyr President." Arthur was "Our Chet" and the "First Gentleman in the Land." Cleveland is the "Man of Destiny," "Grover" and "Stuffed Prophet." Harrison is "Backbone Ben" and "Grandfather's Hat."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2.17 a. m., for Wednesday, October, 7, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that if some one does not provide the Times with a free ticket to Canton pretty soon, tragedy from spontaneous combustion will result.

Some of the enthusiastic Bryanites are of the opinion that Dave Hill contemplates hopping down from the perch.

It is evident that some one must have turned the hoze on the fireworks intended for Mr. Merrifield's campaign.

From present indications Christy Roband's "glad hand" will need a mitten before the campaign is over.

Boy Orator Billy Bryan will do well to provide himself with golf stockings before the November frosts arrive.

The "doubtful voter" cuts no figure in Pennsylvania politics this year.

Autumnal Rhymes.

The equinoctial days have come,
When all feel melancholy;
And shouters for "16 to 1"
Are slightly "off their trolley."