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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, GALUSHA A. GROW, OF SUSQUEHANNA.

EVERYBODY READ IT.

Read what? Why, the complete story of Minister Willis' impudent conduct toward the Hawaiian provisional government printed yesterday on the first two columns of our first page—the place where the best news ought to be printed, the place that newspaper men call "the place of honor." Readers of THE TRIBUNE do not care to waste their time over a great quantity of dull stuff, pitched in any way, but they do care for the real news, and all the real news, put in shape to seize their attention at once. The chief can go. It doesn't count.

This is the season of the year when the American citizen discards and puts on titles with all manner of form and ceremony. The lodge election and installation consumes a good deal of the month of January.

The Jermyn Press wants a new county because it would impose "a wholesome check" to Scranton's "arrogance." It is truly unfortunate for the Jermyn Press that its want is not likely to be supplied. But is not Scranton's "arrogance" only another name for Scranton's enterprise?

The wine growers of Southern France, who have had such an abundant harvest that they cannot get a penny a quart for their product, are protesting in concert against the merchants who "manufacture" or adulterate wines for the Paris market. With wine at a penny a quart, one would think the stuff to doctor it would cost more than the grape juice.

Harvey A. Fuller, the blind poet, formerly of Milwaukee, who is now living at Hillsdale, Mich., has in press another edition of his book, "Dark Shadows." In supplying the American public with this work, Mr. Fuller will come into competition with the Democratic national administration, which has been producing dark shadows ever since its inauguration last March.

The fact that Representative McCreey discredited the story that Minister Willis demanded the retirement of the provisional government does not disprove the allegation. On the contrary, advice from Hawaii lend color to the statements, because the official instructions given to Minister Willis were in conformity with that idea. The sympathies of the administration were manifestly with Queen Lili and her late kingdom and our minister was instructed to do what he could in restoring the queen to the throne.

The Independent Washington Post blames a goodly share of these hard times upon the interstate commerce act, under the operation of which twenty percent of our American railways have gone into bankruptcy. It does not appear, though, that the Post's diagnosis is well taken. The interstate commerce act is very far from perfect, but it has done good in many directions and has proved agreeably innocuous in those classes which manifestly violate common sense. The railway business has suffered much more badly from speculative ownership and management than from the Cullum law, and possibly more from the tariff uncertainty, in its depression of all business enterprises, than from either.

ART INFLUENCE OF THE FAIR. The prevalent universal demand for pictures of the beautiful "White City" is the earliest evidence of the quickening influence of the World's Columbian Exposition. Publishers without number are issuing series of World's Fair pictures, and there seems to be a growing call for more. Before the great fair was thrown open so many pictures of the building were printed by the newspapers that the public was wearied by the repetition, but after the same people had seen the classic buildings and enjoyed the beauties of the scene as a whole they became heart-hungry for something that would keep the fair bright in memory.

Photo-engraving meets this want, and the attractive pictures of the "White City" now to be had renew the delights of the scenes at Jackson park, last summer, and awaken gratulation that photography and photographic engraving are so far advanced that they can reproduce the beauties of the Fair with marvelous accuracy as to architectural detail, and light and shade. The longing for a constant impression of the "White City" produced is the first manifestation of new-born aspiration for beauty in architectural effects that will surely reflect itself in the buildings of the future.

Even the architects and builders of the fair are amazed over the result of their own work. Architect Van Brunt, who designed one of the buildings, declares in the Engineering Magazine that "the soul into which at least some part of the architecture of the great exposition did not enter as an illumination never to be extinguished could not be touched by any manifestation of beauty."

A SIGNIFICANT EXPERIMENT. The fact that a foreign built locomotive is to be tested on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway is suggestive, if not significant, when

viewed in connection with the pendency of the Wilson bill.

English locomotive manufacturers would not go to the expense of making trial runs of American roads if they did not believe that the Democratic congress will open American markets to them. The natural policy of English stockholders who can control American railways will be to buy equipment for those railways in England, if it can be accomplished, and in that case what will become of the American mechanics now employed in the manufacture of locomotives and rails and other railway supplies?

American locomotives have heretofore stood high in the esteem of the world. In many respects they have borne the palm. But if the Democratic free trade folly is persisted in, the competition between American and foreign-built locomotives will be decided entirely on the basis of mechanical merits. Besides, what would there be to prevent foreign manufacturers from availing themselves of American designs? English capitalists controlling an American railroad might also own stock in locomotive-building works. What would be more certain, if the tariff were out of the way, than that these men should make their American railway interests contribute to the prosperity of their English manufacturing interests?

Nothing is clearer than that the carrying out of Democratic free trade policies will tend to make the United States a poor and dependent nation.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATES. The senate committee on territories has now under consideration bills that have already passed the house providing for the admission of Utah and Arizona to the Union. It is taken for granted that the house, at an early day, will also send to the senate a bill giving the right of statehood to New Mexico, as the Chicago platform declared in favor of the admission of all three of these territories to the Union. The impression prevails at Washington that the senate will ratify the action of the house in short order. There are nevertheless, strong reasons why the senate should take a broader and more statesmanlike view of the subject, and reject the bills in their present shape.

Utah, Arizona and New Mexico should not be admitted as states for the sufficient reason that none of them has a population that warrants admission, under existing circumstances. Utah has a population of two hundred thousand, Arizona of only fifty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty, and New Mexico of one hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-three. All three territories have been growing very slowly of late years, and there is no reasonable certainty that they will grow in population more rapidly in the future. Arizona increased only twenty thousand in the decade from 1880 to 1890, and New Mexico only thirty-three thousand. Why should the little groups of people who live in these territories, many thousands of them Indians and Mexicans, unable to speak the English language, be granted a measure of power in the United States senate equal to the influence wielded by great commonwealths like New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois?

Senator Proctor has introduced a bill providing for the annexation of Utah to Nevada, thus making one large state of the two, and this idea is meeting with much favor. Another equally good plan would be the union of Arizona and New Mexico. Unitedly they would have only a population of two hundred and fifty thousand, and not a very desirable population at that. If these three territories should be admitted, as the Democrats propose, ten western states, having a total population not much in excess of the city of New York, will have twenty representatives in the senate—a representation not only wholly disproportionate to the population and interest involved, but dangerous to sound finances and good government.

ABOLISH THE PARDONING POWER. The one fear of law-abiding people, when the conviction of Prendergast by the Chicago jury was announced was that Governor Altgeld might pardon him. The prerogative of executive clemency introduces an element of uncertainty into the operation of the criminal law which is highly demoralizing, and which robs punishments, when they are administered, of a large share of their exemplary effect. When a criminally disposed person argues with himself on the chances of being made to suffer for a contemplated misdeed, he says: "I may be able to conceal my crime. If I fall in this, I may be able to get away. If I am caught, and tried, a good lawyer may manage to secure my acquittal. But even if I am found guilty, and sentenced, I shall still have the chance of obtaining a pardon from the governor."

With the expectation of punishment so shadowy and uncertain, what wonder that fear of the law cuts a small figure in deterring people who have murder in their hearts? One of the most serious arguments against sentences of life imprisonment instead of the death sentence for murder in the first degree is the opportunity which life prisoners have for renewing appeals for pardon time and again, before different Governors, with the probability that sooner or later a governor with an impressionable nature may surrender to the application. It would be better for the cause of justice if the prerogative of executive clemency were abolished, and if sentences imposed by the courts could be commuted only by a board of judges, on the basis of evidence which had not been produced at the original trial.

THE MORALITY OF KISSING. There are people who consider dancing and going to the theater improper, and who are, nevertheless, of opinion that kissing is a form of salutation which may be indulged in by persons of opposite sexes without impropriety. They even sanction it as an exercise to give zest to social games, such as "openhagen," "forfeits" and other recreations familiar to patrons of the church social and the Sunday school picnic. On the other hand, there are people who place theater-going and dancing among the most innocent of amusements, but who object to kissing in public as an act of indecorum. Hamlet's observation that "there's

nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so," would seem to apply to kissing. There were enlightened people in ancient times who thought it shameful for women to hear the music of the lute. Yet in Scranton there are thousands of members of the gentle sex who listen delightedly to music by a whole orchestra of stringed instruments, and who are very estimable persons. A society of the vintage which devotes itself to the culture of music and which entertains no distrust of the once suspected lute, is, singularly enough, divided by a controversy over the permissibility of kissing. The leader of the organization has been called to account to answer to the charge that he openly kissed a member of the ladies' choir. He admits the soft impeachment. He explains, however, that the manner of the occurrence was this: There had been a dancing programme, which was concluded, and one of the young ladies begged the director to play one more dance. He jokingly replied that he would if the young lady would give him a kiss. To his surprise, she accepted the proposition. What would any man have done under circumstances like this?

Kisses of the kind that Ella Wheeler celebrates and even kisses such as the late Emma Abbott introduced upon the stage are no doubt too warm and intimate for public perusal; but a light and laughable salutation such as that with which the director of a singing society under highly ameliorating circumstances, alleviated the embarrassment of a playful and pretty young girl, may perhaps be safely overlooked without danger to the social fabric.

The Chicago statistician who claims a population of two million and forty-five thousand for that city, shows a reach which is characteristic of that place. Population estimates are likely to shoot up very high in all ambitious towns during the period between now and 1900. But the census in that year will cut them down.

PENNSYLVANIA Republicans in two lines indelibly stamp the full effects of the Democratic tariff bill, now before congress, upon the workmen of the country. The words should never be forgotten. "It will enlarge the free list only upon products which employ the greatest number of American workmen."

MINOR FACTS AND FANCIES.

The opinion of the Philadelphia Press and some other Republican journals nearer home that the honorable William Hines will be easily walloped next fall, by reason of his falling out with the administration, is more pleasant than accurate. Hines is now situated just where he wants to be. As a "cuckoo," he would have been merely one among a hundred or two. As a "kicker," though he looms up into conspicuous publicity, gets a chance to practice his cunning arts, attracts the eyes of the people and can blame any patronage disappointments in his district upon the administration's own ill-headlessness rather than get them heaped up against his own future. When it is recalled, how every appointment Luzerne county means a dozen malcontents, each thereafter living solely for revenge, and utilizing all their friends and relatives against the congressman who has "thrown them down," Mr. Hines' escape from such a perplexity means literally a new grip on the situation.

With a first class candidate opposing Hines, a thorough Republican organization and enthusiasm all along the line, Luzerne county may be redeemed next November. But the individual who fancies that it will be any midsummer night's dream of a campaign, with Hines playing the transformed Bottom role, had better turn his brain of such a fantasy upon its portals to the hard fact that Hines has gained in strength since Monday noon, and that to dislodge him will require well-aimed shots at a lot of the best brains of the McGovern faction have buried the hatchet; Hines has a clear field in his own party and he has, moreover, made some advances in the favor of prominent corporate and industrial interests, whose work he has done, which bring him decided increments of strength as a candidate for re-election. These are the real facts in the case, and it behooves our Republican friends in the mother county to govern their course accordingly. If Hines is retired it will be only after a hard, stern and furious fight, into which the Republicans will need to carry all possible zeal, integrity, harmony and vim. Mark that.

The earnest persons who are shouting for a new county with Carbon as its central jewel should not take it amiss and grow beautifully sarcastic because their proposition is not instantaneously welcomed with unanimous fervor. All great reforms have to grow up with the country before the country will accept them. When Carbon and its contiguous area attain the proportions rendering a new county just and useful, we are ready, for one, to pledge a suspension of all opposition. Scrantonians may be "arrogant," as an up-country exchange cruelly remarks, but they are not so hopelessly selfish as to insist upon Carbon's staying in the same county whenever Carbon can present reasonable arguments for wanting a change of county. The question, at all events, has many more months of discussion before it, and does not yet need the frantic championship and parrie personalities which one or two overzealous friends of the scheme seem disposed to throw upon it.

Says the Hazleton Sentinel: "The SCRANTON TRIBUNE wants Hon. E. P. Kiser to run for congressman-at-large. Mr. Kiser is not likely to have as a competitor a man with one-tenth of the ability that Mr. Kiser possesses. Mr. Kiser is a seeking office or nomination, but if the test of knowledge and ability there is no office or place that our townsmen would not afford." The Tribune yields to none in its admiration for Mr. Kiser, but a gentleman of amiable personality and a Democrat of large views and unquestioned ability. Not why should he not be chosen to oppose Mr. Gray? He has the brains. He has the ideas. He is a Democrat. And candidates are clearly not a drag in Democracy's market. We repeat the original proposition that it would be good politics to nominate Mr. Kiser, and thus to have an old-time fight, with old-time warriors in the van, and an old-time victory to reward the foremost.

An Opinion from Quakerdom. Philadelphia Press. Congressman "Billy" Hines, who is a small gentleman with a large voice, has become an "independent" since Cleveland gave a Luzerne postoffice to the other fellow. Before that he was a "cuckoo." Next year he'll be nothing. That is, so far as congress is concerned, he will not be in it.

One View of Herring's Victory. Washington Special. Mr. Herring owes his appointment directly to the desire of President Cleveland to please Eckley L. Cox and Harry Jackson. Both these gentlemen are personally known to Mr. Cleveland, and, being friendly to Chairman Herring, their wish, expressed to the president a few weeks ago, to have Mr. Herring appointed, was regarded.

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