The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 16, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
OF CENTER.

For Lieutenant Governor:
WALTER LYON,
OF ALLEGHENY.

For Auditor General:
AMOS H. MYLIN,
OF LANCASTER.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs:
JAMES W. LATTA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Congressmen-at-Large:
GALUSHA A. GROW,
OF SUSQUEHANNA.
GEORGE F. HUFF,
OF WESTMORELAND.

Election Time, Nov. 6

DRUGGIST J. H. PHELPS takes exceptions to the idea that he was instrumental in procuring the absence from Scranton, last Sunday, of Frank Beavers, the clerk who was arrested and acquitted upon a charge of violating the Sunday law of 1794. Mr. Beavers, it will be remembered, was in New York city on the day in question. His journey, Mr. Phelps says, was undertaken at his own volition, it being Mr. Beavers' "day off." Mr. Phelps is a man of veracity. His explanation will explain.

One Critic Answered.

One of the curious complaints that have come to THE TRIBUNE from subscribers who are dissatisfied with its stand for local law-enforcement is the assertion of a Penn avenue merchant that "we want the business men's trade but give them no protection." As this sentence stands it is enigmatic; and our critic unfortunately neglects to accompany it with a key.

In order, however, to make clear what we conceive to be his misapprehension, we shall take this timely occasion to say that the SCRANTON TRIBUNE "wants the business men's trade" because it believes that for every dollar of trade it thus secures it will give a sound dollar's equivalent. It is not a charity and it does not ask alms. It conducts a legitimate business in a manner that makes it acceptable to a daily increasing number of readers and advertisers; and the reason why its patronage is increasing is because it has given and proposes to continue to give good service at fair rates. Whenever THE TRIBUNE ceases to do this, we want those who do not get their money's worth to quit doing business with it. That's both their privilege and their duty.

Insofar, however, as our critic fancies that the convictions which this journal possesses on public questions will or can be swayed by their failure to escape criticism, it seems to be a good time to remark that he is cherishing a delusion. The best "protection" which we can give to Scranton business men is to supply them with a daily newspaper which has opinions of its own and is not afraid to print them. They cannot expect "protection" in illegitimate practices, and they will not get it. If our friend objects to THE TRIBUNE because it believes in law observance and law enforcement, we are sorry for him. But we venture to whisper that he will lose lots of choice news and comment if he shall permit his momentary pique to deprive him of the daily visitations of the favorite morning newspaper of northeastern Pennsylvania.

IF THE Pittsburg papers are to be believed, the birth struggle of the new "Progressive American party" which was to revolutionize national politics, proved too severe for its meagre vitality and the movement has therefore expired. This does not seem to be a good year for third parties.

On the Wrong Track.

Few features of those newspapers which are published at a distance from the scene of the recent coke riots are more interesting than the comments made upon the rioters, their employers, and mining conditions. To call interesting, for instance, the assertion of the Indianapolis Journal that "Henry C. Frick's Homestead policy defeated the Republican party in 1892" is certainly not an exaggeration. We might even go further and truthfully call it important.

But this is not to what we desired particularly to call attention. After quoting the report that ninety per cent of the striking coke rioters were unnaturalized foreigners, and that ninety-three per cent of them have never paid a cent to the support of this government, the Journal adds:

But when they are condemned the operators who put them into the mines to take the places of better men deserve the same condemnation. They get into trouble with their foreign workmen and then invoke the law to protect them. Standing out against all efforts to restore peace and resume work on a fair basis, they invoke the military arm of Pennsylvania and some parts of Ohio to hold their ignorant and vicious element in check. Popular government should not be subjected to such strains and the people put to so much expense. The ignorant and vicious foreign miners who are responsible for most of the violence, should be made to obey the laws. Furthermore, if the class of coal operators who have got these men about their mines because they can live on less food and work for less wages than American citizens insist on bringing the conditions about every year or two which lead to these outbreaks, it seems that the state should condemn and take the coal properties in the interest of law and order. Private property is thus taken for public buildings and for railroads. If private property can be taken for forts to defend a country against external foes, why cannot it be taken to put an end to internal turmoil and violence much more inimical to the aims of good government?

This is a conspicuous case of getting the cart before the horse. No doubt the coke producers and soft coal operators would readily sell their ovens and mines to the government, and be glad of the chance. But such willingness on their part would not necessarily imply that the government would be justified in buying. There is too much dumping of individual cares on the government's shoulders as it is. Government is the poorest thing to do business with, known. It is ready to let its citizens do business and to protect them while doing it; but it has no business trying to do their business for them, and this is as true of coal mines and coke ovens as it is of railroads and telegraphs and grist mills and slab factories. The government's business is to mind its own business and not to go seizing the business of its citizens. The Indianapolis Journal, living so near a distinguished ex-president who has clear views on this question, ought to be better informed than to advocate state socialism as a cure for ills growing out of abused corporate privilege.

GEORGE APPO'S testimony Thursday before the Lexow committee in New York was interesting in many ways. Appo is one of the "king pins" of the "green goods" business. He "roped suckers in" and then let the Gotham police into the "divvy." Not only are these investigations instructive in a political sense, but as object lessons in up to date slang, they comprise a regular rogue's lexicon.

Take Your Choice.

The temporary revival of the obsolescent spirit of the Lost Cause has come to be an expected consequence of the annual Memorial Day afflatus. This year's observance developed no uncommon custom; it merely gave an unusual flicker in one or two places to the dying sectional fires, the last, snappish, rebellious glare, as it were, which precedes utter extinction. One of these places was Atlanta, Ga., where cadets at the Georgia military institute, on the afternoon of May 25, paraded the streets behind a Confederate war flag. That was harmless enough, in intention. It was harmful because of its lack of motive or necessity. The other place of unusual belligerence was at Richmond, Va., where one Rev. Dr. Cave eulogized the defunct cause and maligned the north; and where fire-eating Tom Rosser let loose the escape valve of his superfluous pyrotechnic oratory in acclamation of secession and state rights.

In the journalistic tossing about which these incidents have occasioned we note two expressions by Southern papers which afford a vivid contrast. One is from the Richmond Times, in answer to some observations by the Washington Post; and the other is from the Louisville Courier-Journal, in reply to some similar comments by the Milwaukee Sentinel. We can do no better than to put the substance of each side by side:

[Richmond Times.]

Aside from the consideration and respect which the officers and soldiers of both sides showed each other all through the war and which was handsomely exemplified by General Grant and his men at Appomattox, we are unable to appreciate that "affectionate magnanimity of the victors" to which the Post refers. The claim to magnanimity was, perhaps, based upon the acceptance by the victors of the surrender of the vanquished. But we have yet to learn that in the last half of the Nineteenth century it is considered a magnanimous act for one armed foe to give quarter to his vanquished enemy. It is no more than a customary act of the plainest humanity. The side which would make merit for itself out of such an act goes a long way toward proving itself barbarous.

Starting with this ordinary act of civilized war, what did that "affectionate" and "magnanimous victor" next do? He subjected the people of the south to a rule of thieving carpet-baggers, voted into place by a population of ignorant, semi-barbarous slaves, and sustained in place by the bayonets of that "affectionate and magnanimous enemy." That same "magnanimous victor" held the people of the south bound down for year after year under this horrid carnival of robbery, pillage and crime of all sorts until he had inflicted a greater injury upon the south than he did with all his armies. We are not prepared to appreciate or be thankful for any "affectionate magnanimity" of that sort. Nor is this our only complaint of this "magnanimous" enemy. We cannot forget that his armies were, to a large extent, composed of foreign mercenaries, and that they made war as such armies usually do. Now, we of the South frankly admit that the North had able and brave officers and many patriotic men in the ranks. Let that be understood clearly and explicitly. But we deny that you had an army at all like ours, and it is not out of place that in funeral ceremonies held among ourselves to commemorate our own sufferings and glories we should analyze the case and exhibit all its elements just as they were. An honorable proportion of your men fought because they loved their country, but the overwhelming number of those that enlisted and now swell the pension rolls stood in ranks for hire and for money. You paid them enormous bounties to enlist, and you paid them well while they served. The view of the war, which obtained during the war, can be seen at this day all over the North. Your politicians mouth a great deal over the soldiers, but your population looks upon him in the main as a man who was paid to do what he did.

This preponderance of mercenaries made all the more honorable the service those soldiers of the union who volunteered and fought for the flag, which was nowhere more venerated than in the South until it became the emblem of a broken constitution and of a merciless invasion.

How different was the case and is the case still, here. Our soldiers fought for love of country alone. We were one homogeneous people in the fight, and the women and children and old men at home were just as much soldiers in spirit and in mind as the men who stood up in rank to give and take fire. In evidence of this the confederate soldier is to this day a respected man because he was a soldier.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

What cause has the south lost which remains to be vindicated, or which can be recovered? The war between the sections was not a war of races or of religious systems. It was not even a war of dynasties, leaving behind it the sense of irreparable wrong on the part of the beaten and excluded claimants. Two issues alone were involved—the right of the ownership of slave property in the territories, and everywhere else, unabridged and unassailed, and the right of a state, peacefully and at its own will, to secede from the Union. The founders of the Union, not being able clearly to determine these issues, had compromised them in the organic law. The limitations of slavery and the exact relation of the states to the federal government were left open questions in the constitution. A good argument could be made on either side as to both questions. Good arguments were made on either side as to both questions. Forty years of agitation culminated in four years of war, whose results proved conclusive. It was a final trial by arms, and the verdict went against the south. Whatever peaceful right of secession a state might have legally possessed, the war practically demonstrated that it could never be carried into effect as long as human nature remains what it is, and since slavery existed no longer, its right in the territories, or elsewhere, could not seriously interest or concern anybody.

Thirty years of peace have confirmed the verdict of those four years of war. Minus slavery, the people of the United States are exactly where they were before the war. There has not been the slightest change in our Federal system. There is not the slightest abridgement of the rights of any citizen. Human liberty has enlarged, not contracted. Nor is there the least discrimination between the citizens of the south, or between the soldiers who wore the blue and the soldiers who wore the gray, except in the matter of the pension list, and surely no brave or honest Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain that any brave or honest Union soldier has had his services thus recognized. In all things else, it is one with the men who followed Grant and with the men who followed Lee. They sit side by side in congress; they serve side by side in the cabinet; they have represented the country and are representing it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

There is no right enjoyed by Massachusetts which is not enjoyed by Mississippi. There is not a star in the firmament of heaven which does not shine equally upon Vermont and Texas; nor, for the matter of that, a star upon the flag of the Union that does not do the same thing. What cause, therefore, has been lost that we ought to maintain, and that time will restore us? African slavery? Nonsense. No sane man would recall it if he could. The right of secession? Let Colorado try it, and see how quick the south will vote with the north men and money to whip her back. Surely, as individuals, we could not be better off if the Confederacy had succeeded, and there are those who think much worse, because the success of confederacy meant the revival in America of all the problems which hundreds of years of broil and battle have left unsettled in Europe, while the restoration of the Union enables us to take up the old sweet tale of Bunker Hill and York town, and pursue it under God's blessing to the end of time.

Oh, no! All the people, North and South, stand on common ground. It is no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties divided by sectional lines, but a nation held together not merely by legal hooks of steel, but by hearts and hands, which the dizzy eloquence of unbalanced minds can never shake, whether they preach the fanaticism of conquest or the fanaticism of revenge. It is a nation, bound together by a constitution as regnant in the South as in the North, not a confederacy hanging by a rope of sand despised by all who would escape or refuse its restraints. It is a nation for all time and all men; and, instead of seeking to raise up a generation of young vipers to undo the good that God has done—instead of seeking to make traitors of the fair lads whom we are sending to West Point and Annapolis—the true preachers and true women of the South, you, the very widows and the daughters of the Confederate dead, have been and are and will ever be found addressing themselves to the noble work of rearing the one set to be good American citizens, the other set to be good soldiers and sailors of the Union, with no other thought or care for the future than that it may preserve our free fabric and bless our dear land.

Here is a sufficient diversity of opinion to satisfy the most fastidious. It is apparently a case of pay your money and take your choice. But we incline to believe that the great majority of the younger southern people will even now choose Henry Watterson's view in preference to the ravings of the Rossers and the Caves. Ten years hence, we hope they will make it unanimous.

MR. HAVEMEYER, the president of the sugar trust, is proving a very refreshing witness. He admits that the trust may have contributed largely to political campaign funds, and says it may have expected protection in return. But that sort of thing was all done by his wicked partners. He devoted his able energies to other parts of the business. The case against the trust didn't need this corroborative testimony, but it will do no harm to have it, nevertheless.

A Moral Victory.

In obedience to the written request of the mayor, those druggists in this city who have been resisting the Sunday law of 1794 now announce their willingness to yield. As we understand their position, they do this partly out of deference to the mayor and partly out of deference to the sentiment which is hostile to unnecessary labor on Sunday.

Only one druggist is undecided as to his future course; but it seems reasonable to suppose that he will yet manifest a similar willingness to obey the law. These various drug stores will remain open, as before, for the sale of drugs; but they will cease to sell such merchandise as would be generally taken as involving unnecessary and unmerciful labor on Sunday.

This is a moral victory not robbed of its significance because acquired by amicable and conciliatory means.

REPRESENTATIVE SIBLEY says he doesn't want to go to congress again; but if the Republican papers keep on twitting him with being afraid to run, he will accept a renomination and fight for a re-election. Under the circumstances it is probably of no consequence what Mr. Sibley does. The Populistic vagary is pretty well exhausted in Pennsylvania.

GIVE AND TAKE.

Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer: The suggestion made by THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE, that J. W. Maloy, who was tried in the Carbon county courts upon a charge of irregularity in printing the tickets, and the case taken from the jury by the judge, ought to prosecute his persecutors for false arrest and defamation of character, is a good one, and Mr. Maloy should give it some careful thought. It was well known by the parties pushing the case against him that they hadn't a good leg to stand on, and the scoring of the flimsy character of the evidence by Judge Albright, is pretty convincing that their only desire was to publicly humiliate and discredit him before the public. All three of the principals, the prosecutor, persecutor he should be called, the justice before whom the case first came, and who held Maloy to court, notwithstanding the case was clearly in his favor, and the district attorney of the county ought to be proceeded against without delay. From the testimony given in the trial before Judge Albright, a good case can be made against them, and with an intelligent jury, conviction ought to be certain. Attempted punishment of a man for doing what he was ordered to do by those having direction of the matter, oughtn't to go in Carbon county any more than anywhere else. When the engine and machinery of the law is used for that purpose, then it is high time a halt should be called on such oppressors.

Easton Free Press: Any talk about a combination between the Republicans and Populists in the south should be frowned down at once. While honest election laws and the breaking of the solid south are to be most earnestly desired, the heresies of the Populists are equally as destructive to the government. There is a returning sense among the people of the south, and a combination with the better class of Democrats to destroy the sectionalism which has culminated in sending to congress men who are a continual disgrace to the country, is infinitely more desirable. The Republican party, through its brilliant career, has stood always for honest money and just and equitable laws, and it would be difficult to conceive of any state of affairs that would justify a combination with the Populists, who are deadly enemies of the country.

Wilkes-Barre Leader: Says the SCRANTON TRIBUNE: "One of the pleasantest things connected with Luzerne's prospective building of a new court house is that it will give the Luzerne commissioners a chance to come to Scranton for points." Yes, for points how not to build a court house. Luzerne doesn't want any shaky roofs or tottering towers upon her court house.

Wilkes-Barre Record: The esteemed SCRANTON TRIBUNE suggests the name of ex-Sheriff Robinson of that city for governor on the Democratic ticket. Charley no doubt made a good sheriff, but we do not think he would care to become his own executioneer.

Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer: The Pittston Gazette does not take as rosy a view of the political situation in the fifth legislative district as the SCRANTON TRIBUNE. It to be feared that our esteemed Scranton contemporary is just a little bit too sanguine.

AS TO THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Washington News.

CHARGE.

Correspondents Edwards and Shriver: "We charge that sugar trust contributed a large sum of money to the Democratic campaign fund, with the understanding that its interest should taken care of in the new tariff bill."

PROOF.

Senator Allen: "And you contribute to both parties, with the expectation that whichever party succeeds your interest will be guarded?"

Mr. Havemeyer: "We have a good deal of protection for our contribution."

RESULT.

Senate Investigating committee: "Resolved that the correspondents be sent to jail."

Whole senate: "To jail with them."

One Time Is Sufficient.

Pittsburg Times.

There is just one consolation about the "policy of infamy" which Secretary Gresham has inaugurated. It positively will not be "continued in our next."

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