

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 8, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTRAL. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY. For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN, OF LANCASTER. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTI, OF PHILADELPHIA. For Congressional-Large: GALUSHA A. GROW, OF SCHUYLKILL. For Congressional-Small: GEORGE F. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND. Election Time, Nov. 6.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

- For Congress: JOSEPH A. SCRANTON. For State Judge: ROBERT W. ARCHBOLD. For Sheriff: FRANK H. CLEMONS. For County Treasurer: THOMAS D. DAVIES. For Clerk of the Courts: JOHN H. THOMAS. For Prothonotary: CLARENCE E. PRYOR. For District Attorney: JOHN H. JONES. For Recorder: CHARLES BUESTER. For Registrar of Wills: WILLIAM S. HOPKINS. For Jury Commissioner: T. J. M. THREWS. Election Time, Nov. 6.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

- For Senator, Twentieth District: JAMES C. VAUGHAN, of Scranton. For Representatives: First district, JOHN F. FARR, of Scranton. Second district, ALEX. T. CONNELL, of Scranton. Third district, FRANK J. GROVER, of Moosic. Fourth district, CHARLES P. O'MALLEY, of Clyphant. Election Time, Nov. 6.

"Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home markets. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses."—William L. Wilson, author of the Wilson tariff bill, to the London chamber of commerce.

Andrew Gregg Curtin.

The political career of the eminent patriot who passed away at Bellefonte early yesterday morning was checked early with many alternations of brilliancy and gloom. First a Whig, then one of the first supporters of new born Republicanism, later a Greeley independent and finally, by a gravitation of which the reconstruction era supplied so many pathetic instances, a stiff Democrat, hardened in his latest allegiance by the memory of bitter criticism from former associates, Governor Curtin sounded the gamut of political sentiment and retired prematurely from the stage of public activities, depriving it of gifts seldom united in one man.

At a moment like this criticism, if it were truly possible, would be unfeeling and ungenerous. The generation of today is fortunately free from much of the rancor that entered into the later politics of Governor Curtin's active public life; and predisposed to accord to the great men of that seething period ample credit for sincerity and frank pardon for mistakes. Andrew G. Curtin was a great man, troubled with perhaps an over-sensitive disposition. If it be necessary to say that to this constitutional peculiarity can be traced something of his migratory political habit, shall we have said aught in censure or reproach?

In his capacity as Pennsylvania's great war governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin was beyond reproach. He was, indeed, the "soldiers' friend," whose brave and prompt response to every call for help deserves to rank him high among the most illustrious heroes of the civil war. Having prior to the outbreak of hostilities interested himself in the establishment of our state normal school system, today the model for the educational systems of the Union, it was natural for him to supplement his patriotic work in equipping volunteer troops by providing a system of care and instruction for the children of those slain in battle, thus laying the foundation of the soldiers' orphans' schools, which constitute one of the most lustrous features of Pennsylvania benevolence.

Indeed, from whatever standpoint it is viewed, Andrew G. Curtin's career presents evidences of greatness before which occasional mistakes are dwarfed into trivial importance, soon to be wholly erased by the kindly hand of time.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY isn't the only county which has a naturalization mill running at full tilt. The mill down in Delaware county is thus energetically touched up by Col. McClure: "By the laws of our state, which Judge Clayton is solemnly sworn to execute, no naturalization certificate should be issued to any one who should not have been fully examined and sworn in open court in the presence of some of the judges thereof." Not one of the two thousand who were so recklessly and lawlessly naturalized in Judge Clayton's court a year or so ago, nor one of the hundred or more who were naturalized within the

last two weeks, was ever brought to the bar of the court or ever 'duly examined' by the judge, and the issue of naturalization papers as it has been done in Judge Clayton's court is not only lawless in fact, but voidable in law and a consuming shame upon the judiciary of the state."

Senator Hill's Slyness.

Senator Hill's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for governor of New York is couched in language that is at once strategic and prophetic. It serves the senator's desperate purpose to assume that his victory will be the party's victory, whereas his defeat will be both the party's defeat and his own personal humiliation. This is in one breath an invitation to harmony, and in another a frank confession of probable defeat, thrown out to his personal following as a stimulus to extraordinary effort.

At the same time it is as clear as noonday that if Hill shall be defeated his fate will not be accepted, either by him or his followers, as his personal humiliation, but rather as a token of Grover Cleveland's treachery, which would, if successful in its immediate purpose of revenge, yet leave David B. Hill the most conspicuous Democrat in the country, with a new element of interest attaching to him—that of the political martyr. In the event of his defeat Hill can say "I was beaten by Cleveland's own work, and by the work of the unpopular Cleveland administration which, as senator, I tried my best to avert and to undo." As a leader who dared where others faltered, and who fell for his party's welfare, "outside the breastworks," he could command sympathy which would never be his along any other line of action.

Thus it will be seen that, in the senator's manifest calculations, he is figuring upon the basis of "heads I win; tails Cleveland loses." It is a shrewd and a courageous game, with the administration neatly checkmated in either contingency; but we suspect that the people of New York, having in mind what Hill has cost them in the past, will prefer to let Hill and Cleveland fight it out at each other's expense, rather than at the expense of the Empire commonwealth.

The good people of Reading city should not delude themselves with the belief that they can compete with Scranton in everything. They may beat us in building and loan associations, but we defy them to equal our turn-up streets.

Constitutional Amendment.

Now that the New York constitutional convention has completed its work, some reference to the changes contemplated in the fundamental law of the foremost American state may not be amiss. The convention moved conservatively. It considered more than 400 amendments and adopted only 31. Among the more important of these were the following:

Providing for separate general and municipal elections, so that they shall be held in different years; increasing the number of senators from thirty-two to fifty, and of assemblymen from 128 to 150, and providing for the new apportionment of districts; revising the judiciary system in such a way as to expedite the transaction of legal business and abolish some of the cumbersome and antiquated methods of procedure now in vogue; providing safeguards against hasty legislation, one of the great evils of the time, and forbidding public officials to receive passes or franks for free railroad, telegraph or telephone service; providing that there shall be equal representation of the two leading political parties on election and registration boards; permitting the sale of the Hamburg canal and authorizing the legislature to provide for the improvement of the canal; providing that the forest preserve of the state shall be forever maintained as wild lands, and that the lands shall not be sold or exchanged, or the timber sold, removed or destroyed; abolishing the statutory provision fixing \$5,000 as the maximum sum recoverable as death damages; prohibiting gambling in every form; providing that a man must be a citizen at least ninety days before voting, thus placing a great safeguard about the franchise making naturalization frauds and other evils, also permitting the use of voting machines, thus preserving both the secrecy and purity of the ballot; prohibiting competition by contract labor with honest industry; throwing greater safeguards about the public schools and prohibiting absolutely the use of public money in aid of sectarian schools; amending the militia article in such a way as to guarantee that the state shall always have a uniformed, equipped and disciplined force of not less than 100,000 men; embodying the principle of civil service reform in the constitution.

It would be much more difficult to summarize the amendments which were rejected, nor would it in every instance repay the effort. Probably the one rejection which occasioned most talk was that denying suffrage to women. It was in line with the convention's thorough conservatism; and the arguments by which it was defended must take rank as the strongest negative plea ever framed into words, but there is a growing minority belief that caution along the line of sex would be more seemly if there were equal caution along the line of male ignorance and venality.

The revised constitution is unquestionably an improvement upon the constitution of the state of New York as it stands to-day; and the gain to good citizenship which will result from the new constitution's adoption will undoubtedly be very great.

SPARKING of a proposed new morning paper in Carbondale the Leader curiously says: "The venture is receiving more encouragement and good will from the Carbondale press than from the Scranton papers, whose antagonism is hardly disguised." We have been reading the Scranton papers pretty closely and do not recollect seeing a word either for or against the new Carbondale journalistic venture. What the fly mistake for a mortal wound the ox didn't feel.

THERE is no question but that Don Quixote de la Mancha was animated by a lofty desire to reform medieval Spain of the ills of class oppression and entrenched greed. But when he ran his fence-rail lance into the arms of the whirling windmill, interfering

with its industry, he was quickly "hoist with his own petard." The striking similarity of this experience with that rashly courted by the Democratic party, under the bare-brained leadership of Grover Cleveland and Professor Wilson, will be abundantly evidenced in the election returns of next November.

THERE are persons now alive who will see a radical cleaning-out of both political parties in the item of bogus naturalization. American citizenship is far too valuable a privilege to be conferred indiscriminately, merely to feed the hopper of partisan politics. We are not so foolish as to pretend that the guilt for abuses of this privilege is restricted to the Democratic party. Politics is a game in which bad methods are too often matched in kind. But it may be well to make note of the fact, here and now, that this gross and wholesale turning out of new citizens who are unfamiliar with our constitution and our laws is a species of treason to the republic which the honest citizenship of this country, native born and foreign, Democratic, Republican, Populist and Prohibition, will some day resent with swift and certain wrath.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia Record perhaps unintentionally misrepresents when it alleges that THE TRIBUNE said there was neither head nor tail to John Leisner's canvass for congress in the Luzerne district. It said simply that during Mr. Leisner's unavoidable absence upon a foreign mission of exceeding sadness, no one seemed to know to whom his vote in the campaign had been directed. The disposition of the remainder of the Republican ticket in Luzerne to defer to Mr. Leisner's wishes, his being the ticket's head, naturally occasioned some uncertainty. Now that that question is all out to progress smoothly, and the Republican plurality, which at one time threatened to fall as low as 2,000, is lifted up to double that figure.

In its review of the Pennsylvania judiciary campaigns of 1894, the Philadelphia Press aptly remarks that "in Lackawanna county the Republicans are renouncing Judge Archibald as a matter of course. He has made an admirable record as a judge, and it would have been entirely fair for the Democrats to have left him a clear field. They have, however, concluded to try their luck again with P. P. Smith, who was defeated last year by Judge Edwards. Nobody with a knowledge of the situation can have any real objection to the re-election of Judge Archibald. The neighboring district of Wyoming and Sullivan offers an interesting situation. Two years ago Judge Sitter as the Democratic candidate defeated Judge Ingham, a Republican, then on the bench, and this year the Republicans intend to turn the tables by electing their candidate, B. W. Lewis of Wyoming."

The Miners' Tribune thus pays a well-deserved compliment to two candidates on the Republican legislative ticket, whom it especially recommends for election. Mr. Vaughan is a popular and well-known resident of the Twentieth senatorial district, and is in close touch with the masses, having been a member of the legislature of their interests for years. Indeed, laboring men can show no better appreciation of man's moral worth than rallying to the support of J. C. Vaughan. Mr. O'Malley is evidently a man of no small account, and by assiduous attention to his studies, placed himself prominently before the people of the Fourth district.

Editor Singler will begin his swing around the circle Oct. 22. Governor Pattison, Secretary Harris and Attorney General Hesse—forming the Big Four of the Pennsylvania Democracy—will accompany him. Grant Herring, District Attorney John Garman of Nanticoke and Representative Simon P. Wolverson of Northumberland will join the procession during at least a part of its itinerary. The party will occupy a special car, thus getting the better of General Hastings, who was content to jog along on regular trains. The first mass meeting will be at DuBois, Clearfield county. A big rally will be held at Erie Oct. 23. A trip to Scranton will be made early in the week beginning Oct. 29.

Sam Boyd is so mad at Grant Herring that he is getting positively profane. In a comment addressed to THE TRIBUNE he exclaims: "Civil Service Reform be d-d. The party that repudiates it will be honored. There is too much paternalism about it to suit the temperamental mood of the American people. Let us get back to the good old days when 'to the victors belong the spoils' was good doctrine." That would look like a tip top one of Mr. Cleveland's consecrated "reform" messages, wouldn't it?

"Lieutenant Governor Watres, of Scranton," says the Wilkes-Barre Telephone, "is a shrewd and a capable man, and a full-fledged candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Cameron in 1897. The lieutenant-governor is a popular man, and his candidacy may or may not have the backing of Senator Cameron. Who knows? It has the backing of the Republicans of Pennsylvania and that is all that anybody needs to know."

"As long," says the Scranton Times, "as protection Democrats are carrying grit to the Republican mill they are very nice fellows, but when they step on somebody else's toes, then look out." We fail to recall a time when protection Democrats sought to carry grit to the Republican mill. Is the Times trying to impeach the integrity of Edward Merrifield's Democracy?

It seems just a trifle "curry" in the Honorable M. T. Burke of Carbondale to continue to pretend that he was one of the earnest friends of the Farr free text book bill when as a matter of fact, as Representative Farr himself has testified, he voted and worked against it. Mr. Burke must think that he can safely toy as he pleases with the confidences of his constituents.

SCRANTON AND READING.

Reading Times. The claim to being the fourth city in the state is better sustained by Reading than Scranton. The only proof that the latter offers is its population made up of scattered districts. Reading, it is well known, is a solidly built-up city with nothing suburban counted in. Our tax rate is low compared with other cities and is in marked contrast with that of Scranton. While Reading has city property worth \$1,800,000 and an assessment of \$15,140,469, the revenue of \$575,600 having been secured through a 13 1/2 per cent. tax rate. Reading is metropolitan in debt figures at \$1,050,000, while Scranton has but \$37,535 in obligations, and Reading pays \$109.50 per lamp for street lighting while Scranton expends but \$91.25. A significant feature in the record of the two cities gives Reading credit for thirty-one building associations, with assets at \$3,265,000, while Scranton has twelve, valued at \$1,075,000.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

Green Ridge Item. Judge Merrifield will find it very hard to convince the Carbondale people that he is a safe man to represent them at Washington. They know from Mr. Scranton's past record that he can be depended upon to look after his interests and they will make a sad mistake if they do not make his majority so emphatic that no free trader will have the temerity to again ask for the support of industrial

Lackawanna. They owe it to themselves, they owe it to their families and they owe it to the man that has his money invested in manufacturing industries and gives them employment, to vote for the party that protects the manufacturer and keeps the wages of labor at a point where the laboring man can live and save money.

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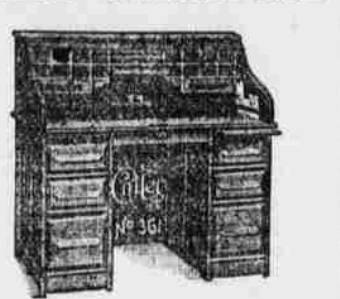
- "Atlantic," "Boyer-Bauman," "Jewett," "Davis-Chambers," "Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvy."

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, and it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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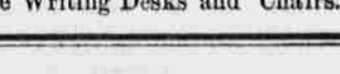
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