the Scranton Tribune

C. P. RINGSBURY, Page, and Gen's Mon-E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'v and Yatas. LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. W. W. BAVIS, Summers Managen. W. W. YOUNGS, Asy. Manage



SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court: CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne, E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna, HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northamptor JAMES A. BEAVER, of Center. JOHN J. WICKHAM, of BEAVER, GEORGE B. ORLADY, of Huntingdon, For State Treasurer: BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD, of Mercer. Election day, Nov. 5.

Report is busy with the name of Congressman W. A. Stone, of Pittsburg, as that of a strong candidate for governor in 1898. Colonel Stone is a bright, able and experienced man; but let us first get to 1898.

Labor Day, 1895.

Ideal weather and unusual cordiality of feeling among the organized trades combined to make yesterday's celebration of Labor Day more notable than against opponents he himself had any held in years. In all its details the commemoration was successful; and the parade was one of the most representative within memory.

It is a fortunate coincidence, by the way, that Labor Day, 1895, finds the bread winners of Scranton and vicinity at peace with their employers, and full of hope and courage. The lifting of the clouds that have so long depressed business has been gradual, but it is steady. Each day brings nearer the dai at home, restoration of those highly satisfactory economic conditions which were disturbed in 1892 by the election of a Democratic president upon a platform bristling with threats of commercial and industrial revolution. With the correction, next year, of that unfortunate "change" will expire the last pretext for restricted business activity, and then, if not by anticipation even earlier, trade may be expected to resume its normal dimensions and yield its normal profits to both capital and

As if to add to the day's obvious good will, comes the news of a probable early settlement of those long-standing difficulties which have operated to stifle the anthracite coal trade. The extent to which this intelligence may be credited has not yet been ascertained; but with other interests everywhere reviving. common sense must soon, if not at once, dictate a betterment of the trade in fuel. All in all, therefore, labor has many reasons to feel on good terms with itself. May it learn from past troubles the virtue of patience and moderation!

Inasmuch as General Harrison has repeatedly refused to announce himself a candidate for next year's presidential nomination, are not Senator Quay's friends a little premature in predicting his utter defeat?

Civil Service Reform.

Much jubilation is expressed in the current number of the Century magazine at what it calls "the doom of the spoils system." evidenced, our contemporary declares, by the steady growth of the number of federal positions classified under the merit system, socalled. It recollects that after the present civil service act was passed, in 1883, President Arthur put 15,573 positions under its operation; during President Cleveland's first term, the number was raised to 27,330; under Harrison, to 42,-928 and in the first half of the second Cleveland administration, 8,540 places were added, bringing the whole number up to 51,468, or slightly more than onefourth of all the positions in the federal

While this progress is rapid and encouraging, it must not be too readily believed that the 61,468 places at present under competitive examination rules are in all cases removed from the clutch of spollsmen and office-hunting partisans. There are artifices by the score, under the very law concerning which the Century exults, whereby merit can be as effectually, if perhaps not so boldly subordinated to pull as it used to be, before the day of civil service reform. This, to be sure, proves nothing except that the execution of the law is dishonest; but he would be an exceedingly sanguine person who, after a careful study of political ways and means at the national capital, would venture to predict the date of the time when a law so thoroughly disfiked by all the political workers at Washington as is this reform statute could expect to get approximately fair treatment from its nominal enforcers.

But to say that the civil service reform of today is principally pretence, bluff and buncombe is by no means to condemn the true principle it perverts or to deny that the obvious trend of intelligent public opinion will eventually ascertain a method for the genuine realization of its wishes in the premises. We agree heartily with the Century in its belief that the people "have at last realized that there can be no thorough and lasting reform of our politics till the spoils system has been destroyed" at "the surest way to get rid of no matter what they may decide some

the spollsmen is to abolish the spolls." Only, we caution our readers not to feel oo complacent over the progress already nominally achieved, nor to accept drafts on that progress without gilt-edged indorsement.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, a paper friendly to Senator Quay, suggests J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, ex-Attorney General Hensel's law partner, for United States senator, to succeed Cameron; and adds that he is sound on the money question. Are there any other ominations?

Stevens, Cameron and Quay. Our Chicago namesake, in its comnents upon last week's convention at Harrisburg, took occasion to lament the decadence in public morals as instanced in the "great drop from Thaddeus Stevens or Simon Cameron to M. S. Quay." Readers of The Tribune do not need to be told that this paper has not been fulsome in praise of Senator Quay; yet it is no more than justice that the Chicago contemporary's grief should be assuaged. It should be at once informed that the "drop" from Stevens or Cameron to Quay is one in point of time only; for as concerns ability Quay is the peer of either and in the knack of manipulating men he s clearly their superior.

The habit of exalting the past at the expense of the present is far too comnon. Thus, in an age which fails as yet to do justice to Lincoln and snubs Grant, we have Washington deified and Jackson made immortal, although the probability is that if these men were now alive and had to cope with the immensely complicated and more intricate problems of this end of the century neither of them would rise above the level of a well-to-do country celebrity of limited renown. So far as Quay and the elder Cameron are concerned, it is to be remembered that the state which the latter ruled was not a half either in population or resources, of the state that Quay today dominates, while the opposition then to oneman dominion was but a tithe of the independent spirit nowadays abroad in the land, Cameron, too, had Mackey, Quay and a score of less noted but scarcely less able lieutenants. Quay. in his recent fight against a combination more powerful than Cameron ever dreamed of, stood almost alone,

trained. In point of morals, politicians of all ages stand upon nearly an equal footing. They all fight to win, and employ whatever methods they think needful. But Mr. Quay, aside from his battles, is surely not unfit to court comparison with Stevens, who left his fortune to a colored housekeeper, or Cameron, whom Lincoln had to send to St. Petersburg in order to avert scan-

The Chicago Times-Herald has a way of scalping political corruptionists that beats the record. It pillories them in first-page cartoons and dares them to sue it for libel. It goes without saying that not one has yet sued.

Tardiness of the Courts.

It is possible that if a layman had said the things concerning the legal profession which Justice Brewer said last week, before the American Bar association at Detroit, members of it yould have manifested resentment. But coming from a justice of the highest known court, his strictures have been received in slience, and with an attempt at complacency. The subject of Justice Brewer's remarks was the tardiness which increasingly characterizes the administration of justice in this country; and how this defect might best be overcome. The gist of the justice's argument is embodied in the following pregnant paragraph, which is of interest to laymen as well as lawyers:

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Shorten the time of progress, Curtail the right of continuances. When once a case has been commenced deny to every other court the right to interfere, or take jurisdiction of any matter that can be brought by either party into the pending litigation. Limit the right of review. Terminate all review in one appellate court. Reverse the rule of decision in appellate courts, and instead of assuming that injury was done if error is shown, require the party compilating of a judgment or decree to show affirmatively not merely that some error was committed in the trial court, but also if that error had not been committed the result must necessarily have been different. It may be said that this would make reversals very difficult to obtain. They should be difficult. The end of litigation should be dimedit. The end of litigation should be dimedit. The end of litigation should be linal, and without any review, while some of our profession seem to think that justice is more likely to be secured if, by repeated reviews in successive courts, even to the highest in the nation, the fees of counsel can be made to equal, if not exceed, the amount in controversy between the clients. In criminal cases there should be no appeal. I say it with reluctance, but the truth is that you can trust a jury to do justice to the accused with more safety than you can an appellate court to secure protection to the public by the speedy funishment of a criminal. To guard against any possible wrong to an accused, a board of review and pardons might be created with power to set aside a conviction or reduce the punishment, if, on the full record, it appears not that a technical error has been committed, but that the defendant is not guilty or has been excessively punishment of a criminal. To guard against any possible wrong to an accused, a board of review and pardons might be created with more safety than you can an appellate court to secure protection to the punishment, if, on the full record, it a

In concluding this portion of his address, Justice Brewer significantly "The idea of thome rule and local self-government is growing in favor. Thoughtful men more and more see that the wise thing is to cast upon each community full responsibility for the management of its local affairs, and that the great danger to free government is in the centralization of power. Is it not in line with this thought that as far as possible the final settlement of all controversies which are in themselves local shall be by the immediate friends and neighbors of the litigants? Was not that the underlying thought of the jury as first established? And while we boast that the jury system is the great bulwark of our liberties, are we not in danger of undermining its strength and impairing its influence by the freedom of appeals? Is not the implication therein that the jury and the trial judge cannot be trusted, and is not the sense of responsibility taken away from both when they understand that

superior and supposed wiser tribunal is going to review their decisions and correct whatever of mistake they may

The report that General Harrison had wired congratulations to Senator Quay got into the telegraphic news by accident. It belonged on the joke page.

Cummings on Roosevelt.

The brilliant but politically erratic Asa J. Cummings has gone on the warpath against Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview that lends picturesqueness to the autumnal outlook, "New York," says the Tammany ex-congressman, "is neither the city nor is this the day for blue laws and an enforced puritanism. Roosevelt is ordering the law carried out but failure attends the execution of the order. Each Sunday probably sees as many beer kegs tapped as ever were before the oppressive day of Roosevett. They may muffle the mallet and tap the thirsty spigot a bit more softly, so as not to excite the policeman outside; but that's about the limit of the concession. The heer flows, the thirsty are assuaged, and the excise law has little to say." Then he adds:

Then he adds:

You must first catch the rabbit, says the old cook-book, and thus it is with Roosevelt and his fellow excisers. They must catch their saloonkeeper before they can roast him. And what with the wary publican's bolted doors, his sent.nels, and his skill as an evader, Roosevelt is failing to catch him at a laughable rate. I should suppose fully 80 per cent, of the New York saloons are dispensing drinks in a quiet, gentlemanly way each Sunday. The excise outrage has but little countenance because of its unfair effects. The clubman gets his unrestricted toddy at his club. The hotel guest—that means anybody who buys a 16-cent sandwich or a damer—han his unilimited beer or whisky as he chooses. But the saloon, which in its sort, is the poor man's club, is to be closed. Roosevelt is about as valuable a moral agent as Parkhurst, who never did more than take a quedle of sin which police control had carefully drained into one corner, where it would neither offend the nose nor foot of good people, and spatter the puddle all over the city, from the Battery to Harlem. Parkhurst never abated vice; he decentralized it, dispersed it, made it rent the house and live next door to you. So with Roosevelt, He hasn't abated Sunday beer; he has merely made the workman spend three times the money and leave his home and family to find it.

There are some things that Mr. Cummings unfortunately omlitted to say. For example, he forgot to explain how Mr. Roosevelt could, with a clear conscience, in view of his oath of office, neglect to enforce, or try his best to enforce, the excise law. Be that law good or bad, the president of the board of police commissioners, if honest with himself and true to his official obligations, must use all the power at his disposal to have the law obeyed. He did not make the law. He is responsible simply for its enforcement; and for its enforcement impartially, among poor and rich alike, up to the full limit of his power and opportunity. Mr. Cummings' complaint against Mr. Roosevelt is, therefore, really a howl at the Tammany legislature which enacted the so-called objectionable statute, and thereby cleared the way to "blue laws and enforced puritanism."

No fact is clearer than that Theodore Roosevelt is, as usual, on the right track; indubitable evidence of which as supplied by the incessant squeating of those whom his courage pinches.

QUAY AS A WARWICK.

Chicago Times-Herald.
In consequence of his brilliant and spectacular but none the less thorough victory, Senator Quay assumes a pos.tion of tory, Senator Quay assumes a post-ton of prime importance in national politics. Henceforward, at least until the next presidential campaign is over, and perhaps during the life of the next administration, his will be the central if not the dominating figure in every political landscape. This is the fact that must confront every political manager and every presidential possibility and cannot escape public attention. Aiready the issue of the Pennsylvania contest has been accepted as modifying the relations of certain Republican candidates for president toward each other and their chances for success. General Harrison, who has been a good second to McKinley, according to surface indications, now falls behind Reed, who succeeds to his place, and there is an outgiving from Indianapolis that he may not continue in the field except as the most passive of candidates. This is chiefly because Quay is known to resent the ingratitude of the ex-president toward the managers of his campaign in 1883.

In this matter Mr. Quay has a just griev.

managers of his campaign in 1888.

In this matter Mr. Quay has a just grievance. Not an original Harrison man, he accepted the chairmanship of the national committee reluctantly and at a time when no well-informed politician would give a fig for Harrison's chances. It was Quay who brought the recalcitrant Republican leaders into line. It was he who went to New York and gave the city of New York the first honest Republican organization it had for nearly twenty years. Prior to his advent most of the assembly district organizations were simply tributary to Tammany, and in many of these districts there was not even a semblance of Republican organization. Mr. Quay put straight Hepublicans on guard in every precinct and kept them up to their work. It was he who declined to dicker with the Popullsta in the west and encouraged the rainbow chasing of the Democrats, while he massed the Republican forces in the metropolitan group of states. It was he who at the critical moment went to Philadelphia and secured through Wanamaker and Dolan the famous millionaires' mite which turned the balance of trade in campaign money in favor of the Republicans. President Harrison knew all these things and yet he blacklisted Quay from the day he entered the white house. No wonder Harrison reads his death warrant in Quay's return to power and increase of power.

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That Harrison's friends in Pennsylvania realized the peril to their candidate in the result that has come about was apparent long ago. The principal newspaper in opposition to Quay was the Philadelphia Press, whose editor, Charles Emory Bmith, was President Harrison's minister to Russia, and whose owner, Calvin Wells, threw over his life-long love. Blaine, for Harrison in the nomination canvass preceding the Minneapolis convention. Wanamaker, who was Harrison's postmaster general, lent his name and his fortune to the anti-Quay fight with an enthusiasm only partly explained in the remote contingency of Quay's defeat. Throughout the state every officeholder under the Harrison administration who might expect a renewal of favor at the same hands fell in line and went recruiting for the anti-Quay army. With Harrison eliminated at the start, in what direction Quay's influence will be cast remains to be seen, and for some time will keep the politicians guessing. We have Quay's own word for it, however, that he is in favor of either Reed or McKinley, and that reduces the problem to still simpler elements. It will be like him to hold his counsel for awhile.

The manufacturers, the skilled laborers

to hold his counsel for awhile.

The manufacturers, the skilled laborers and the farmers want McKinley. Mr. Reed has a nucleus of strength in every congress/onal district in the congress, the has also a considerable following in the larger cities. Mr. Quay himself will wish to have a say about chairmanships next winter. He will therefore keep the question open, and a great deal may happen between now and the regular opening of the presidential campaign. Meanwhile there will be some conferences between Quay and Pjatt, for the situation has similar aspects in New York, and if New York and Pennsylvania stand fogether in a national convention it is pretty hard to prevail against them. As to the sporadic nomination of Quay for president, he is not the sort of man to follow that jack-o'-lantern. Probably nothing is farther from his ambition, He is the sort of man who would rather be kingmaker beyond doubt than try for a throne himself. No man know better his own limitations. But when he pext plays Warwick he will know who he is plays warwick he will know who he warming the part warming the property was a strength of the property warming the property warming the party warming the warming the party warming the par

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Protect the Party Primaries.

Norristown Horald: "The present agitation in favor of more stringent regalations at party primaries ought not to be allowed to die out without bearing fruit in new legislation and in party rules that will work a reform in their management. It has too often been the case that the primary elections, which exert so important an influence in naming the party candidates, were attended only by a few persons, and they not belonging to the best element of the organization. After the experience of the past few weeks, this is likely to be more than ever the case unless something shall be done to convince voters that they may attend delegate election with the expectation that their votes will not be overborne by bribery, fraud and the votes of persons who belong to the opposite party. This is no merely sentimental demand. The party primaries are the source of political power. Once let the reputable members of a political organization become convinced that it is useless for them to attend the primaries, and you lay the foundation for dissension, distrust and party overthrow. Those who no longer participate in making nominations will become indifferent to elections. They will stay at home as well as on the occasions when primary elections are held. Governor Hastings could not do a better thing than recommend to the legislature the enactment of a law governing primary elections that will make them what they should be, but are not at the present time—opportuncties for the expression of ophilon on various matters as they arise. The greatest danger to the Republican party lies in the conviction on the part of the better element within it that there is no use in going to the part of the better element within it that there is no use in going to the part of the servers.

An Incomparable Platform.

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The Indianapolis Journal says: "The civil service of the professional is superficial compared with that which Senator Quay has outlined. The former is confined chiefly to a belief in competitive examinations for admission, while the reform demanded by Mr. Quay, if carried into effect, would insure honest, efficient and economical government in clices, townships, counties, states and the United States. It would put an end to that mandpulation by wfich public position is used chiefly for the benefit of those holding the offices and their favorites; no part of the public revenues would be expended in promoting private interests and no unnecessary expenditure made about election time to secure votes." The Journal adds that the civil service reformers never put forth a declaration for the elevation of the public service that goes to the root of the evits of public administration as does the Quay proclamation.

Very Desirable Change.

Harrisburg Patriot: "Senator Quay will recommend to the state committee at its next meeting a number of important changes in the party rules. His pian is to provide for the election of delegates nearer the bime of holding the state convention. The senator thinks sixty days from the convention would be the proper length of time. The necessity for this change was impressed upon Senator Quay by the advantage the combine had over him in Allegheny county by electing delegates before the recent contest was precipitated."

When screnaded at Beaver last Saturday night, Senator Quay said: "I need not tell you of the future; it is written in the platform, so that he who runs may read, and what is whitten is written. I have been elected chairman of the state committee, and it will be my pleasure to put the principles of that platform into execution."

Pertinently Asked. Rochester Post-Express: "We hear much about 'returning prosperity' and the credit due to certain politicians for bringing it back. It is welcome; but who drove it away?"

CALLING A HALT,

Montrose Independent-Republican. Montrose Independent-Republican.

The superabundant desire of the average American to get something out of nothing is everywhere present. "What fools these mortals be," and will continue to the end of time. No matter how many moths are scorched in the flame, the next moth thinks he wears asbestos wings. Many an expectant oil baron has chinked imaginary gold in the depths of his trousers pocket, and many a gorgeous plan been reflected in oily mirage. We've had enough; our expected feast of porterhouse has vanished, we are content with our humble faire of liver, we had the discase and paid the doctor's bill. Thank goodness, we're cured.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrolabe cast: 3.48 a. m., for Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1895.

A child born on this day will be of as pleasant a temperament as can be expected considering the fact that school begins next Monday. In other words he will not be like

Will not be like
Ye men about town who regard the eclipse
With anger, as naughty words fall from
their lips
And they enter each other's penumbra and
try
To engage in exchange of a lovely black

It is opined that Uncle Joseph's return from Europe will be celebrated by the placing of several small county office booms upon ice.

By the way, it seems now in order for Major Penman to vacate Mr. Scranton's Wooden horse on the merry-do-round. Aincehns' Advice

Beware of the new oyster that arrives on the slow freight. To keep cool in a case of emergency, get on ice.

SUMMER FURNITURE Connell's. IS AND 153



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Porch Chairs and Rockers Fine Reed Chairs and Rockers, A Few Baby Carriages Left at Cost.

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Don't lay up repentance for yourself. Don't attemt to settle that question without seeing the new stuffs we have for you. Even at this early day the assortment of fall Black Goods, both staples and fancies, is almost bewildering. For stylish toilettes, lustrous fabrics seem to be taking the lead.

Note This

careful statement as to prices. These goods are 20 per cent lower than last year, but in a few weeks they will be more than 20 per cent. higher.

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We have on hand between twenty and thirty Baby Carriages, which we will offer for the next ten days

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NEW LINE OF FOOT BALLS

Also Big Stock of Guns, Revolvers

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AHOY!

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FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,

MAJESTIC OIL HEATERS are the recognized leaders. Write for Agency.

THE. SENUINE At a time when many manufacturers and dealers are making the most astounding statements gainst the merits and durability of inferior Pianos, intending purchasers should not fail to make critical examination of the above instruments. E. C. RICKER General Dealer in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Telephone Exchange Building, 115 Adams Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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