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UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court:
CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.
E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northampton.
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.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Scranton, Sept. 2, 1895.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Republican county committee at a meeting held at Central Republican club rooms on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1895, the Republicans of Lackawanna county will assemble in convention at the court house, Scranton, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination one person for coroner and one person for county surveyor, and to elect two delegates and two alternates to the Republican national convention of 1896. The primaries will be held at the usual polling places on Saturday, Sept. 14, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. Vigilance committees will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EZRA H. RIPPLE, Chairman.
W. S. MILLAR, Secretary.

There will be no prosperity-destroying, business-wrecking tariff agitation year after next, when Republicans shall have returned to power; but there will be a large amount of intelligent and patriotic tariff revision. Don't forget that.

The Yacht Race Fiasco.

It is only fair to Mr. Iselin, the owner of the Defender, to say that his conduct during the yachting complications of the past few days has been irreproachable. That the protest which he made when his boat had been fouled by the Valkyrie was conceived in no mean spirit is shown by the fact that when the committee decided in the Defender's favor, Mr. Iselin promptly offered to forego his technical victory and submit to a new race. True, he might have withheld that protest; but the justice of it is too generally conceded to admit of argument upon that point.

On the other hand, Lord Dunraven does not deserve the censure passed upon him by newspapers forgetful of the proprieties due between host and guest. Bearing in mind past experiences with incorrigible excursion boats ing and endangered not simply his chance of victory but also the safety of his yacht and the lives of its crew, Dunraven had expressly stipulated that the course was to be kept absolutely clear. By their agreement to this condition, the cup defenders absolved him from any responsibility for Thursday's withdrawal. He had a right, not only on paper, but as a guest who had, at great expense, come from afar, to receive considerate and courteous treatment, both from his adversaries and also from the multitude of onlookers. But the latter appear to have entirely forgotten their share of the amenities of the occasion, and instead exhibited a precipitancy of anxiety to get ahead each of the other which would better have characterized a drove of hogs at feeding time.

The Defender's victory has not been earned, and therefore will incite no joy. The Valkyrie, thanks to American indecorum, has not received fair treatment. Under the circumstances, therefore, the only thing to do is to draw up new articles of agreement for a race at some suitable place where the porcine instincts of the average multitude will not have a chance to mar fair sport. This is the logic of the situation; and no amount of newspaper bluster can obscure it.

Improvement is the order of the day, and the coal trade, in at last responding to it, begins to do in September what should have been done in March.

Roosevelt Replies to Hill.

Senator Hill was not shrewd when he deliberately stepped on the toes of Theodore Roosevelt. That energetic young man has replied to the senator's "personal liberty" keynote, and the statesman from Chemung is, in consequence, a badly disfigured combatant. The reply was delivered in Buffalo, Wednesday night, and it has not yet ceased to re-echo. If Hill's ears do not burn and his epidermis shrink and shrivel, it must be because he has grown insensible to punishment.

"The senator," says Gotham's champion of law and order, "announces that the campaign of his party is to be waged upon what he styles the issue of 'personal liberty.' What he means is simple. He does not demand personal liberty to do what is right and legal, for that is already possessed by law-abiding citizens. He demands personal liberty to commit crime. When he attacks us for what he terms a harsh enforcement of the law, all that he means is that he disapproves of us because we have enforced the law honestly. Senator Hill's platform has for its two chief planks the personal liberty of the individual to commit crime; and the personal liberty of public officials to enforce the law dishonestly and corruptly. He champions that kind of personal liberty which leads men to the penitentiary."

That this is not an exaggerated statement of the case is proved by the explicit and straightforward manner in which President Roosevelt takes up and demolishes each of Senator Hill's numbered objections to the present excise policy in New York city. He not only proves that many of these objections are based upon a deliberate and inexcusable misrepresentation of facts, but also shows that in the few instances in which the senator remained within sight of the truth, he magnified isolated cases of subordinate over-officiousness, which were rebuked as soon as discovered at headquarters.

To one accusation Mr. Roosevelt pleads guilty. He admits that he kept a watch upon the workmen under his command, and adds:

As for his stating that we played the part of detectives, we did it to the same extent that a superintendent of a railroad plays such a part when he actually superintends the work that is being done, so as to find out for himself how it is done, and to know that his subordinates are giving efficient service. We intend to do our duty. This is seemingly so novel an idea to Senator Hill that he cannot understand it. To do our duty we must have some kind of idea how our men are working. We have visited the precincts at all hours of the day and night. We have worked often almost every hour of the twenty-four, for we had before us the herculean task of cleaning a stable of such Augean filth that it needs a man of Senator Hill's moral insensibility to defend it. Of course, we personally saw to the best of our ability that the police were honest and energetic in the enforcement of law. But when the senator says that we neglected enforcing all other laws in order to enforce this, he utters a willful untruth. Order has never been so well preserved; crime against personal property has never been better controlled than in the last four months. The figures for these four months, as compared with the corresponding four months under the previous administration, show that the number of felonies has decreased and that the number of arrests of felons has increased.

Finally, as to the charge that the rich man's club escapes while the poor man's saloon is "pulled," Mr. Roosevelt says:

We have been quite as rigid closing the bars of the big hotels on Fifth avenue as in closing the bars on the Bowery and Avenue A. We have made no discrimination between the rich man's club and the poor man's club. Under the law it seems that neither is entitled to sell liquor, and we will prevent its being done, so far as we can, in one case precisely as in the other. We know no distinction between the rich and the poor. We know no classes. We are Americans and we treat all American citizens alike. What the senator says about the blue laws does not need serious discussion. Apparently he thinks that because it was wrong to burn witches in the seventeenth century it is right to get drunk on Sunday in the nineteenth. Senator Hill poses as the friend of the poor man, but in this fight he is the friend of the drunkard and the bibber. It is invariably the poor man who suffers most when laws are enforced with corrupt partiality.

In conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt well says: "The doctrine that Senator Hill teaches is a doctrine which can only result in lawlessness and anarchy among the people at large; and in the wildest corruption among the officials of the state. He deliberately puts himself upon a par with the lyncher and the white-capper and the open foe of order. Senator Hill takes this stand because he believes that the forces of evil outnumber the forces of good. He hopes that he will attract from the opposite party more men who are vicious than he loses decent men from his own party. It behooves the people of New York to see that no such result happens; but whether it happens or not, most certainly the police commissioners of New York will not vary a hair's-breadth from the course they have taken, and will not feel a single regret for the policy they have followed. We would refuse to gain a victory at the price of joining those who believe that legislators should recklessly pass a law that is not intended to be enforced, and that executive officers should carry out this law only so far as they think expedient."

If Hill is smart he will be sorry he spoke.

The unanimous re-election of Major Warren to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Republican league is a pleasant recognition of his meritorious work. During his presidency the league's interests have been advanced by straightforward, systematic effort, put forth without brag or bluster and appealing at once to the approval of conservative influences. The logical reward of such trustworthy leadership is continuation in authority. That in the year to come, under the stimulus of a presidential canvass, multiplied progress will result is a prediction safely predicated on President Warren's methods and on the unselfish co-operation which his chieftaincy insures.

The Future of the Tariff.

"Fortunately with a majority in the Republican house of the Fifty-fourth congress, no further legislation can be had in the direction of free trade for the next two years, and no unfriendly legislation need be feared. None is feared. This is the business man's cup of consolation.

"Whatever may be our future tariff legislation, it will be founded and built upon the protection principle. It will provide adequate revenue for the government, sustain American industries and exalt American labor. No man can tell what the schedules and rates may be, for these must depend upon conditions existing at the time. But this is certain, that whatever the great principle of protection of American interests and labor indicates as essential to good wages, expanding production and general prosperity, these will be the rates that are bound to prevail. Schedules may be altered and rates changed to meet existing conditions, but the principle of protection cannot be changed. It is unalterable.

"Reciprocity, too, will not be overlooked. A policy will not be abandoned which extends and widens our foreign markets without surrendering our own markets to commodities which we can produce at home; a policy that takes the products of other countries which we do not produce, on condition that they freely admit our products and manufactures into their markets on terms of mutual advantage and profit."—McKinley at Springfield.

So far as traveling men are concerned, a new hotel in Wilkes-Barre would be entirely superfluous, with Scranton so near.

The "Good Roads parliament" at Atlanta, Oct. 17, 18 and 19, will be notable for the important reason that it promises to embody work as well as talk. There will be not only theories and theorists, but also actual samples of well-made thoroughfares, with explicit and trustworthy estimates of cost. The new south cannot fail to respond to this broad hint as to one of its greatest needs.

Judge McCarthy "says nothing;" but you can give long odds that he is doing a deal of tall thinking.

Practical Instruction in Citizenship.

The papers tell of a novel plan in practical philanthropy put to the test this year for the first time. William R. George, a wealthy New Yorker, recently rented a farm of forty-eight acres on top of a high hill near Freeville, N. Y., and peopled it with thirty girls and 120 of the toughest boys he could find in the slums, ranging in age from 12 to 15 years. As soon as the youngsters reached the farm Mr. George immediately organized them into a republic, with himself as president and with a cabinet of little fellows who were his stanchest friends. They had a congressional election, with a representative for every twelve persons and a senator for each of the six classes into which the community was divided. They had their own circulating medium and each youngster was compensated for his labor in proportion to the skill and industry shown.

It is claimed for this project, and with obvious justice, that to the sanitary advantages of an outing amidst country fresh-air and scenic beauties it adds educational benefits of a highly practical character. The average male child of the slums, although in mature years admitted to citizenship, has, it must be confessed, a very vague and uncertain knowledge of the institutions of the country of which he is a cosovereign; and, thanks to this ignorance, readily becomes an element of serious danger to the republic. For his enlightment instruction of a graphic character is required, and Mr. George's object lesson would appear admirably to fill the bill. The addition of this educational feature to all fresh-air excursions would work for the general welfare.

In offering a handsome trophy cup for a special series of base ball games between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton nines, The Tribune's object is simply to add zest to the always spirited rivalry between these cities, and thus to stimulate good ball playing. The composition of the clubs that on Monday begin the battle for this cup warrants the belief that patrons of these games will see first-class work. While we should like to have the local champions become victors, and expect that they will, our object will have been attained if the games are such as to recompense reasonable spectators for the time and money spent in witnessing the exhibitions. All that we ask, therefore, is that the battle may be sharp and lively, and that the best team may win!

During the past thirty years or so, Cubans have paid in taxes $40,000,000 for road improvement, yet their little island has only two good roads, worth perhaps $1,000,000 apiece. The other $38,000,000 "walked Spanish."

In condemning the defeat of reapportionment the Williamsport platform very singularly forgot to say that it was the Democratic votes that did it.

Under strict construction, more franchises than one are doubtless invalid in these parts.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The sometime warring Republican chiefs in Ohio are all at peace this year. McKinley, Sherman, Foraker and the balance of them are all harmoniously occupying the same bed. It seems to be settled that Foraker will be allowed to make the fight for the senatorship against Brice. It is about time the great Republican state of Ohio had two Republicans in the senate. Senator Sherman is big enough for two, but he might as well for once have a Republican colleague to help him do the voting.

Hoyt Sherman, jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, a nephew of Senator Sherman, predicts that the Republicans will carry the new state by an emphatic majority at its first election, which occurs in November. Not only will they elect the state ticket, but the first United States senators will be straight-out Republicans, according to Mr. Sherman. The Utah Republicans, and especially those of the Mormon faith, are staunch protectionists.

"Private advices" recently received in Washington from Pennsylvania are to the effect that "Senator Quay has decided to use his influence in behalf of Senator Allison." He "doesn't like Harrison, thinks McKinley is too much of an one idea man, believes that Reed cannot be nominated and looks upon Allison as representing the conservative west on the tariff and silver issues; therefore he will support the Iowa senator's candidacy," all of which is doubtless news to Quay.

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, was sat down upon with considerable emphasis by the old soldiers at Louisville on Thursday. The Union veterans have a way of doing just that kind of thing when fellows who address them make fools of themselves. They are no respectors of persons, either. It makes no difference to them whether the person who needs sitting down upon is a governor, or a general, or both combined.

Luzerne and Lackawanna counties cut a big swath in the Democratic state convention on Wednesday. Garman, of Luzerne, was permanent chairman; Lenahan, of Luzerne, made the big speech of the day, and Smith, of Lackawanna, secured a place on the ticket. When the two counties pull together they are a power.

If the national Republican convention were to be held at this time the contest would inevitably be between Governor McKinley and ex-Speaker Reed, as leading candidates for the presidential nomination, with a balance-of-power conservative element in favor of some such man as Senator Allison or General Harrison.

Only one delegate to the national Republican convention of next year has been chosen in Pennsylvania, and that one is Mr. High, of the Berks end of the Berks-Lehigh congressional district. Mr. High will be for anybody Chairman Quay wants nominated for president. He has said so himself.

There is said to be a reason why John Dalzell could not get the ways and means chairmanship next winter even if Quay were for him. It is because Tom Platt's close friend, Sereno Payne, is the oldest Republican member of the committee and therefore, according to custom, its probable chairman.

The State League convention of Republican clubs at York was a great success, and York was a good place for it. That county has been showing symptoms of a political change of heart, notwithstanding that it is the home of that stalwart Jeffersonian Democrat, Chauncey Forward Black.

Chairman Quay denies the story that he will send a lot of new men to congress from Philadelphia next year. It is not improbable, however, that the Republicans of that city will do something in that line themselves.

In the next congress Speaker Reed will unquestionably be the chief attraction. But for all that, few who know the delicacy of the speakership when there's a national convention in sight will envy his job.

Commodore Singerly was the popular figure in the Williamsport convention. His defeat for governor by a majority of nearly a quarter of a million did not affect his standing as a leader.

Chairman Wright will conduct the Democratic campaign this year, but Mr. Harrity will stand behind him and give the orders, the same as usual.

Advices from Topeka are that Reed leads McKinley as a presidential preference among Kansas Republicans.

Luzerne Republicans should keep an eye on Lee Stanton. They say he is making inroads.

Well who's calling?
I am a musician.
How can we serve thee, Orpheus?
I desire a position as organist and choir leader in Scranton.
Name qualifications, Orpheus.
I can drill choruses and make voices; I can manipulate a great organ with seven banks of keys; on the pedals I am a veritable clog dancer; I am a composer, singer, writer, reader, preacher, elocutionist, electrician and I can paint on china; I am young and handsome and wear good clothes and the sopranos all love me——
Had thorough instruction?
Yes. I have graduated from eight conservatories. I understand harmony, thorough bass, counterpoint, disappoint and solfeggio.
Any titles?
Lots of 'em! Mus. Doc., Mus. Bac., D. F., K. U. S., Professor, etc.
Experience?
I have conducted orchestras, church choirs, brass bands, singing schools, camp meetings, campaign glee clubs, grand opera, comic opera, college quartettes and minstrels. Do you suppose I could secure an engagement in Scranton?
Well, Orpheus, you are scarcely up to the standard required, but some of the churches might give you a trial.
Z-z-z-ling!

* * *

Hello! Is that The Tribune?
Do not guess again.
I have a bargain.
Who are you? What is it?
Never mind who I am. I have something valuable to be disposed of at job lot rates.
What is it?
A paper street railroad! Greatest scheme on earth to get something for nothing! It's a dead cinch. You just get the franchise and the dear stock subscribers do the rest.
What are your reasons for dropping a sure thing?
Ill health. I feel that I must have a change of air. Ever since that man Roche began shooting off his eloquence in the councils I have been troubled with dyspepsia.
Z-z-z-ling!

* * *

Is the editor in?
He is at the 'phone.
Could you give me some information?
What is the subject?
Why, I have been reading about veterans down at Louisville, and the papers say that the Union soldiers and Confederates wept together.
Yes.
I do not understand. I thought they were fighting——
Why, haven't you heard that the war was over?
Thunder, no! Is it?
Say, where are you speaking from?
Wilkes-Barre!
Z-z-z-ling!

A PEACE HYMN TO THE REPUBLIC.

(Read at the G. A. R. Encampment at Louisville.)

There's a voice across the Nation like a mighty ocean-hail,
Borne up from out the Southward as the seas before the gale;
Its breath is in the streaming flag and in the flying sail,
As we go sailing on.

'Tis a voice that we remember, ere its summons soothed as now,
When it rang to battle challenge, and we answered vow with vow,
With roar of guns and hiss of sword and crash of prow and prow,
As we go sailing on.

Our hope sank even as we saw the sun sink faint and far,
The Ship of State went groping through the blinding smoke of war,
Through blackest midnight lurching, all uncheered of moon or star,
Yet sailing, sailing on.

One who spake the dead awake, with life-blood leaping warm,
Who walked the troubled waters, all unscathed, in mortal form,
We felt our Pilot's presence with His hand upon the storm
As we went sailing on.

Oh, voice of passion lulled to peace, this dawning of today;
Oh, voices twain now blent as one, ye sing all fears away,
Since foe and foe are friends, and lo, the Lord as glad as they,
He sends us sailing on.

—James Whitcomb Riley.