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UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 23, 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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Coroner.
SAMUEL P. LONGSTREET, M. D., of Scranton.

For Surveyor.
EDMUND A. BARTL, of Scranton.

Election day, Nov. 5.

It is not much to ask of each Republican in the county that he promise to go to the polls himself, next month, and try, if possible, to get his Republican neighbor out, also. But upon the response to this modest request a good deal may depend. Republicans must not fail to remember that the next general campaign will have for its object the election of a president and a congress.

An Important Election.

The prevalent idea that because the ticket this year is small, the result of next month's elections will be slight, is decidedly erroneous. The whole course of legislation in the ensuing congress may be influenced by the outcome of the battle which will end one week from next Tuesday.

If the Republicans in the various states which now have spirited canvasses shall be successful by sustained pluralities it will be equivalent to a fresh notification to congress by the people that the mischievous policies of the incompetent Democracy, domestic and foreign, are still repudiated as unutterably hurtful and humiliating. From such a deliverance the Republican majority in congress will derive encouragement to move steadily forward, toward paths of progress and safety, secure in the knowledge that one year hence the people will complete the sweep begun in 1894.

We believe that the temper of the people has not changed since last November, but in order that there may be no uncertainty on this point, every citizen who is dissatisfied with Democratic depression, deficits and diplomatic dishonor should take care to give emphatic expression to his belief Nov. 5. With the additional incentive coming from reputable state and county Republican candidacies, there ought to be no question of the verdict of Lackawanna county on that date. Let every Republican remember his duty.

In the absence of artifical excitement, the local campaign seems quiet, but the indications are that by the time the friends of Judge Willard, Dr. Longstreet and Mr. Bartl get through voting, next month, they will make it exceedingly lively for the Democratic opposition.

Put Some Ginger Into It.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is not alone in his belief that the United States ought either to stand firm for the maintenance of its rights in Venezuela or else formally and by proclamation abandon the Monroe doctrine as a scarecrow which will no longer frighten. His point that England "has given in the Dominion of Canada a hostage of peace to the United States far outvaluing the most that she could hope to obtain or inflict by war" is well taken.

The principle that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European powers," laid down by President Monroe in his famous message, either applies to England or it does not. If it does not, then it cannot logically apply to any other European power, and is worth absolutely nothing. If it does apply to England, it certainly includes within its inferential prohibition as well the filching of American territory by artful and indirect means as its open seizure by force of arms. The principle cannot yield a single point, else the whole of it must soon collapse through sheer lack of logic.

It is undoubtedly true that the powers of Europe "do not recognize the Monroe doctrine." We know that from the clever way in which they have at various times sought to circumvent it. But it is time they were made to recognize it in a most explicit manner, and we hope that the next president will, with true Republican grit, reaffirm that formula of American sovereignty with the distinct addition that from this time onward, the European power which shall occupy, for any purpose whatsoever, so much as one square foot of American soil not now voluntarily within its jurisdiction must be prepared to retain it by defeating the whole United States army, navy and militia. With that sort of spice sprinkled on its now too general platitudes, the Monroe doctrine would not long lack general and respectful recognition.

It is fortunate that Colquitt got back to Washington just as Grover left. We shudder to contemplate the consequences had the capital of this glorious government been simultaneously deprived of the presence of both these worthies.

Pertinent Tariff Figures.

The market reports of the leading newspapers contain at times material of great political significance. For example, the Philadelphia Press, in a recent issue, makes in its commercial columns a comparison of some of the principal imports for eight months this year with last year which is interesting as showing the influx of foreign goods:

	1895.	1894.
Cotton mfr's	$25,980,157	$15,568,619
Hides and grasses manf. of	19,017,898	13,290,619
Hides and skins	24,276,198	11,739,824
Iron and steel	15,825,924	12,839,469
Silk mfr's	22,348,234	16,116,199
Wool hair	24,811,467	4,973,339
Wool mfr's	40,637,044	11,694,658

The increase in foreign sales of wool and manufactures of wool to this country, it adds, in eight months has been from $16,669,977 in 1894 to $65,581,511 in 1895. The tariff bill has given a market of more than $6,000,000 per month to the foreign wool grower and manufacturer every month of its existence of which we now have the record. The gold to pay for this has been taken out of the country to the extent of $45,000,000 net, and Mr. Carlisle has been compelled to increase the national debt to maintain his holdings. In doing this he made the trifling error of paying the foreign gold syndicate more than $10,000,000 for returning him $15,500,000 of the $45,000,000 gold taken out of the country. The leading exports all show a falling off except leather, oils and tobacco.

The London Daily Financial News says: "Practically every penny that was subscribed here toward the recent American loan has been got back through the expansion in the exports of woolens and worsteds; but the United States has not confined her increased purchases to those articles." In September the imports of all merchandise into this country increased 2 per cent. while the exports were the same as last year. For the year the imports have increased 20 per cent., and exports have decreased for the year 3.2 per cent. At the port of New York alone last week the imports increased nearly $3,000,000. For two weeks the increase at that port has been nearly $5,000,000 and for the year nearly $70,000,000. It will probably surprise some persons to know that the percentage of increase of exports of some branches of woolen goods from England is this year 6,447.00 per cent., and that the lowest percentage of increase of any item of the industry is 276.00 per cent.

In the face of such figures as these it is not surprising that the Democratic press does not try, except in a listless and perfunctory fashion, to uphold the present tariff. They evidently realize the job's impossibility.

If Herring is innocent, the secreting of the evidence does him an irreparable injustice. No innocent man ought ever to be tried, judged and exonerated behind closed doors.

Sherman and Garfield.

The discussion which has arisen concerning the alleged disloyalty of General Garfield in the national convention of 1880 to Senator John Sherman, whom he was pledged to support, has exhibited nothing quite so conspicuously as the fact that there are a large number of big, little and intermediate politicians in the country who are aching to rush into print. Now that each has had his say, the matter stands just where it previously stood, and opinion divides as formerly on lines of individual predilection or prejudice.

From any standpoint, one is bound to notice three facts: that Sherman was displeased at Garfield's success, coming as it did; that Garfield, if he betrayed Sherman, did it unconsciously and in a moment of weakness, but not as the culmination of a long-plotted design; and, lastly, that Garfield was a man of feeble will power and uncertain moral strength. It has been our own belief that General Garfield's reputation was saved by the unexpected tragedy of his death. Weak to a degree in certain personal characteristics, it needed simply time and opportunity for that lack of reserve force to exhibit itself in his public actions. Death, almost charitably as it now seems, intervened before the occasion of critical test presented itself, and elevated a bit of decidedly human clay to apotheosis and immortality.

But it is doubtles well that it should be as it is, and nothing will be gained by seeking to undo it.

The assertion is made in a New York dispatch that Senator Quay favors an early convention and a long presidential campaign. Suppose he does. That need not prevent the business interests of the country from calling for late conventions and a short campaign. It is to be expected that the active politicians will object to the shortening of their period of employment.

Go Slowly.

An effort is to be made in the next legislature, it is said, to confer upon electric railroads the right of eminent domain, thus overcoming the recent decision of the Supreme court to the effect that no road can be built on a public highway without the written consent of the owners of abutting property. It is plausibly argued that there are many populous rural communities which would soon be knit together by mutually profitable lines of electrical railway if there were a law protecting the capital necessary in their construction, and enabling the builders of such railways to get the better of obstinate or unreasonable property-owners in negotiations for rights of way.

But while this argument is valid to a certain degree, the fact should be borne in mind that the extension of the right of eminent domain is an exercise of sovereign power which should not be lightly practiced. When a majority of the owners of abutting property unitedly protest against the construction on or near their land of a local railway line, it admits of very little doubt that their wishes should be respected. To seize and condemn the land of a majority, leaving to careless viewers the determination of damages, is an act of usurpation twice as obnoxious when falsely excused upon the deceitful plea of the public interest as when plainly achieved by the franker processes of the freebooter or the bandit; and it is a prospect which the rural citizens of Pennsylvania will be slow to welcome.

Legislation on this subject, to be acceptable, will need to be conservative.

The fact that this or that individual Republican politician, in the disappointment of baffled selfishness, declines to support his party's ticket, affords no reason why the masses of the party should permit their loyalty to be affected. Such instances, fortunately, are few throughout the state. They are common to all parties and all campaigns; and the only lesson to be derived from them is the odiousness of ingratitude.

If the United States government is not in earnest in its Monroe doctrine, it ought to have the grace to tell England so, at once, and thus free its hands for the picking of new territorial plums in South America. Let us be either fish, flesh or good red herring.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It would be a mistake for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to assume that nothing is involved in the coming election in the state but the choice of a state treasurer and seven judges of the Superior court. These are very important officials, the proper choice of whom requires intelligence and good judgment on the part of the citizen, but it should not be forgotten that the influence of the election generally will be an important one.

The overwhelming Republican majorities of last year were regarded by all as exceptional; and they were. There is no more reason now than there was then to suppose the Democratic party will have any material success in electing candidates this year, but they have an interest of little less importance to them. They will watch the drift of the voting this year to get some indication that they may be able to make a hopeful campaign next year when a president and one branch of congress will be chosen. On such Republican majorities as were given all over the country last year they would be compelled to give up the next presidential contest before entering upon it. They are hoping for very material reductions in the Republican majorities, and they will make the utmost use of any significant drop, or of anything that shall be more than a fair lapse for an off year.

As the leading Republican state in the union Pennsylvania will be watched the closest for the least evidence of weakness in the Republican line. Democratic effort is not put forth in this state with any expectation of Democratic success, but to make the vote of that party large enough to reduce the Republican majority. If a nearly complete Democratic vote is polled the Republican majority will be reduced, and may be reduced dangerously, unless Republicans are equally alert and active in making their vote equally full. The opposition is not forgetting that this is the eve of the presidential election, and it will be a grave mistake should the Republican number forget that fact.

There is another feature equally worth considering. Last year the Republicans elected twenty-eight of the thirty representatives in congress from this state. To do this many former Democratic counties were revolutionized. Every one of them ought to stay revolutionized. It may be said that on general account, and while the state is certain to be Republican, it makes little difference what a particular county may do, but it is really of the utmost consequence to the whole country. If the people are to make sure of protecting themselves from the incapacity and sectional malice displayed by the last congress—if they do not want a repetition of that failure—it will be necessary for the Republicans to hold every congressional district possible.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

A Philadelphia dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald says: "Governor Hastings and his chief political backers, David Martin, C. L. Magee and ex-State Chairman B. F. Gilkeson, and Mayor Warwick have, it is asserted on good authority, decided to boom Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, for president. A meeting of these anti-Quay chieftains was held in Mr. Martin's office in the city hall, at which other politicians of less note were also present. This anti-Quay combine has had the support of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker and Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia. They have all been strong Harrison men. However, the success of Quay and Platt convinced this combine that Harrison is out of the race for good. It is believed here that Quay is for Thomas B. Reed and will give him all the votes he can control in this state, and the Hastings combine will not support anything that Quay does. They think Lincoln would be a strong man. This state had in the last convention sixty-four delegates and will have about that number next year. Of these the Hastings combine think they will control at least thirty. In return for their support, it is said, they will want Governor Hastings to go on the ticket with Lincoln for vice-president." The truthfulness of this dispatch is questioned by those in this city who have had the confidence of the governor.

On the third term question in its general application and in particular as applied to the present chief executive, Colonel Ingersoll says: "I have no prejudice against a third term for the right man. I do not think Cleveland ought to have a third term. I think his first and second about as much as we can stand. I do not blame Cleveland for accepting votes. If the people want him I see no reason why he should not have as many terms as the people desire he should have. This is a great country, and it can stand a great deal of grief."

In his Pittsburg newspaper C. L. Magee pronounces the stories that any of the Republican candidates for Superior court judge is to be knifed by members of different factions the "stillest of fabrications," and adds: "Each candidate will doubtless receive more votes than his colleagues in his own particular home, but their aggregate vote in the state will vary but little and all will be elected by large majorities. All good Republicans will therefore vote their straight ticket and leave the knifing and cutting business to their friends, the enemy."

By a little sacrifice of time each Republican in the state can help materially to enliven the stay-at-home element and get it to go to the polls and vote. Next month's majority should be so large that the Democratic prosperity-wreckers at Washington will be unable to close their eyes to its significance.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Superfluous Sleeve.

Cleveland World: "A Chicago dry goods man estimates that the women of that city spend over $1,000,000 for big sleeves to their silk dresses alone. The expenses of a well-armed nation are always heavy."

The Opportunity of the Pharisees.

Washington Post: "Having beaten the record for horrible lynchings Tennessee can now resume its discussion of the evils of prize fighting."

Should Have Concealed It.

Chicago Times-Herald: "No one seems to have objected to the proposition that Lord Sackville-West is an ass, but there is a feeling that he need not have made the matter public."

Has One Uninterrupted Success.

Washington Post: "With his numerous apologies and explanations Ambassador Bayard seems to be earning every cent of his salary."

The Usual Handicap.

Chicago Times-Herald: "The New York reform movement seems to be sadly handicapped by a large number of alleged managers who are trying to manage it so as to secure offices for themselves."

Muzzle the Loud Shouter.

Chicago Times-Herald: "The campaign button will reach the height of its popularity when it can be successfully applied to the mouth of the noisy and illogical campaign orator."

A Southern Innovation.

Chicago Times-Herald: "The latest thing in Tennessee lynchings is to cut the victims up into souvenirs."

PROPERTIES OF HEAT.

Teacher (to class in philosophy)—What are the properties of heat, Willie?

Willie—The properties of heat are to bake, cook, roast—

Teacher—Stop—next. What are the properties of heat?

Johnny—The properties of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them.

Teacher—Very good. Can you give me an example?

Johnny—Yes, sir. In summer, when it is very hot, the day is long; in winter, when it is cold, it gets to be very short.

Her One Deficiency.

From the Chicago Record.

Mme. Melba will never be recognized as a soprano of the first class until she has contributed her testimony to the paramount virtues of one or another of the many complexion lotions now being advertised in the newspapers. We find it hard to understand why she has neglected to avail herself of this opportunity to achieve immediate and permanent distinction.

There Will Be Help.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

From every state in the union come intimations that arrangements are under way to give Messrs. Quay and Platt some most vigorous assistance in the work of selecting the next Republican presidential ticket.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.48 a. m., for Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895.

A child born on this day will wonder what Billy Burke thinks of Colonel Colquitt now.

The man who can smile in face of the intelligence that Scranton's ball franchise has been sold and the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight has been declared off, hath no appreciation of real American chagrin.

Liberty Bell, of Philadelphia; Mr. Cleveland, of Buzzard's Bay, and Mr. Jennings, of Avoca, were rivals for the fall crop of bouquets yesterday.

It is about time for the campaign rooster to clear his throat for the annual November solo.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not speculate on tips given by the man who is betting against you.

"THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA"—Read The Tribune early in November.