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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

The two great counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne stood together splendidly in the recent political contest, each rolling up a magnificient majority not only for Judges Willard and Rice, the local candidates for Superior court judges, but for the entire ticket of the Republican party. Standing together harmoniously the Republicans of these two counties can be a power in state politics. This is what The Tribune urged last summer, and this it will continue to urge in the future. Co-operation between the Republicans of the two counties has secured for each a representative on the Superior court bench. A similar policy in the future will make them a potent factor and secure recognition for both in other respects.

Judge Smith's Success.

There will be general gratification in this part of the state at the election of Hon. P. P. Smith as the Democratic representative on the bench of the Superior court. This will be due in part to local pride and to the geographical advantage of having on that bench three judges familiar with the peculiar conditions which enter into litigation concerning the mining industry. The long experienced lack of such a representation on the higher benches of this commonwealth is now overcome abundantly, and there will hereafter doubtless be small cause for complaint on this score on the part of litigants and attorneys interested in legal questions arising from the production of anthracite coal.

But we suspect that the chief occasion for congratulation is supplied by reason of the fact that Mr. Smith will bring to the court a high personification of his judicial temperament, and a generous insight into the underlying philosophy of the law. His election in preference to any of his five colleagues on the Democratic ticket is very largely an illustration of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Only one of those colleagues seriously rivalled him with respect to those qualities which by common consent are deemed desirable in a judge, and Judge Yerkes, although perhaps better known to the legal fraternity throughout the commonwealth, is by no means better adapted to the new position.

The people of the commonwealth can truthfully be felicitated upon the coincidence which at one time elevates to the bench of their highest court but one three men possessing the peculiar equipment of three jurists from the anthracite coal district—Rice, the brilliant and experienced trial judge; Willard, the student of men and of affairs; and Smith, the student of basic legal principles. It is not meant as a disparagement of their future colleagues to say that these three men represent, by themselvs, a sufficient aggregate of legal lore and practical business instinct to fortify the Superior court in public confidence and to justify the prediction of a successful termination of that new experiment.

The identity of Tompkins is written all over the Luzerne returns.

Grover Cleveland's Consolation.

It is reported in the Washington dispatches that President Cleveland, far from deriving discouragement from the recent elections, is inclined to view in them a personal vindication. The overwhelming burial of Brice and Campbell in Ohio was, in the president's opinion, at once a rebuke to the former for his course in opposing the executive's wishes during the consideration of the original Wilson bill, and the summary removal of a possibly troublesome competitor for the next nomination. Hence Mr. Cleveland chuckles to himself, so the story goes, when he thinks of Ohio.

In Kentucky the loss of the governorship and the probable loss of a United States senatorship is viewed by him as an impressive warning to the Democracy that it is dangerous for it to differ from him in its views upon the currency question. In Maryland, the overthrow of Gorman went perhaps a step too far when it carried with it the loss of the legislature and the consequent loss of a federal senator; but so far as it concerned Gorman alone, and the machine which Gorman relied upon, it was distinctly to the president's taste, if not directly planned by him, and achieved through his secret aid and supervision. Hereafter, let Democratic senators antagonize the great mogul of the white house at their peril.

The result in New York is viewed by him with mixed feelings. He would like to see Whitney and his Wall street partners get control of the Democratic organization, and that result, even if achieved, would now be somewhat worthless so far as early legislation at Albany is concerned. But Whitney has money and can take care of himself. The great point is that the president's life-long antagonist and most dangerous, daring and unscrupulous foe, David B. Hill, is now a[illegible]

gated to private life, it would seem for years if not forever. And when we reflect upon what that means to Cleveland, and what it means to the Cleveland following in New York, it becomes readily credible that the president will not permit his grief to pass beyond bounds.

It is furthermore to be said in the president's behalf that the returns from those states in which his wishes have always been obeyed exhibit no indications of a slump. The Democrats have carried Virginia and they have also carried Mississippi. They would doubtless also have carried Texas had Texas held an election this year. No wonder, then, that the egotist of the white house swells and chuckles and swells again. With Virginia, Mississippi and Texas still true to him, what more could Cleveland want?

The nominal beneficiary of the rousing Ohio plurality may be McKinley; but those who have been behind the scenes know that the real hero of it is Joseph Benson Foraker.

Placing the Credit.

The dimensions of Tuesday's victory in this county have by this time become sufficiently well defined to warrant the placing of some of the credit. A great variety of causes doubtless could be enumerated as contributing factors to the general and generous triumphs; but without pausing to consider all of these, it remains a duty of justice to say a few words in praise of the superb executive skill exhibited in this campaign by County Chairman John H. Thomas.

It is not an exaggeration to say that had his counsel and sagacity been subtracted from the canvass, the returns on Tuesday evening might have told a different story, and one less agreeable from a Republican standpoint. From the moment of his selection as chairman Mr. Thomas took the utmost pains to impress upon his associates on the county committee and upon Republicans generally the urgent need of systematic organization. The prevalent apathy was enormous. It would have discouraged most men. But to Chairman Thomas it was rather a challenge, and he met it by a quiet yet determined marshaling of forces which culminated as we know in a victory in excess of the utmost expectation. The county of Lackawanna not only has gone Republican, but it to-day ranks as the sixth Republican county in the commonwealth, being exceeded in plurality only by Philadelphia, Allegheny, Lancaster, Delaware and Luzerne; and this scarcely two months after the waging in it of the probably hottest factional battle in the recent domestic difference.

Chairman Thomas, to be sure, had loyal assistants. The secretary of the county committee, Mr. James E. Watkins, contributed faithful service and its treasurer, ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, was, as usual, a tower of strength and indefatigable in his efforts toward a victory. Nor should the executive committee be forgotten. Under its direction a canvass was instituted in the city districts the effects of which may be seen in the almost phenomenal pluralities cast for the state ticket in Scranton and Carbondale. In fact, there were many willing and effective lieutenants; but none of these will begrudge to Chairman Thomas the tribute which his superior generalship and unfailing counsel have so well warranted. The completed official footings will form more than a figurative compliment to his skill.

It is well enough to talk about Bradley, of Kentucky, for vice president; but what is the matter with Griggs, of Jersey?

Defunct Statesmen.

Buried in the Democratic ruin of last Tuesday are three distinguished statesmen who have occupied prominent places in the Democratic party for a number of years. They are Senator Hill, of New York, Senator Brice, of Ohio, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland. While neither of these men has been regarded as available for the presidential nomination next year, all three have been potential leaders in their party. Not only has each of these lost his state, but the result of Tuesday's election will retire two of them—Brice and Gorman—from the United States senate, and, most likely, to permanent private life. The new legislatures chosen on Tuesday in Maryland and Ohio will elect the successors of Gorman and Brice, and both these legislatures will contain large Republican majorities. Unfortunately Hill's term in the senate is not yet near enough its close to be affected by last Tuesday's election, but the fact that he has lost his state for the second time in succession by an overwhelming majority will impair his power as a party leader and practically place him among the fallen champions of the Democratic party.

The retirement of Gorman and Brice from the upper house of congress will be hailed with intense gratification. Maryland will for the first time since the war have a Republican senator. The retirement of Brice will give the Republican state of Ohio two Republican senators for the first time in a great many years. The fact that Ohio has had during all these years one Democratic United States senator has been one of the peculiar anomalies in politics. While that state has been steadfastly Republican in every presidential election since 1860, about once in six years when Senator Sherman's colleague was to be elected the Democrats have captured the legislature.

Not the least important feature of the elections last Tuesday is that they have irrevocably fixed the political complexion of the United States senate after March 4, 1897, and made that body Republican by a substantial majority. In addition to the Republican gains in Ohio and Maryland, there will be two Republican senators from the new state of Utah. It follows that when a Republican president comes into office in March 1897, he will have the support of a congress Republican in both branches, which means much to the country. It means the complete restoration of Republican policy in the national government, and that means the full restoration of prosperity to the country.

In three successive elections the people of the United States have now repudiated the Cleveland administration and the policy inaugurated by Cleveland and his party. Last year they retired the Democracy from power in the house of representatives, this year they have assured Republican ascendency in the senate, and next year they will place a Republican in the presidential chair. That will complete the work, and once more place the country on the high road to the prosperity that prevailed previous to Democratic-Cleveland regime. After next year's elections there will be other fallen Democratic statesmen.

We trespass on no uncertain ground when we say that the American public is heartily glad the Vanderbilt-Marlborough nonsense is over.

To Conquer Foreign Markets.

It will be interesting news that Senator Cameron has again courted publicity by contributing to the New Review a paper outlining a plan for the revival of American shipping. This time, however, the senator hits closer to the mark than has been his wont in recent enunciations of public policy. In brief, his theory is that if the United States is to rise to the full measure of its opportunity as a nation it must wrest from England the commercial supremacy of the seas, just as England in its day wrested that supremacy from Holland and the Netherlands. Our greatness, he contends, is not the greatness of militarism and cannot be; it must, therefore, be a pre-eminence in the battle fields of trade and a primacy in the bloodless competitions of peace.

The senator's plan to reach this ascendancy is two-fold. First he would have this nation go back to old-fashioned, vigorous protective methods, until every home industry had reached the zenith of its productive capacity. Then he would have our merchants and shippers go out into the markets of the world, under reciprocal treaties, and underbid and undersell every competitor. To do this would require two things—first, the voting of a considerable sum of national money each year in the form of subsidies for the builders and sailors of American-made and American-manned merchant vessels; and secondly the willingness on the part of the shippers in those vessels to incur some immediate loss in the practical certainty of reaping ultimate gain. To underbid the British exporter may for a time mean to lose money on the transaction; but under the advantages of reciprocal tariff favors and with the reserve advantage of superior skill, nerve and grit, Senator Cameron believes that the American dealer can eventually make himself master of the situation.

This is the gist of the senator's paper; and we are the readier to commend it in view of the fact that we have rarely had similar occasion to speak in terms of praise concerning policies receiving his approval. There is everything to be gained and nothing of consequence to be lost by the plan herein outlined. Under protection it is possible both to produce cheaply and pay superior wages. When that production exceeds the home demand, it becomes the policy of wisdom to sell the surplus to foreign purchasers at a loss if necessary, rather than suspend the productive energies and thus precipitate a home panic. To reach foreign markets in this way and to cultivate them until they shall in time be as profitable to the American nation as they have long been profitable to England is clearly within the limits of possible achievement; and it is a possibility to which Republican statesmanship may well be alert.

General Harrison is perhaps unnecessarily cautious. His repeated refusals to talk upon public questions for publication strike one at times as being somewhat overdone. General Harrison, to be sure, is only a private citizen; but he is a citizen in whom the public takes much interest, and it would not hurt him to realize that the public's curiosity with reference to his opinions on current questions, is not impertinent but respectful. If he has opinions—and nobody who knows him doubts that he has, and strong opinions, at that—why not do away with so much furtiveness and suspicion, and act for once like a man not afraid to deal frankly with a public which is his frank admirer? In personal intercourse, the ex-president is not thus frigid and reserved. Why, then, cannot he treat the public at large with some degree of warmth and feeling as well as courtesy? It would not hurt him, and it would agreeably surprise it.

One of the Spanish tricks now brewing is to make another bluff at giving Cubans home rule. This has been tried too often. The only hope for Cuba is to get free of the Spanish incubus entirely. It is a shame that the big United States has not the moral decency to help kick the Spaniard out.

There may not be many words but there is a deal of wisdom to Senator Quay's remark that the way to cure the treasury deficit is to restore the protective tariff.

The latest subsidence of Olney is probably explicable in that election's over and jingoism no longer counts.

The next thing on the Kentucky programme will doubtless be a grand counting out scene.

Breckinridge's return to politics will scarcely head the list of the season's successes.

It probably fits the facts to say that Wellington merely conversed through his rattles.

AMERICAN FREE SPEECH.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Senor De Lome has been making spirited protest against toleration by the federal government of meetings in the United States to express sympathy with Cuba. Senor De Lome is under the misapprehension that the people of the United States are the subjects of the federal government of the United States, as the people of Cuba and of Spain are subjects at present of the reigning monarchy. The ill-advised letter written by Attorney General Harmon assuming the same position substantially has doubtless contributed to confirm this misapprehension in the mind of the Spanish minister at Washington.

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It is well that the American people should correct this misapprehension without delay. Government in the United States is simply an agency through which the only sovereignty, that of the people themselves, expresses its will. A public official in the United States is a public servant. Direct obedience of public servants is due first and paramountly to the constitution and laws of the United States. If the people shall undertake to violate their own orders it is the duty of their servants, nevertheless, to respect those orders until they shall be lawfully altered. They cannot be lawfully altered except in the mode prescribed by the people themselves, as indicated in the constitution and laws.

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It is the duty of the federal government to prevent violation of our treaty obligations with Spain. What constitutes a violation of those obligations can be found in the statutes. With enforcement of the statutes the duty and the power of the federal government begins and ends. Free speech is a privilege inherent in American sovereignty which resides in the people. It is not in the power or within the privilege of the federal authority to curtail its exercise so long as in availing of it the people do not break their own laws. There is no law on the books of the United States, and while these states remain a free confederation there never will be a law prohibiting them from expressing their sympathy with any other people engaged in the pursuit of liberty.

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The Spanish minister at Washington should devote his entire attention to his official duties. Abridgement of free speech in the United States is not to be included within his official supervision. Nor is it at all likely that injudicious attempts on his part to abridge this privilege or to bully the federal authority into folly or ridicule in the same direction will have any other effect ultimately than to make him unpopular in the United States and useless at Washington as the minister of Spain.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

A Cosmopolitan Population.

A series of articles on the population of Chicago is closed by the Journal of that city with a recapitulation. It puts the total population at a little over 1,700,000 and finds it made up of the following elements: Germans, 400,000; "Americans," 325,000; Irish, 250,000; Poles, 125,000; Swedes, 85,000 to 100,000; Bohemians, 75,000; Norwegians, 65,000; English Canadians, 55,000; English, 45,000; Russian Jews, 30,000; Italians, 20,000; negroes, 20,000; French Canadians, 20,000; Dutch, 20,000; French, 8,000 to 10,000; Welsh, 8,000 to 10,000; Swiss, 6,000; Austrians and Hungarians, 5,000; Belgians, 3,000; Greeks, 2,000; Chinese, 1,500; Spanish, 1,000; Portuguese, Arabs, Japanese, Turks, Assyrians, Roumanians, Armenians, Mexicans, Indians, Cubans, South Americans and Persians, 3,000.

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Where Is David B. Hill?

Chicago Times-Herald: "There was something picturesque and pathetic, if not admirable, in the fierceness with which the long-time leader of the New York Democracy faced the inevitable. If New York had gone Republican by a comparatively small majority he would have continued an important figure in politics. Now that he has lost the senatorship and been deprived of all the prestige of victories above High Bridge, with the leaders of Tammany Hall in open discontent, what is there left for him?"

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Let the Other Attraction In.

Washington Star: "The murderers will kindly step aside from the center of the stage for a time and give the politicians a chance."

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They Seem to Be Deserted.

Washington Star: "Have not the English young women some rights which these American-marrying nobles ought to respect?"

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A Victim of Appetite.

Washington Star: "It is rather pathetic to see the manner in which Father Knickerbocker's thirst got the better of him."

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A Division of Spoils.

Washington Star: "It looks as if Tammany had the money and the reformers were getting the experience."

The Tribune's Busy Office.

Peckville Independent.

Matters in the newspaper field have been a little lively during the week. The Tribune has moved to its new building on Washington avenue and has added another machine to its battery. The Tribune is now the busiest office in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the output of its five machines is probably greater than any equal number of machines in the state.

The Times has engaged quarters in The Tribune building and will be printed in the latest and most modern fashion.

The Free Press has left the Republican, in which office it has been printed for nearly a quarter of a century, and will hereafter be printed on The Tribune presses. The Free Press issued in an enlarged manner and some very interesting departments have been added by the new editor, Richard Beamish. The women's department is of especial interest.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the mystic realms of the land of fame,
On Genius' granite block,
In jeweled letters a new-cut name
Is set in the solid rock.
There are jewels of wisdom, gems of truth,
Of humor and fancy free;
Rubies of manhood, pearls of youth,
And diamonds of infancy.

While the breath of an innocent fancy greets
The dawn of a childish brain,
Lullaby ladies in hush-a-by streets
Will rock him to sleep again.
So long as kindly humor's light
Shall brighten the world's dull plod,
The babies will fish for the stars by night
With Wynken and Blynken and Nod.

O, the years are many, the years are long,
But so long as Little Boys Blue
Are waked by the voice of an angel's song,
So, all the long ages through,
Men will sigh and women will weep,
At the sight of the trundle bed
Where the little one dreamed of his toys in sleep
And woke with the angel, dead.

So, there in the mystic realms of fame,
On Genius' granite block,
In letters of fire a new-cut name
Is blazed in the solid rock.
But here in the land of mute repine
A spirt of love still sings,
As the fragrance of mellow and rare old wine
To the broken flagon clings.

—New York Sun.