

The Scranton Tribune

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E. P. RICHMOND, Pres. and Gen'l. Man. L. M. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. RICHARD, Editor.

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 25, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera house, city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

By order of the state committee. M. S. QUAY, Chairman. J. W. B. ROY, Secretary.

Under the Brooks law the number of licensed saloons in Philadelphia has declined from 5,772 in 1887 to 1,750 in 1895, and there are almost no speak easies. But there is a difference between Philadelphia and Scranton in this connection—in Philadelphia the Brooks law is enforced.

The Patronage Issue.

The Scranton Republican, Dem., yesterday said: "We repeat our statement of Monday concerning the utter failure of the Republican and anti-outwearing of the Republican by Connell's candidates, and all in special charge of their election, and the fact that not a dollar of campaign printing was given us by the county committee, we supported the ticket without complaint."

The senior proprietor of the Republican, Dem., did complain. To a representative of the county committee, who visited him to ascertain if his paper intended to fight the ticket, he made grievous complaint, on the score that he had not been permitted to dictate the personnel of the ticket. He even threatened to ignore the ticket, but finally agreed to accord it a nominal support, reserving the right to fight it individually. That he tried hard to defeat Bart is a matter of history.

As to the patronage issue, our books show that The Tribune received for work done for the county committee a total amount of \$16.50, the items being as follows: 500 Letter Circulars, ex. com. \$3.50; 200 Letter Circulars, ex. com. 2.75; 200 Members' Notifications, 2.50; 600 Letter Heads, Lined, 2 colors, 4.50; 500 Envelopes, Lined, 2.50.

If the loss of this small bill of job work is the cause of Mr. Bart's opposition to Republican candidates in this city and county, as he alleges, we are willing, in the interest of harmony to buy him over by remitting a check for the whole amount and donating our work. Scranton's identity may not be worth \$16.50, but we are willing to give that, if he will agree to stop kaffing the party that has contributed more than \$300,000 to his support since he first entered politics.

It looks as if the Quay men in Allegheny had stoen a march on Mr. Magee. They have got into the field first with a complete county ticket and declare their intention of standing by that ticket until the polls close. The vote at the primaries ought to afford a fair determination of the relative strength of Quay and Magee in the latter's own territory.

The Retirement of Senator Porter.

State Senator Charles A. Porter, of Philadelphia, David Martin's ally in the so-called Quaker City combine, has announced his unqualified retirement from politics. Mr. Porter is a rich business man, who got into politics through loyalty to friends, and once in found for many years no suitable opportunity of getting out again, without deserting those who had stood by him. He has been abused, caricatured, maligned and misrepresented with a persistence worthy of a better cause; but those who know him have never had their faith shaken for an instant in his integrity or in his manliness.

In the celebrated Philadelphia mayoralty fight which divorced David Martin from Senator Quay, Senator Porter's opposition to the nomination of Penrose was open and above board. He never promised Penrose his support and never agreed to acquiesce in his selection. Upon the contrary, Mr. Porter emphatically proclaimed, weeks before the mayoralty convention, his belief that Penrose, if nominated, could not be elected. Although the Penrose people, in their bitterness at the sudden turning of the convention from Penrose to Charles F. Warwick, trained their batteries upon Porter quite as viciously as they did upon Martin, who alone acted in an appearance of bad faith, it is an incontrovertible fact that Porter, in the whole episode, conducted himself fairly and honorably, and was abused with an entire absence of justice or provocation.

In the senate Mr. Porter was an able and resourceful legislator, who added

weight to the upper branch of the state congress. The hounding to which he has been subjected is as disgraceful as it will, in time, prove damaging to the party, which tolerates and encourages such personal methods of warfare.

The real secret of the revolt of the group of Republican silver senators who defeated the Dingley bill is explained by the statement that inasmuch as the silverites will control the senate for four years to come, they propose to stand as a barrier against any tariff legislation whatever until they can force the Republicans into accepting a free coinage rider. If they can carry out this programme they will be big men. But can they?

Municipal Themes in the Schools.

It is desirable that the public schools and colleges should teach the principles underlying wise municipal government, and also inform their pupils how the municipality is conducted? This proposition was recently made by Mayor Swift of Chicago, in a speech wherein he unmercifully castigated the critical stay-at-home element which is never satisfied with municipal government yet does nothing to help improve it, and it occurred to one of the Chicago papers—the Times-Herald—to follow the suggestion out by soliciting opinions from the leading college and university presidents concerning the advisability of such a course of instruction.

President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin, heartily approves the idea, which has already been put into practice in the institution over which he presides. Says he:

"This year, in the University of Wisconsin, three courses are given by a gentleman who has devoted three years of systematic study of the subject, having pursued his work partly in this country, partly in England, and partly in continental Europe. One course is devoted to a comparative study of administrative law in the United States and the leading cities of Europe, with special reference to the organization of state and provincial departments. The second course is devoted to an examination of the municipal systems of the leading states of Europe and the various systems prevailing in the American states. This course is a comparative study of the relations and powers of various organizations as they appear in important modern municipal systems. The third course is devoted to municipal administration, following the summary method, with study of statistical and administrative reports of the largest cities of Europe and America. The problems discussed are municipal budgets, systems of communication and lighting, the problem of dwellings, distribution of population, etc. These courses are given partly by systematic investigation, carried on according to the summary method, the whole occupying two hours of lectures and class work per week. This course furnishes a good opportunity for every student who desires a systematic instruction in methods of municipal administration. I regard the course as of the utmost value."

The suggestion is also approved by Presidents Carter, of Williams, Northrop of the university of Minnesota, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Angell of the university of Michigan, Buckham of the university of Vermont, Rogers of the Northwestern university, Andrews of Brown, Harper of the university of Chicago, Schurman of Cornell, Smart of Purdue and several others. Not all of these educators believe that it would be necessary to establish a separate professorship of municipal government, but all concur in the proposition that the trend of instruction in the higher institutions of learning should be such as to qualify, rather than disqualify the graduate for the practical and prosy duties of citizenship—for the party caucus, the city council chamber, the constabulary, or for any office or line of work within the range of local government.

As usual, President Eliot of Harvard strikes a discordant note. This dyspeptic academician replies: "It does not seem to me that municipal government is a proper subject for a professorship. It is a branch or department of public administration in which our free institutions have failed, and on that account we take, for the moment, a special interest in it. It is to be hoped that this great evil will be corrected before long, and then, I think, the narrowness of the subject, as only one topic in public administration, will be more clearly seen than it is now." We hope that President Eliot's prediction will speedily be realized, but we fear that its realization will come, if at all, in spite of rather than because of the kind of teaching wrought by the mugwump executive of Harvard.

In the Boer republic, 14,000 male Boers, mainly a conservative, pastoral people, have the exclusive suffrage, while 120,000 Uitlanders, modern in every particular, have no voice whatever in the government of affairs. But the Boers were there first. It is their land and their government. If the Uitlanders are not satisfied to "squint" in the distance, would seem to indicate that they ought to get out. Probably they would, were it not that the Transvaal happens to contain the richest gold fields on earth—fields that Great Britain covets and is determined to absorb, by fair means or foul.

Farming in Days to Come.

The Electrical Student prints a picture showing a trolley car preceded by half a dozen hay wagons, potato loads, wood loads and miscellaneous vehicles conveying farm produce, all impelled by electricity after the fashion in vogue in our city streets. The picture is labeled: "The Farmer of the Future Going to Market at the Rate of Twenty-five Miles an Hour." The Student supplements its picture with some very interesting reading, in the form of an interview with the late Colonel James M. Clark, of Cincinnati, a most instructive person. The colonel was complaining of the backwardness of the farmer's lot as compared with the residents of our cities when he said:

"Everybody else has his daily mail, his daily paper, his access to comforts, his club and all those things that go with the easy assemblage of people at any one point. But the farmer is practically where he gets very few of the luxuries, he is rich or he is poor. He is too far away from other folks, and I say it isn't fair. Besides that, he won't stand it much longer. He is bound to insist upon having his daily market report, so that he can buy and sell his produce on the fluctuations, the same as other people. He is bound to have the means to dump 2,000 bushels of wheat into the elevator in a half hour any time he likes, and to get the right. It's got to come to him, and electricity will bring it."

"You say, why doesn't the farmer build good roads and get near to his market in that way? Bah, a farmer never built roads anywhere. Take France, roads very fine, but built by Napoleon for military purposes. Take England, roads started by the Roman soldiers and completed by the same interests that are building the roads in America today and have built all the good roads—the commercial interests. It isn't the farmer's turn to build roads, and he won't build any until he can hold his own with them. Another thing, where would the farmers of the great prairies get material to make roads? Why, it would be about as cheap as anything else they could get to pave them with gold. No sir, a few ties and a pair of flat irons and there is the farmer's road of the future. Put twenty or forty loaded wagons behind each other, hitch a motor in front and away you go, twenty-five miles an hour. If you've ever seen a wagon running along on a street car track you can imagine how smoothly a train of loaded lumber wagons would skim along a country road on street car rails. Your farmer may live twenty miles from town, but if he can't get to the market, he gets up at a decent man's hour, take in his entire crop, sell it, bank his receipts and be at home in time to kiss his wife and eat his fat certificate of deposit before dinner is ready. That would be living. That would make farm life attractive enough to keep the boys at home."

The colonel imagines that the residents of the various county seats, in agricultural districts would subscribe for the stock to build radial trolley lines reaching into the country, since it would centralize the traffic of a whole county in one town, enable the steam roads to build large warehouses and cause a general but a substantial "boom." As to the question, will these electric roads pay? Colonel Clark says: "It pays the steam roads to haul the produce and people out of town, doesn't it? Then why won't they pay the electric roads to haul them in? Steam roads furnish their own rolling stock, at that, but with the electric road the farmer has no necessity to own and furnish his own wagon, for it would mean only one handling of his load between his granary and the market, and he can get it to the market in one day. Steam road is one of the cheapest things in this country now, but I want to tell you mechanized road is high and too slow for the age. It is now beginning the age of electricity. With his daily paper, his telephone and his electric road the farmer of the future will be as well posted as the most advanced man on the board of trade in Chicago, New York or Liverpool. That is, he will if he has the brains, and I guess you can trust our farmers for brains."

It cannot be denied that this is an inviting prospect, for the farmer; but it would go hard with wheelmen. The United States senate needs an injection of Reed's elixir of legislative life. If Reed cannot be president he ought to be nominated for vice-president, on an agreement to bring order out of chaos in the asylum of vagaries and disorder known as the American senate. Our exports of breadstuffs and provisions for January were nearly 50 per cent. larger than they were in January, 1895. The American nation is too big to be kept down, even by the Democratic party. Senator Quay has begun to complain of Major McKinley's "fool friends." What prominent man lacks them? Secretary Carlisle declares that "the Democratic party is not dead." It owes him no thanks for that.

ROOSEVELTISMS.

From an Address, at Chicago, Feb. 22, on "The Duties of Citizenship."

As yet there is not within ken of human vision so much as the first dawn stroke of the day of universal peace; and now to the nation with blind eyes who believes that the sunburst of such a day is at hand. As yet life is strife, and every man who succeeds, and who does so, is his fellow, can only succeed, and can only do good, by striving mightily and by holding his own with a ready hand in the war for righteousness. As yet we need wise laws, well administered, to keep the wicked in check, and to prevent the wreck of decent men; as yet we need, as every nation needs, the highest and the noblest of officers who are just and decent. If our judges are both incorruptible and also zealous to do substantial justice, rather than to evade what is morally right, our legislators are at the same time free from the spirit of demagoguery, and yet bent upon sternly punishing any man who takes advantage of his position to exercise the public or persons of less means, than the days of the improper power of wealth will be brought to a speedy close. But the spirit of martyr and of chivalry is far more powerful. It may at any time come a real danger; and moreover it should always be borne in mind, especially by the demagogue, that the power of corrupt wealth is tenfold more effective in a community given over to lawless disorder than it is elsewhere. The surest friend of the criminal is the monetarily successful representative of the criminal poor. The highest political official who encourages a mob, or who condones or indirectly liberates and disorderly classes, is sure to rouse a spirit of reaction which may cause almost as much damage as his own wicked folly. No man who holds the honor of citizen of small means is interested in the war against the anarchist, the mob leader and the demagogue. No public officer who fails to do all in his power to suppress acts of violence and lawlessness should be pardoned by decent people, for he is a more deadly foe to our country than the worst criminal and the worst scoundrel whose deeds he abets. So on the other hand, the high governmental officer, whether he be a senator, the Senator Dingley, or a judge, like Judge Gary, who were fearlessly on a march, the best and truest friend of the people. Washington was on the whole the greatest buy and the greatest of our country that the world has ever seen; but he was relentless in putting down disorder. Washington stood, and now stands, for the electric flash of the moral and political principles of right, for the elemental virtues of honesty, truth, straightforwardness, courtesy and fearlessness in denouncing evil and upholding good. He

was no mere theorist; he was an eminent practical man. Like that other great American, the mighty son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, he never refused to do the best possible merely because he did not think it was the ideal best. He was not worried by the untidy, folly, selfishness of the politicians, and to offset the people of his day, he did not therefore scornfully refuse further to work for the country or demand impossible conditions before he would go into public life. He persevered, and, though he never lost his own lofty ideals, he made allowance for men of lesser moral stature.

A man who is a brilliant phrasemaker and uses his talent to advance what is low and base is unfit for public life in a commonwealth, which seriously puts Washington forward as an example. This is true of the politicians who advocate what is evil. It is true to an even greater extent of the holder politicians who actually do what is evil. The man who steals a legislature, the man who wins a governorship by wholesale fraud and violence at the polls, the man who buys a senatorship by bribery, whether with money or office, each and every one of these will be repudiated by any community which puts into practice its belief in Washington's greatness.

Wealth is a good thing, but it is fit to acquire it at the cost of losing the power to see that there are other things which are even better. Refinement and cultivation are also good things; they are qualities which we should strive in every way to acquire; and we feel nothing but contempt for the fool who jeers at education but this fool is partially justified by the worse ally of the man who really does strive to shape education so that it shall eliminate the many qualities. Cultivation and refinement are too dearly purchased if they are bought at the cost of the loss of the great fighting virtue, or at the cost of the loss of a spirit of intense Americanism.

The man, whether politician or editor or private citizen, who would hesitate to draw the sword for his country when menaced by a foreign foe or who condones or practices dishonesty in public life, or who subordinates the nation's welfare to the welfare of an individual or a faction, or who either improperly defends bad men or slanderously and wantonly assails good, is himself an enemy of the nation.

The politician and the soldier who try to live in the world which Washington illustrated by word and deed alike are showing themselves fit to be called his countrymen. But it would be impossible to recall with so constant complacency those men who now exist then on parade occasions express devotion to Washington's memory, but who by the whole tenor of their lives show their indifference to all that he thought most vital.

A HYMN OF PEACE.

Written by Professor George Huntington, of Dartmouth college, Northfield, Minn., as an international song for English speaking people; air, "America."

Two empires by the sea, Two nations, great and free, One race of ancient fame, One tongue, one faith, we claim One God, whose glorious name We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought, What battles we have fought, Let fame record, Let brave men's names be sung, Come, victories of peace; Nor hate nor pride's caprice Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea and wide, 'Twixt realm and realm, its tide Himis strand to strand, So be the gulf between, Gray coasts and islands green, Great populace and queen, By friendship spanned.

Now, may the God above, Guard the dear lands we love, Or east or west, Let love more fervent glow, As peaceful ages go, And strength yet stronger grow, Blessing and best.

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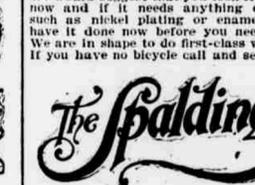
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