

The Scranton Tribune

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L. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Man. E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'y and Treas. L. W. RICHARD, Editor.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"Printer's Ink" the recognized journal for advertising rates. THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE is the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued every Saturday, contains twelve handsome pages, with an abundance of news, fiction, and well-illustrated miscellany.

THE TRIBUNE is for sale daily at the D. L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, APRIL 14, 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 22, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera house, city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating candidates for representatives-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.

Attest: Jere B. Rex, W. R. Andrews, Secretaries.

Senator Cameron is reported to have said that he would not sit as a delegate in the St. Louis convention. The confirmation of this report would probably spare Pennsylvania Republicanism an embarrassing half hour.

McKinley's Splendid Chance.

It is far from creditable to the Illinois supporters of Major McKinley that they should have felt compelled to resort to falsehoods in their effort to stampede the Republican voters of that state away from Senator Cullom. The story, elaborately magnified by the Chicago Times-Herald and other official and semi-official McKinley organs, that the Illinois senator had decided to withdraw as a presidential candidate and that his letter of renunciation had already been written, is emphatically denied by Mr. Cullom, and therefore looks like one episode in a studied conspiracy of falsification to which we doubtless owe the earlier falsehoods of similar import about Colonel Quay. No doubt those stories were manufactured by irresponsible persons, working on their own authority, and should not therefore be charged against Major McKinley, who is a thoroughly honorable and upright man; but they are none the less to be deplored, for the only possible effect of them will be to engender ill feeling and feed the fires of animosity.

It would afford us pleasure to be able to say with truthfulness that we believe the uprising for Major McKinley has been in all parts of the country a spontaneous one, owing nothing to the bosses; but we cannot say this. There can be no possible doubt that so far as Illinois is concerned it represents one side in a battle of the rank and file of factionalism, the chief purpose of the men behind it being not to honor McKinley but to work his potent name so as to humiliate a distinguished statesman, who in ability, experience and maturity of powers stands probably as far in advance of William McKinley as McKinley stands in advance of a respectable nonentity like, say, Governor Morton. The anti-Cullom conspiracy in Illinois, masquerading as it does in parades of pretensions of superior political honesty and howling anti-bossism with the nervous energy of the pickpocket crying "stop thief!" is as little to the credit of the McKinley boom as it is vociferous in masking its factional purposes in its vaunting of the McKinley colors.

If Major McKinley wished to do a graceful thing at a time when the need of such a deed is apparent in his canvass, he could not choose a better opportunity than is afforded by the misuse to which his name is being subjected in Illinois. A letter to Herman H. Kohlsaat or some other foremost leader in the raid upon Shelby M. Cullom, requesting him to desist from that unseemly contest and suggesting that Illinois Republicans should, as a matter of common decency, support for president of the United States, so long as he shall be a candidate, their able senior senator, whose services to Republicanism, covering the whole period of Republicanism's existence, fully warrant such a compliment, would entirely remove from the public mind the growing suspicion that Major McKinley is willing to acquiesce in knock-down-and-drag-out politics so long as it works to his advantage and that he objects to that robust style of competition only when it does not go his way.

The obligations resting upon Illinois Republicans to support Senator Cullom are as weighty as were those once resting upon Ohio Republicans with reference to Senator Sherman. Major McKinley resented treachery to Sherman like a man, and threw a nomination over his shoulder rather than prove recreant to his pledge. The chance to rebuke a similar spirit of irreverence and ingratitude in Illinois is before him, and he can avail himself of it in a way to make himself ten times more popular than before.

If H. H. Holmes had worked as hard before he got into prison as he has worked since at the "only authentic confession" racket, he might today be a free man.

At the McKinley demonstration in Philadelphia Saturday night only 1,200 persons were present, but this did not

deter one of the organizers of the meeting from telegraphing to Canton, O., that the number was 10,000. It is possible that this disproportion between fact and claim is true of the McKinley boom throughout.

The story now goes that Whitney will soon withdraw his withdrawal and put his presidential announcement in the "Help Wanted" column. Well, he is welcome. The nomination of Whitney would make the fight interesting.

Ballington Booth's Statement.

A formal statement of the reasons which impelled them to sever their connection with the Salvation Army has been issued by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. The statement is a confirmation of the earlier impression that this separation was forced by arbitrary and dictatorial methods on the part of the elder Booth. A large portion of the statement refers to differences of opinion which arose between parent and son concerning details of army work in this country—differences in which the son's suggestions were invariably set aside with needless show of discourtesy. This portion is not of especial interest outside of army circles.

But the statement further says, in relation to the elder Booth's brief visit to the United States: "From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure with us personally, and with our method of administering affairs. We loved and understood this country. He exhibited prejudice and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the national flag upon our badges and in our halls and homes. He said the time had arrived to cease carrying the Stars and Stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon our crests and constantly spoke deprecatingly of the country, its people and its institutions. Our constant defense and explanation in answer to his attacks only increased the difficulty. With our affection for and knowledge of America this placed us in a most unfortunate position. In consequence, showed little sympathy with us."

We have become convinced that the system of governing the work in this country from a foreign center is neither wise nor practical. Under those circumstances, assuming the statement to be true (and this will not be doubted by any one who personally knows either Ballington Booth or his estimable wife) the course pursued by the late American commander was both proper and inevitable. There can be no question as to the justification of it. A religious organization, whatever its ways in foreign lands, must not expect to succeed in this country on a platform of anti-Americanism. The sooner this fact is realized in its ample significance the sooner will there be an end to disappointment for those foreign exploiters of new schemes ecclesiastical who look upon the United States as a fit experiment ground only so long as the usufruct goes abroad.

The Philadelphia Times in a hesitant sort of way predicts the nomination of J. Donald Cameron on the Democratic presidential ticket at Chicago next July. The Times' political predictions are always picturesque.

The Rapid Increase of Crime.

That truly was a striking summary of penological statistics presented by ex-President Andrew D. White in a recent address before the Patria club, of New York. The thought which arises after reading it, especially in view of the census bulletin on crimes to which reference was made in yesterday's Tribune, is, "Where will it all end? Are we to become a nation of cut-throats?"

Comparing the murders of 1889 with those of 1895 Dr. White finds—we use the Philadelphia Times' synopsis of his address—that while there were 3,267 cases, or 58 to every million persons in the former year, there were 10,599 murders, or 115 to every million of population, in the year last past; an increase for the six years of 6,332 murders and 57 per million inhabitants. In 1889 one murderer out of 45 paid the penalty of his crime on the scaffold; in 1896 only one murderer in 74 was executed. Lynching had, however, become rapidly frequent, and while the population had only increased 25 per cent., the murderers' butchers' bill had increased 50 per cent. Mr. White said further that if all murderers at that time were locked up there would be 43,000 of them filling condemned cells, while, in fact, there were but 7,251 homicides in prison.

Among the causes which have led to this growth of homicidal crime, with its corresponding lack of proportionate punishment, Dr. White cites the weakening of righteous indignation against such crimes, and points out that long deferred convictions have had a large share; that there is too much maudlin sorrow and sickly pity for criminals; that legal proceedings have become a chance game; that chicanery and technicalities have been too freely permitted; that the facilities for appeal and retrials have been abused; that too many escapes have been permitted, and that the gubernatorial power of pardon has been outrageously abused. His remedies include the moral education of the people, the practical examination of criminal and charitable institutions; the remodeling of prisons and their punishment; the strict punishment of subsidiary crimes, and a general development of the theory that murder trials are not mere exhibitions of defensive tactics; that verdicts shall mean what they say; that long delays between arrest and trial shall be avoided, and that no person shall have the individual right to step between the convicted man and the executioner.

Dr. White, had he so wished, could have cited a horrible example of the abuse of the pardoning power in the Pennsylvania Board of pardons. That organization, especially during the past three or four years, has done more to inculcate a slack respect for law than almost any other agency, lynch law not excepted.

The Philadelphia Quaker makes the curious remark that the recent enactment of a compulsory education law in Pennsylvania was "inopportune" because "the price of farm products have been going from bad to worse." On this point, it would be in order to abandon free schools altogether.

That would be the Inquirer's logic, carried to its limits. By the by, why are the prices of farm products decreasing?

In New York state potatoes are so cheap that farmers are burning them for fuel; and in New York city men and women are starving. Evidently there is a hitch somewhere in the distribution of mundane blessings.

If the Republican party at St. Louis drives from its membership all those who took its bimetallic declaration of 1892 to mean what it said, where will it get enough recruits to replace them?

If the American Protective association decides to mass its strength upon a presidential candidate of its own, as is intimated, how many different tickets may voters this year expect?

QUAY AT CONVENTIONS.

"Penn." in Philadelphia Bulletin. Quay has never been lucky in picking out friends. In the past twenty years, either as a Cameron lieutenant or as himself the recognized leader of the party, he has been among the losers at national conventions or among the compromisers. In 1876 he helped the Camerons to triumph over Blaine, and it was that ran over Pennsylvania from end to end, to give the delegation at Cincinnati to General Harrison, and to vote him in under the Old Banner of Hayes when he and the rest of the clan became so disappointed with a year afterward that they cheerfully allowed Pennsylvania to go Democratic. Four years later there was the same process of ordering out the rascals on Blaine, Blaine at that time there was a goal deal of earnest third-term sentiment in the state that came from honest admiration of Grant. Quay went to Chicago as part of a split delegation, placing himself at Don Cameron's disposal, voting the thirty-five votes for Grant, and earning a megal of the 20, in 1884 a large majority of the Pennsylvania delegation voted for Blaine. Quay was then gradually beginning to assume the reins on his own hook, and it was deemed good policy to let the Blaine men have a fair show in the contest with Arthur without the fear that the horse would be turned upon them. The Blaine statesman did not go to the convention, and in fact, acted as if it would be a miracle if he did. He had elected Blaine or Arthur or anybody else after the Cleveland catastrophe of 1882 in New York and the found of the state and half-breeds. Besides, it was part of the programme of reconciliation in Pennsylvania with the independent voters that the organization should not oppose Blaine, and Quay was content to let the Blaine men do what they pleased, and start out on a new basis of harmony.

In 1888 Quay turned up at Chicago as the head and front of the John Sherman boom, and steadily voted three-fourths of the delegation for him. Sherman was not a special favorite in Pennsylvania, nor, in fact, was there any other candidate who was. The Blaine sentiment had cooled down during his absence in Europe, and his "messages" from Florence and Paris were taken at their word by many of his old followers. Wharton Barker was running a little Harrison boom in Philadelphia; some of the independent voters were doing the same compliment to Judge Gresham; Alger had taken a look over the state with this in mind, and he cronies then flush with Michigan back-sheesh, and there was an occasional good word for Hayes, who had not yet worn off the gloss of his reputation by an excess of the genial blather that states a public Quay was content to let the Blaine men do what they pleased, and start out on a new basis of harmony.

When Harrison was nominated he was an entire stranger personally to Quay. The two men had never met each other, nor had they occasion to meet during the whole time Quay was managing the brilliant campaign of 88 in Indiana. Quay's intimacies with men outside of Pennsylvania up to this time had been comparatively restricted. He had a few intimates who for the first time met quietly went to Indianapolis a month after the presidential election, consisting of Quay, Harrison, and a few others. There was a good deal of genuine Harrison sentiment, but it was not strong or deep-rooted, and most of the office-holders were as much interested in pleasing Quay as in honoring Harrison. Quay was very much in view during the six long days of the convention, especially when, to cap the climax of intrigue and legerdemain, along came the Filter boom, radiant in the beautiful glow of Charles Emory Smith's enthusiasm, and attracting the same attention as the jolly elephant by the side of the Bolivers and Jumbos.

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When the syndicate found in the convention that nothing could be done with Blaine, a desperate rush was made to McKinley. Quay taking the initiative, pushed out for consultation and instruction his friends in a hopeless sort of way to follow Ohio and rest of the party. Quay was profiting over the convention, and to those near him it was evident that he was nervous. He declared from the platform, as he had done under somewhat similar circumstances in Chicago in 1888 when an attempt was on to make him the solution of the problem, were he was not a candidate and must not be voted for. For several minutes he looked as if Ohio and Pennsylvania were the only convention and nominate McKinley in the same fashion in which Horatio Seymour was once elected by the Democratic ticket. But the Harrison organization was as well offered as the syndicate, and McKinley's ascension was soon over. Quay has contended ever since that he and his friends would easily have defeated Harrison if it had not been for the office-holders with their solid south, and there is no doubt that he is right. But it was, nevertheless, a burr blow to the party when such a combine had ever been completely routed at every point in a national convention, coming out of the contest with absolutely nothing. It remains to be seen in the next sixty days whether Quay will start out on a new basis of harmony, or if he is ever in the habit of saying anything.

Colored Cokerill was foremost among those journalists who were yesterday's newspaper of our day. He did not care for principle in a paper nor for literary reputation for his own sake. He believed in news, the more sensational the better, and in free and easy comment on current events, and a dash of irreverence. He passed in youth and early manhood as a cynic and it was not until

his later years that he began to grow sober and take serious views of his responsibility. He professed the creed that a journalist's pen, like the sword of the medieval bravo, or the tongue of a modern lawyer, should be at the service of him who could pay the most for it; but he was far better than his creed, and he grew, in all probability, to despise it. He was not a great writer in the sustained discussion of any topic, but he was incomparable as a light skirmisher, and his executive ability he was almost un-derivable.

DESTROYING AN INDUSTRY.

From the Burlington, Vt. Free Press. There is every reason to believe that the smashing of the wool tariff by a Democratic congress has had the same effect in other wool-producing states as in Vermont, and some idea of its paralyzing influence in this commonwealth can be obtained from the following figures taken from a trade journal showing the number of sheep in 1890 and the diminished number in 1895:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Sheep. Total: 333,947 225,986.

According to this statement the number of sheep in Vermont has fallen off nearly 100,000, and it requires a very short calculation to show that at this rate the sheep industry in this state would be almost entirely wiped out in the next ten years.

SPREADING CRIMINAL IMPULSES.

From the Philadelphia Record. Criminals like Holmes are not only criminals themselves, but they are the cause of crime in others. To what a morbid interest in such monsters is to sharpen the miserable axes and present the monster to weak-brained imitators of the monster-in-chief. This may escape the dull, the reckless, the indifferent, the heedless crowd of man's common degenerates; but it is a pregnant fact in sociology and it stands out as plain as day.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxahs, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 148 a. m. for Tuesday, April 14, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that the local congressional boom sprout with the comeliness of a spray of arbutus on the West Mountain.

This is a good time to dissolve partnership with the young lady who possesses an abnormal appetite for ice cream.

Speaking of the new Scranton pitcher—there's no question that he gets there.

Individual Horoscope.

Henry, Scranton.—There may be some reason for your existence on earth, but it does not appear on the surface. If you were old enough to vote and hold office, it might be said that you represent your ward in the city councils, where you may cast your vote against anything in the way of public improvement and have your speeches reported in the city papers.

Leave the neighborhood if a vigilance committee is organized in your vicinity. You have qualities that would fit you to become the central figure in a western necktie party.

AN INSPIRATION

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ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counselors, Commonwealth building, Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

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Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton.