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SCRANTON, APRIL 17, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackneanna 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 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the operahouse, city of Harrisburg, for the perahouse of aominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and inity-two candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegatesat-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.

Attest:—

Lere B. Rex.

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

One week from this morning Pennsylvania Republicans will probably know just how Senator Quay and David Martin stand with reference to each other. The information will be interesting.

Why Take Needless Risks

The prediction of ex-Congressman Wolverton of Sunbury that there will be a split in both the old parties over the silver question and that Senator Cameron will be nominated and elected president by the discontented ones from each of the great parties is probably far-fetched. We think he overestimates the strength of the radicals who wish at one clip to turn the economic structure up side down.

At the same time, it is in our judgment apparent that the Republican party has need to be considerate of the very large element in its membership, not only in the far west, but in the east as well, even here in Pennsylvania. which is not in favor of a contracted currency resting for redemption solely on gold. Four years ago it declared for bimetallism, by international agreement. It cannot this year safely do less than this; and it would be running a very serious and a very needless risk if it were to undertake two months hence to go the length from the Minneapolis bimetallism plank to a plank declaring radically for the gold single standard. The war for gold is of Democratic origin. Grover Cleveland startted it. It is essentially an administration device, calculated to divert attention from Democratic blundering and from the serious consequences of that blundering among the people. Therefore, Republicans may with propriety stand back and let the Democratic

brethren fight it out among themselves. Republicans may differ as to the proper adjustment of the currency, but there is no difference among them as to the proposition that this government should have enough revenue to pay its expenses and afford reasonable protection to American industry. Therefore, the St. Louis convention should place its chief emphasis on the protective tariff plank. To force from its ranks all who believe in fair play for American silver would be to take risks without reason.

Senator Quay stands as good as one chance in three of being nominated at St. Louis. While this remains true. Pennsylvania should stay by him.

Lecky on Democracy.

The English historian, Lecky, has issued a new book, "Democracy and Liberty," which is an argument against popular government. His attitude toward the present world-wide trend in the direction of political equality is one of philosophic acquiescence but also of the total now exceeds 500,000 freight personal contempt. "Of all forms of cars." idolatry," says he, "I know none more irrational or ignoble than this blind worship of mere numbers." He does not believe that Democracy necessarily means greater liberty. "Equality," he remarks, "is the idol of democracy, but, with the infinitely various capacities and energies of men, this can only be attained by constant, systematic, stringent repression of their natural development. Whenever natural, forces have unrestricted play, inequality is certain to ensue. Democracy destroys the balance of opinions, interests and classes, on which constitutional liberty mainly depends, and its constant tendency is to impair the efficiency and authority of parliaments, which have hitherto proved the chief organs of political liberty."

This is not by any means a new proposition, but it gains in interest when we reflect that it is the mature expression of a broad and profound student of our own time, who has lived in the thick of the democratic ferment and has had exceptional opportunity to study the experiment of popular rule in daily practice. There is a tinge of suggestive sharpness to his assertion, especially interesting to Americans, that "the voice of the people, as expressed at the polls is to many politicians the sum of it is invested with something very like

have ascribed to baptism. It is sup posed to wash away all sin." In a sense these comments, typical of

many in the book, are elever, but what he measured Holmes, pervedo they prove? Nothing directly; and perhaps, after all, the only value is the suggested thought that since democracy is inevitably the order of the day, an order not to be expunged by individual contempt, the manly plan is to get to work to put democracy at its best. Things will not be improved by sitting back and cracking jests at them. There is an abundance of serious toil for those who have a mind to shape the experiment of popular rule toward the largest possible consequences of general good. Perhaps in our own ountry the two greatest dangers are ignorance and fraud at elections. In the ideal republic there must be both intelligence and honesty in the electorate and these forces must be in the ascendancy. Let Americans question themselves wherein their own democracy falls short of this ideal, and then lay to it to correct the short coming.

"I have observed," says Governor Hastings, "that in several counties of the state local candidates fasten themselves upon the popularity of one or the other of the presidential candidates and thereby appear to make a good deal more fuss about presidential possibilities than really exists. In my judgment, Pennsylvania Republicans should give loyal support to the Pennsylvania candidate." Isn't that a fine rebuke to the Hon. Christopher L. Ma-

Safety Appliances in Travel.

During the seven years from 1888 to 1894, 16,257, employes of American railroads were killed and 172,139 crippled, mained and injured. In 1893 the attention of congress was called to the subject, and the result was the enactment of a law requiring companies to equip their cars with safety couplers. The law went into partial effect the following year, and since then the proportion of deaths and non-fatal accidents to total number of employes has gradually decreased. The record begins with 1888 because it was then that the collection of statistics was authorized by law and put under the direction of the interstate commerce commission. Previously no complete record of accidents in connection with railroading was kept. The exact figures are thus given in the Chicago Times-Herald:

-	Killed. Employes	Injured. 23,472 3,631
	Other persons 4,300	5,433
	Total 6,447	71,889
	Killed.	Injured.
	Employes 2.727 Passengers 259 Other persons 4,320	31,749 2,299 5,435
		20000
	Total	40,393
9	Killed.	Injured.
	Employes 2,554	28,267
	Passengers 376	3,227
	Other persons 4,217	5,158
	Total	36,652
	189	
	Killed.	Injured.
	Employes 2,660 Passengers 255	2,972
	Passengers 223 Other persons 4,076	4.760
	Other persons 4,040	4,100
	Total 7.029	6,335
	Killed,	Injured.
	Employes 2.451	22,394
	Passangers 286	2,425
	Passengers 285 Other persons 3,589	4,135

	Total 6,325	29,027
	Killed.	Injured.
	Employes 1.972	20,028
	Passengers 310	2,146
	Other persons 3,541	4.135
	Total 5,823	26,709
	188	
	Killed.	Injured.
	Employes 2,070	20,148
	Passengers 315	2.138 2.897
	Other persons 2,897	2,897
3	Total 5,282	25,888
	Although the law gives the	railroad

companies until Jan. 1, 1898, to complete the equipment of their cars with safety appliances, many of the roads have already done so. It will be noticed that in 1894, there was a decrease over the preceding year of 904 in the number of killed and of 8,307 in the number of injured. It is known that the death rate from accidents to railroad men has decreased 35 per cent, since the safety coupler act was signed by President Harrison March 2, 1893.

"There are now in use on freight cars in this country not less than 400,000 air brakes, of which 75,000 were furnished the last fiscal year and more than 100,-000 this year. One hundred thousand were placed in use the year following the passage of the safety appliance act, making a total of 275,000 which may be directly ascribed to the enactmay be directly ascribed to the enactment of this law. In rough numbers
there, are 1,300,000 freight cars in the
United States. Not all of these,"
as the Times Herald points out, "are
used in interstate commerce, but no
road cares to long maintain cars which
cannot be sent outside a certain state
when desired. In 1894 there had been
fitted with automatic couplers a total
of 357,621, and according to an estimate
made by John M. Cloud, secretary of
the Master Car Builders' association,
the total now exceeds 500,000 freight
ears."

It will be remembered that the railroad officials used to claim there were
no safe "safety couplers," but the law
calling them into use has displaced this
assertion. The same peculiarity is nosticcable with reference to street car
fenders. A while ago there were no
safe fenders, but as soon as the law
said there must be such fenders; they

"The personality of such a man is inment of this law. In rough numbers

said there must be such fenders; they appeared. It is well at times for the lawmakers to prod the corporations; it generally promotes the public welfare.

The Philadelphia Press has offered a liberal prize to the boy who shall write the best essay on the three greatest Americans. But who are they? Washington and Lincoln, for two, but whom for the third? That is a good subject for debate. Have our readers any suggestions to offer? And, while on this subject, who are the three greatest living Americans?

Arthur McDcrald, the government criminologist, says: "I have seen Holmes twice in his cell, and have measured him with instruments of precision, such as the kymogrion, which gives the effects of emotions and thoughts on the breath. I measured him also with the aestheriometer, which gives his acuteness or duiness all wisdom, the supreme test of truth to sens bility of locality on the wrist; or falsehood. It is even more than this; also with the thermaesthesiometer, which gives the acuteness of his posthe spiritual efficacy which theologians sibility to heat. I also used an algo-

meter of my own construction on the temporal muscle, giving his acuteness of sensibility to pain." We wonder if

The esteemed Lancaster New Era is unkind to "Jack" Robinson, when it says of him: "It is either a very warm or a very cold day that Robinson is not heard from in some way. There does not appear to be a public demand or a public necessity for all this, but the Delaware county congressman seems to be built that way, and there is no help for it Suc't being the esse, the only thing to do is to grin and bear his vagaries, just as we have to do with many other disagreeable things in our course through life." There are more politicians on earth than John B Robinson. He may be boisterous and 'scrappy," but he has a good heart, is a faithful friend and accepts the fortunes of war like a man. He is not a

In every state in the Union, except Maine, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, the law directs that murderers in the first degree shall be executed. Yet, according to United States District Judge Ira C. Parker, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, there were, in 1895, 10,500 homicides in the country, and in the past five years the trial has reached 43,982. If capital punishment is a success, why are murders increasing; if a failure why is it not abolished?

The nervous kind of way in which Brer Harrity assu. es his fellow-Democrats that the "sound money" campaign is all "ght does not have the effect of allering the administration's alarm. The battle of the metals at Chicaso next July will in all likelihood be a spectacle worth watching.

The editor of the Cieveland Leader as gone to the trouble to inform the public in a personal card that ex-Govrnor McKinley, Mark A. Hanna and McKinley's private secretary are all Protestants. It strikes us that his zeal a triffe impertinent.

Mr. Cleveland intends, it is said, to emember congress with a special fininclai message. It will doubtless afford another illustration of what its author does not know about finance.

ONE VIEW OF SENATOR QUAY.

Says Dr. Edward Bedloe, to the Chicago Times-Herald: "There is a disposition in the middle states to regard Senator Quay's candidacy for the nomination for president as in some sense a jest. Do not think it. There are no elements of a joke about it. Neither in any mark or point does Quay answer the description of a favorite son. He has been for years a figure in national politics, and is known as broadly as the nation extends. There is no Republican principle to which he does not adhere, and let me say right here that his views are not at all uncertain. His position is known. Quay never dodged or ducked in his life; he has not said one thing here and another there; he has not advanced a principle or a proposition in congress and disowned it on ine stump. It is not necessary to put him under oath and take his deposition to get his convictions on currency or his tariff ideas. He is hiding nothing. He would make a strong candidate, and of his success no man who understands him or the situation would hazard a doubt.

"Quay's courage has always been a dis-

situation would hazard a doubt.

"Quay's courage has always been a distinguishing trait. He combines both the moral and the physical sort. He resigned his command of a Pennsylvania regiment on account of long continued weakness which made it impossible for him to survive three months more field experience. The acceptance of his resignation came the day before Fredericksburg. He had gained repute as a warrior who did not know fear, and his fellow-officers endeavored to keep him out of the fight He would not listen to any arguments, but insisted he would not turn his back on his men when the lines were arranged for trouble. He was conspicuous in the bloody day of Dec. 13, 1852, and rode in the six times repeated charge of the terrible heights of St. Marye. Seven thousand federal soldiers lay dead on the pathway to the confederate works. Weak and sick as he was, Colonel Quay was in the thick of the smoke.

"Ald-de-Camp Pearson says that where ever the fire was hottest Colonel Quay was riding, cheering his men on. When an attempt was made by a part of the fed-erals to restrain the advance of Tyler's brigade Colonel Quay brought order out of what threatened to be disastrous confu-sion.

what threatened to be disastrous confusion.

"'Ride over them,' he shouted, and the determination which the men of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth showed to obey his order stopped all further attempt to hold them back.

"General Tyler give this eulogium of Coinel Quay's gallantry," continued Dr. Bedloe, "'Colonel Quay was upon my staff as a voluntary aid-de-camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and lâte, ever prompt and efficient, especially so during the engagement. In the charge on Marye's Heights his coolness and gallantry were of a most conspicuous character, such indeed as few men in sound health could have equaled, and such as I never say excelled under any circumstances. I but feebly express it when I say his conduct commanded my highest admiration. Not satisfied with his labor of the afternoon, and, although so weak from his sickness as to be scarcely able to travel, he remained in the fleid, aiding in removing the wounded from under the enemy's guns until after midnight."

"The personality of such a man is interesting. He is not exactly the kind one might expect him to be, solely from observing his political career. He is retiring in manner, subdued and unsensational in address. He is domestic in his tastes, and when he is not in the senate or engaged in political conferences he is usually to be found in his own home. There in his family and among his books he passes much time. He loves to entertain his friends, who ever find there a spirit of wholesome hospitality. Those friends who are admitted to the privacy of his home circle are few in number, but he is attached to them by an affection rarely found among men who are wrapped up in public affairs. Quay is a student and something of a bookworm. He has one of the largest and most carefully selected private libraries in Washington. It contains about 10,000 volumes, and little except the highest gind of literature. He huss every book that has to do with the history of politics of his own country as it comes out, and there are probably not half a dozen men in public life who are so thoroughly familiar as he with the political annals of the United States."

WHAT HASTINGS SAID.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. "The argument that Pennsylvania is too strongly Republican to come within the presidential range is old but worthless. It is not necessary now to give the nomi-nation to a doubtful state to secure suc-cess at the polls. Besides, there is no doubtful northern state. Maine, Ohio and

lowa now are as surely Republican as Pennsylvania, only they don't equal us in majorities. We emphasize our loyalty to American protection and sound money by a hundred thousand more majority than they do, but that fact should not count against a home candidate. It is pretty nearly Pennsylvania's time for a presidential candidate if such things are to be considered; and a united and enthusiastic support would in my judgment bring the Pennsylvania candidate far inside of the possibility circle.

"I admire the loyal support given to Reed by the Republicans of Maine, and to McKinley by the 'Buckeyes,' and to Allison by the people of his state, and I would like to see the party in Pennsylvania as heartily enthusiastic for her candidate. Personal disagreements and local jealoustes should be lost sight of in the great pride of the possible opportunity to have a cittzen of our own state fill the presidential chair.

"Whoever is nominated," added the governor earnestly. "Pennsylvania will give the successful man the greatest majority of any state. Our people, our industries, our wage earners, our hope for returning prosperity stand for sound money and the American idea. Senator Quay represents these as distinctly as any other American citizen. I believe the best interests of the party will be subserved by giving our candidate the same generous and loyal support which sister states are giving their champlons, and I expect to see practically a united delegation at St. Louis making a brave and determined effort to secure the nomination of Senator Quay."

NO NEED FOR A BOLT.

From the Lebanon News. The Republican national convention does not need to antagonize the silver men, and there will then be no occasion for a bolt. The Republican party heretofore dealt wisely and judiciously with the money question and it can be trusted to do so again.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacohus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cost: 1.18 a. m., for Friday, April 17, 1896. 60

A child born on this day will note that the Scranton Base Ball club went to bat under an evil planet and a semi-square umpire yesterday. Frank Robling fished along the banks of Roaring Brook the other day and did not get a bite. But wait until he casts a fly in the direction of the Municipal building!

Alus! Alas! Again we hear The arguments of yore, And painfully breaks on our ear. The query: "What's the score?" At the first blush of balmy spring the Wilkes-Barre forest tire correspondent cs-caped from his keeper. Reports of results thus far during the trout season seem to indicate that the world is growing better.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Avoid explosive thermometers. ADVICE TO POETS.

Retire into your writing den,
Put beeswax on your easy chair,
Take reams of paper, nib your pen
And ruffle your poetic hair.
Don't write of love—it's out of date—
But put your hand to something new,
Work out a subject really great,
And make it brilliant, if not true,
And, if you're lacking for some rhymes,
Look up the poets—they'll supply you;
'Tis one of those enormous crimes
For which the public won't decry you.
You pause in doubt? A phrase of Greek
Will turn your lines in proper metre;
Or if in French a rhyme you seek,
Your verses will appear much sweeter.
And then, I think, if I were you,
I wouldn't send them to the papers,
But twist them up—if often do)—
Into the sweetest smoking tapers.
—New York World.

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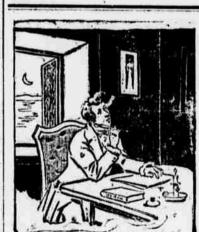
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