### The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 4, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republicum daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Eric. Election Day, Nov. 3.

With McKinley in the white house Reed vice president and Harrison secretary of state, the next administration would be a tip top triumvirate of pluck. patriotism and brains.

### The Common Sense Cure.

A writer in the Jermyn Press, in commenting on Mr. Sturges' recent letter concerning the anthracite coal trade, blames the operators themselves for the recent troubles of the trade. He charges them with responsibility for the fact that "two breakers are standing where one would be sufficient." This argument is not without substantial justice; yet it probably is not more applicable to the trade in anthracite coal than to the trade in hardware drugs and groceries. It could be applied also to the professions, were it not that the commodity in which they deal-namely, brains-is yet insufficient

scarcely be argued by the intelligent miner that employment at satisfactory wages could be expected for any considerable time upon a basis of over production followed by loss on the part of the mine-owner. Nor can it be regarded as to the interest of any class of citizens in Northeastern Pennsylva nia to have the limited supply of coal which is the foundation of our prosperity frittered away at less than cost

If a mistake has been made in the past by the building of two breakers where one would have sufficed, it is not to be corrected by a display of temper Nor under the law is it feasible for the community to take forcible possession of every other breaker and close its entrances. Those who have at heart the betterment of the anthracite trade -and this number should include every citizen of Lackawanna county-might better endeavor to assist the present movement to secure among operators a voluntary concert of restrictive action so that the error of the past shall not be likewise the error of the future.

No doubt Mr. Pattison would like the lightning to strike him during a more favorable year; but men of destiny cannot always be choosers.

### No Marking for Slaughter.

We are glad to see that General Grosvenor, the Washington manager of the McKinley campaign, takes the sensible view of the attitude of those Republicans who have preferred other candlducies to that which he ably represents, In reply to a question whether he had ever stated that if McKinley were nominated, Senator Quay and his friends would be marked for political isolation, he said on Friday:

"I never said such a thing or anything of that nature. It is true that I believe McKinley will be nominated. He has now in the neighborhood of 600 yotes, and I do McKinley will be nominated. He has now in the neighborhood of 600 votes, and I do not think that any other name will be presented to the St. Louis convention. I look for his unanimous nomination. But as for making any remarks hostile to Sentator Quay, or to the effect that we could get along without him, that I have, never done. We need Senator Quay; in fact, we need the assistance of every good Hepublican. After the convention there will be no factions, and the Republican party will stand as one man, lighting in a common cause—the election of the candidate. We would be glad to have Senator Quay with us now. The arms of love are always open to the erring. It is equally untrue that I ever said that an arrangement had been made with Martin and Magee regarding the Federal patronage in Pennsylvania. I could not possibly enter into any such arrangement, for I have no authority to do so. I am here simply to work for Major McKinley. He is my friend and I know the man. I can say positively that Martin and Magee have not been promised any office or control of one appointment in Pennsylvania in return for their support—not one. Nelther has any other man. There have been no deals, so far as I know, and there will be none."

These are the utterances of a good politician and a philosopher. If the people believed that Major McKinley had secured his present lead in the presidential race by secret deals, or if they thought that he would, in the event of his nomination and election, single out for punishment those Republicans who have exercised their right not, with all the momentum of his re-Louis. One of the reasons why he is | gard this assertion as true beyond the

favored by a majority of Republicans in the Republican states is because it is believed, and because it has been authoritatively asserted in his behalf. that he would, if elected, remember with substantial gratitude those party leaders and party workers upon whom Republicanism as an effective organized force very largely depends.

prominent of those men to whom Republicanism ower today its flattering prospects of national success. He represents a force in politics which is not unlike that represented in war by regular soldiery. When the green volunteers lose their enthusiasm and make for the rear, he stands by the party standard, and fights until conquered. Senator Quay has faults and makes mistakes. In the campaign for the nomination he has opposed McKinley when he might perhaps have accomplished more for himself and for his friends by supporting him. But in this attitude he has done nothing more than to exercise his rights; and if, after the nomination, he gives to the ticket his loyal support, as he undoubtedly will, that fact ought to end all differences. Senator Quay not only represents Pennsylvania in the United States senate but he is its representative on the national battlefield of politics, with credentials from the banner Republican majority in the Cnion. It would be unwise for a Republican president to try to ignore such a representation, except for good and sufficient cause.

It will soon be in order for the gossipers to revive that story about Senator Quay wanting to become secretary

England's Predicament.

Four months ago President Kruger said that the Jameson invasion of the ing, let alone dangerous. Transvaal was a plot of Rand capitalists deliberately concocted for purposes of gain. His statement was at the time discredited; Cecil Rhodes was welcomed to conferences by Secretary Chamberlain: Jameson was lionized and England flew into a passion because Emperor William of Germany had sent to Kruger a message of cheer. Now, Kruger has produced his evidence and proved his whole point: Cecil Rhodes, the one-time "king" of South Africa, but now shown up as a designer of revolution and treason, is upon the point of arrest or flight: Jameson is enthusiastically despised and the wily old president of the Boer republic, by commuting the death sentences of Rhodes' self-confessed tools, has left upon England the responsibility of adjudging the case of the eminent prin-

Says I. N. Ford in his cable letter to the New York Tribune:

deal—namely, brains—is yet insufficient for the demand.

In this very tendency to over-production is the public's safety. Those who complain that the business of mining and selling hard coal has been syndicated may rest assured that whenever "the trust," concerning which they murmur profusely, attempts to extert unfair prices from consumers, there will be found producers willing to break away from the agreement and thereby keep the price within reason. In the meantime, the present effort to restrict production to market demands is something beneficial as well to the miner as to the mine-owner, and as well to the community as to either. It will because he was poor and not mercenary. because he was poor and not mercenary, as their principal puppet. The instnerity of the political reformers at Johannesburg was at once unmasked; the specious plea of knight-errantry in behalf of imperilled of knight-errantry in behalf of imperilled and helpless women and children was dis-carded as an idle tale. It was simply a financiers' raid, reckless in conception and feeble in execution; dishonorable to the English reputation for morality and fair play, and disastrous in consequences to two jealous races, whose fortunes are bound together in South Africa. Readers who wish to gain a clearer

> idea of this South African affair than can be obtained from the newspapers are recommended to read the series of explanatory papers which Professor James Bryce is contributing to the Century magazine, the first of which appears in the number for May. It may now, however, be explained that the collapse of Cecil Rhodes, which, it would seem, is almost inevitable, is likely to carry with it consequences of far-reaching importance. That it will check for years the development of the Rand and cause many enterprises in South Africa to come to a standstill appears to be certain. This will undoubtedly have its effect upon the Boers themselves, who, although a nation of farmers, have yet an eye to profitable near-by markets. That it will likewise cripple the Outlanders (or English and American squatters on Boer territory who, in numbers, exceed the Boers themselves) is evident. Thus there may come from the Boers themselves a request for leniency to Rhodes, after he shall have been sufficiently discredited before the world to render him in the future harmless to the

> Transvaal. In the meantime, England is in the position of the parent confronted with proof positive that the offspring is a bully and a thief. She must either ply the rod or spoil the child and get herself discredited into the bargain.

The intimation of Senator Quay that inasmuch as three of the four delegates-at-large in Illinois are personally opposed to McKinley they may refuse to obey the convention's instructions is not plausible. It hints at a perfidy of which not even Senator Quay's lieutenant, William H. Andrews, would be capable; as was shown at Harrisburg on April 23, when Andrews voted for the Robinson resolution instructing for Mc-Kinley for second choice, "not," as he explained, "because he personally favored McKinley but because his constituents did." It is unlikely that any of the four Illinois delegates-at-large is a meaner politician than is the senator from Crawford county.

Two things have contributed to the McKinley stampede. One was the Mc-Clure-Chandler "fat-frying" slander; the other was the attack on McKinley's honor as a private citizen. One would imagine the lesson would some day be learned by political soldiers of fortune that personal abuse always reacts.

We can indorse every word which the Philadelphia Press says concerning the futility of trying to change the result at St. Louis by trumped-up contests. to prefer other candidacies, he could The men who are going to elect the next president are going to nominate him, cent popularity, be nominated at St. fairly and above board. You can re-

possibility of a doubt. But we don't. for our part, believe that any candidate wishes to pad the convention roll. That might go in a Democratic pow wow; out it wouldn't go among Republicans.

It is only a question of time until the time limit in Methodism will be abolished entirely. That limit did good work in its day and under the condi-Senator Quay is one of the most tions which called it into use. Nowadays it is becoming obsolete. Methodist churches are gaining in wealth. The congregational spirit is growing. Laymen are taking the reins into their own hands; and the lines of real differnce between Methodism and the other Protestant isms are gradually being effaced. Evolution is doing its work. This is a world of change.

The McKinley tidal wave has had anther unexpected effect. It has swept Editor Lemuel Eli Quigg, of the New York Press, out of office. Quigg wanted to fight the McKinley sentiment; Mr. Einstein, the owner of the Press, did not. Consequently Quigg resigned. Taken in connection with the case of the Pittsburg man who was so loyal to | And Quay that the news from Illinois last week caused him to commit suicide, this incident would seem to indicate that the McKinley gun is loaded.

The Scranton base ball club is not yet in final shape for the season's struggle, but it is evidently already possessed of good fighting material; and it will doubtless be heard from, later on.

A Washington dispatch says that President Cleveland is a warm admirer of President Kruger. We question if the sentiment is reciprocal.

On a free trade basis, the Pennsylvania Democracy is scarcely interest-

England's plan of conquest seems to be force for the weak and loans for the

### NINE YEARS AGO.

Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin.

Nine years ago this summer at Allentown Samuel J. Randall scored the most motable and the last victory of his political life. The Democratic convention which met there on that occasion had been preceded by a deep-iaid plan to wrest from him the control of the party organization. With the advent of Cleveland all the Federal movables in Pennsylvania had been claimed by Randall and had been allowed to him with the exception of a small allotment for Scott and a few bones for Wallace. The Federal office-holders had been drilled into a Randall brigade pretty much all over the state, Mr. Harrity, as his first lieutenant in Philadelphia, having been foremost in performing the function of defeating Wallace as a candidate for governor—a defeat which virtually dated the ending of Wallace's career as a Democratic leader, although the veteran made one more desperate effort four years later to retrieve his fallen fortunes, only to meet with the final disaster at Scranton that overthrew him for good. But in the spring and summer of 1887 there began to be ominous whispers that Randall was not faithful in his allegiance to the white house, and that Mr. Cleveland would no longer permit him to bask in the sunshine of favor. Nine years ago this summer at Allen-town Samuel J. Randall scored the most

It was at this time that the late William L. Scott and William M. Singerly got close to the ear of Cleveland. They insisted that Randall was having too much his own way on the tariff question. Cleveland had not then announced himself openly as a free trader. In the presidential campaign of 1884 he had evaded the issue, and there was no doubt that he had owed thousands of votes in states like New Jersey, Connecticut and New York to Randall's assurances on the stump that Democratic success would not mean a disturbance of the tariff. While he was working around to the conclusion, however, that he would open war on the tariff, he threw out hints to the Pennsylvanian that it was time for all Democrats to take a new departure. Randall turned a deaf car to them, warned the president that he was making a mistake in taking counsel with the free traders, and frankly informed him that he would consent to no tariff revision which abandoned the protective system. Finding that he had as stubborn a man as himself to contend with. Cleveland proceeded to give special attention to Scott and Singerly as Pennsylvanians after his own heart.

This was the condition of affairs who This was the condition of affairs when the Allentown convention met; but it was then only imperfectly understood and, in fact, hardly more than suspected by outside observers. Harrity, the postmaster, was the earliest man on the Randall side to see the drift of things and what was coming. But most of the office-holders were in the dark. There was no evidence that Cleviand was anxious that Randall should be shorn of his power, and, although Scott had placed himself in correspondence with them and had informed them that the president wanted a new order of things in the state, they would not believe him.

der of things in the state, they would not believe him.

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Scott determined with his new prestige as one of Cleveland's favorites to go to Allentown and make open war on Randall. Wallace was solicited to go into the movement, but he was not any more friendly to the Erie millionaire than he was to his ancient rival in Philadelphia, and declined to give active co-operation. But Singerly took part in it with great ardor! He went up to Allentown with Cassidy. Vaux and all the anti-Randall men that could be gathered in from the highways and byways and joined forces with Scott. It was the first time since the ante-bellum days when a Pennsylvania convention of any party had witnessed a deliberate and formidable attempt to organize a campaign against protection. It required daring to make the effort, but it was strong enough to alarm Randall, who probably understood better than anybody else the danger he was in at the white house. I had frequently seen him in conventions, but I doubt whether, at least in his later years, he ever labored so hard as he did during the twenty-four hours of the hot August day and night that preceded the convention. He had an easy, familiar and, when he was in the right temper, an agreeably impressive way of dealing with delegates, and he was never so gracious and brusque, inclined to be harsh and testy in conversation and without a particle of magnetic quality. Singerly, in 1887, had a limited following outside of the city, and a good many of the countrymen had the idea that he was a frisky crank on freetrade and a dangerous man for the party to encourage. Late in the night before the convention it was clear that Randall had captured a majority of the delegates, and the next morning Scott entered the Opera House with a confession of defeat which he felt deeply, but which he managed to make with a confession of defeat which he felt deeply, but which he managed to make with a confession of defeat which he felt deeply, but which he managed to make with a confession of defeat which he felt

As soon as the convention was over.
Scott exclaimed, with one or two of his vigorous epithets, as he prepared to leave town, "I'll show these fellows that they can't do this a second time." Randall had caused the tariff to be straddled in the platform, and the performance was quoted to Cleveland as proof positive that he could not expect Randall to obey his wishes, and that there was nothing to do but to apply the screws to him. Less than three months afterward Cleveland came out in his famous message. It was said that the convention at Allentown had more effect than any other one cause in inducing him to make up his mind finally to write that document which marks a turning point in Democratic history. Randall still stubbornly refused to admit that Cleveland could be right or to make any concession to him, and it wasn't long afterward when Scott was virtually placed in possession of Pennsylvania's putronage—a sort of business, however, which he had little taste for, but which he managed effectively enough for a short time to convince every Democrat who had an offibe or wanted an office that he had better turn tail on protections and that Randall's sun was soon to set. The state committee was wrested from him, the office-holders from Harrily down to backwoods' posmasters made terms for themselves, the men who were faithful to the Philadelphian were

Randall soon went to his grave suffering the sting of ingratitude; Scott passed away not long afterward; Wallace is today hovering at the point of death, forgotten by his party; Cassidy and Vaux and Mutchler have joined the silent procession, and today sees William F. Harrity, the wariest of all the party in reading the stars in 1887, in absolute command.

### IN IDYL OF FIVE SUMMERS.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade. "The mills are runnin' double time," the horny-handed said. horny-handed said.

"Why do the mills run day and night?" said Grover-on-parade.
"Because McKinley and his bill have made a heavy trade."

Then Grover he looked solemn, the horny-handed smiled.
The office-seeker winked a wink, the Britishers looked wild,
And they put their heads together and the voters they beguiled

To swipe McKinley and Protective Tariff.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade. "They've shut the bloody mill down," the horny-handed said. "Why have they shut the mill down?" said Grover-on-parade. sald Grover-on-garade.

"All on account of you, old man, and your bloomin old Pree Trade."

Then Grover he looked weary and the horny-handed man, The congressman looked scary and the Britishers looked glad.

And the voters they looked anxious, and all because they had Helped swipe McKinley and Protective Tariff.

"Where's all the people rushin' to?" said Grover-on-parade.
"They're breaking for the savings bank." the banker saidy said.
"Wot are they rushin' there for?" said

"Wot are they rushin' there for?" said Grover-on-parade.
"To grab their money out, because you've given them Free Trade."
Then Grover he looked puzzled and the banker he looked blue.
And the treasury went empty and the public debt it grew.
And the people swore they'd be content if once again they knew McKinley and his good Protective Tariff.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said
Grover-on-parade.
"We're sellin' wool for 16 cents," the
sturdy farmer said.
"Why don't it bring much more than
that?" said Grover-on-parade.
"Because it's on the free list in your
beastly old Free Trade."
Then Grover looked astonished and the
farmer he looked beat,
For he could get but 20 cents for sixty
pounds of wheat,
And he vowed he never would help the
Democrats to beat

Democrats to beat
McKinley and his high Protective
Tariff. Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade.

"The people's got enough Free Trade." the horny-handed said.

"Why have they got enough Free Trade?" said Grover-on-parade.

"Because that they sin't got no work. since you have got Free Trade."

Then Grover stroked his pocketbook; the British hugged their gold.

The voters counted up the lies the Democrats had told.

And swore they'd have another deal and have again the old

have again the old McKinley and his high Protective Tariff. —Philadelphia Press.

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