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SCRANTON, MAY 21, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

Now that it is all over, we discover that we were really for McKinley all along. There's no magnet like success.

Peace with Honor.

Putting two and two together, it is easy to see that Senator Quay has decided upon a graceful acceptance of the inevitable and will, with characteristic shrewdness, withdraw from further resistance upon terms honorable alike to him and to the genuine friends and supporters of Major McKinley. His attitude hitherto has been hostile to the Ohio statesman only to the extent that one rival candidate is naturally antagonistic to the aspirant who blocks his own chance of preferment. It has, however, been an attitude devoid of personal ill will and entirely consistent with an amicable termination of hostilities. The attitude which Quay assumed from the first was precisely like that in which McKinley himself would have been placed had the Pennsylvania occupied the leading position in the nomination canvass, instead of the Ohioan.

From assurances which have come to us directly from the McKinley camp, we feel warranted in saying that nothing now stands in the way of such an understanding between the two candidates as will give to Senator Quay in connection with the national politics of the next four years that measure of influence which may properly be allotted to the recognized leader of the majority party in the state which casts the largest Republican plurality. The element in Pennsylvania which has used the prestige of McKinley's name in its attempt to unhorse Colonel Quay is viewed by close friends of the next president in a light which holds out no signal of danger to the junior senator. It is, we believe, pretty well recognized at Canton, O., that this element fought for McKinley solely for local factional purposes, and it is exceedingly unlikely that such a claim to recognition will weigh against the years of brilliant political and public service which decorate the career of Senator Quay.

It may be that a systematic warfare on Senator Quay is contemplated by those who have commanded the fight for McKinley delegates in Pennsylvania. Rumors of a forthcoming consolidation of moneyed anti-Quay interests in Philadelphia have been for some time current. The immediate objective point of this consolidation, according to floating talk, is the succession to Senator Cameron, which it is proposed to bestow upon a certain Philadelphia of ample means, whose alleged mission in the enterprise is to supply the sinews of war. This gentleman is now absent in Europe, and until his return it would be manifestly unfair to accept these reports as authentic. But whatever shape the opposition to Quay may take in the near future in this state, we consider it highly unreasonable to suppose that the nominee of the St. Louis convention will, in the seemingly inevitable event of his election, so far forget the proprieties of his position as president as to ally himself with a minority faction in a state fight against one of his competitors for the party's highest honor. The supposition involves a tacit insult to William McKinley, which he will doubtless in due season find ways and means to rebuke.

It is safe to wager that Visitor Quay will get the glad hand.

Worth Looking Into.

Probably the most drastic corrupt practices act yet framed in this country is the one which has just been enacted by the legislature of Minnesota. It closely grades the scale of permissible political expenses and provides that candidates for office must file with the county auditor, thirty days after election, a sworn statement in writing setting forth in detail all moneys expended by them during the campaign, the dates when money was paid, and the names of the persons to whom paid, and no certificate of election can be made out until this statement has been filed. The failure to make such statement lays candidates liable to fine or imprisonment, and not only so, but the candidate who makes a false statement and who is allowed to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office may be removed afterward if his opponent can show that he has violated this law. Honestly enforced, such a law ought, it would seem, to work material improvement. It is probable that it will have the approval of candidates themselves since it would afford them an

opportunity to escape from the multiplying demands nowadays made upon them by strikers and dead-beats who represent only the sucker element in politics. Inasmuch as the next Pennsylvania legislature is committed in advance to a sweeping reform programme, it might be worth while for some of our leading reformers, like William H. Andrews or William Flinn, to send for a copy of the Minnesota act and pore over its contents with a view to reproducing their substance at Harrisburg.

The Democratic press throughout the state has again begun to predict the speedy decline and fall of Senator Quay, but as usual the wish is the only parent which can be found for their thought.

A Specimen Act of Spanish Misrule.

The decree of General Weyler prohibiting the exportation of leaf tobacco from Cuba is a fair example of the arbitrary manner in which Spain governs that unfortunate island. The move is probably intended as a double blow of retaliation. Part of the injury will fall on Cuban planters, whom it will deprive of a market for their crops. But in addition to that, it will work serious hardships to Americans, who diminish our tariff revenues and throw from 50,000 to 100,000 cigarmakers in this country out of work. The fact that many of these cigarmakers are Cubans, who have been attracted to the United States by the higher wages paid here, will not diminish the sense of satisfaction which Weyler will get from his little coup.

All this time the president of the United States, notwithstanding that he was virtually ordered by congress to accord formal recognition to the belligerent Cubans, keeps mum, permits himself to be deceived by misrepresentations on the part of the Spanish minister and uses the power of his high office in trying to prevent American sympathizers with Cuba from giving practical effect to their feelings by shipping munitions of war to the patriot army. It is therefore not at all singular that Senator Morgan has begun to insist upon the adoption, before congress shall adjourn, of his joint resolution which will force Mr. Cleveland's hand. No other course would be consistent with the duty which congress owes to the American people.

The proposition to raise a local good roads fund by taxing every bicycle rider \$5 a year has led the Pittston item to suggest that by waiting a few years and then making the tax about \$10 it might be possible to do away with all other forms of taxation in Scranton. The idea of waiting a few years is certainly good but it needs to be coupled with a guarantee that at the end of that period the tax ordinance shall be used to light its author's pipe.

The Tariff and Politics.

The point is well taken that the tariff question can never be wholly eliminated from politics, for the reason that there will always be differences of opinion among the people as to whether the tariff schedule shall be adjusted solely with reference to its revenue-getting function, or whether its power to foster and develop industry shall be the chief concern. The journal which makes this point—the Chicago Times-Herald—concludes upon good grounds that the settlement of this question is politics; and upon each side there will always be a sharp alignment of party strength. At the same time it would clearly conduce to a more prosperous state of business if the framing of the various schedules, when congress had once decided which principle should govern them, could be left to a permanent commission of experts. Such a commission, if told to formulate a revenue tariff, would not be likely to make such a mess as, for example, Democracy made when, after having set out to demolish protection, it also felled prosperity and produced only ruin and deficits. A permanent commission could be engaged in the practical study of the tariff question all the time. It could learn in time just what adjustment of duties would be most likely to protect home industry and just what adjustment would yield the largest amount of revenue. In other words, it could be a stationary clerical bureau belonging to the ways and means committee of congress, subject to orders but capable, when those orders had been given, to obey them intelligently and without waste of energy. Such a commission would do much to reduce the tariff issue to the dimensions of a recognized science and protect it from the odium attaching to the present method of indiscriminate sectional and corporate grabs for schedule favors and preferences.

Along this line there is substantial hope of ultimate progress. We take it that no other line of activity is contemplated by the non-partisan tariff convention which is called to meet next month in Detroit. If something more radical than this is proposed, it will no doubt encounter defeat.

One contractor has offered New York city \$245,000 a year for the privilege of picking over offal and rubbish collected by the carts of Gotham's street cleaning department. It is estimated that the item of bones and fat will alone yield \$52,000 revenue a year. Charles Dickens' character of Bodin, the "golden dustman," was evidently sketched from life.

The recent story charging General Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, with having turned traitor and sold out to the Spanish, emanated it seems from the Spanish legation at Washington. And it is this legation which has to all appearances hypnotized President Cleveland.

In any view of the turnpike quarrel, it is clearly the city's duty to make the roadbed smooth and good; and the sooner it does this the better.

One does not like to believe that an organization of the magnitude and character of the Methodist quadrennial conference could be unkind. Yet the treatment accorded by it at Cleveland to the two venerable bishops whom it declared ineffective is of a nature to inspire among laymen a desire for fuller explanations. We cannot doubt that the action in itself was a necessity. But there is a something in an inappreciable feeling that the manner in which it was

taken was not as nicely attuned to the cardinal virtue of brotherly love as would seem to be a natural expectation in view of the character of the men who took it.

The writer for the Philadelphia Bulletin who subscribes the pseudonym "Penn" to one of the most interesting columns in contemporary journalism, thinks that "to offer the Rhetoric of Pennsylvania the vice-presidency would be like dropping a catfish into his boat after he had started out to catch a tarpon. Quay sitting like a dignified dummy over the senate, with a gavel in his hand and sliding down that short cut into oblivion, is not the kind of round-up to a career that a boss, particularly healthy and wide awake for a man of 61, is likely to hanker after." Such an offer is not likely to be made; but even the vice-presidency couldn't extinguish Quay.

Mark Hanna has but one ambition. "I can't afford to hold office," he says. "I've got too many private irons in the fire. I never held a salaried office in my life and I never will. I'm running this campaign for glory and not for gain. When it's over I will go back to my knitting. All the reward I want from Major McKinley is his friendship, and I'm sure I've that already, but I would like to go into history as the man who nominated him for president." Mark hasn't done this all by his lonesome. Still, he deserves credit. His aim was sure and true.

The Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer announces that Representative Leisenring, owing to private business interests, will not be a candidate for re-election and predicts that he will himself make formal assertion of this fact within a day or two. His retirement from politics will, however, be only temporary. The verification of this prediction will open the door to some lively politics in Old Luzerne.

Professor Dolbear, of Tufts college, who has been making a scientific study of the mysteries of spiritualism, has promulgated the conclusion that while there are some of the phenomena which he can see through, there are others which baffle his inquisitive skill. This is an eminently prudent decision. We question if Solomon himself could have done better.

A stir has been occasioned in Lowell, Mass., by an assertion from one of the pulpits that of the 35,000 women bread-winners in that city, 29 per cent. are immoral. The minister who made this assertion is hearing from his parishioners in a way which will effectually dissuade him from further attempts at pulpit sensationalism.

The difference between Chinese and Japanese ideas of civilization is illustrated in the fact that while China refuses to permit the introduction and commercial utilization of electricity in any form, Japan has just sent a commission to this country to study the workings of electrical power and of the telephone system.

One of the indirect effects of the McKinley sweep is that it puts our esteemed New York namesake once more back into the soft lap of political prestige and prosperity. It is a long lane which has no turning.

Young Mr. Hearst is reported to be dropping \$20,000 a week on his New York Journal. If he can stand that we don't see why the public should feel called upon to murmur.

Now for the paving of Mulberry street and the completion of a suitable approach to the boulevard.

Chairman Grier could evidently give Thomas B. Reed several points on how to round up a minority.

Grover is wielding the veto ax with all the desperation of a last chance.

THE CASE OF HAMMOND.

From the Washington Post.
It is natural and proper enough that a great deal of sympathy should be felt and manifested in the case of John Flays Hammond, who was sentenced to death at Fretoria, the capital of the Transvaal republic in South Africa. He is a fellow countryman, widely and favorably known, a gentleman of high standing and influential connections. The idea of such a man being put to death in a foreign land was shocking, not only to those who know him personally, but to the great mass of the people. Hammond does not wonder that in Congress and elsewhere sorrow and indignation found vent in expressions of sympathy.

And yet, with all our causes for regret, for compassion, for solidarity, what real ground had we for protest, or for interference? Hammond denounced himself, confessed that he was guilty of high treason against the government that sheltered and protected him, acknowledged that he conspired with other forces of the Boer republic to betray and overthrow it. Can we as a nation deny to the Transvaal the right of self-defense? Would we tolerate foreign interference in the case of an alien who had plotted the death of our own government and our betrayal into the hands of enemies from without? Of course there is but one reply to those queries. States and people have no dear-right or holier duty than that of self-protection. The most unpardonable because the most dangerous of crimes is high treason. That means the murder of a nation.

That the Boer government has shown leniency in this case by commuting the sentence is gratifying. And yet these Boers have been sorely outraged and oppressed by England for more than forty years. Twice they have been driven from the soil they had occupied, reclaimed from desolation and in the character of an harvest of their patient industry. Again, fifteen years ago, the English invaded their territory with an army intending once more to seize their possessions and drive them forth into the wilderness, and now, despite the agreement reached in 1881 after the terrible punishment inflicted upon the British, the Boers find their ancient foes and persecutors plotting against their national existence and integrity—against everything which states and peoples hold most dear—against that which is more precious than life itself. And in this treacherous conspiracy contrived by Englishmen, led by Englishmen, and having for its object the foul murder of an independent state, the Boers found John Flays Hammond in the character of an active agent and participant. It is not a question for controversy. Hammond himself removed it from the domain of doubt by pleading guilty to the charge of high treason. It is not an hypothesis—it is a fact.

We must consider this. The Boers are a serious people. They are best by an untrusting, a relentless, and insatiable foe—England. That nation, the universal spoiler of the weak, has not in forty years relinquished for one instant its full purpose to destroy, subjugate, and despoil the Boers. The latter are fighting for their lives, for their honor, for their homes, their families, and their liberties. We must not forget that they may find it dangerous to be too merciful.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The New York court of appeals has just decided an interesting case, the history of which is given in the Tribune as follows: A man paid for and took passage on an elevated railway. He was crowded and a seat, nor even into a car, but had to ride on the platform, with the gate

open. At the next station he stopped off for a moment, to let others alight, and then resumed his place. Then some commoner arose on the platform, through the guard's scrutiny with a drunken man, and he was forced between the ends of the cars as they rounded a curve, and there got his arm crushed. He sued the company for indemnity. The company's defense was that in boarding a crowded car and standing on the platform he was guilty of contributory negligence, and had only himself to blame. He should not have got on the car, or should have stayed off when he stepped off at the way station. This defense was sustained by the court of common pleas, in both trial and appeal terms, and the plaintiff was nonsuited. The court of appeals, by a vote of four to three, has reversed that decision, and declared that the plaintiff had prima facie cause for action.

HIDE YOUR TIME.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.
That was a very nice chapter on the congressional situation in Luzerne in yesterday's Scranton Tribune. Now let our neighbor follow it up with a chapter on the situation in the Lackawanna district. It is in a position to do it in a most interesting way, being on the inside of the plans of the dominant wing of the party.

TIME TO ACT.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Cuba has practically ceased to belong to Spain. The real question now pending is whether the island is to belong to civilization or barbarism. If the present struggle continues it will take half a century to restore order.

A DIFFERENCE.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Senator Quay is keeping quiet and holding his delegation. Ex-Senator Platt is selling "murder," and losing his. That's the difference.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alcechus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrolabe cast: 1:42 a. m., for Thursday, May 21, 1896.

A child born on this day will be dignified and will be no lover of jokes. He will be looked up to as a man of deep thought, but will not have much fun.

Judging from the appearance of the post-office lawn, Farmer Vandling must have been skipped in the annual distribution of grass seed at the bureau next door.

It is said that council rules often become as elastic as sheet asphalt on the streets on a hot day.

Parties lecturing hereafter on the benefits of reform politics in Scranton's municipality, will do well to purchase their own bouquets in advance.

There is a suspicion that the hypnotized man is getting his face in shape to pose as a model for a newspaper cut of a Cuban patriot.

Alcechus' Advice.
Do not try to pose as a political star without a dress rehearsal. It's hazardous.

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Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 34, 35 and 36, Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE, 1st floor, 68 Washington Avenue.

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 45 Spruce st., Cor. Wash. Ave., Scranton.

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