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BCRANTON, MAY 28, 1896

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

Now that the conclave is over, we wish to compliment the Scranton Republican upon its discernment in republishing, in its Wednesday's issue, a considerable part of the excellent report printed in The Tribune on Tuesday. Better late than never.

A Word of Caution.

While there can no longer be any reasonable doubt that the feeling which will animate the great majority of public eagerly awaits developments. delegates to the St. Louis convention will be firmly hostile to the idea of taking doubtful risks in relation to silver colnage, it need not and, for consistency's sake, should not follow that that convention must commit the party unreservedly to the gold standard. The fact deserves to be recognized that hitherto the Republican party, in national platforms and through leading orators, has espoused, indorsed and pledged its co-operation to bimetallism. At this minute probably a majority, but certainly a considerable minority of its membership favors the double in preference to the single standard, conditional upon its establishment by concert of the chief na-

Senator Hoar recently said in the senate that every Republican in New England was in favor of international bimetallism. The recent Republican conventions in Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois and Indiana took action which to physical force would be unn indicated a desire for the rehabilitagold by international concurrence. Judging, therefore, from these recent expressions, is it not reasonable to suppose that a plank at St. Louis declaring for the existing standard but pledging the party's active endeavors in behalf of an international restoration of bimetallism would be more consistent with past declarations and more prudent as a matter of present policy than a dogmatic, inflexible pro-

nouncement for gold now and finally? Says Senator Carter, one of the foremost of the so-called silverites, yet a deavor is to prove that we ought not to man esteemed sufficiently four years delay the work of preparation. He is ago to be made national chairman of especially anxious to remove the imhis party: "This is not all the silver Republicans would like. They believe in free coinage. But they also believe of word-bandying, sufficient to allow us in the Republican party, and do not to get properly ready for the inevitable. want to be driven out of it. Such a He cites in this connection the result platform would hold many of them in of an inquiry by the British adjutant the ranks. It would contain a promise for the future. It would give Republicans who believe in protection a chance to go home and tell their people the party was not an enemy of silver, that a policy had been adopted which might lead to great fesults in the future, that most Republicans agreed silver must some day be rehabilitated, that the only differences of opinion were as to the method by which it was to be done. and that the silver men must exercise patience and wait for the coming of

conditions favorable to their cause." We recognize the temptation under which the St. Louis convention will rest to bid for the applause of gold etandard extremists by a plank snapping in a moment the long association with the party of the thousands of thoughtful men, not simply in the west but all over the country, who, taking their cue from irreproachable Republican instruction, believe, without a tinge of selfish interest, that the only permanent solution of the periodical financial convulsions of the past quarter-century is to be found in a return, sooner or later, to the bimetallic standard. But before this temptation is permitted to carry its point, let the delegates reflect that, however bright may seem the prospect of Republican success in 1896, there will be future elections when the lesson of Democratic mismanagement will not be so potent a contributor to Republican majorities, and when it will be necessary to husband party strength and guard against the needless sacrifice of party unity and en-

It looks as if when Brother Platt goaded Warner Miller to open warfare he prodded the wrong animal.

Need of an Extra Session.

It may seem a far cry from now until the inauguration of the next president, yet that stretch is suggested by the report which comes from Canton crediting Major McKinley with intending, the day after his installation into office of chief magistrate, to call an extra session of congress for the purpose of securing immediate consideration of the state of the national

This report, although unauthorized, is probably true. It conforms to what ever suddenly anchor in its harbor with

will clearly be the next president's commanding duty. The national finances are in a tangle. Each day adds to the treasury's embarrassment. Our acome as a nation is not sufficient to

not to mention the new debts which Democracy has accumulated for future a cancellation nor the intervening interest charges. This unnatural and unsafe condition of the finances of our country has reflected itself in private affairs, causing distrust, apprehension and monetary stringency. It has precipitated run after run on the treasury. It has contributed to an unprecedented fall in prices. It has been very largely the means of reducing 2,000,000 Ameri-

can workingmen to whole or partial idieness. And it will go on from bad effects to worse unless it shall be speedily and effectively corrected, by such a readjustment of the tariffs of the nation as will insure adequate revenue without forfeiting American industry, and guarantee an honest dollar with the chance to earn it by honest toil. To this doctrine Major McKinley is

pledged; to it he owes his remarkable present popularity, and to it, when he shall be elected president, he will properly devote his serious and immediate attention. He can do this with especial grace because while the deficit accumulated as a consequence of the present Democratic tariff amounts thus far to \$163,000,000, or more than \$70,000,000 a year, there was no deficiency whatever under the tariff act which bore his name, but, on the contrary, a net surplus of over \$13,000,000. Therefore, he will not need to recommend the adoption of novel and uncertain experiments but can advocate the regulation of the future by the wise teachings of the instructive past.

If Nikola Tesla can substantiate all his expectations, the new light of his, concerning which so much is said, will resemble veritable little suns. In a bulb like that now employed for a 16-candle power incandescent light, he expects to secure a light of nearly 1,000candle power, without any film to burn out. The electricity for this purpose can be taken from any charged wire, and the voltage now used in the incandescent system will, it is promised, do ten times its present work. The

General Miles on War.

The editor of the Cosmopolitan magazine recently requested General Miles to prepare a paper giving an outline of probable first steps in a war between this country and a great European power, for instance, England. The general properly declined to comply with this request, upon the ground that it would necessarily involve a giving away of official secrets. But he wrote, and the June number of Mr. Walker's magazine contains, an interesting paper on the duty which Americans owe to themselves to prepace in time of peace such means of defense as would shield them in case of war.

General Miles, we take it, is not hopeful of a speedy realization of the golden dream of universal peace. "Happy." says he, "would it be for a nation if it could reach such a stage of excellence and moral character that all its affairs could be administered with intelligence, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, wisdom and justice, so that the resort either in the adjustment of its internal tion of silver to complete parity with affairs, dissensions and disaffections, or in the maintenance of its interests and | Penman to the grand junior wardencharacter with its neighbors. We have not reached those millennial days, however: and while we would not encourage war or a spirit of hostility, yet we would simply deceive ourselves should we close our eyes to the lessons of history or the obvious perils in which the defenseless would find themselves in the event of war."

Assuming, therefore, that the possibility of war has yet to be reckoned with, the bulk of General Miles' enpression that a war would be likely to be reached only after a long interval general as to the historical cases in which hostilities had taken place between civilized powers prior to a declaration of war. The period covered was between 1700 and 1870; and while there were more than 100 cases of war wherein the first blow has been struck before notice was given, there were only 10 cases to the contrary. This proves, he thinks, that the only safe way is to be prepared at all times for the unex-

But how shall we prepare? The general of the army, obeying traditions, takes little stock in the talk of a larger navy. Already, he points out, we have spent \$110,371,710.10 on that portion of our equipment for war, or \$10,000,000 more than would have sufficed, according to the estimate of the Endicott board, to fortify every important American port so as to make it impregnable in the event of naval attack; yet that navy is still only a small affair, ranking eighth in the world's list. "Great Britain alone," says, "has 50 battleships our 3; 86 coast defense vessels and armored cruisers to our 20; 140 unarmored cruisers to our 43; 189 torpedo boats in service to our 2; and 62 in process of building to our 7. And she has enrolled 88,850 officers and men to

our 13,460, including marines." Not only is Great Britain's navy superior to ours now, but it is the purpose of the English government to keep it superior. "Her policy," says General Miles, "is known to be to maintain the strength of the British navy in equality if not in superiority with the navies of any two foreign powers. No effort on our part to equal her naval strength at sea is likely to succeed in the near future." And while it is England's plan in case of war "to place her first line of defense at the enemy's coast," the United States, on the contrary,"are consolidated and able to reinforce their coast defenses without encountering the vicissitudes of protracted sea voy-

ages and of foreign climates,' In brief, the advice of the general of the American army is to waste no more money on warships, but work night and day until every important American seaboard city shall be so protected by coast defenses that if the predatory squadron of an enemy's vessels should

hostile intent, the attack could be repelled as rapidly as it could be made.

about aiding the persecuted Armenians to emigrate to some more hospitable country, and among other sites for such colony the Canadian northwest is suggested. Unfortunately, Turkey does not want the Armenians to emigrate, and consequently the plan will The Armenians make too rich robbing to render it possible for them to get free tickets of leave from their periodical despoilers.

Next!

The Buffalo Enquirer, which was established as a Democratic organ and which later became independent in its polities, has decided to cast its lot with the Republicans this year, and in announcing its decision it gives many good reasons for the step. After reviewing how sadly the Democrats have failed in the past three years to meet public expectations, the Enquirer re-

marks:

The Democratic party, with a record of fallure in administering our own affairs and vaciliation in regard to the affairs of other nations, faces the country with a single issue—that there must be currency reform. But no man can tell what reform is to be proposed. Will it be gold monometallism? Will it be free coinage of silver? Will it be wild cat paper, issued by the banks of forty-five states, on the vacuum of corporate debts, as a security? To the uncertainty as to policy and principle is added the uncertainty as to a candidate. There is not a single Democrat in the field who commands the confidence, to say nothing of the enthislasm, of the Democratic masses. The people give no hint of a choice; and there is no politician with courage enough to press his claim. It is actually within the possibilities that the Chicago convention may nominate Mr. Cleveland for a third term, and so turn disloyal to the vital principle on which the Democratic party was founded—distrust of executive power and persistence in office. The prospect is, therefore, as to policy, chaos; and as to leadership, treason.

Assuming that chaos and treason are to be shunned, and believing that a political change from Clevelandism is necessary at this time, the Buffalo pa-

per continues:

The Republican party is at least a party of hopefulness; it is distinctly optimistic not pessimistic, and we have had enough of calamity and despair. It is for the present the party that bears promise of rest, peace and security. It seems inclined to leave undisturbed our industrial system, to which, whether wisely or unwisely, our business has been formed. It seems disposed to maintain our financial system, refusing to wrest it to the wrong of the creditor by the free colnage of silver or to the wrong of the debtor by demonetization of our standard dollars or retirement of our legal tender paper. It may take the government out of Wall street and Wall street out of the government, give the classes a chance to invest their money in business enterprises rather their money in business enterprises rather than national bonds, and let the masses have full swing in working out their own prosperity. It is to the credit of the Republican party that it has produced a man fit for the political occasion, William McKinley; and that the plain citizens of that party have spoken out so strongly in favor of his nomination regardless of the will of the mere political managers. He is a pure and honest citizen; he was a gallant soldier; he has been an able party leader as well as a loyal party follower. He stands out sharply for all that is best in Republicanism; and that is the best there is since Democracy became temporarily demoralized.

This is merely the beginning. It is

This is merely the beginning. It is the first public confession of what thousands of Democrats have for months been saying privately. It has preceded the nominating conventions but the great reaction will follow them. The greatest difficulty which the Republican party will encounter in this campaign will be in finding room for the millions who will flock to its standard.

The election by yesterday's grand Templar commandery of Major T. F. ship was a graceful and well-merited compliment alike to Mr. Penman and to ONE PRICE the city which presented him as its candidate. That the honor was wisely bestowed is true as well from a personal as from a geographical standpoint. We congratulate Major Penman and felicitate the local commanderies.

It is estimated that 1,250,000 men who served in the union army during the rebellion still survive. But for the past five years the annual death rate has averaged above 25,000; and in the natural order of things it must soon multiply rapidly. Now, therefore, is the time to do justice to the veterans. It will soon be too late.

Chauncey Black's harmony proposition that the nominee of the Chicago convention be pledged in advance to sign, if elected, any currency bill passed by congress is safe enough, since that nominee will not be elected. But doesn't it show a culpable willingness to subordinate principle to expediency?

One week from Saturday Huntingdon county Republicans will ballot for their preference as between Penrose and Wanamaker for United States senator. But suppose Hastings should be a can-

As if they had not troubles enough of their own, the Luzerne papers are beginning to talk Lackawanna congressional politics. Well, talk is cheap.

RUSSIA'S NEW CZAR.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Nicholas II, born 1908, succeeding to the throne on the death of his father Nov. 1, 1884, does not know the extent of his empire, which is too large to be measured, but comprises at least a seventh of the land surface of the globe. Over how many people he is ruler he does not know, for no census system has yet been devised by which they can be enumerated. They are at least 120,000,000, and they have surpassed in multiplication within 150 years any other people of ancient or modern dimes. His subjects comprehend, moreover, a larger variety of the human species than has ever acknowledged any other sovereignty. It is probable that there may be found within the confines of his empire descendants of every great division historically known as the human family of Asia and Europe. The diplomacy of the empire, never more brilliant than during the reign of his father and the interval between his own ascension and coronation, has virtually made subject to his crown the other colosseal empire of history, China, with its also unmeasured area, not less than 4,000,000 of square miles and its uncountable hordes, not less than 40,000,000.

Nicholas II promises well as the crown falls upon his head. Autocrat and despot, his coronation preclamtion will bring back to their homes thousands; debtors are to have their debts canceled; repressive laws are to be relaxed, personal liberty is to be extended to large classes of the people, religious oppression is to cease, enforced tributes are to be lightened, generous gifts are to be bestowed upon the poor and the worthy, honors are to fall lavishly. By largess and pledges the sovereign is to seek the good will and confidence of his people as he selzes from the hands of the head of the church the imperial bauble, which, like a Charlemagne, he will place upon his own head with his own hands as a greater personage than even the vice-regent of God. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

LIFE'S EVERYDAY DANGERS.

From the Twentieth Century. Our large cities are becoming clearly BEIDLEMAN, THE

is not the trolley and the cable that slaughter people remorselessly, it is a manhole that bursts or a live wire that slays. It is far cheaper for monopoly to kill women and children than to put is relements of death where their we capacity is under control. course of damage suits is beyond the each of the poor. Anyhow, the damage suit is a curious superstition. If a man auit is a curious superstition. If a man loves his wife and child, what good will a few thousand dollars do him? What a few thousand dollars do him? What good would the entire coinage of the course, grown people can take care of themselves to a limited extent, but children are in constant peril. It is very odd that the peril always increases. One might suppose that the monopolies would try to kill less children every year, but the fact is that their young victims increase in number daily. Progress is a most curious thing.

THIS IS QUEER TALK.

From the Chicago Record. From the Chicago Record.

Senator Lodge says that any attempt to nominate Mr. Reed for vice-president will be met with a positive and authorized declaration that he will decline even if the nomination is unanimous, and if the national convention takes the responsibility of putting him on the ticket after such an announcement Mr. Reed will feel absolved from all delicacy in making a formal declination. His friends say that the speaker of the house is a higger man than the vice-president; that he exercises more influence in public affairs, and that if Mr. Reed remains in public life he would prefer to retain his present position.

RECOGNIZING COLD FACTS.

From the Wilker-Barre News-Dealer. From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer.

Were Wilkes-Barre called upon to take care of the crowd that invaded Scranton Tuesday she would be completely swamped. She simply could not take care of them and hundreds would be compelled to roam the streets without a place to lay their heads. These would go home and tell their experiences. They would put down Wilkes-Barre as a very good city to avoid, and they would take good care not to come here again if they could possibly help it.

OUR BEST SECURITY.

From a Speech by William McKinley. An open schoolhouse, free to all, evidences the highest type of advanced civilization. It is the gateway to progress prosperity and honor, and the best security for the liberties and independence of the people. It is better than garrisons and guns, than forts and fleets. An educated people, governed by true moral principles, can never take a backward step, nor be dispossessed of their citizenship or liberties.

AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

From the Wilkes-Barre Leader. The Scranton Tribune Issued a souvenir Knights Templar number this morning, the first page being in the form of a cover emblematic of the order. A large portion of the paper is devoted to the state conclave, now in session at Scranton, and as evidence of enterprise and enthusiasm it is an entire success.

EQUAL TO ANYTHING.

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer, Scranton had a double celebration Tuesday, but was equal to the occasion. Scranton is equal to almost anything when it is put to the test.

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