the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 1, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican duily in Lackswanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

That was a pleasing scene in Canton Saturday when the next president got down in the ranks along with his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and marched as usual in the Memorial Day parade. Little circumstances like these explain his hold upon the popular imagination.

The Climax, Tragedy.

Readers who have closely followed the daily accounts of the festivities connected with the czar's coronation at Moscow and whose inauguration is still filled with these stories of the surpassing magnificence and spectacular grandeur of the imperial preparations will readily appreciate the vividness of the contrast afforded by the horrible nightmare of Saturday's sudden panic. Even at this distance, the barbarity of it stands forth against such a splendid background with redoubled distinctness. On the one hand the culmination of the studied pomp and show of the one absolute government in Europe, displayed with a riotous profusion and a disregard for costs not paralleled in European history since the Field of the Cloth of Gold; on the other, such a massing among the spectators, in the desperation and recklessness of human hunger and sodden animalism, of the human wolves of the empire that their sheer collective weight sufficed to crush away the most careful precautions and bring on, in a mad stampede, the bestial sacrifice of more than 1,000

There is no line in the literature of Nihilism and no scene in pessimistic fiction of Tolstoi which approximates to such a contrast. And note, if you please, the grim irony of the paragraph which reads: "The czar and czarina, when informed of the extent of the dis aster, expressed profound sorrow and the czar ordered that 1,000 roubles be paid to each bereaved family," as if the passing of money among the few hundreds of mourners could undo the gigantic evil which forces millions to starve both their bodies and their souls so that a dynasty of czars may enjoy the luxury of parading before admiring multitudes the symbols and tokens of unequalled wealth. Surely we have in this strange tragedy the materials for a drama comparable with any that has ever been evolved by master pens from the realms of the unreal.

Although its end was reached amid circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment and physical decline, the career of Kate Field, who died thirteen days ago in Hawaii, was notably brilliant and uncommonly well sustained. It leaves an impress upon the time which will not soon be obliterated.

Cleveland's Latest Veto.

That as a general proposition river and harbor bills usually are snug retreats of jobbery and profligacy does not alone justify presidential veto. The objection of Mr. Cleveland to the bill passed last week is that it carries with it a larger aggregate of appropriations than pleases him, at a time, to use his own language, "of depressed business and resulting disappointment in government revenue;" but it is also true, notwithstanding the depression, that the actual needs of the rivers and harbors of the United States for internal commerce are greater today than at any preceding period, for the simple reason that there is a larger population to use then. Had the president selected and cited specific items of extravagance, it would have carried public opinion with him, because the public is traditionally suspicious of this kind of budget. Instead of that, however, we have only stale and wearisome generalizations, akin to those that flaunt themselves in almost every one of Mr. Cleveland's speeches and letters-generalities which once excited mild interest among rhetoricians, but now lack that raison d'etre; as, for example:

"Individual economy and careful expenditure are storling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues but solemn obligations. To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects, their allowance cannot fall to produce a vicious paternalisfn and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our govcial favors, and that the extent to Harding Davis had not been the most they are realized may furnish prominent feature of the Journal's ac-

an estimate of the value of governmental care. I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism."

The solemn and pompous deliverances of axioms that nobody disputes mean, when translated into less formal language, that Grover Cleveland has accumulated a big grudge against congress, and takes this way of showing to it his contempt of it. Congress, recognizing the animus of his action, will doubtless content itself with quietly passing the bill over his veto, as it should likewise, before it adjourns, pass a joint resolution recognizing Cuba.

Inasmuch as Princeton is a university in fact, there is manifest appropriateness in her present move to become one in name.

Mr. Reed Once More.

Self respect should restrain the Republican party from any endeavor to coax Thomas B. Reed into an acceptance of the informally proffered vice-presidency. The honor can be his if he wants it. It will doubtless be tendered to him with practical unanimity unless he shall within the next two weeks forcibly put such a proffer beyond the range of possibilities. The sentiment which couples his name with it is one of honest compliment. It springs from the belief that as vice president he would become of new usefulness to the country. It is therefore, essentially a draft to duty.

But Mr. Reed himself must decide the character of his response. He can yield with deference to the voice of his countrymen or he can, by a more imperious course, lay himself open to the susplation of being actuated by undue conceit. In the latter case, he can no doubt con-

tinue in the speakership. The public whatever it might otherwise think, is too fond of bargains to permit a man of Reed's qualifications to retire from the front rank. But we are free to predict that if Mr. Reed shall exhibit contempt toward the present movement for his elevation to the vice presidency, he will inevitably forfeit much of the hold which he today possesses upon the admiration of the people, and such a wilful sacrifice, once made, cannot easily be

It is well to recall, in this connection, that Mr. Reed's standing among the masses rests as yet upon a circumscribed foundation. However well the scope and sweep of his uncommon intellect may be known and admired by his familiars, it nevertheless is true that Mr. Reed, to the vast majority, typifies simply the one quality of parliamentary firmness and courage. That quality is but an item in a goodly sum of recommendations, but the other specifications have never yet been widely revealed. It will be possible for Mr. Reed to continue in his old place and pass from it into history only partly recognized and appreciated; but, he will be singularly lacking in shrewdness if he shall permit such a fate to overtake him.

It is reported from Washington that President Cleveland has assured the senate committee on foreign affairs that the American citizens who were captured by Weyler on board the Competitor will under no circumstances be killed by Spain. We trust that this information is true. But we should like to know the president's authority.

For a New Pan-American Congress.

The attention of congress should certainly be directed before adjournment to a resolution, recently introduced by, Representative Smith, of Michigan, and now before the house committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the president at his discretion to take steps toward the convocation of a congress of the nations of the three Americas with the object of uniting them in an agreement to settle all future disputes by arbitration. Such a congress is being strongly urged by the government of Ecuador, and has received also the favorable consideration of a majority of the other governments of South Amer-

It is declared to be not the intention of the advocates of this congress to bend it to the formation of an offensive Pan-American alliance, but "to knit in closer and more fraternal bonds the sisterhood of American republics, to cultivate closer business connections, to provide against interminable warfares between the American states, and perhaps to obviate all danger of interruption of the peace of the American nutions from European interference by some dignified and sufficient enunciation of an American doctrine, indicating a purpose to secure by combination, if necessary, the adjustment of purely American questions by American nations." The obstacles to such a concert of action which prevented the fruition of the hopes of Secretary Blaine at the earlier Pan-American congress of 1890when Mexico, Chill and Peru refused to join in a compact for arbitration, the latter two countries being then at warno longer exist, and the time is believed to be ripe for favorable results.

One thing is certain. If there is any class of people who for their own protection and comfort need arbitration, it is the inhabitants of Latin-America. If the principle of the Christian composition of difficulties can be made to triumph among this people over the pagan recourse to arms, there will remain no other section of the civilized land area of the globe that will need to be regarded as unpromising ground

for the arbitration propoganda. The fact that the New York Journal chose to lead its story of the czar's coronation with a portrait of its cor respondent moves the Washingto Post to observe that "we care nothing here for the factitious emihence that comes of the accident of birth. We scorn titles of nobility and the caprices of caste and station. The czar ma be a great man in Russia. We are told by reliable persons that he is. But with us the crown of genius and of beauty is more than all the diadems of ent may properly rest upon the Europe, Asia, and New Jersey put toand expectation of direct and es- gether. If that picture of Mr. Richard

count of the ceremonles at Moscow should have felt that all the ethics of the case had been trampled under a brutal and ruthless hoof." And yet, levity aside, Davis' dispatches have proved the journalistic feature of the

If Mr. Cleveland will read the re turns from the Democratic primaries in Kentucky, he will discover that his wing of the Democracy had to fight like mad to save an average of one county in ten. And yet Kentucky is the home of his chief adviser.

The New York Sun pronounces the Presbyterian church "a church without a faith." The Sun loses the spirit in the letter. It matters comparatively little how the creed reads, if the fruits be good.

In reply to those who deprecate the outbreak of hostilities against Mr. Platt it can be said that Republican success next fall will not depend on New York state.

And now Edison is trying to develop a cheap and superior commercial light out of the X ray. Between him and Tesla, the public is well kept guessing.

It is well to remember that while Reed for vice-president would be popular, there are, in an emergency, plenty of others:

HOW TO HAVE GOOD SCHOOLS

From the Philadelphia Press. From the Philadelphia Press.

Politics is an evil. Political appointments do harm. Church influences exerted for unfit candidates work evil. Teachers with poor equipment do poor teaching. Lack of permanence in teachers prevents progress. These all are bad; but the real bottom harm of all—pervasive, constant and capble of unlimited injury, are the boards of good, respectable, middle-aged men and women who do not know anything about education. No hallucination is so firmly-rooted in the human mind as the conviction of a large number of fatrly educated, intelligent, upright, well-massing people that they know what the sensols read better than according proposed.

in court. They would not altempt to our a patient. They would not build a bridge They would not manage a railroad. But

in court. They would not attempt to cut a patient. They would not build a bridge They would not minage a railroad. Built they all believe that they can toll a good teachers when they see him—probably by the sense of smell—and that they knew what studies should be taught, how school houses should be built and what teachers should be appointed and promoted. Unfortunately, this hallucination increases with education, and a lawyer or doctor who knows how worthless a layman's opinion is in his own trade holds one with a light mind on the intricate task of elementary and high-school education.

When schooling was a simple matter of the rudiments in the "three r's" there was some sense in this. When only a few things were taught almost any one could tell how they should be taught. This is over. Modern pressure and the competition of highly educated societies has crowded a prodigious number of things into the public schools. They are there, not from "fads" but because unless they are taught the pupils will not be fitted either for the struggles or the privileges of civilized life. Unless they are imparted the men and women of a country will be poorly educated by the side of the men and women of countries with better schools, where these things and more are taught, like France and Germany. The task of teaching children what they ought to learn before they are 14, 16 and 18 years of age has come to be an intricate, difficult, delicate matter, which overtasks the most highly trained specialist. The work can no longer be done hap-hazard, if the watch is to keep time. The sooner the good, respectable, honest, well-meaning men and women on all sorts of educational boards, high and low, big and little, learn this, get the best specialist and back him in all his efforts, letting him decide everything, the sooner we shall have good schools cannot come until this is done.

THE ONE SURE CURE.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

If the reputable citizens attended the primaries, the political pirates who are always in a minority would be powerless to carry out their evil designs. The reputable citizens who are too busy, or consider themselves too respectable to go to a primary election, are responsible for whatever corruption exists in both political parties. This patent fact has been dinned into the ears of our voters at each recurring election, but without apparent effect. The heeler and the boodler are allowed to control the primaries and select the delegates to the county convention. These delegates cannot be expected to be better than the men who elect them. The creature cannot be superior to the creature votes for money and giving their support to the man who offers the highest price, without regard to the qualifications of the candidate. But the men who ere to candidate. But the men who crey out against this figurant corruption seem to forget that they are themselves responsible for his state of affairs. Their inexcusable indifference to their plain duty as citizens has made this buying and selling of men possible. It is in their power to stop all this if they will only turn out in their full strength and take charge of the primary elections in every district. This they can do without any trouble whatever. They outnumber the corruptionists ten to one, and if they come to the primaries in a body and vote for honest and incorruptible delegates the thing will be done.

CHINA'S GREATEST SON.

From the Times-Herald.

Power undreamed of by Bismarck and Gladstone has not exalted Li Hung Chang, and humiliation greater than was borne by either of the Bonapartes has not diminished him. General Grant, to whom he presented a favorable side, named him among the greatest statesmen of our time. He bore that reputation for a score of years. It was destroyed in a score of days in Manchuria. Yet nothing so much as the fall of Port Arthur enhanced his fame. The coil of artillery had no sonner ceased to distract the seacoast provinces of China than the master diplomat showed his quality. In the summing up of results it may be found that Japan has gained nothing from the marvelous exploits of her army but debts, disease and the confirmed hatred of Europe. China lost a few hundreds, a few thousands, or a few hundreds of thousands of unnamed subjects, learned the lesson in national defense that General Li had tried with infinite patience to teach behind the walls and secured the panoply of an alliance which, within the present generation, will protect her against assaults either from Tokyo or from Hong Kong. From the Times-Herald.

AN ACT OF PRUDENCE.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The open car is a splendid institution for robust constitutions. Many men and women find them fairly endurable even in chilly, damp days. But all sorts of people go to make up a city's population, and the aged, the weak, babes in their mothers' arms and those peculiarly sensitive to chilly drafts are entitled to some consideration. To such the open car is a source of discomfort and danger in all but the warmest weather. There should be some closed cars on every line. One of three is not too many, and there should be a certainty about their coming so that those preferring a closed car will feel justified in waiting for it. The trolley companies will not have fully considered and met the needs of their patrons until they have made it possible for those desiring to avoid the exposure of the open car to always find a closed one without undue delay. From the Philadelphia Press.

LET US HOPE SO.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Happily the time is not far distant when the government will stop increasing its national debt and begin paying it.

SOCIETY'S BENEFACTOR.

From the Times-Herald. From the Times-Herald.

The value of the bicycle as an evangel of good health, a banisher of melancholy and a captivating apostle of sobriety has been exploited with much felicitous rhetoric. Indeed, there is scarcely any limit to the picturesque superlativeness of the fresh-air adjectives that have been employed to commend the wheel to seekers after the revivincation that comes from the tonic of sunshine and oxygen.

But there has been little written con-cerning the effect of this noiseless mes-senger of health upon the social and do-mestic economies of life. Certain it is, however, that the wheel has had a mar-velous effect upon social and economic conditions. It has put millions of money into new channels of circulation. It has also decreased the consumption of in-toxicating liquors to an incalculable de-gree.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 2.13 a. m. for Monday, June 1, 1896.

M @ A A child born on this day will note that in apite of unfavorable conditions the Scrau-ton ball tossers to a certain extent "squared themselves" on Saturday. Mr. Lansing can now realize how it feels o become famous in a day.

A bleyele ordinance that would create another office for Mayor Bailey to "distribute" may be classed among the things that are cruel.

The citizen in rural localities now putteth the limed egg in a cool place in order that it may be kept "fresh" for the summer boarder.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not think. The fellows who have the best time always allow others to do the worrying.



The butcher, the grocer, the stove dealer - every tradesman who finds it difficult to keep collars clean should wear the



and save the cost of laundry bills. It can be cleaned as often as its owner wills, with a wet cloth or sponge. The genuine interlined collars and cuffs with a "Celluloid" surface are all marked as above. Accept no imitations. If the dealer does not keep them, send to us direct. Collars, 20c. each. Cuffs, 40c. pair—postpaid. State size and style.

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