

The Scranton Tribune

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The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. HAYENPORT, of Erie.

It is high time that the promised vigorous Cuban policy put in an appearance. What has Consul General Lee to say about the status of the Cuban revolution?

As to Morton for Second Place.

In a personal sense the nomination at St. Louis of Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, for vice-president would be acceptable to the Republican party. It would atone to some extent for what many regard the injustice at Minneapolis four years ago when the head of the Harrison and Morton ticket was nominated and the tall set aside in favor of another New Yorker having less claim to party favor.

On the contrary it may be urged that it might intensify the prejudices of many rural voters against a party which they already affect to believe is dominated by the money power and thus react in favor of the enemy whose whole campaign will probably consist of a general attack upon Mr. Morton's business associates in Wall street.

On a gold platform New York ought to be safe for the Republican party without reference to the personnel of the national ticket. It is the state which has made the hottest fight for gold. It is the state where the great monetary interests have their strongholds.

Mr. Fairbank's speech covered the ground.

Boil It Down.

The Republican leaders at St. Louis are said to have agreed upon the following monetary plank: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold."

At all events, Thomas C. Platt has won new laurels for pluck, and shown that, with all his faults, he is a fighter with unlimited grit.

maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

One objection to this plank is that it is cumbersome. Its thought could be presented better in fewer words, for example: "As the party which has always favored an honest currency, the Republican party now declares its opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until there is a safe agreement to that effect among the leading commercial nations."

But since the platform-makers wish to emphasize their devotion to the gold standard, why not use simply these words: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement; and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

It appears at last that McKinley's silence really was golden.

The Law's Delays.

Considerable comment has been elicited by the expedition with which the Dyer woman, in England, was indicted, tried, sentenced and hanged for murder. The whole episode occupied less than two months, or scarcely more than was required to secure a jury in the case of the Fleming woman, in New York, who is accused of poisoning her mother; and the coincidence suggests the remark that "they order some things better abroad."

In England, as the Philadelphia Times points out, the trial of a prisoner on a criminal charge is expected simply to establish the truth; and when that is established to the satisfaction of the court and jury the case ends. But with us, "the arrest of a criminal is simply the beginning of a battle between his counsel and the prosecuting attorney, which we expect to see carried on for as long as human ingenuity can devise pretexts for delay. The old theory of trial by jury, a jury drawn by lot to represent the impartial judgment of the community, has almost disappeared. We expect the bitterest kind of a fight over the selection of the twelve men. And even after the man has been tried and convicted, nobody regards the verdict as a finality. The battle has but just begun. We expect, if we do not actually desire, to have the case tried all over again, to see whether a different jury would find the same verdict. And then there are appeals, and writs of error, and re-arguments and stays of proceeding and applications for pardon, and the whole elaborate machinery intended only for the most exceptional cases is put in motion as a matter of course in behalf of every criminal, great and small, no matter how obvious his guilt."

In other words, there has come to be in many of our courts too much law and too little justice. It is doubtful if this condition of affairs can be changed. It certainly will not be changed so long as tradition continues to hold the rein over common sense in our methods of criminal procedure. The abolition of the jury and the placing in the judge's hands of deciding power over facts as well as law has been suggested as a desirable step forward in the direction of reform. Under prudent safeguards, and with three judges called upon the bench, instead of one, the verdict of any two to be decisive, and each to serve by appointment during life or good behavior, this suggestion might work to the public advantage. It certainly could not make matters much worse than they now are.

It sounds somewhat singular to hear a London newspaper singing the praises of McKinley. The Fall Mail Gazette, however, is so tickled over the gold victory at St. Louis that it actually puts the champion of American protection on the back. Just why the Brits should be so joyous over this matter we confess we don't quite understand. But if they are going to be reconciled to four years of McKinley it will be no more than a distant imitation of the reversal of opinion which is now taking place among many thousands of cisatlantic free traders.

Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, one of the Reed leaders, says if the convention had been postponed two or three days, Reed would have won. This is a contingent proposition which is more easily asserted than proved.

Some writer occupies two columns in the Chicago Record in an attempt to prove that Quay's presidential candidacy meant contrition for his political past. Say rather, concern for his political future.

The latest convert to Protection is Henry George, hitherto the great commander of the single tax clan and an avowed free trader. There will be others.

live until after the November election, whereas had Protection been made the chief slogan of the Republican canvass improvement would have followed quickly after the adjournment of the St. Louis convention.

It seems very strange to us that the St. Louis convention should have been allowed to assemble in the absence of Richard Harding Davis.

Generalissimo Griffin is requested to accept the Scranton public's emphatic congratulations.

REED AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. The failure of Thomas B. Reed as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination again serves to confirm the supposition concerning the speakership as a barrier to advancement to the white house. No one has been ever in a more favorable position toward his party and the country, apparently, than Reed was in last December, when he became speaker for the second time, and when his friends may be said to have begun his canvass in his behalf for the presidency. But the same ill-luck that has attended the ambition of every man who has held the speakership, with the single exception of Folk, has followed Speaker Reed; and, like Clay and Blaine, the admirably ablest of all the Republican leaders of the day is likely to dream in vain the dreams of presidential greatness.

In force of character, in intellectual strength and in the higher qualities of leadership Reed has stood, as he stands today, foremost in his party. There is not a shadow of a shadow on his personal character; he has gone through twenty years of fierce contention in the house of representatives with unchallenged probity; he has been the author of a great parliamentary reform which even his opponents have adopted, and to his tremendous force of will may be ascribed the passage of the vital Republican legislation when the party was in power. It is not too much to say that among thoughtful Republicans who have studied closely the characteristics of party leaders there is none whose mental resources have commanded so much admiration and, at times, astonishment as those of Speaker Reed.

It is, indeed, this marked ability and superiority, together with independence of character and a contempt for the petty things of politics, that have served most to diminish his chances as a candidate for the presidency. The American people have generally hesitated to put the power of the executive office in the hands of strong men with that peculiar faculty of domination and mastery possessed by Reed; and he has done nothing to flatter away this latent distrust by the tricks of the demagogue. The result has been that the managing politicians, as a rule, have held aloof from him, while the people have turned to McKinley largely because of his simple and, perhaps, more amiable traits of character, and because of a belief on their part that he is "closer" to them than the big, self-willed and towering man from Maine could ever be.

That Speaker Reed has been disappointed in his ambition has probably caused little surprise to a different and a different set of men in his party, who saw from the start the disadvantages which his very superiority would entail upon his canvass. It is from them that he will receive a generous recognition for his character, his services and the part he has played in helping to bring the Republican party in the past four years to its present vantage ground. The honest, manly traits in the past six months, has been a help, not a hindrance, to the party; it was prompt, unprejudiced, prompt, in its transaction of business and in its performance of its duty in coming to the relief of the country with revenue and financial legislation, and the difficult task of directing an overwhelming mass of the house of representatives in the presidential campaign without injury to the party behind it has never been better performed under the peculiar circumstances that have marked the relations of the speaker to the house, and of both to the executive. Tom Reed may be heard from more effectively in 1900, as his friends believe, but not likely. The chances for the presidency will always be against men of his mould and brain. They are stronger with the discriminating few than with the masses of their countrymen.

DIDN'T KNOW FORAKER.

From the Cleveland World. Senator Foraker was met at the St. Louis station by an ambitious reporter this morning. "Who are you?" asked the young man. "Foraker," was the reply. "Are you Mr. Foraker?" "Yes," "Mr. Foraker, when did you leave Chicago?" "I didn't leave Chicago, I came here from Cincinnati." "Will you give me the names of those with you?" "Oh, yes, there are myself and wife and son," and Charles Emory Smith and Murat Halstead. "Who is Mr. Smith; is he a noted politician?" "Mr. Foraker retired to his politician. He has been minister to Russia and is owner of the Philadelphia Press." "And who is Mr. Murat Halstead?" asked the young man. "Blindly and innocently," the senator could stand the situation no longer. He looked straight at the young man and said without a quiver of a muscle, "Mr. Halstead is a blacksmith." "Mr. Foraker retired to his politician," Mrs. Foraker tells the story today in great glee.

THE SENATE'S UTILITY.

From the Washington Post. Sir John McDonald, the first prime minister of Canada, used to relate the following story to illustrate the need of an upper house of congress. "Of what use is the senate?" asked Jefferson, as he stood before the fire with a cup of tea in his hand, pouring the tea into the saucer. "You have answered your own question," replied Washington. "What do you mean?" "Why do you pour that tea into the saucer?" "To cool it." "Even so," said Washington, "the senate is the saucer into which we pour legislation to cool."

LOVE'S LABORS LOST.

Did we hear anybody say that the national Republican committee was in doubt? Well, hardly. Even Uncle Joe Scranton's new states failed to cut any particular figure in that body.

YOU WILL FORGET.

You will forget—a few swift hours, Fortune and fame and in to wed me. And ere the bloom forsake the flowers The lips you kiss have kissed for you And ere the morrow's sun is set, You will forget.

You will forget—a mile or so, And out of sight is out of mind; The easy tears soon come to flow. When life's before and love's behind, Aye, love, while still your eyes are wet, You will forget.

You will forget—in other years When you behold that white star shine We see so dimly through the tears; When you shall see these doors of mine, Or that dear spot where first we met, You will forget.

You will forget—let me love on, You have been all in all to me, So when the past is dead and gone, Like some fine golden phantasy, Let me love on, to pay my debt— You will forget. —Fall Mail Gazette.

GALUSHA A. GROW'S PLANK.

From the Philadelphia Times. "How would you write the financial plank in the national platform?" was asked. "I would adopt the Minneapolis platform, with the addition that we are opposed to the free coinage of silver without international agreement." My reasons for this are that the government is pledged to keep all of its paper money, greenbacks and treasury notes interchangeable with gold, and that we have got to do until our paper is all paid. The Minneapolis platform said: "We are in favor of gold, paper and silver, interchangeable, one into the other, of the same purchasing power." Now, a silver dollar buys as much as a gold dollar, and a paper dollar does the same thing. So our money is all right just as it is. Let it alone, with the addition above stated as to free coinage."

BRICE'S LITTLE STORY.

Wellman, in the Times-Herald. Some one said to Senator Brice that it did not matter which way the silver question was decided, as the country could be just as prosperous under a silver standard as it was with the gold standard, and this remark reminded Senator Brice of a story. Two well-to-do young men were rivals for the affections of a fair lady, and being gentlemen, they did not wish to fight a duel and try to kill each other, nor did they want to go all the way to the West. They agreed each other a little while, and then one said to his rival: "We don't want to fight about this lady, so I'll tell you what we'll do. We will toss for her." To this the other agreed. "Then," said the first, "I'll toss up a brick, and if it stays in the air the girl is yours. If it comes down she's mine."

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

From the Wilkes-Barre Leader. Wilkes-Barre's public building and Scranton's military post are still castles in the air.

A CONFESSION.

From the Wilkes-Barre Leader. The treasury of Scranton's associated charities is empty. You can run a town on wind but it takes money to buy provision for the poor.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological cast: 4.18 a. m., for Wednesday, June 17, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that Thomas Platt still shows a reluctance about mounting the McKinley band wagon.

The call for a convention of the negro Democracy of the United States should have been accompanied by X-rays to reveal its democracy.

It is feared that the dyspeptic predictions of the "Tribune rumor editor" of the Republican will be more uncertain in results than an overdose package of subscription post needs.

Brother Ambrose Mulley appears to have discovered quite a quantity of sewer gas about the Master Plumbers' association of Scranton.

Come to think about it, we do not care to be vice president, either.

Luck is always convenient in politics and ball games. The Scranton batters were "onto" Lovett's pose yesterday.

Ajaxchus' Advice. Trust organizers will do well to corner the supply of McKinley buttons today.

FOR I'M TO BE MARRIED OH, HO! OH, HO!

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