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When Judge Day goes to Cuba you will be able to see in its most lustrous sheen the thing known in diplomacy as the Spanish "jolly."

A Warning. The defeat in committee Tuesday of the bills prohibiting undue interference by municipal employes with primary and general elections and conventions, and forbidding political assessments, exposes the Republican party in Pennsylvania to charges of insincerity, and will inevitably embarrass the defense of the party's next state ticket.

Refuge cannot be taken by them in the excuse that factional dissension was to blame. No matter what the motives behind the scenes, the fact cannot be overlooked that pledges of reform were solemnly made by two state conventions, and that the breaking of these pledges will disgust and possibly alienate large numbers of citizens who have heretofore cast their ballots for Republican nominees.

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usual. But here was a case where the appeal for clemency was simply irresistible. A man mad with jealousy and made still crazier by drink, in a fit of insanity slays the being whom, in his rational moments, he loved more than any other on earth. The jury had no option but to pronounce it first degree murder, for within the limits of Gentry's dementia it was premeditated. But, it would still be inexcusable for the law to take to this homicide in impulse a killing cold-blooded and mechanical.

Let Gentry be kept in confinement if you will; let society thus guard itself against a possible recurrence of his dangerous spell. But don't think that the gallows for crimes like his can ever be anything but a ghastly testimony to the antiquity and barbarity of our criminal code.

The fact that the national bank note circulation of the country is contracting at the rate of \$69,000 a week and that idle sums on deposit continue to increase ought to warn the senate to hurry up the tariff bill. If that is going to restore prosperity let us give it an early chance.

War Possibilities. The opinions of foremost diplomats in Washington as to the Turco-Grecian war are certainly interesting at this time. According to William E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, they are almost unanimous in agreeing that the conflict now on in Southwestern Europe will end with the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. As he puts it: "Russia has for years been trying to involve Turkey in hostilities in order that she might have an excuse to conquer and annex the sultan's dominions, and that purpose is so well known in Europe that the Christian powers have declined to interfere forcibly in Turkish affairs because they know that sooner or later such interference would involve them with Russia. The agents of the czar provoked the massacres of the Armenians with the hope and expectation that England, Germany and other nations would intervene. When they refused to do so the massacres ceased and Russian intrigue sought another field of action, which was found among the discontented Cretans. The fighting Greeks and Turks must make a battleground of their own provinces, which are notoriously disloyal, and are surrounded by nations whose sympathies are entirely with her enemies, and the sultan knows very well that the big paw of the Russian bear is likely to fall upon him at any moment."

According to ex-Minister John A. Kasson, "the ambition of the Greeks to extend their territory around the head of the Adriatic to Constantinople itself. All true Greeks dream of the day they shall again rule in their ancient city upon the Bosphorus. Throughout Roumelia and these other small buffer states there are many Greeks. The policy of Greece is to stir them into insurrection against the Turkish authorities. Here is one of the great elements of the danger in the situation. That whole region is highly inflammable. There may be uprisings among the Christian mountaineers in all parts of European Turkey. The powers will have a great task on their hands if insurrection breaks out in these Grecian communities. Both Christians and Moslems are very excitable, and they are, moreover, independent of their relations to their prince. All the Greeks of this region have in them more or less of the traits of the old Greek democracy of 3,000 years ago. If an insurrection breaks out here it will be beyond the control of courts and cannot be reached by armies without great delay. There may in this tinder box of humanity break out a religious war which will horrify all the world with its ferocity and its atrocities."

"There can be no permanent peace, no adequate settlement of these vexing questions," concludes Mr. Kasson, in an instructive interview with Walter Wellman, for the Times-Herald, "till the Turk is either driven altogether out of Europe or confined territorially to the vicinity of Constantinople. The fire of rebellion throughout those provinces is never extinguished and never can be extinguished as long as the Turk is their nominal or actual ruler. It is now and then covered up, but it always exists. If the war goes on, if these provinces burst into a blaze of insurrection, Europe may find it necessary to parcel out European Turkey or a great part of it. I do not think there is to be a general European war growing out of this difficulty, though of course the situation is hazardous, and must remain hazardous till peace be restored. If war comes it will, in my opinion, be on some other pretext than that presented in the Cretan situation. If one of the larger powers, for instance, attempts to secure a part of Turkey for herself war will inevitably follow."

In view of the critical nature of the times in Constantinople and the great responsibility which is to be thrust upon our minister there, many expressions of satisfaction over the appointment of President Angell as our diplomatic representative at that point are heard in official and unofficial circles at Washington. This is particularly true among church people. President Angell is, perhaps, more than any other woman in America active in the board of foreign missions of that church, which maintains in Asia Minor a greater missionary establishment than any other religious organization. There are many claims against the porte growing out of injuries to mission property in Turkey, and these President Angell is counted on to press with exceptional vigor. He is the choice of the church for its own work and purposes, and his well-known high character and great ability, in addition to his experience as minister to China, are believed by Mr. Wellman to fit him to a remarkable degree for the difficult task which lies before him.

In this connection a dispatch from Ann Arbor offers information of value. In that city Mr. Angell's appointment is supposed to mean that President McKinley's administration intends to bring to a speedy end the dawdling negotiations that have been dragging through many months with reference to the payment of damages for the destruction of lives and property of American citizens and to make his Ottoman subjects feel the full responsibility of the outrages with which his soldiers have insulted this nation in the past. It has become known that Dr. Angell first received an offer of appointment as regular minister to Turkey for four years and that he declined it. Later he was asked to go to force a settlement of the claims of American missionaries against the Turkish government and accepted. When that work is done his mission will have been performed and he will return to this country. Dr. Angell's selection for this post is spoken of in all the religious papers as particularly gratifying to the foreign missionary organizations in the United States. For many years he has been actively interested in foreign missionary work, and no longer ago than last October he was selected as one of a committee of three by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to visit President Cleveland and urge the necessity of such vigorous action as it is supposed he will take. That committee, or a part of it, saw President Cleveland, but the interview was not followed by any enlightenment of the policy of quasi inactivity which the missionary societies ascribe to Minister Terrell.

What effect the precipitation of actual war will have upon his mission cannot, of course, be foreseen; but it is probable that ere his term as minister is ended, the presence of more than one American warship will be required within convenient proximity to Constantinople.

It is one thing for Turkey to whip the life out of Greece, according to military statistics, and quite another to do it on the battlefield, as we think results will soon prove.

A Short Talk with Business Men. An interview with J. M. Munyon, the Philadelphia patent medicine man, printed yesterday in the Press of that city, mentions the fact that the concern of which he is the originator and head—and which, in five years, during the thick of the hard times, has cleared \$5,000,000—spends \$400,000 a year in newspaper advertising. Mr. Munyon's theory, by the way, is worth quoting. "First," says he, "I make sure that we have got a good thing to sell; then I push it."

There is a lesson in this example for a business man in Scranton. They complain of dull times, but are they not to some extent guilty of dulling the times? Times are just as dull in the communities that Munyon reaches as they are here—perhaps on the average more so. But Munyon declines to let that interfere with his business. He knows that in a country as rich as ours, there is bound to be sufficient money to transact necessary trade. Therefore he undertakes, by judicious, energetic and effective advertising, to make his trade necessary. He not only thinks he has a good thing at a fair price, but he imparts this "think" to others. That method of doing things has made him rich; still, he holds no patent on it.

Munyon, it will be noted, doesn't advertise as if he were afraid to do business. He doesn't take half an inch in the papers, fill it with simply his name and address, and then get discouraged if the next day his stock isn't bought away from him like flapjacks at a church supper. On the contrary, he goes at the business of advertising as if it were a business; gets the best position he can, pays for it, and fills it with the most effective English in the catchiest type that can be put together. He changes his advertisement each day; makes it as newsworthy as the news, and keeps at it until results come.

What a field there is for this kind of capitalized brain-work in Scranton!

It was most inconsiderate in Philadelphia's board of trade to endorse the Dingley bill the very day after Colonel McClure had elaborated the theory that Dingley's bill was a special swipe at Philadelphia.

all the tenacity of Turkish oppression and murder. She has many grievances against her former oppressors, and her people have long nursed their wrath. They are intensely patriotic. They have felt cramped and starved for the reason that when they achieved their independence, by the intervention of the powers, much of the territory that really belonged to Greece and which is inhabited by Greek people was not included in the cession, but still remains under the rule of Turkey. A Crete, which is an island near the Greek border, and inhabited mostly by people who speak the Hellenic language, and are to all intents and purposes Greeks, has been one of the worst governed of the many misgoverned provinces of Turkey. It has revolted many times, and its conscience reforms have been promised, but the promises have been uniformly broken. As a result of these broken promises the last insurrection of the island was a terrible state of disorder on the island and as Christians were being massacred, public sentiment in Greece forced the government to do what none of the great powers had dared to do—namely, to interfere.

A portion of the navy and army of Greece was sent to the island and it was taken possession of. Previous to this action the Greek premier thus expressed himself: "The situation which has arisen at the present state of things in Crete. The impression made by the recent massacres, devastations and plunder has created a public opinion which cannot be overlooked by the Greek government. We cannot always act as guardians to Turkey and endeavor to suppress the sentiments of our brethren by postponing indefinitely the fulfillment of their most cherished aspirations." That his fully expressed the sentiment of the people there, and when the pressure became so great that the Greek government would have been overthrown had it not yielded to the demand of the people that the government take place. When it was decided to send a fleet to Crete the Greeks went wild with enthusiasm. The act of taking possession of a portion of Turkish territory with an armed force was sufficient cause for war and was so recognized everywhere, and the actual war have been in progress some time, but not for the action of their wits by the bold action of this little band among the nations.

Now that war is actually on there is no knowing where it will end. Greece will represent in her battles the combined hatred of Europe against the Turk and his practices. Numerically she is inferior to Turkey, and the contest seems an unequal one. But there are other features which may make the contest not so hopeless for the Hellenic patriots, who expect an uprising of the people in Macedonia and possibly of Servia and Bulgaria and other provinces. There has really been a state of war between the two nations ever since the occupation of Crete on Feb. 15, but there have been no actual hostilities outside of that island until a few days ago. In the meantime, however, both sides have been making the most active preparations for the conflict and the Turks especially have been occupying and fortifying strategic points on the frontier in violation of their treaties. It is on this account that Greece makes the claim that Turkey is the aggressor and claims that the war which her people so much desired has been forced upon her.

A GROWING PROBLEM. From the Philadelphia Ledger. Taking the entire country into consideration, the percentage of prisoners of the foreign element in 1890 was 56.81, and of all the prisoners in the country in that year 84.4 per cent were of foreign extraction. In the charitable and criminal institutions of the country more than one-fourth of the inmates are foreigners. The cost of the maintenance of these public charges must reach a vast sum in the aggregate, and the country at large bears its full share of the general burden. The Federal laws provide for the return of immigrants who become a public charge within a certain time, and this law might be made more effective by the co-operation of state authorities. If our state institutions could be reserved for citizens foreign-born, the public charge would be very sensibly reduced. The maintenance of the dependent classes is a growing more and more costly for the state and the country at large. Careful, humane provision must be made for the indigent insane, becoming it is to be feared, more and more prosperous in the rush of modern life. The proper care of our own unfortunate classes is a sufficiently difficult and complex problem without assuming to provide for the paupers sent to us from abroad.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE. From the Springfield Republican. The English are literally forced to have a navy large enough to prevent the blockade of her coasts by any possible combination of powers because the source of her food supply is mainly in other lands. But the United States could be hermetically sealed from the rest of the world and could live in comfort so far as food is concerned. Hence we do not need a navy that is even comparable in size with that of Great Britain.

SHE. In my study I was sitting, Thinking something most best fitting, When my door bell gave a jingle; Gave a jingle, jingle, jingle, Then a jingle, jingle, jingle, Was it mad, Or only wise? Next I heard a silken rustle In the hall; Heard a foot step and a bustle; Then a call; Soon most sweetly she came blushing Where I stood in waiting, flashing; Down she sat in a style quite chaste; On my hat; Crushed it flat.

Swift she talked in tones ecstatic, High, then low; Waved her hands in ways emphatic To and fro; Talked of father, sister, mother, Cousin, nephew, uncle, brother, Then of this one, then the other, While she sat On my hat.

Told in accents soft and broken As could be, Of her home in Hoboken Near the sea, Said "some time she hoped to go To the Archipelago." What I wished just then you know, While she sat On my hat.

Did she notice my emotion? Not a bit; Or toward moving take a notion? Truly nil. Straight one mortal hour she talked on; Not a word did she get balked on; While the carpet I just walked on; And she sat On my hat.

Then a package from its wrapping She brought out; Knew full well she'd caught me napping, I've no doubt; Said this book was just the one book All my weary heart to unhook; Would I kindly take just one look? There she sat On my hat.

To myself her list I drew it Like a flash. Signed my name most boldly to it With a dash. Then uprose this lovely being; Through that hall went just a-seeing; But one thing was worth the seeing; 'Twas that list.

What a story of Turkey and her independence in 1821. She has felt the tenacity of Turkish oppression and murder. She has many grievances against her former oppressors, and her people have long nursed their wrath. They are intensely patriotic. They have felt cramped and starved for the reason that when they achieved their independence, by the intervention of the powers, much of the territory that really belonged to Greece and which is inhabited by Greek people was not included in the cession, but still remains under the rule of Turkey.

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A portion of the navy and army of Greece was sent to the island and it was taken possession of. Previous to this action the Greek premier thus expressed himself: "The situation which has arisen at the present state of things in Crete. The impression made by the recent massacres, devastations and plunder has created a public opinion which cannot be overlooked by the Greek government. We cannot always act as guardians to Turkey and endeavor to suppress the sentiments of our brethren by postponing indefinitely the fulfillment of their most cherished aspirations." That his fully expressed the sentiment of the people there, and when the pressure became so great that the Greek government would have been overthrown had it not yielded to the demand of the people that the government take place. When it was decided to send a fleet to Crete the Greeks went wild with enthusiasm. The act of taking possession of a portion of Turkish territory with an armed force was sufficient cause for war and was so recognized everywhere, and the actual war have been in progress some time, but not for the action of their wits by the bold action of this little band among the nations.

Now that war is actually on there is no knowing where it will end. Greece will represent in her battles the combined hatred of Europe against the Turk and his practices. Numerically she is inferior to Turkey, and the contest seems an unequal one. But there are other features which may make the contest not so hopeless for the Hellenic patriots, who expect an uprising of the people in Macedonia and possibly of Servia and Bulgaria and other provinces. There has really been a state of war between the two nations ever since the occupation of Crete on Feb. 15, but there have been no actual hostilities outside of that island until a few days ago. In the meantime, however, both sides have been making the most active preparations for the conflict and the Turks especially have been occupying and fortifying strategic points on the frontier in violation of their treaties. It is on this account that Greece makes the claim that Turkey is the aggressor and claims that the war which her people so much desired has been forced upon her.

A GROWING PROBLEM. From the Philadelphia Ledger. Taking the entire country into consideration, the percentage of prisoners of the foreign element in 1890 was 56.81, and of all the prisoners in the country in that year 84.4 per cent were of foreign extraction. In the charitable and criminal institutions of the country more than one-fourth of the inmates are foreigners. The cost of the maintenance of these public charges must reach a vast sum in the aggregate, and the country at large bears its full share of the general burden. The Federal laws provide for the return of immigrants who become a public charge within a certain time, and this law might be made more effective by the co-operation of state authorities. If our state institutions could be reserved for citizens foreign-born, the public charge would be very sensibly reduced. The maintenance of the dependent classes is a growing more and more costly for the state and the country at large. Careful, humane provision must be made for the indigent insane, becoming it is to be feared, more and more prosperous in the rush of modern life. The proper care of our own unfortunate classes is a sufficiently difficult and complex problem without assuming to provide for the paupers sent to us from abroad.

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SHE. In my study I was sitting, Thinking something most best fitting, When my door bell gave a jingle; Gave a jingle, jingle, jingle, Then a jingle, jingle, jingle, Was it mad, Or only wise? Next I heard a silken rustle In the hall; Heard a foot step and a bustle; Then a call; Soon most sweetly she came blushing Where I stood in waiting, flashing; Down she sat in a style quite chaste; On my hat; Crushed it flat.

Swift she talked in tones ecstatic, High, then low; Waved her hands in ways emphatic To and fro; Talked of father, sister, mother, Cousin, nephew, uncle, brother, Then of this one, then the other, While she sat On my hat.

Told in accents soft and broken As could be, Of her home in Hoboken Near the sea, Said "some time she hoped to go To the Archipelago." What I wished just then you know, While she sat On my hat.

Did she notice my emotion? Not a bit; Or toward moving take a notion? Truly nil. Straight one mortal hour she talked on; Not a word did she get balked on; While the carpet I just walked on; And she sat On my hat.

Then a package from its wrapping She brought out; Knew full well she'd caught me napping, I've no doubt; Said this book was just the one book All my weary heart to unhook; Would I kindly take just one look? There she sat On my hat.

To myself her list I drew it Like a flash. Signed my name most boldly to it With a dash. Then uprose this lovely being; Through that hall went just a-seeing; But one thing was worth the seeing; 'Twas that list.

What a story of Turkey and her independence in 1821. She has felt the tenacity of Turkish oppression and murder. She has many grievances against her former oppressors, and her people have long nursed their wrath. They are intensely patriotic. They have felt cramped and starved for the reason that when they achieved their independence, by the intervention of the powers, much of the territory that really belonged to Greece and which is inhabited by Greek people was not included in the cession, but still remains under the rule of Turkey.

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