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General Manager.

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THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 20, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.
GALUSHA A. GROW,
OF SUSQUEHANNA.
ELECTION FEBRUARY 20.

IMITATION IS PRAISE.

Whenever other journals copy features that we've conceived, it doesn't make us angry. Bless you, we regard that as the nicest kind of praise. They're copying TRIBUNE features, now many of 'em; and if they will be patient, in due time we'll give 'em more models to pattern after.

THERE APPEARS to be a close affinity between free trade and free soup.

THE CUCKOO will find in senatorial courtesy its most formidable opponent.

WHO WOULD ever have supposed that Haysed Villas could bamboozle the wily Mr. Hill?

WHEN JACOB SCHAEFER goes on the stage there is some danger of his missing his cue.

ROSE COOHLAN'S righteous indignation seems to have subsided with startling rapidity.

HILL MAY never be president, but he can play the mischief with the president's nominations.

FENTRESS HAS contributed his share of testimony to the absolute unfitness of his appointment.

IT HAS reached such a stage now that what we are eager for is what Willis was instructed not to do.

THE GOVERNOR of New Jersey is in a worse plight even than Grover. He has two senates on his hands.

THE CLIMAX of the Hawaiian comedy was indeed reached when Liliouokalani scolded poor Willis like a henwife.

WHEN MR. CALNEBISH'S papers reach him in Egypt he will find some very interesting and instructive reading.

AFTER MR. BRECKINRIDGE shall have settled with Miss Pollard he may be less enthusiastic over the prospect of an income tax.

WITH THE defeat of Hornblower, all of the nominations, so carefully selected from the list of anti-Snappers, are likely to be defeated or hung on a peg indefinitely.

There will be no revival until the tariff question is settled. It will then be a question as to whether the revival will take place in this country or in Europe.—Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

THE REJECTION of Mr. Hornblower is significant mainly for the open hostility it arouses between the Democratic factions. Henceforward there cannot be even a pretense of friendliness.

INCIDENTALLY, Mr. Hornblower's rejection will make a great many men very mad. It makes more debts to pay, and at this rate the settlement of accounts between the two Democratic factions will be a serious affair.

THERE IS something due to the courtesies, in the president's official relation to the senators of his own party, even if they are known to be personally opposed to him, in making important appointments in the states they represent.

A CURRENT dispatch credits the trustees of Dr. Talmage's new Brooklyn tabernacle with considering the advisability of charging strangers an admission fee of ten cents to help lift the church debt. It is to be feared such a fee would cause many to stay at home and read the eloquent doctor's Sunday sermon in the two-cent Monday newspaper.

THERE WILL be thirty-five soft positions to give away in the collectorship office; or rather, thirty-three, since Chief Deputy Gintley is to be retained, and inasmuch as Editor Maloy, of Lansford, has already got his "tip," even thirty-three chances will make an interesting scramble for offices. Good luck to the winners, and may they have to fight hard and long.

COLONEL FELLOWS' second appointment for the place of assistant district attorney for New York was of a quite different sort from that of Pantecost. He promotes John D. Lindsay, one of the working force of the office for nearly twelve years, as indictment clerk, deputy assistant and chief assistant, being appointed by John McKean in 1882, retained and promoted by Randolph B. Martine, Fellows in his previous term and Nicoll. This is just right.

THE MIDDLE in Schuykill county whereby on account of the new county law, county auditors get salaries without having anything to do is an illustration of slipshod law-making, which is unfortunately too common in Pennsylvania legislation. The controllership idea is an excellent one in theory and could no doubt be made excellent, also, in practice. But technical kinks will need to be straightened out before the present innovation will commend itself unreservedly to popular approval.

THE SUCCESS which has attended the second test of the Bonta plate glass machine will mean a great deal to the people of the twentieth century. It clearly points to an age of glass, when

decorated glass panels shall supersede polished woodwork that destroyed forests will remove from the list of possibilities; and when glass ceilings and glass floors will be common features of every well-appointed American home. It will be an age when Yankee householders will find it unsafe to throw stones.

WHAT IS THIS Collector Herring to remove the revenue headquarters from this city to Bloomsburg? What conceivable sense is there in that? It means more rout. It means that the business center of northeastern Pennsylvania will have to endure inconveniences. It means that the new Government building will lose an important tenant. And to Bloomsburg, too. Of all earthly places why select this? However, Herring owns the prize. We suppose he merely obeys a natural instinct in wanting to take it in triumph home.

There will be no revival until the tariff question is settled. It will then be a question as to whether the revival will take place in this country or in Europe.—Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

MR. GROW AT LANCASTER. The voter who is privileged to read the complete text of Mr. Grow's opening speech of the spring campaign, delivered Thursday evening at Lancaster, and very cursorily reported by the news associations, will be impressed with the speaker's remarkable lucidity of thought and his equally indisputable sincerity of expression. There is no trace in it of the enthusiast or the demagogue. Not a line of the address can be by any jugglery of misrepresentation be wrested from its proper place as part of one of the most symmetrical, straightforward and effective campaign utterances ever voiced in this Commonwealth. To those who, in recent years, have not had evidence of the vigorous mind of the sagacious war-speaker of the American house of representatives, this masterly presentation of the Republican policy will be a most agreeable surprise. None but a mind in complete mastery of vigorous and varied powers could have conceived this speech, much less delivered it with an eloquence that, we are told, "carried the whole vast audience by storm."

In an adjoining column we present, this morning, some striking excerpts from this remarkable address, regretting the lack of space which prevents its reproduction entire. The roundness and force of Mr. Grow's notable talent for epigrams is well shown in these quotations, but not the strong power of his consecutive utterances, each strengthening and re-inforcing the other until the argument reaches its completed symmetry and cumulous effectiveness. It may be said that there is no new thought to be contributed at this late day to an economic discussion which has busied our ablest economists for more than three-score years. Whether this be true or no, the election next month of Galusha A. Grow as Pennsylvania's congressman-at-large will replace in the decisive forum of this to long prolonged debate a champion of the American policy comparable with the very best.

A copy of this speech should be put by every Republican committee in the hands of every wage earner in Pennsylvania.

CHOOSE GOOD MEN.

Inasmuch as affairs are already shaping for the making of legislative nominations in the various districts of Lackawanna county, it is pertinent to call attention to one or two facts that sometimes receive scant consideration in district conventions. The community of which Scranton is the center has grown to be, in point of population, wealth and importance, the third in the state. It has interests which require the most careful and experienced attention, not only here but at Harrisburg. Such attention is paid at the capital by persons representing Philadelphia and also Pittsburg; but in this region the impression has been too general that the selection of candidates for representative is not of particular moment, provided the nominee has an ordinarily harmless record.

Not only are Philadelphia and Allegheny members retained term after term in legislative positions, where they show a watchful interest over the needs of their respective communities, thus gaining a familiarity with their work and an admittance which render one "city" member a match for two dozen raw "country" recruits, but they are additionally re-inforced by the frequent presence of what, for lack of a better name, may be called legislative experts, or men who know every "in" and "out" of the state house from roof to cellar, and who lose little time in putting to its final sleep any bill calculated to hurt the business interests of their constituents. It is well to be plain in this matter. For a city or Scranton's magnitude, having the varied interests that Scranton has, we have been upon numerous occasions very poorly defended against the ignorant or meddlesome officiousness of distant members, intent upon gaining notoriety at the expense of the anthracite region. The theory that "anybody is good enough" to go to Harrisburg has worked us infinite harm and can work us vastly greater harm in the future, if it shall be much longer adhered to.

The point of the matter, and a point equally applicable to both parties, is that it is time to stop permitting individual ambitions or mere partisan necessities to hamper the efficiency of our legislative representation. When a member shows keen wit, ready command of the situation, in short good staying qualities, it is time he were kept where he can do the most good, not only to his party but to his district and his section. When he fails to show these qualities, no matter what his wealth, or beauty or special "pull," he should be turned down. If the convention will not do it for him, the people should, and in the end all parties and all classes will be the gainers by such brisk methods. The importance of Scranton and of the county in general demands that men adequate to the situation be kept in the legislature; and it is decidedly more important that they should be adequate than

that they should live on this street or that crowd, train with this crowd or that street, or vote this ticket or some other. Legislation should be business first and politics afterward.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

In the annual cutting and slashing of departmental estimates, in which the estimate committee indulges itself about this time of year, one estimate in particular calls for food and tender indulgence. It is the estimate sent in behalf of the over-worked guardians of Scranton's municipal penes.

For, in these many years, the said guardians have vouchsafed it unto a much burglarized public that their number is insufficient to cope with the colossal iniquity of the Electric City evil doer. At each halcyon spring time, together with that tired feeling has come the annual request for an adequate force of patrolmen. And regularly, each recurring twelve-month, this pathetic appeal has been placed where the daisies bloom, and the enterprising local burglar has gone on his way in glee.

This has continued until it has become time to give the police department a show. It is not denied that they are brave and foret-eyed men; but their number is few, alas, too few. They are but as a drop in the bucket or as a glittering mica pebble in the vast expanse of solitary desert when it comes to giving the citizens of Scranton protection in property and peace. They need reinforcements. They require aid.

FORTUNES BETTER THAN EQUALOR.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

In the course of regular business individual fortunes are made by accumulating the profits in the production and exchange of the products of labor. If that is done by our citizens the fortunes thus accumulated are expended, as a rule, in the communities where they were made. Some in costly living, which however, gives greater employment to all kinds of labor. Some in musty classics which will last as long as human suffering. Some in great public improvements, constructing new arteries of trade and channels of commerce that will hasten the progress of the things they span or the granite mountains which they scale; all contributing to the wealth, the greatness and the glory of a country. A nation whose people produce only raw materials to be sold to other nations or exchanged for their more advanced and, consequently, costly fabrics, will always be poor in comparative wealth.

We Buy in the Best Market.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

The free trader objects to all attempts by legislation to secure the home market for home production, because the great law of trade, he claims, is to buy where you can buy the cheapest. That is true. But the consumer in all cases buys cheapest when he pays easiest. The state of things which gives the laborer the best employment at the best wages enables him to pay easiest, and in that way he buys cheapest, no matter what the nominal price of the article may be, for without employment he could not buy at all, and with scant employment must buy scant. Supplying the home market by home labor gives to the laborer the largest possible employment, and the nearer the producer and consumer are brought together the better for both, for each thereby saves in the cost of double transportation.

The Hawaiian Discreet.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

The American people owe it to them selves by the love they cherish for liberty and free institutions, by the gratitude they owe the fallen heroes who died that government by the people, for the people should not perish from the earth, to make this inquiry to the spirit and genius of free institutions so edifying that to servants of the great republic will ever dare to repeat such an act, and so that this policy of double dealing with a friendly power this reciprocity to liberty and the inalienable rights of mankind, fittingly characterized as the policy of infamy, shall forever stand in American history solitary and alone.

Labor Must Be Protected.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

The most harmful of all the pernicious influences which lead to national decay is the policy that degrades or impoverishes labor. It is the great fact stamped on all the ruins that show the pathway of empires. If articles of commerce can be furnished the consumer cheaply only by reducing the wages of the laborer who produces them to the same rate paid his competitors in other lands, who are permitted at their leisure and sorrowing work surrounds their death bed, their cheapness is not a desirable object. Hence, come the necessities in tariff legislation for protection to American labor in discriminating duties on foreign imports.

Protection Adds to National Wealth.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

By producing at home the commodities which a people consumes, the profits of the production and the profits in every exchange of them in the course of trade is retained in the country, and the aggregate makes the wealth of the nation. The country that produces for itself, both the article produced and the money paid for its production, instead of having one of these values, as would be the case in buying abroad.

Protection Reduces Prices.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

The effect of protective tariffs, instead of enhancing prices, is to reduce them in all cases where natural facilities exist for the production of the protected article. As the home production of a protected article increases the importation of the like foreign article decreases, and the price of the protected article in our market is lessened until the home market is supplied by the home article, and then the price will be less than at any former period.

Direct and Indirect Taxation.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

If a direct tax of \$1 is levied upon a person, just that amount must be paid to the collector of taxes. But if \$1 at the custom house is collected on the cloth of which that person's coat is made it is not certain that he pays the dollar in the price of his coat. In many cases, and perhaps most, he would not pay all of it, and the course of trade might be such that he would not pay any of it.

The Issue in a Nutshell.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

A revenue tariff gives the supplying of the home market wholly or in great part to the poorest paid labor of foreign countries. A protective tariff gives the supplying of the home market wholly or in great part to home labor. On the statement of this proposition the question involuntarily arises, how, then, can there be any difference of opinion as to which policy is best for this country?

It Is a Standing Menace.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

The Democratic party in power is a standing menace to the business of the country. Even the threat of what it proposes to do, having the power to do it, is sufficient to paralyze the business of the country and fill its thoroughfares with unemployed labor.

Hint to the Pennsylvania Democracy.

Mr. Grow at Lancaster.

In any other state in the Union the Democrats would move to make Galusha Grow's election unanimous.

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