

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 29, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTRAL. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY. For Auditor General: AMOS K. MYLIN, OF LEHIGH. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA, OF PHILADELPHIA. For Congressmen at Large: GARIBOLDI A. GROW, OF SUSQUEHANNA; GEORGE T. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND. Election Time, Nov. 6.

MR. POWERS is one more private citizen and could, without impropriety, run for an elective office within the people's gift. But that is not saying he has ever manifested such water-logged judgment as would lead him to aspire to election this year on the Democratic ticket.

For Home Protection.

One of the frequent complaints heard by those whose duties take them among the merchants of our city is that it has become a habit among many Scrantonians to do much of their purchasing in Philadelphia or New York, thus sending away money which would be of decided value to all classes if kept steadily in home circulation; and by that extent crippling the prosperity of the community in which they live. The following remark was made not long ago by a local manufacturer who speaks with some bitterness. Inasmuch as he was not expecting to be quoted, we feel obligated to withhold his name:

I could tell you of members of the board of trade, some even prominent in the efforts of that organization to induce new manufacturers to establish here, who have not for years patronized several branches of home industry already established. One buys his carriages and harness in New York, and sends his old vehicles there to be repaired. Another purchases his clothes there, and a third has not for many years had a new piece of furniture in his elegant home that did not reach him through some dealer in the metropolis. And so on, through the list. We merchants get the trade of those who cannot afford to go to New York to do their buying; and a good bit of this trade we have to carry along on credit. But those who have the money to pay cash for what they need frequently ignore us altogether, and we notice it, I tell you, when we come to balance our books at the end of the year.

It is possible that this view of the case is somewhat exaggerated; but there is undoubtedly an element of truth in it. No doubt the habit of which complaint is made is one largely to thoughtlessness. In few instances would we like to believe that it is repeated deliberately. While there may, upon occasions, be a superficial gain in the purchasing of goods far away from home, as a general rule this supposed economy in the long run defeats itself. A community like our own, when specially favored with certain natural resources that comprise practically an exclusive item of wealth, stands in much the same relation toward distant communities not thus favored that obtains between the United States as a whole, and less favored countries in Europe. We protect our American labor and American capital by interposing such tariff laws between this country and those countries as will preserve to both our great national home market. While it is not feasible to duplicate these tariff laws in the smaller subdivisions of our common country, it is at least feasible for each community, so far as it can without actual injustice, to care for its own interests first. The thirty or forty square miles of which Scranton is the logical trading center would enjoy a better prosperity if there were less diversion of active capital to distant places except in the purchase of wholesale stocks or raw materials which we do not manufacture or produce in this valley. This would give to all of us a mutual gain which is the secret and essence of independent citizenship, national prosperity and advancing civilization.

By such an application of the protection theory it is not meant to discriminate against any other section or class; but simply to apply, in practice, the Scriptural theory that "he who will not provide for his own family hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." The Scrantonian who votes for national protection to home industries and then proceeds to neglect the industries of his own home, hath, it seems to us, consciously or unconsciously "denied the faith" and is worse than a Democrat.

"WHAT HAS the Democratic congress done?" is the question that reaches us in an esteemed contemporary. It has not, perhaps, done as much as it might, and yet it has practically finished some parts of the job that was interrupted at Appomattox.

Mr. Dickie's Banter.

We are told that the elegant gentleman who recently expounded Third Partism in our city, Mr. Dickie, grew generous at one point in his address and rashly offered a ten-dollar gold piece to any auditor who should prove able to convince him of the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. Without knowing how much argument or evidence it would take to convince a professional partisan whose mission would be the moment the attempt should be successful, we venture to suggest that Mr. Dickie's banter could be modified so as to become "an easy one." Let him substitute, in place of himself, any number of impartial and disinterested men, capable of understanding facts, appreciating logic and discerning truth, and we should not much hesitate to go in for that gold eagle ourselves.

However frequently individual leaders in the two parties may at times fall into identical paths; and however much the inevitable abuses of politics as understood in this country may similarly outcrop in both parties, the

difference between Republicanism and Democracy is fundamental. It is likewise eternal. It is the difference between positive and negative currents of thought and impulse, between progress and obstruction, between the eagle and the buzzard. Democracy, in this country, as expressive of the underlying aims and tendencies of a political organization, means the weakening and the crippling of government through the attenuation of government and through cowardice in its administration. Republicanism means government's invigoration through manly and square-toed centralization up to the farthest notch consistent with the best interests of the governed. The Democratic party is a party of negation, of opposition, of disintegration. The Republican party is a party of assertion, of progress, of upbuilding. The Republican party is the party that, whatever its early title, has ever insisted upon setting the pace. The Democratic party that is, whatever its former designation, has from the beginning been the party that at first silently opposed, next grew violently hostile and ended up by following after the victorious Republican procession, far in the rear and at a serio-comic jog trot. The illustration of Galusha A. Grow at Harrisburg is apt and pointed. Democracy is the lone passenger in the last car, whose back is toward the Republican engine and who never sees anything until it has passed.

But it was probably far from Mr. Dickie's intention to have his proposition taken seriously. He is at liberty to keep the \$10 and fall back on the plea that assertion is not proof. The history of legislation is crammed to the covers with detailed evidences supporting our claims; but Third party orators very naturally do not want to admit it. They prefer to think that in a national surfeit of material prosperity which arose as a result of Republican legislation guarding and fostering our natural opportunities, certain individual Republican leaders got careless or grew corrupt, the grand old party itself has ceased to have vital force. We could not deprive him of this idea if we would, and we would not if we could. He is not the first man to get principles confused with men. A majority of his fellow countrymen fell into the same error two years ago, and are literally pining to get a square chance to make amends for that frightful mistake.

THE TENDENCY of our esteemed contemporaries in Troy to prolong the talk about Mr. Philip and municipal reform should not lead them to overlook the incidental fact that there is likewise occasion for work.

The Sunday Problem.

In a letter printed elsewhere, Rev. John Davy dissents to the position heretofore taken by THE TRIBUNE with reference to the Sunday law of 1791. We do not concur in all that Mr. Davy says in his letter; but we are glad to give any and all sides of any proper issue, and welcome a free interchange of opinions by our readers. Our idea of the duty of the state in legislating with reference to Sunday observance is, as we have said, that it rests upon a civil basis; not because one's is an irreligious government, but because it has been agreed by common consent to leave questions of a religious significance to the conscience of man, rather than to use the coercive method called law. Mr. Davy's opinion appears to be that we should have more religion in our laws, which would be a good thing if the majority would accept it.

This point, however, is somewhat aside from the main question. A certain law exists. It is being violated. It should not be violated. The law may not suit us, but so long as it is on the statute book, by the consent of the majority, it deserves to be enforced. The liberal citizen is at all times willing, in questions of law, to subordinate his personal preferences to the will of the majority. In doing that he fulfills the functions of an American citizen. To refuse to bow to that will would be to assume an attitude of insubordination, which is counter to all wise teachings, both civil and religious.

It is said that the quickest way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it. The law of 1791 has not, for many years, been enforced. If in its enforcement objectionable features should disclose themselves, the force of public sentiment will soon be sufficient to attain these features. While the law exists, it is incumbent upon good citizens to obey it. They should not wait to be compelled to do this. They should volunteer to do it, trusting in the general good sense of their fellow citizens to right any minor errors and repair any technical defects.

THE TRIBUNE is for law enforcement under all circumstances. At the same time, it reserves the right to suggest amendments to the law, and to point out defects, or what it thinks to be defects. It is for principle, rather than for particular phrases. The former are eternal. The latter can be changed whenever the majority so decrees.

THE ANNUAL early summer installment of despatches in reference to dying catfish in Northern Pennsylvania waters is a little ahead of time, this year. In spite of the millions that die each season the stock of catfish still holds out for other years and affords the fish correspondent ample opportunities for fine work. The spectacle of forest fires; mine cave-ins and dying fish that Northeastern Pennsylvania presents to the outer world through its enterprising press correspondents would indeed be startling but for the regularity of appearance which enables readers to look upon the tales with a measure of unconcern that familiarity is apt to produce.

The Common Sense of It.

The decision of the court yesterday in the Hughes-Collins contest, although dissented from in one place by Judge Gunster, will in its general purport reassure those who had feared the new ballot law, by its technical difficulties, might operate to disfranchise a proportion of voters. Divested of non-essentials, the decision is to the effect that where the intent of the voter's plain beyond a doubt, his vote shall be counted.

Similar decisions have heretofore been reached in the lower court of this commonwealth; and also dissenting

ones. It would seem to be desirable to have the issue reviewed by the supreme court; and an appeal from some one of the various recurring instances of litigation involving this point would fill a long-felt want. A ballot law cannot be too closely and explicitly understood.

LORD ROSEBERRY has not yet succeeded in giving Ireland home rule. But he has done the next best thing. He has succeeded in convincing "Squire G. W. Smalley that he is a bona fide home ruler.

SINCE CANDIDATE McDowell got all the laughter and applause; and Candidate Huff all the votes, we see no reason why these two amiable gentlemen should not cordially shake hands and call the thing square.

THE DEMOCRATIC papers are again saving General Hastings a deal of trouble in the formation of a cabinet; and incidentally revealing how little they expect party success themselves.

NOTHING has developed since our last diagnosis to indicate that a Democratic candidate for congress in this district this fall would serve any other purpose than that of an awful example.

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL days have elapsed since the New York Sun named its candidate for 1896, we have failed to discern any signs of a spontaneous uprising in behalf of Newt Twitt.

THERE ARE some features about this latest held-up-by-footpads-in-the-center-of-the-city story that border on the improbable, but they are not the features of a policeman.

IN HIS more recent outings the president's artifice avoidance of the Whitneys and the Benedicts would seem to give color to the suspicion that he has had enough sugar in his.

THE DEMOCRATIC senate committee seems now to be carrying the war into "Holland."

OUR COLD water friends appear to be sweeping the country six months too soon.

MUSIC and Musicians.

Manager Mackey of the Mackey-Kenney opera company arrived in the city Saturday evening in advance of the troupe. The rest of the company will probably reach Scranton today from Johnston where they filled an engagement last week. The present week will be spent in this city in drilling new members who have been recently added to the chorus and in making other preparations for the opening of an engagement at the Frothingham theater, where they will produce during their stay in Scranton nearly all of the well known operas. The Mackey-Kenney company has received favorable criticism everywhere and the strengthening of the chorus by the addition of new members will make the troupe better than ever. Lovers of comic opera in the city will be afforded an opportunity of enjoying the catchy music, brilliant costumes and hilarious fun that characterize lighter musical works to their hearts' content, during the season that will open on Monday next, under most favorable conditions. The arrangements for ventilation are such that managers of the Frothingham can justly claim that they have one of the coolest, if not the coolest theatre in America.

The first rehearsal of the Babylonian chorus of the "Fall of Babylon" in the various marches which will occur in the rendition of the oratorio took place on the stage of the Frothingham under supervision of Tallie Morgan on Saturday afternoon. The young ladies, about 200 in number, acquitted themselves creditably, both in marching and in the singing of the tuneful choruses. Rehearsals will occur at frequent intervals until the public rendition of the oratorio, which will take place in about two weeks.

Seven different musicians filed applications for the position of organist at the First Presbyterian church during the coming summer months, over the period which Miss Seymour intends to resign in Europe. The unexpected resignation of Miss Seymour, therefore, found many aspirants for the place. An organist will probably be selected this week to fill Miss Seymour's place.

Mrs. Hunsicker, the soprano who is to sing at Miss Parker's entertainment this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, is a singer of superior accomplishments. It is by her success in art that she is advanced in Scranton.

Ella Marie Dreager, the contralto engaged for Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church, will not begin her engagement until June 15. Mrs. Alfred Connell, whose services have given such universal satisfaction, sang for the last time on Sunday. Therefore the trio, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Wooller, will render the music until the arrival of Miss Dreager. Miss Dreager will be warmly welcomed by Scranton musicians. For three years her studies were carried on in Boston, after which she journeyed to Paris, where for two one-half years Madam Viardot, Gatti directed her studies. As an interpreter of Schubert's songs Miss Dreager has few equals and her singing of Bach's passion music will prove an inspiration. In addition to her accomplishments as a musician Miss Dreager is also an artist of much ability with the brush and is a fine French and German scholar.

Beginning June 17, the quartette will render the vocal music at Elm Park church, the chorus choir having been disbanded. Mr. George B. Carter will hereafter have charge of the choir and has already in view the rendering of the "Messiah." While preparing this great work, Mr. Carter expects to have the quartette sing several Bible stories less pretentious and more familiar such as "Queen Esther," "Joseph in Bondage," etc. Mr. Carter's ability to arrange any thing he undertakes is not doubted, and the public can expect some interesting musical events during the year.

Miss Florence Richmond, the accomplished organist at Penn Avenue Baptist church, has completed arrangements for an organ recital, which will be given at the church on June 5. Miss Richmond will be assisted by Mrs. Kate Crossin-O'Brien and T. M. Ripard, the well known soloist of Wilkes-Barre. Miss Richmond is one of the best known accompanists in Scranton and has assisted materially

in the success of many concerts that have been given in this vicinity in the past, and there is no doubt that her art recital will be attended by an audience that will attest her popularity as a representative Scranton musician.

It will be of interest to musicians to hear that Mrs. Carl Alves made the hit of the season at the celebrated musical festival held last week at Cincinnati. The other artists comprised the famous soloist, Madam Emmis, Ben Davis and Watkin Mills, but Mrs. Alves far outclassed them. Mrs. Alves was the contralto at the second concert at the opening of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church.

Next Saturday evening the first of the summer concerts will occur at the Young Men's Christian Association room, when music will be rendered by the Lawrence Band, the large chorus choir of the First Presbyterian church, the Young Men's Christian Association Glee club and one or two well known soloists. The meeting will be of a social nature and both ladies and gentlemen are invited. Admission will be only by ticket, which can be had free at the Young Men's Christian Association office. These Saturday evening concerts will undoubtedly prove very popular.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES: L. B. Powell & Co., of this city, have offered a cash prize of \$15 for the best exhibition of sight reading given by pianists at the Pittston established on Memorial Day.

G. Fred Whittemore is preparing a fine musical programme to be rendered at Elm Park church on Children's Day, June 10. George Carter has been engaged for another year as organist at the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church.

The Simpson Methodist Episcopal church chorus choir is rendering excellent music at present under leadership of Professor W. W. Jones.

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A Worcester, nearly new, high top, double reed. 60

A very good Wheelock Upright Piano. 120

A extra fine Henry F. Miller Square Piano. 175

A extra fine "Chickering" Square Piano. 125

A good Haines Brothers Square Piano. 100

A good Meyer Brothers Square Piano. 90

A good First & Bond Square Piano. 75

A very good Boston Piano Co. Walnut Upright. 100

A very good Wheelock Upright Piano. 120

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR DOWN TO BUSINESS

It is about time that business and the weather struck a regular pat instead of a regular flood. So far this past week the earth seems to have been hobnobbing with Jupiter Pluvius. The old song may be made to read: "Oh, hand me down my cough drops, And umbrella right away, For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May."

We can't make weather, but we can make prizes. LOOK AT THESE NOW.

In Our Basement: New Dress Gingham; old tariff, 10c, new tariff, 6c. All of the best makes of Calicoes; old tariff, 7c, new tariff, 5c. Good quality Cutting Flannels; old tariff, 10c, new tariff, 6c. Yard-wide Bleached Muslin; old tariff 8c, new tariff 6c. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Yards; old tariff, old tariff 10c; new tariff 6c.

Cloak Department and Capes: Ladies' and Misses' Light Weight Jackets; old tariff \$4.00, new tariff \$1.85. Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes; old tariff \$6.00, new tariff \$2.95. Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes; old tariff \$10.00, new tariff \$4.95.

Notion Counter: Curative and Sweet Pea Soap; old tariff 25c, new tariff 17c. Ladies' Silk Garters with silverized clasps; old tariff 50c, new tariff 25c. Ladies' Leather Belts, various styles; old tariff 25c, new tariff 16c.

At Domestic Counter: Fine Printed Pongee; old tariff 15c, new tariff 12c. Best French Satins, dark grounds; old tariff 25c, new tariff 18c. Printed Bengalines and Linities; old tariff 25c, new tariff 18c. Best Scotch Linities, our own importation; old tariff 50c, new tariff 25c. Best Scotch Gingham, lace effects; old tariff 35c, new 20c.

Curtain Department--2d Floor: Good Window Shades, mounted on spring roller, 17c. Cherry and Walnut Curtain Poles, complete with brass fixtures, 14c.

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A limited number of the above bonds are for sale at par and accrued interest by the following parties, from whom copies of the mortgage and full information can be obtained:

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And by the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company, Trustee under the Mortgage.

T. H. Atherton, Counsel, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

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