

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court: CHARLES F. RICE, of Luzerne. N. WILLIARD, of Lackawanna.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Scranton, Sept. 2, 1895. In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Republican county committee at a meeting held at Central Republican club rooms on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1895.

The League Convention.

The Republican league convention at York today will differ radically from the gathering at Harrisburg two weeks ago, which seemed at one time likely to culminate in blows and bloodshed.

a reasonable interpretation thereof. The effect of these provisions, with their execution left to prejudiced hands, can readily be imagined.

A curious feature of this affair is the small excitement that it creates. People appear to take it as a matter of course, notwithstanding that thirty-four years ago many good lives and much treasure were expended in an effort, thought at the time to have been successful, to insure to American citizens their complete rights before the law.

How Cubans Suffer.

An influential Spaniard, Senor Eduardo Benot, speaking some years ago in the cortex upon the subject of Cuban independence, uttered these striking words: "How trifling and apparently insufficient seem the causes which induced the North American colonists to sever the bonds which held them to the mother country, if we compare them with those that have at last forced the Cubans into the struggle which they are sustaining against the implacable tyranny of their hard stepmother, Spain."

The same man afterward said, in the same forum: "Cuba is groaning under the scourge of arbitrary power. There is no law, no code, no constitution. The principles of modern law are trampled to the dust and the ancient laws are disregarded. Children are immolated; judgment is passed on the dead; the innocent suffer for the guilty; the only power is brute force, the vile greed of bad officials and the infamy of pirates and slavers."

This may seem impassioned rhetoric; but what are the facts? On the island of Cuba there are 1,600,000 people, one-third black. The debt of Cuba, forced upon it by Spain, is \$200,000,000, upon which there is an annual interest charge of \$12,000,000, equivalent to \$50 for every white head of a family. In time of peace Cuba has had to support a standing army costing \$6,000,000 a year; a navy costing \$5,000,000 and a civil service costing \$5,000,000 in name and twice that in fact. The taxation of Cubans, national and municipal, equals 70 per cent. of their incomes, but while the incomes are decreasing as a consequence of this continued Spanish rapacity, the taxation increases.

As a result of careful study of the Cuban problem, Walter Wellman is led to say, without qualification or reservation, that the history of Spanish rule in Cuba is one of oppression, of robbery, of corruption and cruelty in administration of the government; of bad faith on the part of the mother country toward the colony; of rapacity and savagery perhaps unequalled in the history of modern nations.

How can the Harrisburg Patriot condemn as insincere a platform which so aptly voices public sentiment that even if the Republican politicians should try to get away from it, the people would not let them?

Our Twenty-five Immortals.

A Washington paper recently invited members of schools and literary societies to express by ballot their choice for the 25 living persons best fitted to represent the highest achievements in American literature, art and science. It publishes the result as follows:

- 1. William Dean Howells, novelist. 2. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, poet. 3. Thomas Nelson Page, story writer. 4. Eugene Field, poet. 5. Lew Wallace, romancer. 6. James Whitcomb Riley, poet. 7. Frank R. Stockton, humorist. 8. Mark Twain (Mr. Clemens), humorist. 9. Sarah Orne Jewett, novelist. 10. E. Weir Mitchell, physician. 11. Charles A. Dana, journalist. 12. Henry Watterson, journalist. 13. Edward Everett Hale, preacher. 14. John H. Vincent, bishop. 15. William T. Harris, educator. 16. John P. Skis, historian. 17. John Burck, composer. 18. John Philip Sousa, bandmaster. 19. Joseph Jefferson, actor. 20. Thomas Moran, artist. 21. F. Hopkinson Smith, artist. 22. Thomas A. Edison, inventor. 23. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor. 24. Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian. 25. This list obviously reflects local and sectional bias.

For example, who but a Washingtonian would fix upon John Philip Sousa and Ainsworth R. Spofford as worthiest fit to rank among America's foremost 25? And who but southerners would view in Thomas Nelson Page and Henry Watterson men qualified to figure in a list that omits Bret Harte and Joseph Medill? Certain other peculiarities present themselves in this list. For instance, Eugene Field, as a poet, outranks James Whitcomb Riley, although it is the unanimous verdict of critics that Riley will be remembered with much of the reverence that today attaches to the memory of Burns generations after Field shall have been forgotten.

Was it a Mistake? It will not be calculated to inspire confidence in the New South that in South Carolina a constitutional convention should be called for the express purpose of depriving the negro of his right to vote. Yet such a circumstance has occurred within the week, and unless unexpected obstacles in the way of a few fair court decisions shall intervene, this purpose will take its unaccommodated place in that commonwealth's organic law.

The Mississippi plan is the method proposed. Provision is made that the voter must have paid his taxes in the February preceding the election. Among those taxes is a uniform poll tax of \$1, which must be paid before one can vote, besides which "every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this state, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give

reasonably entitled to representation as is the art of novel-writing or the art of verification. Upon the whole, it occurs to us that the foregoing list is in need of considerable revision.

It is a sadly effeminate kind of American statesmanship which hesitates to help Cuba in her critical struggle against gross oppression because it might displease the nabob court of Spain. What present right has the Spanish flag in the territory of the new world that has not long been forfeited by chronic and characteristic misrule?

It is not a compliment to the efficiency of American municipal government that in a dozen of our cities there is simultaneous complaint because of the utter inadequacy of existing public school accommodations. Such a condition is a blighting disgrace to all responsible for it.

The decision of the faculty of Georgetown university not hereafter to permit students in that institution to maim or murder each other by means of football will reassure parents who desire well children instead of insurance money.

Getting down to cold facts, why should Harrison say anything when there's nothing to say?

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Salvation Army. Washington Post: "A great many honest and intelligent persons are unfavorably impressed by the Salvation Army. There is something fantastic in the garb, the actions and the methods of the followers of this peculiar sect. The babies are noisy, they employ uncouth music and are given to rude demonstrations. Their manners have not the repose that stamps the earnestness of the Veres, smug, overfed gentlemen, who officiate in dignity and carefully avoid topics likely to displease the well-to-do congregations, do not approve of the Salvationists' tramping the streets, beating tambourines and shouting melodies out of tune. Aristocratic church-goers, modestly assured of a welcome up above and rather averse to the noisy and unceremonious crowding inside the pearly gates, condemn this vulgar ransacking of the slums and the unchristianlike practices of coarse antecedents and plebeian associations. But the Salvation Army was not recruited from the slums and the well-paid rector and the luxurious appointed temple. These devoted men and women are the members of the neglected localities which the church does not reach, and to forego and friendless workers whom the church does not reach. They are not like the well-to-do Christians do not like to think about. They go into the reeking purlieus, where vice and crime and misery and degradation swirl, they are the saviors of Christian civilization, the sanitary agents of society. They cannot afford to be clean and well-dressed, but they are clean and well-dressed in the eyes of the people. They do the work of the milliner and the seamstress, and the rules of etiquette are unknown to them. They do the work of the milliner and the seamstress, and the rules of etiquette are unknown to them. They do the work of the milliner and the seamstress, and the rules of etiquette are unknown to them.

The Advantages of Co-Operation. From a speech by A. B. Farquhar, the York manufacturer: "Every workman should have proprietary interest in the wealth of the country. There should be the widest diffusion of capital, especially in the hands of the working man. The government should not give it to you without first robbing some one else to get it. Co-operation is the only true method of securing the effort of workmen to put it in practice should be encouraged; and I for one thank God for every success scored since it opens the way for thousands to pass from dependence and penury to freedom and comfort. The vice of the present system is that upon some one else instead of one's self to common. The nation has nothing to gain by the inflexible motto of its citizens further than to protect them from foreign interference, to preserve order, and prevent any one from taking the rights of another. Private enterprise built up this country, felled its forests, drained its swamps, reared its flocks, excavated its mines, dug its canals, and made its roads, and invented the innumerable labor-saving machines that have enabled the poorest workman to live in more comfort today than the wealthy did a few hundred years ago.

One Opinion Concerning Harrison. Chicago Times-Herald: "Indiana has good reason to admire General Harrison, for he will live in the hearts of the best soldiers and bravest statesmen, worthy of his illustrious ancestry and adding new lustre to his family name. His administration was clean, able and vigorous, and his life since he retired from the presidency has been such as to command the admiring approval of his fellow citizens without regard to partisan affiliations. There is no good reason why his personal friends should not desire his re-election, and if he wants it there is no good reason why they should not say so and come out and make an open and manly effort to get it. Outside of Indiana, however, there are no trustworthy indications of a demand for four years more of Harrison."

The Abused Infinitive. A correspondent of the Critic makes the following grammatical criticism: "Is it too late to try to straighten out the infinitive in its original simplicity? It is only within the lifetime of men of middle age that began its disintegration, but year by year it shows changes made by wider and more varied wedges of misplaced words, and year by year it shows more and more infected with this tendency to disregard purity of form. There is no such verb as 'to fully notice,' yet one of the smoothest pens that have run congresses for many a day writes in the review of Zangwell's 'The Master' (p. 3, July 6, 1895), 'It almost takes an artist to fully notice.' Some day, some slovenly scribe to careless custom will write: 'Grant them health and prosperity to long live.'"

Yes, It is a Crime. Washington Post: "It is worse than a mistake to leave the education of great masses of children uncare for."

POLITICAL POINTS. Colonel Sam Boyd, of the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer, is the most independent Democratic editor in this section of the state. He carries a grade, and is as fearless as Charles A. Dana in denouncing political humbugs, even if they pose as Democrats. His independence and fearlessness have made the News-Dealer a success, but up to date Mr. Boyd's political protests have suffered by consequence of his frankness. But he does not lie awake nights on that account.

It is said that President Cleveland wants to appoint a New York man to the vacancy on the supreme court bench, but cannot find a man whom Hill will not antagonize. The president's friends and Mr. Hill's friends do not train in the same company in New York. Hornblower is Mr. Cleveland's first choice, but Hill shows his teeth whenever the name of Hornblower is mentioned.

Ex-District Attorney Garman, of Luzerne, is becoming a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania Democratic politics. Hartley smiles upon him and he has his smile is bound to blossom into prominence. One of these days Mr. Garman will make a run for congress, but not until Hon. John Leisenring has had his second innings.

The Judge Magee, of Pittsburg, who is one of the Democratic candidates for the United States court, does not belong to the Chris Magee tribe, at least not politically, and he will get no assistance from him and his party and usually loses his scalp.

Third-term Democrats are beginning to multiply, and it begins to look as if Grover Cleveland might really come more

become the candidate of his party for president. The truth is that the Democratic party does not today contain a man who is as available as Cleveland, all things considered.

The Democratic New York World still refuses to believe that Senator Quay is a really good man. But, then, the World always has held a prejudice against the Pennsylvania Republican leader. Some day Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, should see Pulitzer and convince him of his error.

Ex-Congressman Myers, the Democratic candidate for state treasurer, has evidently been reconciled, and now shouts for Harry Myers was once struck by political lightning by being elected to congress by a Republican district, but there will be no lightning around this year.

No president since the days of Washington has taken life so easy and so persistently neglected his official duties as does Mr. Cleveland. He remains away from the seat of government for months at a time and performs not a single official duty, except by proxy.

For obvious reason Secretary Hoke Smith did not attend the reunion of veterans at Louisville, Ky. Hoke is not on speaking terms with the boys who

Harrity did not have to fight to secure control of the Williamsport convention. It came into his hands without a contest. Harrity is still in supreme command.

TWO JUDGES INSTEAD OF ONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Lackawanna is the only county in the state that has two candidates for judges of the Superior court. The nomination of Judge Smith by the Democratic convention at Williamsport opens up the possibility of Lackawanna having dual representation on the bench of the new Superior court. One of the six Democratic nominees is bound to be elected. The only question is which one will secure the most votes. If Judge Smith should be the man then Lackawanna will have two of the judges. The fact may be borne in mind that the election of the one Democrat does not involve the defeat of either of the six Republican candidates. The fact seems to prevail among a certain class that the candidacy of Judge Smith is in some way inimical to the success of Judge Smith by the Democrats simply makes possible the election of two of the six Republican candidates. There certainly can be no good reason why any Lackawanna man, be he Republican or Democrat, should object to such a result. The election of Judge Smith's chances are fully as good as those of either of his colleagues. His own constituency is more populous than that of either of his associates on the ticket, and he has the additional advantage of much greater strength than his colleagues in the populous county of Luzerne.

There is no sensible reason why the candidacy of Judge Smith should divert a single vote from Judge Willard. Every elector will vote for six candidates for judge of the Superior court, and the seven receiving the largest number of votes will be elected. Of the twelve candidates of the six Republican candidates, seven will be elected and five defeated. No one for a moment doubts that the six Democratic candidates will poll the most votes. The question is, therefore, not which candidates in the western part of the state, viz: One in Allegheny, one in Westmoreland and one in Warren. Each of these will doubtless run ahead of his colleague in his own section. Judge Smith's chances are all that good. A section of the state in which to give him the lead, and it will be strange if they do not fully improve their manifold advantages. They have every chance over the field to convince any intelligent observer that Judge Smith's election is not only probable, but highly probable.

Should he win three of the seven judges will be bunched in the two adjoining counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne, and with Judge Reeder, of Northampton, a majority of the court will be located in the northeastern part of the state. Geographically considered this is not perhaps a wise distribution of the judges, but the should have residential location is of infinitely less importance than is the personal and judicial fitness of the men constituting the court.

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