

The Scranton Tribune

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G. P. RINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Man. E. M. RIFFLE, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. B. RICHARD, Editor.

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"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued every Saturday, contains twelve handsome pages with an abundance of news, fiction, and well-edited miscellany.

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court: CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne. E. N. WILLIAMS, of Lackawanna.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Coroner. SAMUEL P. LONGSTREET, M. D., of Scranton. For Surveyor. EDMUND A. BARTL, of Scranton.

Platt did it. How? We don't know, but Platt did it.

The County Convention.

The work of yesterday's convention was of a character to commend it to the Republicans of the county. In its unanimous naming of William Connell and John T. Williams as delegates, and Conrad Schroeder and James J. Williams as alternates, to the next national convention, the convention reflected the sentiment of the people and paid proper tribute to four Republicans who have long and ably served the party with unselfishness and zeal.

The county convention was equally judicious in its selection of candidates for coroner and surveyor. Dr. S. P. Longstreet, the nominee for coroner, is a physician of high standing in his profession and of marked personal popularity. He will make of the coroner's office no less creditable a record than the selection of Edmund A. Bartl for surveyor. Mr. Bartl is a thorough engineer, skilled in all branches of his profession and possessed of widespread experience. Although a native of Bavaria, Mr. Bartl is a firm believer in American institutions and in his career among us presents a splendid example of the possibilities open to the adopted citizen.

In its resolutions the convention wisely pledged itself to work and vote, "without reservation or exception or individual selection" for the Republican state nominees, thus dismissing any fears of a trade in the Superior court judgeships. In harmony, intelligence, character and enthusiasm the convention was a model one, and with due vigilance on the part of individual voters, the triumphal election of the county ticket, and the returning of handsome pluralities for the state candidates, are easily assured.

If the convention were held tomorrow, it would probably be held. But there's uncertainty in delay.

New York Republicans.

The New York Republican convention will be charged with having acted the coward in relation to the excise question; and it is to be regretted that it did not utter a word of frank and bold encouragement to the police department in New York in its battle to enforce law and order on the Christian Sabbath. Most persons will agree with Chauncey M. Depew when, on the evening prior to the convention, he said: "The theory of the Republican party should be clearly defined on this excise question. It should not hesitate or shrink. It should come out squarely one way or the other, either for enforcement or against it. If for it, you will not get the church and school vote; but if neither for nor against it, you will disgust the people, make them doubt your sincerity, and lose their entire vote."

But though the Saratoga platform in this one detail is neither flesh, fish nor good red herring, it otherwise measures up to party expectation and is particularly fortunate in its emphatic rebuke of the supineness and indecision that characterize our present foreign policy. With an excellent ticket, the Republicans of our sister state ought upon this platform to march to certain victory; but if they should fall of that consummation they need blame nothing so much as their own excessive timidity in fearing to speak their opinion like men on a question prominently at issue.

The people of Pittston are in the throes of a lurch wagon war, the animus of which is akin to that with which Scrantonians are familiar. Because it affords the wayfarer a convenient midnight meal at a cheap price without subjecting him to obnoxious bar-room features, the liquor dealers of Pittston are in arms against it and seek to have councils revoke its license. But the churches and many business men have accepted the challenge and prepared a counter petition.

There is no doubt as to what councils ought to do in the premises, but councils are peculiar.

A bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department shows an excess of imports of merchandise over exports for the month of August of \$15,215,729, and for the eight months ending August of \$36,565,518. The same periods last year showed the exports to be in excess by \$9,078,975 and \$64,777,257. In other words, under this brilliant Democratic administration we are buying foreign goods and losing the markets where we used to sell goods of our own make. This is rare progress backward.

The Atlanta Exposition.

Genuine interest is deservedly manifested by the North in the exposition which opens today in Atlanta. The exposition merits attention on its own footing as a wonderful collection of wonderful things showing the superabundant skill, enterprise and versatility of the American people, and especially as a practical demonstration of the resources and industrial capabilities of the cotton-growing states. But even more than that, it marks the beginning of a new era of sectional intercourse and fraternal fellowship which was foreseen by Henry W. Grady in a day of abounding bitterness and misunderstanding.

The "New South" today is more than a name. It is a gladome fact. The shadow of the civil war has lifted from its fertile domain and from the minds of its loyal citizens. Throughout its vast area men are turning their faces, efforts and hopes away from the past, with its miseries and mistakes, toward the beckoning future. They are forgetting the unfortunate circumstances of outlived discord, the now profitless reminiscences of a misguided prejudice, and are attuning their minds and hearts to the beautiful promise of proximate amity and prosperity. The Atlanta exposition is the New South's letter-patent. It is a token of reconciliation endorsed by the willing handwork of millions of the people, and made vital by prompt acceptance on the part of the North, East and West. To the enterprise's success the whole nation is pledged; and in its story, as unfolded from day to day, every patriotic American will experience pride and delight.

To Atlanta, to Georgia and to the South as a section Pennsylvania gladly sends friendly greetings.

Edmund A. Bartl is a surveyor who thoroughly understands his business. This election will give the county irreproachable service.

Judges and Gowns.

Just how the wearing of gowns by judges and lawyers can augment the dignity of the courts in a government where all are supposedly equal it is difficult for the layman to perceive. It cannot make any improvement in the quality of justice dispensed nor add an iota to the merit of the court. That it may gratify the vanity of the wearers is conceivable, in which case it would be pertinent to add feathers, furbelows, wigs and cosmetics. For the purpose of striking terror into the hearts of evil doers, a gowned judge would not be a marker to a judge costumed after the fashion of an Indian chieftain and armed with a glittering tomahawk; yet this expedient has not been proposed outside of lodge rooms, during the process of initiation.

As a serious proposition it is needless to say that we differ radically from Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, when he says: "I am heartily in favor of the proposition to wear gowns on the bench, for it would add dignity and decorum to the court. The appearance of a judge robed in the insignia of his office is in a way simply a matter of taste, yet in my opinion it would impress the frequenters of our courts with a sense of respect which to a great extent is now lacking. The robe of a judge is simply the insignia of his office, the same as the uniform is to a soldier. To conduct the proceedings of a court or any ceremony with formality is much more dignified and impressive, and to robe the judges would, in my opinion, produce these desired results."

What kind of a garb does Judge Thayer advocate for aldermen and justices of the peace?

In the hands of Dr. Longstreet the coroner's office will be of genuine worth to the community.

Republicans and the Tariff.

The Democratic press purposely distorts the tenor of the recent speeches of Governor McKinley and Senator Sherman at Columbus, O., when it declares that these eminent Republicans favored a violent re-opening of the tariff question the moment the Republican party resumes control of the government. Their addresses explicitly repudiated the idea of sudden and radical readjustments of the present tariff schedules, but were equally plain and positive in the assertion that the country could not accept as final a tariff which, while opening the gates to foreign goods and shutting off the exportation of American-made goods, also returns such inadequate revenues that every few months it becomes necessary to increase the national debt by new issues of government bonds.

The conservative business element of the country, while opposed to needless and damaging tariff jugglery, nevertheless believes, with Rudolph Blankenburg, in a tariff "that will raise the largest amount of revenue consistent with adequate protection of home industries and not in a tariff that bankrupts the treasury and tends to pauperize our people. We are told that customs receipts under the Wilson bill are increasing and will continue to until the treasury deficit shall be a thing of the past. Do our people want a full treasury at such a cost? Every additional \$1,000,000 of custom receipts would rob our people of at least \$3,000,000 of home manufactures. Who would want to raise revenue at such a terrific sacrifice? Two years ago we made at home \$3 of woolen and worsteds to every \$1 we imported. Today this proportion is almost exactly reversed. We don't want that kind of prosperity; it will not advance wages, nor even maintain the partly-restored wages, and will change the balance of trade in such a

way that it will require two or more bond syndicates to enable Messrs. Cleveland and Carnegie to maintain the proper gold balance in the treasury." To change the present mongrel deficit-brooding tariff into one which will protect our industries and pay current expenses is simply to do what any shrewd business man would do in his private business if he found the cash box emptying and his trade falling behind. Republican statesmanship is not inexperienced in the matter of tariff legislation. It will not have to experiment. It knows just what to do and how to do it; a fact which will inspire business men with confidence in its treatment of the subject and thus obviate anything like a panic.

The Washington Post, which has been investigating the opposition to a short presidential campaign next year, discovers that it principally comprises three classes: the proselytes, whose opportunity of handling campaign funds it would curtail; the spell-binders, who would get less pay; and the saloon-keepers, to whom long political contests mean plenty of thirsty customers. Everybody else is willing and eager to choke the nurrak boys off.

We beg to acknowledge, somewhat tardily but none the less cordially, copies of Pittston's new afternoon paper, the Item. It is a neat, clean and newsy local paper, which appears to have discretion as well as enterprise. The Tribune trusts that the Item may prove successful.

Spain is bankrupt, and her war on Cuba is plunging her head over heels in debt. Now is the time of all times for the republic of the United States to throw a ray of hope and help to the patriots who are battling for Cuba's liberation.

The Philadelphia common pleas court judges think the wearing of gowns adds dignity; but it isn't half so good a recommendation as the constant wearing of brains.

Bourke Cochran is "glad he is out of politics," thus adding another to the list of public men who find this out after a severe defeat.

There are other reasons than Brother-in-law Bacon's why Mr. Cleveland cannot have a third term.

LET US HELP CUBA!

"S. G." in Chicago Times-Herald.

Has the time arrived when the Cubans in their struggle for independence, freedom of good government have a just claim upon the United States for the acknowledgment of belligerent rights? As a question which events going on in Cuba are forcing, with daily increasing insistence, upon the attention of the United States, it is not only a question of international law and usage, and in part on the yet unmade and more imperative principles of humanity and international equity. Just now the two unhappy countries in the world are Armenia and Cuba. At the bar of the conscience and sense of humanity of the civilized nations the two governments—that of Turkey and that of Spain—are on trial. What the civilized world thinks and feels in respect to the Armenians and the Turk is a matter of common knowledge. What the people and the government of the United States think, and think to do, in respect to the Cubans in their present desperate struggle for rights which we once declared to be inalienable, must soon find some definite expression.

First as to belligerent rights. What are such rights; of what use are they in any particular case, and to what extent is recognition of such rights to be accorded?

General Sherman's diplomatic definition of war was that it is "a contest between two or more nations, in which each is exactly that. But 'civilized warfare' has its limitations and its rules, which the leading governments of modern times have agreed to stand by and to enforce. The concessions of belligerent rights in case of an uprising against an established government insure a certain protection and certain privileges. It is a protection for those engaged in the insurrection against being treated as guilty of treason, and in case of capture being summarily shot. It entitles them to all the immunities which the humane spirit of modern civilization recognizes. It accords to both parties equal privileges, the same restraints, an open field and air, and vessels engaged in the service of either party have the same freedom of the seas, the same privileges in neutral territory. What might otherwise be piracy is construed as rightful warfare.

The opinion in the often cited prize cases in 2 Black's Reports is based on this principle: "When a party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory, have declared their independence, have cast off their allegiance, have organized armies, have commenced hostilities against their former sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents and the contest as war."

Says Wharton in his International Law Digest: "We ought not, in cases of insurrection in foreign countries, to acknowledge insurgents as belligerents until we are satisfied that they are in a position of apparent permanency as to put it, at least for a time, on an apparent parity with the parent state. When such a condition of things is manifest then a proclamation of neutrality should be issued and the United States should extend to the same rights in our ports as those of the government which they assail." Until such belligerent rights are accorded, the words of another writer are: "Black, 'unformed predatory guerrilla bands are regarded as outlaws and may be punished by a belligerent as robbers and murderers.'"

According to a statement of the solicitor in the department of state, published in the Albany Law Journal, Feb. 13, 1886, the United States Secretary of State, Charles Cushing, then our minister to Spain, Emilio Castelar was at the time president of the short-lived Spanish republic, and the insurrection in Cuba had been going on for over five years, to be kept up for four years more. Referring to the trouble in Cuba, which it had been hoped that Spain, of her own spontaneous action, might have settled, Secretary Fish says: "It seemed for a while that such a solution was at hand, during the time when the government of Spain was administered by one of the greatest and wisest of statesmen of that country, or indeed of Europe, President Castelar. He was a tall, slender, and distinguished man, who had announced a line of policy applicable to Cuba, which, though falling short of the full measure of absolute independence, yet was of a nature to command the approbation of the United States. Let us, let us reduce to formula our policy in America. I. The immediate abolition of slavery. II. An autonomy of the people of Porto Rico and Cuba, which shall have a parliamentary assembly of their own. Their own administration. III. A recognition of the United States to unite them with Spain as Canada is united with England, in order that we may found the liberty of those

states and at the same time conserve the national integrity. I desire that the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall be our sisters, and not desire that they shall be transatlantic Poland." "I repeat," says Secretary Fish, "that to such a line of policy as this especially as it relates to Cuba, the United States would make no objection; may, they could accord it hearty cooperation and support, and the most best thing to the absolute independence of Cuba. Of course, the United States would prefer to see all that remains of colonial America pass from that condition to the condition of absolute independence of Europe." Referring to the civil war then raging on the island, and to the determination which at any moment might be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba, he adds: "Withal the president cannot but regard independence and emancipation as quite subordinate to the question of Cuba. And in his mind all incidental questions are quite subordinate to those of Cuba. You will understand, therefore, that the policy of the United States in reference to Cuba, and the present time is one of expectancy, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency action shall arrive."

Those were words of a true and humane statesman, worthy of President Grant and in keeping with all our best American traditions. Has the present administration at Washington any clearer sense of our duty toward Cuba in the present emergency?

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Atlanta Exposition. Philadelphia Bulletin. "There is no insuperable reason why every city in the south should not be filled with the same spirit of industry and energy that has transformed Atlanta in the past thirty years from the ruins in which Sherman left it to a metropolis that now keeps pace with the great communities of the north in its rapid advance to prosperity. If the merchants, manufacturers and planters of the south shall produce by what they will see at the exposition, they will carry back to their homes an industrial impetus that will be felt for years to come in every southern state. The exposition, moreover, should be the crowning guarantee of national unity and unity. It should put an end to political sectionalism. It should teach the south the lesson that there are other patriots that will give it power than politics. The thousands of northern men and women who will journey to them will forge another link in the golden chain of reconciliation between the sections."

Suggests a Story. Eugene Field, in the Chicago Record: "All this talk in favor of a short political campaign next year reminds one of the story of the man who once had a sharp attack of colic. He had never been sick before, and his pain in his stomach for doubt that death was at hand. Accordingly he sent for a minister in order that his last moments might be soothed by the presence of a spiritual adviser. When the minister arrived he questioned the sufferer somewhat and then suggested that he offer a short prayer. To this the sick man answered: 'I don't care how short you make it, but it ought to be exceedingly fervent!'"

Consolation. Houston Post: "It is certainly a big, rich country that gets nervous and out of sorts when it hasn't got a round hundred million in gold in its pocket."

Costlier Than Election. San Francisco Call: "The Spanish campaign in Cuba has cost the United States \$20,000,000 up to date, and hasn't even carried a precinct."

POLITICAL POINTS. Of course the Democratic and assistant Democratic papers hereabouts are favorable to the proposition to have Republican judges on the bench. They are all for one of the other four Republican judicial candidates. But their willingness as just why Republicans should decline to be drawn into the trap.

The rumor was lately current in Harrisburg that Governor Hastings had removed Major Levi Wells, state dairy and food commissioner, because of the slump of some of the Bradford delegates in last month's state convention; but the story is not true. Governor Hastings is too much of a man for that.

A Pittsburg paper says that Magee's present scheme, to let Judge Wilkes-Barre, one of the Republican candidates for Appellate court judge, and elect Judge Magee, one of the Democratic candidates. We don't believe it.

Advices from Laurens indicate that Chairman Tompkins is fully alive to the political perogations of Lee Stanton, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, and is not losing sleep thereat.

It will be apparent to a child born this day that, unless Scranton displays more patriotism than Wilkes-Barre in the present series of ball games, the cup winners will not be able to imbibe a very large quantity of imported liquid from their trophy.

One year ago today the Scranton Evening Express suspended publication. As yet no one seems disposed to engage in the enterprise of filling "long felt want" by entering the field abandoned by the popular Express.

Under present conditions of temperature the advance in prices of coal need cause no consternation.

The Wilkes-Barre woman who refused to insure on the witness stand at a murder trial and perjure herself to save the worthless neck of a brutal husband, seems to be the most refreshing specimen of the "new woman" on record.

Ajacechus' Advice. Candidates will do well to bear in mind that eternal vigilance is necessary even in an off year.

Remember that gray hairs are becoming on almost everything but a joke.

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