

The Scranton Tribune

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E. P. RINGBERRY, Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr. S. H. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. RICHARD, Editor.

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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, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court: CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne, E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna, HOWARD J. FREDER, of Northampton, JAMES A. BEAVER, of Center, JOHN J. WICKHAM, of Beaver, GEORGE B. ORLANDY, of Huntington.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Coroner: SAMUEL P. LONGSTREET, M. D., of Scranton. For Surveyor: EDMUND A. BARTL, of Scranton. Election day, Nov. 5.

Colonel Samuel W. Boyd, of Luzerne, is recommended not to lose sleep worrying because of Chairman Tompkins' experience. When the Luzerne Democracy goes through with the present Republican county chairman it will wonder where on earth Mr. Tompkins concealed his stock of points.

Vote Only for Six.

Some ads have been occasioned by the publication in the Harrisburg organ of the state Democracy of an interview with M. E. Olmsted, an attorney of that city, in which the position is taken that the framers of the recently-enacted Superior court bill did not know their business, and that consequently the individual voter in Pennsylvania this fall is at liberty to violate that law by voting for seven instead of six candidates for the Superior court bench.

The arguments deduced by Mr. Olmsted in support of his position are ingenious; and it is within bounds of possibility that they may yet pass before the Supreme court for review. But until that tribunal shall under the provision of the act of June 24, 1895, restrict the voter's right to ballot for one less than the total number of offices created in the act, it will be the citizen's duty to vote for six Superior court candidates only; and if he be a Republican in sympathy with his party and its leaders, he will vote for the six Republican candidates, and leave the Democratic candidates to fight their battle out among themselves.

The mischief in the attempt by any Republican to vote for seven judicial candidates on the state ticket at one time is readily apparent. If his ballot should—as it undoubtedly would—be rejected, the Republican party would virtually lose six votes while the Democratic party would lose only one. Such a ratio of losses through the state would bring the Democratic ticket within easy range of election, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania would stand in the attitude of having knowingly walked into a pit of which they had seen the bottom.

There is just one safe course to pursue and that is to obey the law. The law says that no voter may vote for more than six candidates for the Superior court bench. The law's word is better, in this matter, than Mr. Olmsted's.

The Pittsburg Dispatch seems to think that it is to the best interests of the Republican party in Pennsylvania to have Senator Quay and Governor Hastings remain "on the outs." We don't believe that in this view the Dispatch coincides with party opinion.

To the Next Speaker, Mr. Reed.

Within two months, as we now are, of the assembling of congress, it is probable that Mr. Reed, who will be the majority's unanimous choice for speaker, is anticipating the duties of that influential position, particularly in the matter of the organization of the various house committees. That he is fully competent, without advice, to dispose of this intricate problem satisfactorily may be frankly conceded; nevertheless we suspect that Mr. Reed will not resent as impertinent any suggestions advanced with a desire to inform him as to the expectations of the people in certain directions.

We take it that one of the directions in which it will be Mr. Reed's desire to effect a decided improvement upon the organization of the recent congress will be in the work of the committee on invalid pensions. When we consider that the appropriations for pensions comprise the largest single item of expense connected with our government, the necessity of scrupulous honesty and integrity in the committee room wherein pension measures are first considered becomes at once apparent. On the other hand, when we reflect upon the magnitude of the debt which this nation owes to its veteran defenders, and remember that, as the farthest, only a few more years are available for its partial cancellation, we are reminded anew that the hands which control congressional action on this subject should not be unkindly to the boys who wore the blue, and should have their cordial endorsement.

For this reason we deem it not improper to suggest to Mr. Reed the advisability of entrusting the chairmanship of this influential committee to one of its oldest and best known members—

a man whose official career has been one long battle for the honest recognition of the honest veteran, but upon whose record there is no taint of demagogism. We refer to Hon. John A. Pickler, of South Dakota, a clean, strong and reputable friend of the Union veteran, whose brilliant service in congress makes an almost irresistible plea for his promotion. By this recognition of Mr. Pickler we feel sure that Mr. Reed would materially strengthen what during the recent administration of the national house of representatives has been a place of weakness and of shame.

EX-Speaker Crisp has declared in favor of an extended campaign. Judge Crisp evidently appreciates that it will take a good, long time for the Democrats to re-fool the people.

Let it Come to Pittsburg.

If the city of Pittsburg can guarantee sufficient hotel accommodations—and some of its prominent residents offer, we understand, to give bond that at least 8,000 strangers can be accommodated comfortably—we can perceive no reason why the next Republican national convention should not be held within its gates. The only real argument in favor of Chicago is its superb hotel facilities. Its so-called central location is deceptive. A majority of the 800 delegates to the next convention could more easily reach Pittsburg than they could reach Chicago. Besides, last time, out of deference to the Northwest, the party went out to Minneapolis. This time, in deference to the long-patented Northeast, which, we notice, is always relied upon for electoral votes, it ought to come to Pittsburg, provided, to be sure, that Pittsburg will guarantee adequate facilities.

The holding of a national convention in the heart of the great industrial region which is the most effective of monuments to the beneficence of the Republican economic policy would be manifestly appropriate. The bringing of it to Pennsylvania, where Republicanism, under the lead of General Daniel H. Hastings, has reached the highest recorded notch in the history of state pluralities, would likewise be fitting. And finally, this location of the convention in close proximity to the home of the Republican party's most successful strategist and organizer, Senator Quay, would be a compliment well earned by his services for that party in past national campaigns. All these reasons argue for Pittsburg, and Pittsburg we trust it will be.

The Wilkes-Barre Record doesn't think it is fair to blame District Attorney Fell for all the lawlessness committed in Luzerne county; and adds that he is rapidly doing his duty. The Record is doubtless right. No one official, in fact no number of officials, would be adequate to curb lawlessness which is not systematically repressed by the forces of civilization. As a matter of fact, the easy-going populace in Luzerne is to blame for that county's appalling criminal record. It could reform things if it would, but it is too indolgent.

Look Out for Cameron.

Senator Kauffman, of Lancaster, utters timely warning to the people of the state that if they do not wish to have another term of Mr. Cameron in the United States senate they must be vigilant in the selection of nominees for the next legislature. He cites the fact that legislative candidates are already "feeling among the people" with a view to procuring their nomination next year; and he calls upon the opposition to Cameron to be careful in exacting pledges in time for those to be of use. "The great majority of the people," declares the Lancaster county senator, "are emphatically against Cameron, and if the issue can be kept before the people his defeat will be certain. The danger is that Republicans may be lulled into false security. Every effort will be made by Mr. Cameron's friends to conceal the issue and divert the public mind in other directions. Mr. Cameron has never been elected on an open campaign before the people, and never could be. The last time, it was represented that he was not a candidate until the legislature had been quietly set up. Then when the people had been fooled into doing nothing, and Mr. Cameron's agents had manipulated the nominations and elections behind the scenes, he reappeared in the field to appropriate the result. The people who are opposed to Mr. Cameron ought not to be caught that way again."

So far as Senator Quay is concerned, Mr. Kauffman thinks he will wisely keep out of the anti-Cameron fight. This certainly would be good politics as the public feeling now stands. Although it is true that Mr. Quay has in the past dared much in order to help his unpopular colleague to retain his senatorial seat, there is a limit to all things; and the limit to Mr. Quay's friendship for Cameron would seem almost to have been reached so far as political assistance is concerned. To hazard further aid against outspoken popular protest would be neither wise for the senator to do nor fair for Mr. Cameron to expect.

The next senator from Pennsylvania should be a thorough representative of his state and of his party. Therefore he should not be J. Donald Cameron.

How to Stop It.

The failure of the latest Peary expedition to get within hailing distance of anything resembling the North Pole, and the repeatedly demonstrated improbability that this failure will not be the fate of all emulators of Peary, present and to come, has again aroused discussion of the pole-hunting mania. This new discussion follows conventional lines. It admits the fact's absurdity but equally concedes the impossibility of preventing repetitions of the futile search.

However, we are not so sure of this latter point. The eccentricity of the human mind is extraordinary, to be sure; but for a time at least we sus-

pect that the Arctic expedition craze, so far as Americans are concerned, will languish because of the very prosaic and unromantic circumstance of a lack of forthcoming money. There is little doubt in our mind that Peary, like Wellman, traveled northward for revenue only; and that he, and others like him, will stop when the public purse ceases to yield itself complacently to the process of being lightened.

The announcement that Lieutenant Peary will soon essay the sportive lecture, and describe, to fascinated multitudes, at a moderate price per head, the thrilling experiences undergone by the intrepid traveler in the land of perpetual snow opens up a very practical opportunity for the public to put the stamp of its disapproval on a kind of business whose risks are far greater than its advantages. Once left to the Arctic lecture fall as a magnet to woo the daddly dollars, and we shall speedily reach the end of the North Pole disease.

Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, the foremost American gold monometalist, who has just returned from an extended tour of Europe, declares that all the chief nations are tending more and more toward gold. Will not this fact some fine day give gold an unfair value?

If France had been as careful to abstain from helping our forefathers as the Cleveland administration is to ignore the struggles of the Cuban people, the chances are that Grover would today be out of a job.

Senator Hill has informed a Washington interviewer that he is sure to carry New York on the continental Sunday issue. Senator Hill will soon learn the unreliability of the beer keg as a shibboleth of victory.

One thing is certain. If New York Republicans are beaten on the issue of honest law-enforcement, their numerical defeat would amount to a moral victory. But they will not be defeated.

Professor Coles interprets the astrological omens to mean that the glory of England will soon take its departure. Does this mean that the Chicago Fenian revolution will succeed?

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, will also court the presidential lightning by electioneering in Ohio. Ohio seems destined to be the playground of presidents.

The scientists who scout the tradition of semi-annual equinoctial storms are just now very busy explaining away another "mere coincidence."

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: "Dr. Chauncey M. Dewey is widely recognized as one of the most intelligent and observant of men. He is in thorough touch with the business, social and political conditions of the United States, and has kept himself well informed as to the drift of the more important European countries. In a recent interview on the excise question in New York city he makes the ground that the coming campaign must necessarily be a struggle for the maintenance of the Sabbath as a civil institution. He Dewey states it has taken the form of Sunday or no Sunday. The doctor believes that if the question were left to a popular vote in New York a larger vote for Sunday laws would come from the Bowery and East Side than from Fifth avenue and Murray hill. That the great mass of working people who have nothing to gain and much to lose by the secularization of the Sabbath, would naturally be found in opposition to its abolition as a civil regulation is not surprising. There is nothing that shields them so effectually from seven-day servitude and toil as the Sabbath, and to the average wage-worker open reasons on Sunday would be so many squares and piles of burning planks of vice and crime. Every consideration of morality and patriotism will prompt the mass of true Americans to rally in defense of the Sunday laws."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat never was much of a high rating paper; and just now it is giving new evidence of the fact. In an editorial on "McKinley as a Presidential Candidate" it says: "To the average Republican McKinley's name always brings up the recollection of the overwhelming defeats of 1890 in the congressional and presidential elections. No intelligent Republican doubts that McKinley was directly and absolutely responsible for the defeat of 1890, and largely responsible for that of 1892. The public's memory is proverbially short, yet as the Republicans are still suffering from the consequences of those disasters it has not forgotten them. Wendell Phillips said that defeat was education, yet in such cases, both individuals and parties, while profiting by the education, usually reject and repudiate the educator. Personally, Governor McKinley is worthy and popular, but in the present attitude of the people toward him his nomination in 1890 would be bad politics."

ment among the anti-McKinley and the anti-Harrison forces to combine at the November meeting of the Republican national committee at Washington, D. C., in place of Senator Carter, of Montana. The programme includes, of course, making Senator Quay national committee man from Pennsylvania, to succeed David J. Martin, of Philadelphia.

Epoch Post-Express: "Quay's allies? They are powerful. Here are the most important: Platt, of New York; Fessenden, of Connecticut; Hobart, of New Jersey; Clark, of Iowa; Forney, of Ohio, and Mahone, of Virginia. This is one of the strongest combinations ever formed in national politics."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Senator Allison's speech at Marshalltown, Ia., is being generally commended by Republican papers as that of a man whom his party could nominate for president without any danger of losing the election."

Chicago Times-Herald: "Mr. Cleveland is disposed to regard Senator Gorman's protestations of political affection as one grand, sweet bluff for campaign purposes."

Washington Post: "The C. K. Davis presidential boom is not afraid to make a noise. There is nothing pussy-footed about Davis."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Duties of an Employee. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "There is much force in the suggestion that persons occupying places of trust, in which strict honesty is demanded, should be permitted to conduct themselves in a generally reputable and prudent manner. The employer has a right to say that an employee who handles his money shall not attend horse races, or visit gambling houses, or engage in bucket-shop speculation, or be known as a man who lives beyond his means. It is through these loose practices that men forfeit their sense of integrity and become capable of taking what does not belong to them. They are not harmed, but helped, when their tenure of service is made to depend upon adherence to the rules of ordinary morality and propriety in the regulation of their conduct at all times. It is unreasonable to say that a man may do as he pleases when he is released from his daily duties in a bank or a store where he holds a responsible position. His obligations do not stop there, but extend to all of those proceedings which affect his reputation in the community."

As to Office-Holding.

Pottsville Miner's Journal: "One of the best observations on the subject adopted at the Republican state convention is the following: 'We demand that public office shall be for public benefit, and its term in subordinate positions shall be during good behavior.' The men who will serve in office for public benefit, and its term in office as a rule and it is certainly hard to

live up to an enjoined requirement such as quoted above. Yet it would be a good thing to try to put men on a ticket for offices of public trust who would regard the offices as for public benefit and for once ignore the chronic seekers after positions who want them merely for personal profit and self-aggrandizement. Nothing is impossible in politics which is entered into in the proper spirit by the proper persons."

It Has Been Exposed. Chicago Times-Herald: "Is Tammany Hall any worse than it was in 1892, when it rendered such vigorous assistance in the election of Grover Cleveland? Inquiries are exchanged. We presume not, but it has been exposed since that time and there is no occasion for giving it another lease on life."

An Afterthought. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "One of the lessons of Chikamauga is that two American armies met there, fought two days, and called it a draw. The carnage was awful, but no one who walks over the field will ever question the supreme courage of the American soldier, no matter what state he hailed from."

An Opportune Occasion. Richmond Star: "There was never a more propitious time for the people of these United States to act within the pale of the law and at the same time accelerate the opportunity of a brave and patriotic people for winning their freedom from an oppressive and murderous government."

What Keeps It Alive. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The third term talk has subsided considerably, and it now chiefly excites to Democratic politicians who are anxious to impress the administration with the idea of their fitness for certain federal offices."

Important if True. Philadelphia Inquirer: "A desire to make Cleveland fourth in line was behind the Kean movement in New Jersey, the anti-Plant movement in New York, and the war upon Quay in Pennsylvania."

Democracy's Chief Handicap. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The great trouble with the Democratic party is that it is obliged to be on the wrong side of all important questions in order to be against the Republican party."

Let Us Hope So. Chicago Times-Herald: "If Mr. Olney will make a careful study of General Grant's messages on the Cuban question there is a prospect that Spain may hear something new."

It Must Be Different. Detroit News: "The sentiment is growing in reality in this country that the next half century of Cuban history must not be a repetition of that of the past half century."

How to Improve Politics. Altona Tribune: "Politics will be all the better for increased interest therein by those good citizens who have hitherto absented themselves from the primaries."

On the Retired List. Philadelphia Inquirer: "Now, at least, the pink shirtwaist, the perforated sleeve and the scrawny may sleep the sleep of the worn-out, on the season's retired list."

The One Breakback. Chicago Times-Herald: "We would welcome autumn and colder weather more cheerfully if we were insured against the stovepipe-joke."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 4:19 a. m., for Thursday, Oct. 3, 1895.

A child born on this day will be endowed with keen perceptive faculties and will doubtless be able to look through a brick wall when the occasion requires. It is doubtful, however, if he will ever be able to discover why Judge Smith should continue to have faith in the Lackawanna Democracy.

Suspense over the leadership of Lackawanna's Democracy is ended. Now let the question as to whether Scranton is to have a base ball club next year be decided, and there will be no objection to winter "setting in."

Alacachus' Advice. This day is governed by Plees, the sign which controls the feet. Local Harrier men, therefore, will do well to make ground for Mr. Fahy's corral as early as possible.

Statements who are disaffected with the internal revenue department should not be deceived by the lies, as this is not a good day to catch Herring.

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