the Scranton tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

For Judges of the Superior Court: CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.
E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northampton
JAMES A. BEAVER, of Center.
JOHN J. WICKHAM, of BEAVER.
GEORGE B. ORLADY, of Huntingdon. For State Treasurer: BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD, of Mercer.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For Coroner.

SAMUEL P. LONGSTREET, M. D. of Scranton. For Surveyor.

EDMUND A. BARTL, of Scranton. Election day, Nov. 5.

If you want to see a good job of calsomining done neatly and with despatch, kind of keep an eye on the revenue office.

A Monstrous Position.

The New York Sun of yesterday contained an editorial which should be read by every American. It seems that a Mr. Watkins, of Albany, recently wrote to Attorney General Harmon a letter inquiring if Americans might lawfully express in public meetings their sympathy with the patriots of Cuba. The attorney general, in his reply, while forced to admit the absence of any law to prevent such meetings, went out of his way to say that "inasmuch as we are at peace with Spain and have a treaty with her, it behooves all American citizens who have respect for the laws and obligations of their country, and regard for its honor, to be neutral in word as well as in deed." The attorney general added: "Taking such action as you mention in your letter (i. e., holding a public meeting) would, in my judgment, be discourteous in the highest degree to a friendly power, and tend to embarrass and obstruct the government of the United

Concerning this monstrous proposition the Sun properly says: "It appears, then, if we are to receive with anything but amazement and contempt this dictum of the attorney general, that it is the duty of an American citizen, when he beholds another people following the example of his fathers and struggling for independence, to be neutral even in word, and stifle every expression of good will, lest he seem discourteous to the oppressor and obstruct or embarrass his own government, which turns a deaf ear to the cry of the oppressed. Such a doctrine could only be preached by a man grossly ignorant of our own republic's obligations, and blind to the innumerable precedents which redound to the honor of our people. What would have become of us in the revolutionary war had this base doctrine been acted on at Versailles, and had the voice of Lafayette and his fellow enthusiasts been smothered before they evoked a storm of sympathy that swept even a despotic government into alliance with the thirteen colonies! We were at peace, and we had treaties with France in 1789, but what would Jefferson have said to the assertion that Americans ought to seal their lips when Frenchmen strove in their turn to grasp the liberty which they had helped us to attain! We were at peace with Spain, and we had treatles with her when Rufus King, from his post of minister in England, urged Alexander Hamilton to arouse the American people to undertake the deliverance of the Spanish-American communities. 'Again, we were at peace with Spain, and we had treatles with her in March, 1822, when President Monroe sent his memorable message to congress, advising that we should recognize the independence of the insurgents in many Spanish-American countries. We were at peace with Austria and with all the German and Italian governments in 1848; but what would then have been thought of Attorney General Parmon's doctrine, which would have forbidden us to utter, as we did utter in public meetings and through the press, our unanimous and ardent sympathy with the German, Italian, and Hungarian revolu-

tionists! "Attorney General Harmon has disgraced himself, and he has disgraced the Cleveland administration by the letter in which he seeks to gag the instinctive fellow feeling of Americans for other peoples combating for liberty. Are we to heed the detestable injunction to be neutral even in word, when our neighbors, galled by intolerable tyranny, are fighting the good fight for freedom? If we were capable of such neutrality we could not read our fathers' record without a flush of shame."

Dare the Cleveland administration stand by this insufferable impudence of one of its cabinet members?

There is nothing in common between this nation and Spain. There is much in common between it and Cuba. On

international law which would silence the official voice of the parent American republic's sympathy when a neighboring people follow our own forefathers' example of revolting in behalf of liberty.

The opinion of Judge Simonton, of the Dauphin county court, that the restrictive provision of the Superior court law is unconstitutional is simply a preliminary judgment the intrinsic value of which is moderated by the fact that Judge McPherson, his colleague, a jurist of equal rank and reputation, holds to the contrary view. By appeal the issue will next be taken to the Supreme court, where after seemly leisure it will be settled authoritatively. We do not modify our original prediction that the act will be sustained in every particular.

The Jocular View.

The probability is that the veteran Murat Halstead is merely endeavoring to have fun with the youngsters when he writes to the Chicago Times-Her-

ald:

ald:

I am opposed to the shortening of the period of the presidential canvass. I think the long campaigns are eminently useful; that they are educationally important; that the country needs stirring up from top to bottom and end to end; that the excitement is wholesome; that the recreation is valuable. I do not want your calm, perfunctory performances. A long campaign gives time to hunt down and burn up lies; gives time for the organization and discipline of the people; gives the mewspapers a chance to increase circulation; gives the common voters opportunity for cultivating a sense of responsibility, for sizing up the nation's crators and comparing and correcting their statistical errors and doctrinal misapplications. The fatigue of public men is complained of. comparing and correcting their statistical errors and doctrinal misapplications. The fatigue of public men is complained of, but I do not sympathize with them. If they do not like the conditions of public life let them abandon it and amuse themselves with another industry. As for money expense, perhaps the true way of reform is to make elections more expensive. There is one change in presidential elections that might be of general utility. It is to make the presidential terms coincide with those of congress—two years—and popularly make a president ineligible to a second term. That would stop the nonsense about "rulers" and over-grown great men. Our presidential system is calculated to swell individuality inordinately. Cut the presidential term to two years, and the campaigns will adjust themselves, and what they lack in length will be made up in frequency.

The having of "fun" is all right with-

The having of "fun" is all right within reason; certainly nobody wants to curtail the amusement of the esteemed teld marshal of Brooklyn, who relishes political cerimmage like some men relish a huckleberry pudding. But it will be remembered that the stonethrowing which the boys on the pondbank thought excellent fun seemed to the pelted bullfrogs in the water very much like cruelty to animals. Brother Halstead should bear in mind that it isn't every American citizen who possesses his advantageous coigne of a newspaper with a circulation to boom, or a fortunate perch whence the raging battle may be viewed in freedom from any suggestion of perconal discomfort. The doubling of the time spent in presidential politics would constitute a nisfortune to the business interests of the country greater than the combined ravages of all the famines, pestilences and wars since ours became a government. The real need of the hour is a

With its issue of yesterday the Sunday Free Press passed from the managing editorship of Mr. E. J. Lynett to hat of Mr. Richard J. Beamish. Beamish is a journalist of experience and versatility, whose witty and caustie pen will be known to advantgae in the editorial columns of our contem-

safe method to divorce the male Amer-

ican's mind from its unwholesome in-

fatuation for politics.

Sentimentalism.

The language recently used by Conrressman William E. Mason, of Chicato, when he addressed an audience of 10,000 Americans gathered to express their sympathy with the struggles of the Cuban patriots for liberty, is worthy of repetition. Said he:

worthy of repetition. Said he:

Here is this little island of Cuba lying on our front doorstep within ten hours of our coast, and for years and years has the Spaniard caten the bread of the Cuban's efforts. Time after time they have fought for their liberty. Five or six times at least this government has turned its back upon Cuba, and now, when again they are in the midst of a conflict for liberty, do not talk about international law. International law! I can find a precedent for every crime that was ever committed by a nation in international law. International law. International law, Mr. Chairman—we can make and unmake international law in this country. The distinguished statesmen who oppose helping Cuba say that we are sentimentalists. Let me say to you that sentiment moves the world. Sentiment wrote the declaration of independence. Sentiment threw the tea into the Boston harbor. Sentiment led our men all the way from Bunker Hill and kept their courage up in the bloody scenes of Valley-Forge. Sentiment freed a million slaves in our country. Sentiment followed the roand agreet from Denelson to the freedom-swept height of Lookout mountain to the wilds of Appomattox. I am proud to be called a sentimentalist, if that is sentiment. If the love of liberty is sentiment let us not be ashamed of it.

Despite these words, which there in

Despite these words, which there is conclusive reason to believe voice the opinion of ninety-nine out of every 100 educated Americans, it does not anpear that our state department has given any consideration whatever to he question of its duty toward Cuba. If any consideration has been exhibited, t has been behind closed doors and unler the seal of secresy. The unofficial public has been afforded no hint or dew. Newspaper report has credited Secretary Oiney with a variety of inentions, some patriotic, some pusillanimous; but he has neither affirmed nor lenied them. In the face of keen and enger popular interest in and ardent sympathy for the cause of the Cuban revolutionists, who are fighting over much the same battle on their smaller soil that our grandparents ought, nearly a century and a quarter ago, when they threw off he oppressive yoke of King George, the state department at Washington remains to all appearances absolutely dumb, giving back in response to the public's proper inquiry only the

scant courtesy of silence. In the light of its recent record in the Hawaiian episode, this seeming indifference to public opinion is perhaps not surprising; but it offers justification for the inquiry whether it be not high time for the intelligent sentiment of the nation, without reference to party lines, to unite in a demand for the formulation and observance, in our state department, whatever the administration's partisan complexion, of a clearly defined, unwavering and straightforthe one hand is oppression, long abuse of power, perfidy and false conduct; on the other, an honest uprising for inallenable rights. It is a thin kind of virile Americanism. When the news be regarded as the spain of the orient."

shall go forth to foreign capitals that the American people, outgrowing child-ish party prejudices, have by common consent agreed to exact of all their executives the firm maintenance, in affairs of diplomacy, of a policy of uncompromising adherence to the grand traditions of the Republic's foundersof dignified but inexorable insistence upon the observance by all nations of American privileges and rights, and of coually resolute sympathy for the aspirations of less fortunate neighbors for the libertles that we enjoy-it needs but little of the prophetic instinct to assure one that the respect now often withheld from the Stars and Stripes or from the men and women who own that as their national symbol, will be at once forthcoming.

If this be sentimentalism, let the amphibians at Washington make the most

On Friday last the Buffalo Evening News celebrated its fifteenth anniversary, by modestly felicitating itself upon its phenomenal but deserved success. The News is a daily monument to the brains, pluck and perseverence of that gifted former Scrantonian, Edward H. Butler, and The Tribune takes genuine pleasure in noting its steadily growing prosperity.

The calm second thought with reference to Lord Sackville's book will doubtless be that while its author may not be a model of discretion, he has made out a stronger case against Mr. Bayard than would, a fortnight ago, have been thought possible.

One of the handsomest newspaper issues we have recently been privileged to examine is the Rochester Herald's "City of Flowers" edition, the workmanship upon which reflects generous credit upon its enterprising compilers and publishers.

Sackville-West is evidently a coward as well as a cad, else he would not have attacked Mr. Bayard in a book limited to "private circulation."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Equal to All Demands.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The absence of Websters and Caihouns, Clays and Bentons, does not mean that our statesmanship has deteriorated so much as it means that the chances of distinction have been reduced by the aggregate increase of ability. There has been a steady rising of the masses in mental development, and this fact is reflected in the equipment of our public men. If we have no political leaders to whom we pay homage with the feeling that they were born to rule over us, we may congratulate ourselves that we have outlived the necessity for them, or the excuse for tolerating them. It is quite certain that our affairs are as well managed, all things considered, as they ever were, and the cenclusion must be that the prevailing measure of ability is equal to all demands." Equal to All Demands.

A Thin Kind of Trick.

A Thin Kind of Trick.

Pittston Item: "The method of 'getting even' by preferring charges against political enemies and by threatening investigations which are not intended to investigate, but only to discredit, is becoming a fashionable industry nowadays among professional bosses, boodle councilmen, and shyster lawyers. The corrupt tricksters who fancy that they can burnish their own tarnished reputations by assailing the characters of honest men, presume a good deal upon the creduity of the people, and know through experience the ease with which such crafty tactics produce a present effect, temporary though it be. This is all they seek, and when they have accomplished their ends, they laugh at the way they have fooled the people."

Nicknames as Arguments.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Goo-goo is the latest political nickname. Naturally it comes from New York, where it is applied to a class of persons, or a party, whose object is good government, without respect to political affiliation. These people are goo-goos. Those who oppose them think that they are pigeon-hearted and lack gall—that they are lily-livered and not to be catalogued among virile men. This is New York's way, and, in truth, is the general way. When argument cannot be met with argument it can be met with abuse, and when logic is unanswerable it is easy to thrown mud by way of a few nicknames. It doesn't answer, but it suits the multitude." Nicknames as Arguments.

Thinks the War Ended

Thinks the War Ended.

Washington Post: "We do not know of any ex-confederate who does not fully, and with every evidence of sincerity, accept the decision of the tribunal to which the dispute between the sections was referred in 1851. The question at issue was the alleged right of secession. It was an open question from the adoption of the constitution until the end of our great war. The confederates gave abundant proof of their sincerity in staking their all on the issue."

The Reason of the Difference. The Reason of the Difference.

Tunkhannock New Age: "In a courtroom a lawyer may call a witness a liar,
scoundrel, villain or a thief and na one
makes complaint when the court adjourns,
but if a newspaper prints such a reflection on a man's character there is a
libel suit, or, perhaps, a dead editor. This
is owing to the fact that the people believe
what the editor says,"
—:0:—

Must Not Forcet the People.

Pittsion Item: "'Whether this is the bosses' year or not will depend a good deal upon how the bosses bosse,' says the Seranton Tribune. Quite true; and it is well for the bosses to keep this fact in mind, for the people, the bosses' bosses, sometimes find it necessary to set the bosses aside and boss the job themselves." The Male Yankee's Chance.

Chicago Record: "The American young man should wait for the law of compensation to get in its work. After the American helresses have all become duchesses and been impoverished by their lords and masters their titled daughters will take to marrying rich young American men."

There's Too Much Law-Making.
Chicago Times-Herald: "The people of America, harassed by all the forms of legislative folly, may well pray the Lord to so turn the hearts of their governors, senators and representatives that in time they may give us fewer laws and help us better to enforce those which we have." There's Too Much Law-Making.

Sympathy for a Sportsman. Binghamton Herald: "It is announced that next week Mr. Cleveland will suspend fishing and return to Washington. This is really too bad. We had hoped that he would have a real good chance to fish as long as he liked."

He Ought to Know. Washington Star: "Max O'Rell says that the American public is too good-natured and long-suffering. There is no one better qualified to gather opinions of this description than a professional lecturer."

They're Missing an Opportunity Washington Post: "The engineers who threw the harness on Niagara falls ought to be able to make a nice thing out of Jim Corbett's portable flow of language."

Preserving the Halance. Chicago Times - Herald: "The short bathing suits of July and August very frequently result in long-drawn-out di-vorce suits in October and November."

Peffer on the Warpath.
Washington Poet: "With a cloudburst and a lungburst in Kaneas it looks as if the Peffer boom were making some headway." --:0:---The Requisite Remedy.

Washington Post: "A sure cure for bossiem; give the other fellow the of-fices."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

pe Drawn by Ajacohus, The Tribune Astrologer. cast: 1.68 a. m., for Monday, Oct. 14, 1895.

A child born on this day will be glad that Villie Burke got out of bad company be-pre he became too corrupt to tell his

Between Food Inspector Thomas and Street Commissioner Kinsley the life of the individual who "sella banan" in the push cart, is anything but pleasant. In this country a bad man is not so bad after all, unless he is brought before the right kind of a jury. It seems fitting that Scranton's vege-table market should be placed near the

Ajacchus' Advice. Politicians transacting business in glass houses will do well to keep the patronage lunch counter always open. The man with a cap that slops over at the frontier should remember that fall style derbys are now in.

A Romance of Today. "Do you think Harold really loves you?" said one girl.
"I am sure of it," replied the other, rapturously. "He risks his life twice a week to see me."
"How?"
"He has to pas a grade crossing every time he comes to see me."

FALL OF 1895.

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tationery

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We have decided to close out this entire stock of Fine Shoes and Slippers at actual cest. These Shoes are all in perfect condition—no old styles or shelf worn goods. This is a rare opportunity of obtaining the highest grade Footwear at the prices usually paid for ordinary Shoes. Call and examine them while the stock is computed.

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THAT WONDERFUL



Bower of Beauty

Our building never held so many beautiful things as now. In fact, the stocks are matchless. The shopping tour begun and ended at the Bazaar has ended with everything new the world over. Busy times these October days; never was the store so thoroughly in accord with its mission.



DRESS STUFFS.

There are 50 styles of 38-in. Changeable Novelties at 39 cents. There are 75 styles of 36-in. Worsted Plaids at 25 to 50 cents. There are 26 styles of 38-in. Silk and Wool Goods at 75 to 98 cents. There are 17 styles of 60-in. Wool and Mohair Novelties at 98c. to \$1.50. There are 97 styles of 38 to 46-in. Black Wool and Mohair Brocades at 40c.

A SPECIAL OFFERING—

Of Women's Fur Neck Scarfs and Feather Boas is worth a look during your shopping tour:

Water Mink Boas, value \$1.50, price 98 cents. Genuine Northern Mink Scarfs, value \$5.00, price \$3.49, Feather Boas, all grades, from 73 cents to \$12.08.

Our Gent's Furnishing Window will reveal to our gentleman friends the greatest snap in real Cape Kid Gloves, Pique Welt, with Rutty Clasps and Quirkerd between the fingers. There is a history to them. The regular \$1.00 kind, either for promenade or dress, whilst we have them, Price, 60 Cents.

S JAMES & KELLY

We have just received a large import order of Jardiniers in rich colors and designs, from the celebrated Forester & Sons' Phonix and Imperial works,

Longton Staffs England Prices from 6oc. to \$5.00 each.

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This is the only Range in the world in the hands of the dealer made this way. For durability, economy of fuel, quick and perfect baking, the Majestic Steel Range has no equal. To this 150,000 of the best houses in America can testify.

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