the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 24, 1896.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor-E. H. RIPPLE. FOR Treasurer-DANIEL WILLIAMS. For Controller-F. I. WIDMAYER. FOR ASSESSORS-CHARLES FOWLER, CHRIST FICKUS. WILLIAM DAWSON.

Election Day, Feb. 18.

With fourteen murder trials on her docket for a single term of court, Mother Luzerne is in a position to supply unlimited texts for moralists.

Stand Up to the Rack.

We do not share the timidity of thos rentlemen who fear that if the United States government plainly asserts the full measure of its rights on this continent the consequences will be unpleasant. We do not expect that England would make the mistake of following the passage of the Davis resolution with the bombardment of our coast cities and another burning of our capital. If the principle embodied in the Davis resolution is the right principle, if it is within the province of this nation to protect its interests whereever they are threatened, then we can see no sufficient reason for hesitating to make frank and manly enunciation of it.

It is said that such a course would ex cite animosity in Great Britain. That may be true; but there is an offset in the circumstance that it would also excite pleasure in the United States It is argued that it would complicate matters and hurt our financial credit. This, if true, can have no other mean ing than that we have ceased to be ar independent power and are under mortgage to Europe. But it is not true. A country with the unbounded natural and developed resources of the United States may certainly, without egotism, make bold to do as it pleases within the limits of morality, without first asking foreign consent.

The disposition in certain quarters to emasculate and to qualify every effort which the robust Americanism of the plain people makes to find official expression is anything but creditable. It savors of both cowardice and poltroonery. Nor is there less occasion for thets, frighten another class of citizens any-price contingent can, by dubbing true Americanism by opprobrious epithets frighten another class of citizens out of their real opinions and stampede them to an attempted repudiation of the vital essence of the Monroe doctrine. If it be "lingoism" to stand squarely up to the chalk-mark in devotion to American principles if need be against the world, then we had infinitely rather be the worst-abused "jingo" in all the land than cotton to the favor of the Anglo-maniaes and the political dudes.

Representative Stone, of Allegheny, announces that he is a candidate for governor in 1898. Mr. Stone has made a brilliant record in congress, is a man of ample ability and would without question make a creditable executive.

Restore Reciprocity.

A revival of interest in the subject of reciprocal trade relations with the South American republics is sure to follow the effective presentation of the need of such relations made before the first annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of America in Chicago. It was reported several days ago that prominent Republicans in congress were drafting a measure to recover, so far as possible, the ground lost in this direction when the Wilson tariff bill summarily undid the reciprocity treaties signed during the Harrison administration; and with the manufacturers of the country actively supporting such a proposition its chances of success ought to be excel-

That the time is opportune for a movement looking to a revival of reciprocity must be apparent to the most casual observer. With the possible exceptions of Chile, which revengefully remembers the Valparaiso incident, and Cuba, which is in the throes of a revolution, there is no country to the south of us which does not, in consequence of our reasserted stand for the Monroe dotrine, feel particularly friendly to the United States; and it would take little real diplomacy to turn this spirit of amity to practical account in the negotiation of new trade treaties. To be sure, we should have to explain away the brusqueness of the last congress in cancelling the Blaine compacts

so, that could be accepted philosophically as one of the inevitable prices of Democratic supremacy. The restoration of treaties assuring to American manufacturers a hopeful chance of competing with their European competitors for the trade of the smaller American republics at no sacrifice of the original principle of protection to home industries would unquestionably be worth this sacrifice of temporary dignity. If the restoration be not effeeted this year, it will be next year. Public opinion will not come to rest until the whole mistake of the Democratic treaty-breakers shall have been substantially corrected.

Perhaps it would facilitate matters in Luzerne to have a criminal court with two or three judges on double turn the year 'round.

The Main Point.

The gentleman who mistakes his own weakness as a candidate before the people for a sign that the people are irreclaimably corrupt; and who repays the party which has tried to do him honor by fighting its nominees and insulting its manhood generally belongs to one of two classes. Either he is a knave, devoid of any sense of moral obligation, or else he is the victim of self-deceit. In either case, he can well be left to wrestle with his own infirmities of temper and of judgment; pitied, perhaps, but not to be taken too seri-

The present municipal campaign will not depend for its determination upon men with grudges. While their votes count the same as an equal number of other votes, their influence upon other men is generally small; and it decreases in proportion to the increased conspicuousness of their personal bias or malice. The city government of a city the size of Scranton is too big and too important a thing to be transferred from one party to another simply out of deference to the half-dozen or more men who are personally embittered. These malcontents may imagine from the capacity of their individual lungs for loud declamation that they are voicing an overwhelming public sentiment; but in hours of sober reflection the masses gain a just conception of the facts, and leave the party wreckers to their own

The main point for voters to consider in connection with the Republican city ticket is not what class or clique is meditating treachery to that ticket, but whether the men upon it are honest, manly and capable of funning the duties to which they aspire. While Republicans, in this important presidential year, owe a double measure of fealty to their party nominees, because of the effect which municipal victory or defeat would have upon the later, or November, elections, this question of fitness transcends party lines and renders it proper for men of different partisan affiliations to co-operate as taxpayers and as citizens in the elevation of the best available men to municipal positions of responsibility and trust.

We do not disparage the gentlemen

on the Democratic ticket when we say that, though as individual citizens they be worthy men, good neighbors and estimable companions, they do not present the same measure of fitness for public office that is embodied in the and Widmayer. Contrast Mr. Bailey supply of the needs of our people. with Colonel Ripple and you have an untried man against a tried one, whose prior administration of the office of chief magistrate of the city of Scranton gave to him and to the municipality a state reputation for good results. Stand Mr. Boland alongside of Mr. Williams, and you have a gentleman who three years ago was defeated for city treasurer against one who, while in every respect Mr. Boland's equal, is now for the first time a candidate for an elective municipal office, and who ought, therefore, on these grounds alone, to therefore, on these grounds alone, to forced without interruption; and I confi-have the preference, upon the prin-dently affirm that if we are again to be perciple that Mr. Boland has already had his turn. Compare Mr. Robinson with to good city controllers, such an one as Controller Widmayer has proved himself to be, the reasonable indorsement of a second term. Carry onis method of fact that the Republican nominees, on as it will be expressed at the polls next

month. serves not only the support of all Repersonal pique, but also the indorsement of those members of other parties who care more for experience, abil-

President Cleveland is said to have pronounced the Davis resolution "mischievous, inopportune and unfortunate." Is Grover jealous?

A Word That Comes Too Late. There is the right ring to these reso-

Resolved, By the senate of the United States, the house of representatives con-curring, that it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity to express

may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless vio men and as Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit propositions of the treaty above cited.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate these resolu-

would have had the immoral hardihood to say it nay. As it is, the belated utterance may or may not produce good results, accordingly as the signatory powers are disposed to assume or to

shirk their responsibilities. As a matter of repulsive but eviden fact, the chances are that Turkish brutality will have an unhindered way and that Christianity in Asia Minor will be, for the moment, doomed to inconceivable new persecutions.

The new organization of the Republican city committee assures a thorough conduct of the preliminary details of the present campaign. The new chairman, Mr. A. B. Stevens, is a Republican of long experience and recognized standing; and with his colleague officials will give character and executive stability to the canvass. With them in charge, there will be no treachery and

Miss Clara Barton, in going to Turkey on her mission of mercy in the face of an official warning to desist, lays her life once more upon a hazard for humanity; and while this brave woman does this single-handed, the great Christian powers, which could stop the Turkish outrages by a word, stand supine and careless.

Of course the viaduct will cost money. All good things do. But it will be worth it, not simply once but ten times

OUR MANUFACTURERS.

From the Address of President Dolan Before the National Association of the Manufacturers of the United States. The time has come when the manufac-turers of the United States should stand together for the defense and promotion of their interests, which are indeed, in a large sense, the interests of the whole people. Among the wealth-creators of the United States the manufacturers rank next after the farmers, and with the pros-perity of both classes of producers the welfare of the nation is bound up in a positive manner. If a patriotic American shall rejoice, as he must, at the census figures which show that the total capital invested in manufactures rose from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$5,500,000,-000 in 1890; that the number of workmen increased from 1,333,000 to nearly 5,000,000 and that the value of the product rose from \$1,900,000,000 to \$9,300,000,000, his rejoicing is at the fruit of the skill, energy,

And the magnificent consequences of the forward movement of American manufac-tures do indeed offer full warrant for exultation; for not alone do they show that the country within half a century has moved up from the fourth or lifth place among manufacturing nations to the un-contested leadership; not alone do they indicate the progression of the people to-ward that industrial independence which is the condition of highest prosperity; they prove also that we are giving profitable employment to our people, providing a home market for our agricultural products and other raw materials, retaining profits which once enriched the foreigner, and creating wealth which our own people may enjoy. Surely it is well that a na-tion like ours should be self-contained and self-dependent. And, to reach that con-clusion, seeing that we are certain of ability to feed ourselves, and to procure at home all the primary substance from which fabrics are made, it is alone neces-sary that we should do here all the work candidacies of Messrs, Ripple, Williams of fabrication which is required for the

The economic policy under which the manufacturing industries have had such astonishing development would appear to have justified itself so completely as to require no further argument for its defense. In 1860 the value of the manufacfense. In 1890 the value of the manufac-tured product of the United States was but \$1,900,000,000. This represented the total gain from the foundation of the government. Between 1890 and 1890 the gain was nearly \$7,500,000,000, or in thirty years about 200 per cent, more than the total gain in the seventy years down to 1850. The period of this enormous advance was a period in which the policy of just protection to American industry was en mitted to make such headway we must re store to American manufacturers the measure of protection which will permit Fred J. Widmayer and you again have them to conduct their operations without inexperience against experience, not to menace from the foreigners who have cor speak of the wise precedent which gives ditions different from ours, and which give to our rivals advantages that should be neutralized at our own ports.

The tariff law now in operation is inequi table and insufficient in two particulars It gives to certain industries favors not comparison down among the opposing extended to others, and many of its sched candidates for assessors, and you will ules do not accord to producers the probe confronted by the same conspicuous fact that the Republican nominees on ties or no duties for manufactures are to be the practice, then low duties or no dugrounds of fitness alone, are the su-periors, and consequently the better de-the industries which require and have had serve the confidence of the community protection. No American has any right o protection from his government is dened to other Americans. If fairly high duties are to be applied anywher Thus from whatever standpoint it is justice demands that they shall be applied viewed, the Republican city ticket de- everywhere they are needed for defens against European or other invasion of this market. I offer the suggestion that this publicans who value principles above association should undertake to employ, by proper methods, its influence to ob-tain as speedily as possible such changes of the tariff as will procure fair play for ties who care more for experience, abil-ity and character in their city's officials ducers in the shape of duties which will than they do for strictly partisan con-siderations. fits for themselves, give steady employ ment to the working people and retain this market more largely for their wages. Our own market is the best in the world. It is better probably than any other two or three markets in existence. It is the only market of which we may have absolute control; and the most ordinary considera-tions of business prudence should induce There is the right ring to these reso-lutions reported on Wednesday from portion of it to foreigners in the vague the senate committee on foreign affairs for the losses of such foily by gaining entrance to the "markets of the world," of which we hear so much and know so lit

We may question if it can be proved that the earnest hope that the European con-cert brought about by the treaty of Berlin turing machinery is at all in excess of the consuming capacity of the American per ple; and we may even doubt if the require ments of the home market can be met by lence and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the working hours of the year, were the rights belonging to them both as alien manufacturers wholly excluded from this country. In some lines of pro-duction there may be an excess for export; but, usually, these are departments of industry, like the manufacture of furat the very moment when they were beginning to produce satisfactory mutual results. We should have to inform our South American friends, in the politiest way possible, that that cancellation was the crude work of a lot of since-repudiated bungiers, who, at the same time that they did this violence to Latin-American interests, brought down upon their own country the severest, infliction in the way of a business panic known in the Republic's history.

It might be a little humiliating to our national pride to have to enter at any length into these unhappy details. If niture and sole leather, in which we have

the rescue of the Armenian Christians independently, and no power of Europe with any hope of success, let us do it with the prestige supplied by reciprocity

THE SPIRIT OF TREASON.

From the New York Sun. During the last twelve or fifteen years During the last tweive or fifteen years there has grown up in this country a comparatively small body of political critics who have been industriously at work to weaken and destroy the American sentiment. They have treated it as a childish feeling indicative of a low stage of elvilized development. In every case where this passionale American particities have lized development. In every case where this passionate American patriotism has been aroused by foreign opposition, so that in its enthusiastic expression it has swept away party lines, these bloodless critics have gone counter to it and have jeered at it. They have posed as beings superior to such impulses, and consequently without any prejudice in favor of this country. They have assumed that it must be wrong in the positions it takes with reference to England more especially, since, in their view, it is so far inferior in its enlightenment. In the Behring Sea case, for instance, they took the English side for instance, they took the English side squarely. The Evening Post, the super-cilious organ and exponent of these degenerates, argued that case on behalf of England and against this country with a tireless casulary. If it had been hired by the British foreign office to do the job, it could not have been more faithful to English interests and more violently op-posed to American interests. It has followed a like course with reference to the Venezuelan question. From the be-Monroe doctrine; and one of the principal reasons for its professed admiration of Mr. Cleveland was that it believed him to be equaly contemptuous of American tradition and sentiment. Finding him un-expectedly on the American side, the Evening Post now covers him with abuse.

Ministers and college professors who do ver, well as teachers of philosophy, theology, Latin and Greek, chemistry, physies, history and rhetoric are now assum-ing to instruct the public in questions of politics and foreign policy, as to which usually there is no other set of men so ignorant as they. They are terribly afraid of war. They have not been trained in the flerce competition which hardens the moral muscle of other men but have lived afret in seclusion and under protection. They are easily bluffed and easily hoodwinked. So long as England keeps a sliff upper lip, they are sure to knuckle under. They are distrustful of this country, and hence they are prone by natural inclination to side with its critics. At any rate, they are ready to sacrifice so small a thing as the Mon-roe doctrine seems to them in order to avoid trouble. In their own special and nurrow field they may see far and deep; but their view of contemporary public questions is superficial, and regarding them they are easily deceived.

This cynical and abnormal revulsion against patriotic sentiment extends to gome of the clubs. They contain sub-stantially all the men who make a boast ourage and persistence manifested stantially all the men who make a courage and persistence manifested of having destroyed in themselves the fare represented by you upon the floor of natural impulse to it. For such feeling they assumed to substitute judicial criticians, and they only replace it cism; but, really, they only replace it with an assumed contempt for all things American, which they imagine to be indicative of superiority to prevailing influ-ences. Such valn manifestations are mere-ly comical in ordinary times, but at a time like this, when we stand in direct opposition to England, and an actual appeal to arms for the settlemnt of the principle In dispute is possible, that nonsense must It is traitorous now to take sides with England and aginst this country in that dangerous controversy.

> We are committed by the president and by congress and by the unanimous consent and approval of both political parties to a policy from which we cannot veer. Our stand has been taken, and our position is as unchangeable as it is impreg-nable. This country, accordingly, must present a solid front to England; and whoever seeks to weaken the demonstration by dividing American sentiment is a traitor who invites war rather than promotes a peaceful issue of the controversy. The cowards, copperheads, Anglomaniaes, Mugwumps, and Uitlanders who are shouting on the English side are few in number, but they are enough to produce irritation by insulting the spirit anism and encouraging Lord Sallsbury in his arrogance. So far as their feeble abilities go, they are making themselves the allies of England and the enmies o war, they will be something worse.

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