

## The Scranton Tribune

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued every Saturday,  
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THE TRIBUNE IS FOR SALE DAILY AT THE D. L. AND W.  
STATION AT SCRANTON.



SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican  
daily in Lackawanna County.

The emphatic vote by which the sen-  
ate yesterday passed resolutions re-  
cognizing the Cuban patriots as bel-  
ligerents and pledging the good offices  
of the United States in the effort to se-  
cure Cuban independence is a fair re-  
flection of public sentiment. Though  
it may displease the Spanish govern-  
ment, it will do no wrong; and if  
Spain's dislike shall, as has been feared,  
lead to a declaration of war, the con-  
flict will be cheerfully welcomed as a  
labor of love by Americans who believe  
from heel to head in self-government  
on Republican lines.

## Interest on Public Funds.

There cannot be two honest sides to  
the proposition that interest on public  
bonds should be collected for the pub-  
lic's benefit, and should not go into  
the pockets of any individual. This  
principle is recognized in the state of  
Pennsylvania, and the next legisla-  
ture will be asked to enact a law tak-  
ing from the state treasurer the power  
to select depositories for state bal-  
ances, and stipulating that such bal-  
ances shall draw fair interest on de-  
posit, said interest to become the prop-  
erty of the commonwealth.

An ordinance decreeing a similar  
condition of affairs in the municipal  
finances of Scranton was recently in-  
troduced in council, and on Thursday  
night it was killed. Every Democrat  
in common council voted to kill that  
ordinance. For the benefit of citizens  
who may wish to keep these men in  
mind, we repeat their names:

JAMES GRIER,  
JOHN REGAN,  
M. F. GILROY,  
ROBERT ROBINSON,  
P. J. NEALIS,  
LORENZ ZEIDLER,  
JAMES F. NOONE,  
P. J. HICKEY,  
THOMAS NORTON,  
JOHN J. LOFTUS.

The treasurer of the city of Scranton  
receives a salary of \$4,000 a year, to-  
gether with enough legitimate commis-  
sions to make his income exceed that  
of a member of the national congress,  
and almost equal to that of a member  
of the national cabinet. Why should  
he expect more pay than this? Why  
should there be objection from any  
quarter to the enactment of a law  
which would make it certain that the  
city would hereafter receive interest  
on its deposited funds?

Let us hear from the people on this  
subject, now that "reform" is the order  
of the day.

The Republican party needs every  
honest vote it can get; but it can well  
spare deliberate and premeditated  
traitors.

## For National Defense.

The decision of the house committee  
on naval affairs to recommend the  
building of six new battleships and fif-  
teen torpedo boats will be approved by  
the country as a wise and timely ac-  
tion. To be sure, it means the expendi-  
ture of \$40,000,000 at a time when the  
treasury has very little money to spare,  
yet even this circumstance is out-  
weighed by the fact that \$40,000,000 spent  
now in strengthening our small navy  
may and probably will be the ultimate  
means of saving ten times as much to  
the country in case of trouble.

Taken in connection with the action  
of the senate committee on fortifica-  
tions in reporting favorably the Squire  
bill appropriating \$80,000,000 for coast  
defense, the house committee's action  
indicates that the lesson of recent  
events has not gone to waste. No  
doubt the peace-at-any-price element  
will object to these measures as evinc-  
ing an unjustifiable catering to the  
brutalism called war. Words to this  
effect have, in fact, already been  
spoken in reference to the matter. But  
they do not voice a majority or even a  
respectable minority sentiment.

Those who are willing to look at facts  
as they are, realize full well that while  
it sounds nice to talk about arbitration  
supersting "the grim arbitrament of  
war," and about the rule of reason  
gaining the ascendancy over the rule  
of brute force, the time has not been  
reached in the history of mankind when  
any self-respecting nation can afford  
to discard its warships and its cannon.  
We do not look for that time to come  
during this or the ensuing generation.  
Our children, like ourselves, will, in in-  
ternational politics, exercise authority  
to the extent that they can command  
it, and no further. The musket and  
the Gatling gun are yet and will for  
many years to come be the foundation  
stones of national prestige and the bul-  
warks of national safety.

Orators may tickle the fancy by as-  
serting otherwise, but their beautiful  
talk does not alter the cold and im-

placable fact. Hence we cannot afford  
to have either an inadequate navy or a  
defenseless frontier.

The Democratic notion of municipal  
reform in this city evidently is that it  
is a good thing so long as it stays away  
from home.

## Fixing the Issues.

That the administration Democrats  
would like to lay down the issues upon  
which next fall's presidential battle will  
be fought is natural enough. There are  
some things that they don't want men-  
tioned. They don't, for example, want  
much said about the tariff, because that  
might lead the Republicans to remind  
the country that the last three years  
of Democratic tariff tinkering have cost  
it more than the entire prosecution of  
the war to save the Union. If the ad-  
ministration Democrats can have their  
way, the tariff will not be an issue in  
the next campaign.

Another thing which they would like  
to keep in the background as much as  
possible is Cleveland's foreign policy.  
Except in the Venezuelan issue, which  
he was forced to take up or else lose  
for his party every vestige of hope, the  
president has in his conduct of foreign  
affairs, been notoriously unfortunate  
and un-American. The administration  
Democrats would be pleased if nothing  
were said in the next campaign about  
Mr. Cleveland's outrageous treatment  
of Hawaii. They would relish the  
complete suppression of Queen Lili.  
They would gloat over the ouster of  
Paramount Commissioner Blount.  
Nor would they care to have much said  
about Armenia or Corinto or the way  
Great Britain bounced us in the  
boiling sea business, or about Bayard.  
These are themes they would delight  
not to dwell on.

Finally, we have our doubts whether  
any real earnest Democrat, if he had  
the power of covering up these things  
in his party's recent record which might  
prove embarrassing to him on the  
stage, would want to go before the  
people in an attempt to explain or ex-  
tenuate the three issues of bonds since  
Cleveland was elected president. We  
suspect that it would prove a great re-  
lief to the Democratic party if it could  
make the country forget that, in a time  
of profound peace following a period  
of unexampled national prosperity as  
exemplified during the administration  
of Benjamin Harrison, it had reversed  
the Republican policy of surplus accu-  
mulating and the paying off of the na-  
tional debt, and had added to the debt  
of the nation, in principal and interest,  
almost half a billion dollars in three  
years.

Fortunately, the Republican national  
convention will meet first, and can fix  
the issues to suit itself. It is not likely  
that the silver question will cause it  
to be deflected from a merited align-  
ment of Democracy's manifold derelictions.

Bayard himself will soon drop out of  
sight; the point in censuring him is for  
future reference.

## Through College While You Wait.

The proposition of the faculty of  
Harvard college to shorten the college  
term to three years has been hailed by  
suggestive marks of popular favor.  
There can be no gain saying that radica-  
lism is now dominant in educational  
circles. Not content with discarding  
the classics and insisting upon the co-  
education of the sexes, this spirit of re-  
volt against time-honored traditions  
has undertaken to reduce by twenty-  
five per cent, the period necessary to  
the acquisition of the baccalaureate de-  
gree, and the mention of this change,  
far from challenging spirited opposi-  
tion, meets with almost unanimous  
acquiescence. Truly, ours is the elec-  
tric age, when speed and time-swing  
boldly outweigh considerations of thor-  
oughness.

There can be no objection to acad-  
emies and high schools adapting their  
courses of study to accommodate the  
great American principle of haste.  
These are popular institutions, which  
from their nature ought to reflect with  
accuracy the caprices of the rabble. If  
it be the wish of Tom, Dick and Harry  
to get through the public schools and  
then through the seminary or academy  
at such a high-pressure rate of speed  
that when they finally emerge their  
heads buzz and ache with the ill-digested  
conglomeration of facts crammed into  
them, so to speak, on the wing, that  
certainly is their affair and they must  
face the consequences. The public, in  
their case, can simply hope for the  
dawning of a wiser day.

But from our great universities, like  
Yale and Harvard and Cornell, it seems  
to us that we have a right to expect  
some measure of real regard for  
scholarship and some freedom from  
the dominant vice of "the race that  
kills." If these, too, are to enter the  
general scramble, and cast off every  
elegant vestige of culture in the fran-  
tic endeavor to strip for fast racing,  
where shall we look for true learning?  
Must spiritless superstitious thinking  
be the rule of our American higher in-  
stitutions of learning?

Time is vindicting the prediction  
that the organization of the senate by  
Republicans without a safe reserve ma-  
jority would prove a great political mis-  
take.

## A Prostitution of Justice.

Sharp and apparently deserved criti-  
cism is heard with reference to the  
sentence passed by a Washington court  
on Miss Elizabeth Flieger. The facts  
are as follows: One year ago Miss  
Flieger saw a little colored boy in her  
father's yard, stealing a pear. She shot  
at the boy and killed him.

She was indicted for manslaughter,  
tried and convicted. Before the oblig-  
ing court called her up for sentence it  
notified the young woman's father to  
have \$500 in cash ready. Then it  
opened a half-hour earlier than usual,  
to avoid a crowd, and after imposing a  
\$500 fine, sentenced the prisoner to three  
hours in jail. She was taken to prison  
in her father's carriage, and served her  
sentence in the mother's room, where  
her friends gave her a reception. Af-  
terward, she was entertained at a swell  
luncheon.

The Chicago Record truthfully ob-  
serves: "It is just such sentences as  
this that breed distrust in the efficacy  
and justice of the courts. Suppose the  
colored boy had been the one who flew  
into an 'unpardonable passion' and shot  
the girl. Would he have been treated  
in this fashion? If he had got off with  
three years' incarceration instead of  
three hours in jail, it would have been

because the court had consideration for  
his extreme youth. The sentence was  
worse than a farce. It was one of those  
deliberate defeats of justice which cre-  
ate suspicion as to the integrity of the  
law and encourage further wrong-do-  
ing."

The judge who thus prostituted his  
high office to oblige an aristocratic  
family should be impeached. His in-  
ferior action needs sharp correction.

If the facts were as Spain alleges,  
what object would there be in muzz-  
ling the Cuban correspondents?

## Hemp Neckties for Boodlers.

An innovation which may work for  
good has been made by the Washing-  
ton Reform club of Cleveland, O. In  
that city a notoriously unfair fifty-year  
street railway franchise ordinance is  
pending and the Reform club the other  
day appointed a committee to notify  
the councilmen that it would hang the  
first one of their number who should  
vote for that ordinance.

Perhaps this method of influencing  
legislation is a trifle drastic, but it is  
open to the recommendation of straight  
forwardness. It gives the victim ample  
warning. It puts the alternatives  
fairly and frankly before him; honesty  
or hanging. If, then, he deliberately  
chooses the latter, is not his blood on  
his own head?

This Cleveland proceeding was  
doubtless copied from an episode in  
Denver, some years ago, when upon the  
night appointed for the final vote on a  
fraudulent franchise, several hundred  
of the best citizens, each armed with  
a coil of hempen rope, visited the coun-  
cil chamber and sat throughout the  
deliberations. They said nothing, but  
somehow when the franchise came up  
every member voted against it.

Perhaps a little of the Denver determi-  
nation in the protection of public  
rights would not come in amiss in  
Scranton.

The efforts of the State Liquor league  
to wipe out the 1,500 speakeasies in  
Luzerne county will command close at-  
tention in Lackawanna county. We  
perhaps do not have as large a ratio of  
such places as they have in Luzerne,  
but we have more than enough. The  
licensed dealer is the one who suffers  
most by illegal sales of liquor. It is to  
the interest of his pocketbook that the  
"hole-in-the-wall" be closed.

The York Dispatch, one of the most  
progressive newspapers in the state, is-  
sued on Thursday an editorial number  
of twenty-four pages which would  
do credit to the largest city journals.  
It is a splendid example of Pennsylvania  
energy.

The series of illustrated letters on  
Yellowstone park, begun today, will,  
we trust, prove an interesting feature  
of the Saturday Tribune. The writer of  
them, Mr. Richmond, has an apper-  
taining eye for the beauties of nature  
and a skilful pen in their description.

One would think that a man who had  
received \$300,000 from his party would  
not haggle over \$16.50. But Mr. Scranton  
seems to be an exception to most rules.

## QUAY, HASTINGS AND CAMERON

"Penn." in Philadelphia Bulletin.

According to the plans of Senator Quay,  
it is his intention to have Governor Has-  
tings perform the nominating oratory at  
St. Louis, when Pennsylvania presents  
the name of its "favorite son" to the na-  
tional convention. Hastings distinguished  
himself on the platform of the Chicago  
auditorium eight years ago on behalf of  
John Sherman, to whom Quay had given  
the name of his "favorite son." Yet it  
will perform the function for Quay  
well if he shall do it with anything like  
the vim and the fire which he put into  
his speech for Sherman. Yet it will be  
one of the amusing episodes of the con-  
vention when the delegates stop to think  
of what the governor was trying to do  
with Quay as late as August, 1888. Quay,  
however, is rarely vindictive; he believes  
in converting his enemies rather than  
punishing them, and if the governor chafes  
himself to the triumph of the state, for  
him, he will not be dragged in the dust,  
especially as Quay has regarded him and  
has dealt with him from the first in a  
certain strain of magnanimity. Some of  
the staunchest Quay men in Pennsylvania  
were those who enlisted in politics as his  
opponents. His faithful personal secret-  
ary, for example, Frank Walling Beach,  
fifteen years ago was a rabid young re-  
former denouncing Cameron and Quay  
by day and night, and he is only a  
specimen of a score of more or less fan-  
tastic here and in the state who started  
out against Quay, and who now, aside  
from self-interest which may have origi-  
nally gone to them, have something like  
an honest admiration and even affection  
for the man. The governor will thus have  
plenty of companions who have been ad-  
mitted into the inner circle of the Quay  
political household after twenty years' re-  
fuge at the front door when they  
found that they could not break through  
the back windows with a jimmy.

And yet even Quay himself furnishes  
not dissimilar evidence. He had his  
early training in politics under an educa-  
tion of L. B. S. Loring, which found him  
longer and more vigorously than Hastings  
against the machine which has dominated  
the Republicanism of Pennsylvania for  
the past thirty-six years. He was a de-  
voted of Martin, his personal secretary  
and political dependent, and an associate  
of A. N. McClure in the confidence of  
the war governor in his office as acting  
governor. One of the reasons why  
the Times has supported Quay dates back  
to the friendship between him and Mc-  
Clure when both were young and came  
on together at the state capital. About  
thirty years ago, when the whole power  
of the Curtis forces was called to op-  
erate, the legislature elected Quay, and  
from that time on he began his career as  
a candidate; the anti-Cameron combi-  
nation was broken; Quay went back to  
Denver to his country newspaper, and  
from that time on he began his career as  
a proponent of Quay. Quay went back to  
Scranton, and the rest of the Curtis men who did not  
take service with Cameron and the clan  
afterward drifted into the liberal move-  
ment or became Democrats. Quay  
thenceforth became a Cameron man, who  
never wavered, and who was a faithful  
schooling for fifteen years, until the  
primacy fell to him in the fall of time.

When Quay will go to Harrisburg in  
April to see that the delegation to St.  
Louis is perfectly stamped with the M.  
S. Q. trademark, he will do pretty much  
the same as Simon Cameron succeeded in  
doing in the spring of 1884. The second  
national Republican convention was almost  
as full of favorite sons as the one next  
June will be—Brewster, Lincoln, Chase,  
Foster, Collamer, Dayton, McKean. The  
fight between Seward and Lincoln was  
as uncertain, and in its sectional and  
political condition, as well as its uncer-  
tainty, were not unlike that which is now  
opening between Reed and McKinley. It  
was in this situation that Simon Cameron  
set out his presidential flower-pot with  
fer more audacity than can now be justly  
said of Quay by his worst enemy. Cam-  
eron's popular reputation as a jobber,  
briber and purchaser of the Democratic  
votes that belonged to John W. Forney

for entrance into the United States senate  
in 1872 was extremely malodorous; cer-  
tainly worse than Quay's has ever been  
under the most violent opposition. But  
the Pennsylvania delegation was sold for  
him by the great bulk of his votes at the  
time for Lincoln, and Lincoln, who in  
1860 was nearly the managing politician  
of an easy-going candidate, and who  
endeavored to organize his administration  
according to the most practical rules of  
the profession, called Cameron into his  
cabinet and opened unto him access to  
pretty much all the federal belongings and  
movables in Pennsylvania. His success  
in playing his card to that celebrated  
convention gave him the grip which he  
maintained on the Republican party in  
Pennsylvania with hardly more than a  
passing interval for nineteen years, or un-  
til he formally made way at nearly four  
score for Den Cameron's successor. It  
Quay can play his strategy at St. Louis  
as well, he may be in for an equally long  
reign, for he is now no older than Cam-  
eron was when he made his bargain with  
Lincoln.

Quay, moreover, is an abler man than  
the other campaign. He probably doesn't  
understand the weaknesses and follies of  
men of his own kind as they may ef-  
fectively but he is a master and adroit  
craftsman at the business of his kind, and  
far more carefully his methods far less  
violent, his temper more under control;  
his sense of obligation and gratitude not  
less lucid and his vindictive feelings  
more held in by a check and good-  
natured philosophy. He can forgive a  
man with a magnanimity which neither  
the other Cameron nor the other Quay  
can do. He has also gained an ex-  
traordinary hold on the lesser men of his  
type throughout the country. Simon Cam-  
eron, in his palmy days, which were  
under the Grant administration, never  
had the confidence and admiration of  
managing politicians all over the land,  
such as Quay's personality as well as  
his success has drawn to him in the last  
six or seven years. In intellectual grasp  
and mastery of men and affairs there will  
be no man named at St. Louis who will  
surpass or equal Quay except Reed. Those  
who judge men simply by their impec-  
cable of manner, their finery of tongue  
and their refinement of sentiment may  
think this is an extravagant statement.  
I think, however, that there will not be  
many cool-headed men familiar with the  
records of Quay and his contemporaries  
and capable of unprejudiced observation  
who will not agree with it. Every man  
who has watched him closely has been  
more and more impressed with qualities of  
mind and temperament unusual, if not  
unique, whatever may be their views of  
his political morality.

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The  
Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological cast: 2:13 a. m., for Saturday,  
Feb. 29, 1896.

An offering of this day will stir  
of twittering birds and early spring.  
Unless a chill comes in a time to do  
and puts his song of spring on ice.

At the present rate the skin of the Re-  
publican editorial elbow will soon be  
worn off entirely in nudging people who  
are expected to laugh at that Tribune.  
It is so hoped that no one will at-  
tempt to counterfeit cotton seed oil.

Mr. Burke's recipe for smoked herring  
is not copyrighted.

Ajaxchus' Advice.

If any cooking expert has convinced  
you that bread is unhealthy, eat cake or  
ice.

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All our \$3.50 Shoes now \$2.28.  
All our \$2.50 Shoes now \$1.78.  
All our \$2.00 Shoes now \$1.38.  
All our \$1.50 Shoes now \$1.08.

Children's Shoes for 58c. and 68c. that  
are worth from 75c. to \$1.00.

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\$1.18 that were \$1.50 and \$1.75.

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