# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1896.

# The Scranton Tribune

Weekly. No Sunday Edition

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S. P. RINGOBURY, Pass. And Gen's Man. N. RIPPLE, See'r and Can't Man N. RIPPLE, See'r and Tasas LIVY S. RICHARD, Earron W. W. DAVIS, Bueinese Manaess W. W. YOUNGS, Apy. Mana's

THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRAFTON, PA. AS

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WEERLY TRANSFORM, Issued Every Saturday, taken Tweive Handsome Pages, with an Abun-co of News, Flotion, and Wall-Rdited Miscel-f. For Those Who Cannot Take The Daily Suyar, the Weekly Is Recommanded, as the

PRINTED Is for Sale Dally at the D., L. and W



SCRANTON, MARCH 2, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. To the Republican electors of Pennsylva-

nia. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera house, city of Harrisburg, for the purrepresentative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegatesat-large to the Republican national con-vention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order of the state committee, M S. Oury, M. S. Quay. Chairman

Attest.-Jere B. Res. W. R. Andraws, Fearstaries.

In our opinion the action of the Democratic estimates committee, reinforced by Captain Moir, in cutting to \$600 the salary of the mayor's clerk when it was thought the new mayor would be a Republican, followed by the raising of it to \$900 after the election of a Democratic mayor, constitutes a specimen of about as small polities as can be found. We should expect legislation of that calibre from children; but it looks singularly out of place in connection with the government of a city of the size and importance of Scranton.

#### An Unjust Comparison.

The specious attempt of the little chorus of politicians which gets its keynote from the Scranton Republican (Dem.) to liken the actions of Scranton, Fellows and Davies in the recent municipal fight to the course of those Republicans who, in 1882, supported John Stewart for governor will not deceive anybody conversant with the facts. The bolt to Stewart represented what was believed at the time to be a justifiable action because of alleged continental trade by helping to conunfair practices by the Republican struct great highways on rails,

and devastation begun by Diego Velas-tuez. With the exception of a few manufac-toric established in recent times, and for the greater part belonging to strangers, and of a few miniature railroads. Cuban industry is as backward as at the time of the Roman empire. Long ago the isi-and cased to produce legal interest that was profitable to Spain; on the contrary, ityarily piles up an enormous defielt. For tradesmen in Spain, of whom on account of the tariff Cuba is obliged to buy her sould it is an advantage; for the Spainsh of the tariff Cuba is obliged to buy her sould it is an advantage; for the spainsh of the tariff Cuba is obliged to buy her sould at is an advantage; for the spainsh of the tariff Cuba, a fortune; for Cuba there is only suffering and impoverishment, all inevesing. Nowhere within the sould inevesing. Nowhere within the more favorable to the rapid, almost orath. Ellen, Cuba with only a tenth part of her soil occupied and her resources is foot of a despot too blind to see his only ender how Spain, in maintaining her and devastation begun by Diego Velas-

own advantage. Consider how Spain, in maintaining her

own advantage. Consider how Spain, in maintaining her military government, has treated the per-sons and the private rights of the Cubans. The pretended insurrection of the slaves in 184 was suppressed by the establish-ment of a court martial at Matamas, the scene of the disturbance. No criminal evi-dence could be obtained by usual means, so the court martial returned to the in-genious system of the Inquisition, and took Torquemada as an example. Slaves, free men of color, and white men wer-strapped to ladders, face downward, and their naked backs were beaten until the executioners were sated. As a result, mea-in 184 were sentenced, some to death, oth-ers to exile to hard labor. Every Cuban patriot finds himself subjected to a silent proscription. He is watched as a sus-pictous person; if the suspicton takes on a degree of probability, he is arrested, and then are applied to him the most ef-fective methods of getting rid of a sus-ert, among the rich collection of expedi-ents to exile to Spanish military law. If the evidence is slight, he is ordered under stody, and is exposed to the risk of be-ing shot by his escort if he tries to escape. So common has the process become that a wink of the commander is as good as a not of his head. If the prisoner stumbles or sneezes or looks to one side, he is killed, and the account is given: "Died in trying to escape." to escape, For Cuba's sake we should be pleased

to see the United States drawn into taking more than a passive part in the struggle for that country's independence. We suspect it would do Americans good to get one fair whack at Spain

Speaking of our interposing "friendly offices? in Behalf of Cuba, there are many who suspect that 100,000 armed troops and a squadron of war-ships would be quicker and more to the point.

# For Commercial Conquest.

It is not easy to mistake the sentlment which exists among all classes of American business men for broader markets for American products. The recent demand upon congress by the National Manufacturers' association for a restoration of reciprocity and a rehabilitation of our sadly deteriorated American merchant marine was simply the crystalized opinion of the entire country, expressed by an organization commissioned to speak upon a subject vital to the welfare of its membership. In this connection we invite thoughtful attention to a quotation which we shall make from the Chicago Times-Herald.

"In 1860," that excellent journal recalls, "half the ocean carrying trade was done in American ships. Today we boast 5 per cent. of it. Our decline was due to several causes, of which the civil war and British determination to wipe us off the seas, if not off the earth, were the chief. Just as our decline on the seas set in congress began providing means to develop our

881 in the cavalry and 10.112 in the artitlery. It is possible to expand this force by making use af an active reserve and of a secondary reserve. All men above the age of 19 years are liable to milltary duty and must serve three years in the permanent army, three years in the active and six years in the secondary reserve. The augmented force will equal 1,083,595. The Spanish navy is of less strength

than our own. It has only one battleship, the Pelayo, haunched in 1887, of 9,900 tons displacement, 330 feet long. with engines of 6,800 horse-power and with a speed of 15.8 knots. There are two port defense boats, nine cruisers, six second class cruisers, forty-six third class cruisers and thirty-three torpedo boats, making ninety-seven vessels in

all. Nor is Spain in a financial condition to buy new ships. With a bankrupt treasury and the Cuban war draining every cent of incoming revenue Spain would have to fight us with the forces already at her disposal or keep the peace. Regardless, however, of Spain's re-

sources or intentions, it was our duty to speak a word of encouragement to the Cubans in arms; and none of the consequences of that deliverance will be shirked. The house ways and means commit-

tee has conferred a merited honor on William E. Curtis, the scholarly Washington correspondent, by naming him as its expert to examine the tariff laws of other countries and report upon the expediency of a revival of reciprocity. Mr. Curtis' work as chief of the bureau of South American republics, under the Harrison administration, was of an order that established his fame among contemporary statisticians and economists, and that reputation has been more than sustained by his Japaness and Washington letters in the Chicago Record, from which we have frequently

## quoted. The national civil service commission

is of the opinion that the heads of departments in the federal government are insufficiently paid as compared with the wages paid to men of corresponding standing in private industries. They also claim that the majority of clerks and copyists at Washington are overbaid, and a general rerating is proposed. The subject is one open to considerable difference of opin-

> ion. The ratification by the house of the senate's action in regard to Cuba will not alter the legal status of this government toward either Cuba or Spain. It will take executive action to do that, and Mr. Cleveland is said to be determined to withhold that. But it will at least show how the United States feels. And it will probably cause other American republics to join in the libertyloving chorus.

Some of the McKinley champions lack consistency. Although they affirin that their candidate is the overwhelming choice of the people, whose will cannot be thwarted, their next breath goes into abuse of the anti-McKinley "bosses," whom they accuse of conspiring to defeat the popular demand. In choosing a presidential candidate let us keep our temper and be able to look pleasant whoever wins.

Leader Magee, of Pittsburg, is working up by degrees to a

**GOLDSMITH'S** 

on and everybody who attempts to end it is put down as a crank and a fanatic. It is about time that the spake-say provide or and his friend, the constrable, we hould take them by the small of the neck are adjudged guilty. From present indi-to round up these fellows with a jar that will dosen their cyc tech. That the quickest and easiest way to whole the ideal sale of flator is for the body of the ideal sale of flator is for the whole at the there are the same time would be diverted to business with uniteensed places. Buch refusal, if adhered to for a month, would drive every speak-say in the whole alers would lose nothing in the whole alers would lose nothing in the whole alers be add that they indi-places be to the licensed dealers and the whole alers would lose nothing in the whole alers be add that they indi-cated on the result is the the would be diverted in the violation of the law by turnishing the means by which the law is violated.

# TRUE OF ALL NATIONS.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. From the Chicago Times-Herald. Goschen, first ford of the admiralty, speaking Wednesday, said: "Conciliation, negotiation and arbitration may be val-uable, but wost to the nation lacking the courage or means to back its opinion by its own resources." This is as true for the United States as it is for Great Brit-ain. Without ships, armaments and coast defenses, our demand for arbitration of international disputes may well be consid-ered a proper laughing matter for other Lations.

WIND OF THE WEST.

From the Philistine. The wind tonight is cool and free, The wind tonight is westerly: Sweeping in from the plains afar, Sweet and faiat-yet wild as are All scents and coors blent In the Occident.

Lations

My heart tonight is wild and free, My thoughts tonight are westerly; Sweeping out to the plains afar, Where roses grow and grasses are Carpets that spread so cool and sweet For my naked feet.

My heart tonight wild and free, My heart tonight is westerly. My heart tonight whid and iree, My heart tonight is westerly: But I'm living again those old glad days Roaming at pleasure the grassy ways,-Only a herder riding the swales Of the prairie trails. -John Northern Hilliard.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

# Daily Boroscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The

#### Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 314 a. m., for Monday March 2, 1896. 3 -674 (12) A child born on this day will rejoice that cranton's reformed council does not seet every night.

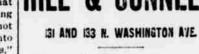
Hail! gentle spring!

Let poots sing Of twittering bird and bursting bud; Tho' on this day Wa're forced to say The harbinger of spring is mud.

The victors should always have the spolls-especially when spolls are the only things they desire. The attention of our seed congressman is respectfully called to Professor Cole's information as to the best time to plant.

Theatrical managers, like mankind in reneral, seem to have trouble in pleasing verybody these days.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not eat cannel fruit. It's not natur al and is expensive. Keep s pring overcoats on lee for severa weeks yet.



Builders



# The Following Letter Will Explain Itself:

NEW YORK, February 24th, 1896. MESSRS. GOLDSMITH BROS. & CO.,

Scranton, Pa.

Gentlemen-We have accepted your cash offer for our line of Sample Suits. Although the loss is great to us, we hope it will prove a source of profit to you and your customers.

Yours Truly,

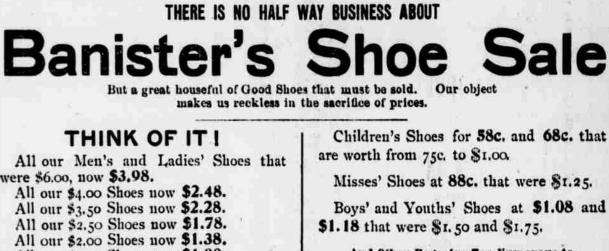
All our \$1.50 Shoes now \$1.08.

Is It Any Wonder Our Store Is Full of Shoe Buy-ers All the Time ?

# PERFECTION DRESS COMPANY.

These garments are now on exhibition. They are the handsomest and best ever brought to this city. There is but one of a kind and cannot be duplicated at much less than double the price.





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

CORNER OF

And Other Bargains Too Numerous to Mention. Come and Convince Yourself.

leadership in the state. Stewart was nominated as a Republican by Republicans. He would, if elected, have been a Republican governor, as he is today a Republican judge.

But the plot to fight Ripple was hatched by Scranton, Fellows and their crowd months before the city primaries, and every move was in the direction of stirring up a false prejudice so as to give plausibility and an appearance of justification to the premeditated stab at Republican supremacy in this city. Every detail was subtly pre-arranged to sugar-coat and facilitate party betrayal, and the beneficiaries of the treachery are not Republicans, as Stewart was and is, but Democrats. The city government has been literally petrayed into the enemy's hands.

That is why we say that though free pardon should be accorded to every man who was misled, there should be no pardon and no tolerance for the principals in the treachery, who deliberately worked for party disaster, and afterward gloated over the ruin they had wrought.

The theory of Dr. Drown that our colleges should graduate men as well as scholars accords precisely with the public's desire. The new executive of Lehigh has made no mistake in his selection of a line of policy for the future guidance of the institution at South Bethlehem.

# Some of Cuba's Wrongs.

Under Spanish administration the island of Cuba has to pay to European money-lenders a debt of \$202,106,464 at an annual average interest of 51% per cent. Cuba has a population of little more than 1,500,000; and for practical purposes 1,000,000 of her inhabitants may be removed from the problem on account of poverty and 500,000 taken as representing those who, by reason of their ownership of property, pay the bulk of the taxes. In other words, 500,000 Cubans must by reason of Spain's mismanagement, keep up an annual interest payment of \$11,000,000, or a sum per capita of \$22, to say nothing of the maturing principal. Is it any wonder that Cubans want to be free?

In a recent issue of El Cubano Libre appeared a stirring review of Spain's tyranny in the Queen of the Antilles. We cannot do better than to quote part of it verbatim:

part of it verbatim: Dolumbus discovered Cuba on Oct. 25, 1422. In 1511 his son Diego enlisted 300 men-mand sent the expedition under the com-mand of Diego Velasquiez to take posses-it. All the old historians arree that the harmless, hospitable, and attractive. Ve-harmless, hospitable, and attractive. Ve-harmless, hospitable, and attractive. Ve-harmless, hospitable, and attractive. Ve-harmless, hospitable, and stractive. Ve-harmless, hospitable, and version of the former harmer of the f. Hatuey, seeing his people so harbarously enslaved, rebelled, and Velas-puer had him burned alive. What with the rude conceptions of immortality held by these gentle savages, according to the account of Columbus, and the new doc-tine of salvation which the Spanish con-hey intended to roust. Hatuey's ideas his primitive hature fells such revolt hat he prefer to go to helt. Spanish has pos-nessed Cuba for searly 400 years, and has provened it, with a few homorabile exception, by this same system of oppression

"The building of the Pacific railroads may have enabled a few men to make large private fortunes. How shall we only made a few faces at Quay and cast estimate, on the other hand, the part a pebble or two at Quay's Allegheny these great highways on rails have had in trebling our wealth in thirty years?

For twenty years we spent on an average \$1,000,000 per day in railroad construction. Subsidies were given by countles, and by smaller communities, as well as by the United States, Had not panic come the returns on the investment would be far greater than right direction, and the Republican parthey have been, but, making all allow- ty will bear in mind the names of those ances, there has been a return of 10 per cent. The results are seen most vividly in one incident of industrial development-steam power:

"The growth of wealth from the inauguration of the railroad era to the present time has been most remarkable in the prairie and Pacific areas. but the most remarkable fact of all resultant from the railroad era is the increase of products suitable for exportation, namely, agricultural and manufactured. The railroati era created paths for the surplus production of the United States to the sea gates. But because the country has not had the

sagacity to provide carriage for it by water to foreign markets it lies profitless for a great extent, an expense to the country in large measure, therefore a loss. How soon will the people of the United States awake to a realization of the fact that creation of highways on the seas for American products is the natural and logical sequence to creation of highways on the land to get these products to the seas?"

Akin to the proposition to admit foreign vessels to American register and subsidize new American lines between new ports is the project of Senator Quay to appropriate money for the development of domestic, deep-water canals. Water carriage is as essential internally as it is externally if our manufacturers are to compete successfully with their advantage-holding British and German rivals. That the near fu-

ture holds within its keeping brilliant opportunities for large-minded American statesmanship in the direction of fostering and nurturing trade expansion without sacrifice of home protection is indisputable. We hope to see a

speedy revelation of the far-sighted young Republican who is destined to be to the next generation what Mr. Blaine was to the last.

The Republican party, according to Senator Sherman, is for bimetallism, with the accent on gold.

### Spain's Fighting Strength.

While there is little probability that the action of the senate in according belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels will involve the United States in a war with Spain, it is well to know what we should have to meet should such a contingency arise.

Spain's standing army is about four times as large as ours. The regular force is made up of 115,735 men, divided as follows: 51,162 in the infantry, 14,-

with the Quay boom. As yet, he has lieutenant, Colonel William' A. Stone. In other words, he has not crossed the skirmish line. But it is easy to see that he means trouble. His newspaper is loaded.

No doubt the Dingley bill wasn't up to the mark in all details. Emergency measures seldom are. But it was in the few Republican senators who effected its defeat.

Upon a record of thirty-seven cabinets in twenty-six years, France can hold before every ambitious school boy, if not the presidency, at least the next highest honors in the republic.

# BELLIGERENCY EXPLAINED.

"What is the substantial significance what is the substantial significance of the senate's action and what will be the advantages and disadvantages to the United States and to Cuba if the insur-gents finally be recognized by the United States government as belligetents?" were questions which Philadelphia Press reporters have asked men who have made States government as belligerents?" were questions which Philadelphia Press reporters have asked men who have made a careful study of international law. Henry R. Edmunds, the distinguished ad-mirally lawyer, said: "If congress favors the Cubans it raises them from insurgents or rebels to a level with the Spanish forces. In other words, this country looks upon the war as between two nations, while she stands off maintaining a neutral position. I think that if the resolution parses the house we would be justified in selling arms and ammunition to either party. Helligerency means much for the Cubans. At present there is an act of con-gress which will not allow the fitting out of a filbustering expedition or shipping arms to enemies of a friendly nation. Eci-ligerency will allow the selling of arms and ammunition, but if we chould remain neutral it would not permit us to fit out privateers. That was the cause of the famous Alabama case during the late re-bellion in this country. The English sent out the expedition and it cost that country Sis, 500,600 so that unless we'are careful we may get into trouble. I believe that the recognition of belligerency will result in the Cubans winning their independence. American citizens maintaining neutrality on the island will be better, protected, though those who join either of the forces will be subject to the laws of war." *L* II if

11 11 11 Captain W. W. Ker, who has been pro-nounced in his alvocacy of the cause of the insurgents, said: "The principal ad-vantage would be that the Cuban govern-ment could issue bends and sell them and thereby obtain funds to carry on the war. Another advantage would be that they could buy arms and ammuniton without the fear that some aspliting official of our government on the complaint of the Spanish mighter would selze them, upon suspicion of their intended use against Spain. Then, again, if the Cubans se-cured a few naval vessels those vessels might come into our port to refit. Of course it will be understood that with bel-ligerent rights, Cuba can have an official representative at Washington to look after the interests of his government. The object to be attained is for our govern-ment in the first place to grant beligerent rights to the Cubans, then to insist upon Spain acknowledsing the independence of the Cubans, the Cuban government to pay a fixed sum to Spain, this government and if Spain refuses to accede to our de-mand if Spain refuses to accede to our de-mand if spain refuses and drive the Spaniards out." Captain W. W. Ker, who has been pro

THE INNOCENT CONSTABLE.

Front the Wilkes-Barre Record. From the Wilkes-Barre Record. With 3.900 speak-easies in this county doing business in direct violation of the law, it looks very much as though there has been very tall swearing done by our constables every return day. These men come into court, take the Bible and sol-emnly swear that they know of no viola-tions of the liquor law in their balliwicks. Everybody knows that these statements are not true. The court knows it. The constables know it. But the farce goes

