## The Scranton Tribune

NGBBURY, Page, And Gen's Men M. RIPPLE, Sco'y AND TARAS. LIVY S. RICHARD, EDITOR. W. W. DAVIS, Susiness Manager. W. W. YOUNGS, Asy. Manager.

THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRAFTON, PA., AS

MERRLY TRIBUME, Issued Every Saturday, ontains Twelve Handsome Fares, with an Abunance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscelary. For Those Whe Cannot Take THE DAILY RIBUME, the Weekly Is Recommended as the cost Bargain doing. Only it a Year, in Advance.



SCRANTON, MARCH 5, 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 a state convention Thursday, April 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the operahouse, city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential plectors, the selection of eight delegatesat-large to the Republican national con rention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order of the state committee.

M. S. Quay.

Jere B. Rez, W. R. Andrews, Feerstaries.

At the recent banquet of the Ameriran Newspaper Publishers' association in New York, one of the brightest and wittlest addresses of the evening was delivered by John E. Barrett, the brilliant editor of the Truth. It is to be printed in full in the next issue of the Fourth Estate, a compliment as well to Scranton as to Mr. Barrett.

## His Duty is to Obey.

The continued re-iteration, apparently by authority, that the president will make no move in the interest of the Cuban insurgents because he has given a secret pledge to the Spanish government of non-interference pend-Ing the result of the present military campaign in Cuba, is beginning to jar upon the public mind. While it may rest within the constitutional province of the chief executive of the United States to conclude, without the knowledge of congress, star-chamber alliances with foreign governments, such pugnant. It does manifest violence to prevent other men from having a fair a policy is nevertheless odious and rethe principles of our government and Is entirely too suggestive of the customs of imperial absolutism to prove acceptable to a nation of peers.

It may please Mr. Cleveland to regard this nation as a turbulent people. which needs the curb of a strong-willed ruler. Doubtless the speech in which Mr. Bayard affirmed as much was a welcome tribute to his self-esteem. His actions in many episodes give plausibility to this conjecture. But if this is his conception of the presidential function, it is not the opinion which obtains among the masses of the people, and it is signally alien to the best traditions of the government. Whether the point at issue be the attempted suppression of free government in Hawaii or the merits of a barbarous attempt by a relentless foreign nation to subjugate the long-abused inhabitants of Cuba. the conclusion of the people in either case is that Mr. Cleveland is their servant, not their master; and that it is his duty to hearken to their voice and not try to bend their wills to his.

The American people, through their representatives in congress, have spoken in a deliberate manner upon the subject of the present insurrection in Cuba, and their practically unanimous opinion is that the aid of this government should be extended to the struggling Cuban patriots to the utmost limits consistent with our proper observance of the laws of nations. This expression of opinion should have for Mr. Cleveland the practical force of a deed be desperate. command. It is not his place to say whether his countrymen have spoken wisely or unwisely. He is their servant, paid by them to execute their sovereign will. Any private contracts, pledges or obligations which he may have made without the concurrence of the immediate representatives of the people should be regarded as null and void the moment the people clearly and firmly indicate that a different pol-

If when Mr. Cleveland sought the office of president he was qualified for the place, he must have accepted the position with a full foreknowledge of his subordination to the people, and but this idea may be dismissed, gentherefore cannot justly take it amiss if erally speaking, as an erroneous one. At the people expect him to carry out their least one-half of the whole amount that mandates. The intimations of the Spanish prime minister that the action of the American congress will have no importance so long as President-Cleveland keeps to his former opinions are anything but pleasant to the clitzens of the United States; and even less acceptable is the ostentatious announcement of persons high in the president's confidence that "Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress. "If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress. "If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress. "If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to congress." If Mr. Cleveland will pay no attention to the voice of the people's parliament, and reckoned for the inspiration of its opponents that are impossible without money. It can not hope to win an election if it is replayed to the work of the state will be solid that are impossible without money. It can not hope to win an election if it is replayed to the work of the state will be solid to not expect that he will get on the first ballot, made up of Jowa's twenty-six and some from the work of the state will be solid to not expect that he will get on the first ballot made up of Jowa's twenty-six and some from the work of the state will be solid to the will get on the first ballot made up of Jowa's twenty-six and some from the work of the state will be solid to the will get on the first ballot made up of Jowa's twenty-six and some form the work of the work of the state will be solid to the will get on the first ballot made up of Jowa's twenty-six and a number from the work of the work of the will get some scattering. The work is a part of solid the wo mandates. The intimations of the

sturdy Roundheads of Cromwell's time is not wasted. We get an adequate reto invest with danger the attempt of turn for it and have no reason to grumin American president to employ bie about it." Stuart tactics on the men who placed

him in office. It is noticeable as an instructive co-Incidence that while most of the leading men in England are declaring by preamble and resolution for international arbitration, these same mentias members of parliament, are getting ready to vote for Mr. Goschen's naval budget, which appropriates in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 for more

Right to the Point. Senator Quay has brought his practial mind to bear on the subject of postal savings banks, with fortunate results." His bill provides that all money-order postoffices already in existence in the nited States be opened and empowered o receive small savings of the denomiations in sums of ten cents or decimal ractions of a dollar; that no deposit e received less than ten cents or over en dollars at any one time; that interest be allowed at two per centum on yearly deposits, no interest on any deposit over five hundred dollars; that the system shall be by the purchase of stamps of such value and placed upon eards: that upon presentation of such card at any other money-order postoffice in the United States, such value nav be redeemed in current specie.

This measure has the merit of simolicity and directness. Like the senaor's "reform" platform, it covers the whole ground in as few words as possible, and leaves nothing to be added. Incidentally it discloses the fact that a level-headed man can generally cover more ground in congress by keeping his mouth shut and his brain busy than by stuffing the congressional record full of verbose speeches that are never heard

The chances are that Mr. Cleveland regards congress as an altogether superfluous luxury.

## Sophistical Championship.

We have received from the American Prade Press association, of New York, the report of its president, David Williams, of the Iron Age, upon the Loud bill changing the postage rates on certain printed matter. Accompanying it are blank petitions urging congress to pass this bill. The report praises the bill because it prohibits the mailing of books as second class matter, thereby giving newspapers a better show, and because it cancels the sample copy privilege whereby a large volume of periodical literature is cheapened for the people. Mr. Williams' argument is ingeniously drawn to catch the unthinking. For instance, he says: "The sample copy privilege is a direct inducement to the starting of newspapers, which very much lessens the value of every established newspaper property. It renders the establishment of new papers cheap and easy and enables them at once to compete vigorously with those already in the field at the expense of the postal revenues." No doubt this plea will receive the cordial approval of monopolists, who fear competition, or of rich publishers, who, having made their fortunes, want to chance. But it will signally fall, we addresses to their feminine "inferiors," should imagine, to win the approval

of the masses. Mr. Williams, however, does not rest his case here. Lest the inducement of a perpetuated monopoly of the publishing business should not win established publishing firms to the support of the Loud bill, he tries the other tack; he resorts to a veiled threat. In the ghastly emphasis of double-leaded italics he says: "It is perfectly plain that some change must ere long be made in the postal laws, and unless this takes the shape of a reasonable reform of the abuses of the present system there is much danger that an entire recasting of the postal laws will become necessary. In this case the rates for regular newspapers and periodicals will undoubtedly be much less favorable than at present." Indeed! as if the people were not themselves the source of authority on this subject, and therefore well able to protect themselves in the enjoyment of cheap read-

ing by means of equitable postal laws. The fact of the matter is that the Loud bill cuts off the publisher's nose to spite his face. Aimed at conceded abuses, it does more harm than good, and ought never to become a law with out material modification. Postage rates on printed matter cannot be too cheap. This is the age of cheap literature.

When as key a man as Senator Sherman warms into "burning eloquence" in behalf of Cuba, Spain's case must in-

## Political Expenses

sagely says: "It is often hinted that much of the money collected for political purposes is dishonestly or improperly applied; it costs to nominate and elect officers

No doubt a good deal of money is wasted in politics, although probably not more than in war; and politics is war, minus the sabres and guns. But the notion that all, half or even a tenth part of the money spent in politics is spent illegitimately or for corrupt purposes is simply not true. Because our immaculate high-toned folks who read papers at swell clubs on municipal and other kinds of reform do not frequent the primaries and have, as a rule, to be dragged to the polls, a considerably larger sum is spent at each election for the purpose of getting out the vote than would be necessary if our critical friends would lower their heads from the clouds and fulfil their civic duties without waiting to be sent for. Then, too, if these good folks, when they do enter politics, would do so intelligently, acting as a unit for good government instead of going off on preposterous tangents in pursuit of impaipable dreams, still less money could be spent without danger to the public welfare. But as it is, politics means war, and war means ammunition.

One of the advantages possessed by Senator Cullom over several of his active competitors for the Republican presidential nomination consists of the fact that although he has been in public life for more than a quarter of a century, he has always been and is today a poor man. He once said: "We pinch in every way we can and make no effort to put on style, and yet I have more bills than my month's salary will meet. am as poor as a church mouse and the longer I stay in congress the poorer will be." When we consider how many splendid fortunes have been made by public men through ex-officio opportunities, the example of Senator Cullom stands out like a beacon light. Wednesday during the spring and sum-With men of his stamp, duty is a consideration far above personal nestfeathering, and that is by no means an inconsiderable recommendation.

It is singular how rapidly the cuckoo organs, like the Boston Herald and the Philadelphia Record, have taken their cue from the reported displeasure of the president at congress' action with reference to Cuba, and are now hard at work trying to apologize for Spain and ridicule the Cuban patriots. The New York Evening Post is more consistent than this. It has fought for Spain all along. But, then, no one ever expected that the Evening Post would be on the people's side.

What is the matter with the mayor of Carbondale, anyhow? Out of the goodness of his generous heart he picked a quintette of favorite councilmen, paid their way to Newark to inspect a pet bridge, got due advertising for his liberality and finally had his own way in the awarding of the bridge contract. And yet he isn't happy. Has any one charged that, after all, the bridge company really footed the bill?

Notwithstanding that Oxford university has just declined to confer upon women the degree of bachelor of arts, it is probable that the more fortunate male graduates of that venerable institution will continue to pay their best n the old-fashioned knowledge that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand hat rules the world."

Not only is Mr. Magee going to run for the state senate from his Pittsburg district, but it is now said that Colonel Harry Hall, his versatile lieutenant, will be a candidate for the house. Magee evidently means business.

The total deficit for the last eight months, as shown by the treasury report, is \$17,516,858. And yet Cleveland in his last message to congress as much as said there was no deficit. The rumor is again rife that Mr.

clining to be a candidate. What is his idea of the meaning of the word "soon?"

Cleveland will soon write a letter de-

## THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

The well-informed chief Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, E. J. Gibson, sends to his paper the following careful review of the Republican presidential candidates, with the exception of Mr. McKiniey, has anything like head-quarters in the capital. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, has a room at the Cochran hotel, which he calls McKiniey head-quarters. When Mr. Grozvenor is away there does not appear to be anybody in the room to receive callers, hence it is not much of a headquarters. But all of the candidates have friends here looking out for their interests. Mr. Reed, Mr. Allison, Mr. Quay, Mr. Culiom and Mr. Davis are here to steak for themselves in case information is wanted. General Groavenor is looking after the McKinley interests, assisted by other members. But there does not seem to be anybody in particular taking care of the interests in particular taking care of the interests of Governor Morton.

Political Expenses

So much wild comment about the use of money in politics is indulged in, from time to time, by men who gather their opinions on this subject either from the depth of their inner consciousness or else from slanderous talk by political irresponsibles, that it is refreshing to encounter, once in a great while, an opinion founded on fact. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in the course of a conservative editorial upon this subject, sagely says:

The strength of the candidates as far as can be ascertalned here, is in about the following order: McKinley, Read, Allicon, Morton, Quay, Callom and Davis, it is conceuted by the friends of all the first ballot. His supporters are the only ones who are willing to furnish a table of his probable vote on the first ballot. This is given out by teneral Grossvenor, and makes out a vote of \$21 for McKinley on the first ballot, or twenty-six less than enough to nominate. Another table made up by a supporter of another candidate gives Mr. AlcKinley ski on the first ballot, and Mr. Quay has expressed the opinion that The strength of the candidates as far gives McKinley 335 on the first ballot, and Mr. Quay has expressed the opinion that that estimate, the one of 335, is "not very far astray as the situation is at this time." From all sourcess therefore it is conceded that Mr. McKinley will lead in the first ballot. But the friends of other candidates maintain that for Mr. McKinley to be successful he must be nominated on the second ballot and this they claim cannot be done. Mr. McKinley's friends are equally confident that it can be done.

A very prominent supporter of another candidate said yesterday that "It was really hickfinley against the fleed." He argued that if McKinley were beaten his supporters would delate the nomination. In other words, they would turn against the men who had conside to be beat alckfinley and would surport a candidate who was not antavorable to the Onlo statesman. That is why the friends of Mr. David. Mr. Allison and Mr. Collem and of ciders think that they will stand a good chance when McKinley is out of the way. But it must not be forgotten than Mr. Mediand and Mr. McKinley are not personally antagonistic, and that the favorite non business has not been in any way the work of Mr. Reed, in fact, he expected to get the vote of New York and a large part of that of Pennsylvania at the start, and it is admitted that he has been hurt somewhat by the candidacy of Morton and Quay.

Mr. Reed is not a man who can be con-

Mr. Reed is not a man who can be controlled by any loss or set of busses. Everybody schults that. Some of his friends account on that score for the seeming desertion of his came by Mr. Quay and Mr. Platt. It is not improbable, therefore, that in case of the acteat of dekinley he might support Reed. The Mckinley he might support Reed. The Mckinley han are claiming that the bosses are combining against them, and that when the people become fully aware of that fact it will make McKinley inviscible. Past experience does not augur very well for the success of the men known as "the bosses." They defeated Mr. Blains in 18%, but they were unable to name the candidate. They had a similar experience in 1892. In 1884 Mr. Blaine was nominated though without the support at the start of Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay and others. In 1892 Mr. Harrison was renominated, totwithstanding the bitter opposition of Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, Mr. Clarkson and others generally known as "the bosses."

## OUR HATS ARE DOFFED.

From the Scrapton Times.

The Tribune published a twelve page paper today in which sporting news was a prominent feature. We understand that une are conducted with thoroughness ability and accuracy and we have no doubt that the sporting department will prove an exceedingly attractive feature.

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.43 a. m., for Thursday March 5, 1896. \* T 45

A child born on this day will do well to refrain from agitating the subject of a war with Spain unless his pa is too old for military service. President Cleveland by this time is

doubtless sorry that he said anythin about Monroe doctrine in the hearing o

Ainechus' Advice. Procure a Tribune Horoscope and know

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