## the Scranton Tribune

and Weskly. No Sunday Edition.

E. P. RINGBBURY, Page, and Gen's Mon-E. M. RIPPLE, Sto'v And Tatag. LIVY E. RIGHARD, Egreen. W. W. DAVIS. Ruginess Managen. W. W. YOUNGS, Asv. Mano'n.

MODER-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The Werely Tamune, Issued Every Saurday, Consins Twelve Haudsome Pages, with an Abun-dance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscel-lary. For Those Whe Cannot Take Tris Datty Tailuvin, the Weekly Is Recommended as the Best Bargain Going. Only & a Year, in Advance.



SCRANTON, MARCH 6, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackswanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. To the Republican electors of Pennsylva-

mia.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 23, 18%, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the operationse, city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for representatives, in congress and representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, the relection of eight delegates at-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.

Attest:--Jere H. Roz. W. R. Andraws, Feer surfer.

Americans have \$30,000,000 invested in Cuba. It is to their direct interest to see Cuba well governed.

## Play Fair, Gentlemen.

Another chapter has been reached in the race for the Republican presidential nomination in the indignant outburst of a number of papers because one of the intimate friends of ex-Governor Mc-Kinley, Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, is reported to have gone among prominent manufacturers soliciting contributions to the McKinley campaign fund. The papers which complain at this of course have no desire to see McKinley nominated. Their aim is to prejudice the public mind with the belief that the solicitation of friendly contributions to a campaign fund involves some nefarious violation of moral principle and screens some odious and repulsive plot.

It occurs to us to say, not specially in the interest of McKinley but rather in behalf of truth, that this clamor rests on a pretty small foundation. There probably isn't a presidential candidate in the list who has not accepted, contributions from friends for the part payment of the necessary and inevitable expenses of the preliminary canvass. Nor has any of these gentlemen felt any conscientious scruples on the subject. The practice in question is as old as politics itself, and has never before been regarded as unfair or illegitimate. To rule it out would be to make it hereafter impossible for any but a very rich man to seek the presidential nomination, since a poor one could not foot the unavoidable bills of the preconvention canvass, or take the risk of borrowing in the face of possible defeat. Among the present candidates, all but one are poor men. Quay is a poor man, McKinley is a poor man, Allison is not rich. Neither is Cullom, Tom Reed, Manderson nor Davis. The only one who could probably afford to pay his own bills without asking a cent from friends is Governor Morton of New York. Yet nobody has suggested that he should be nominated for this reason

The manufacturers of this country owe a debt to William McKinley, and so do all other Americans, for the brilliant part he has taken in public life in championing the policy of protection, under which our nation was made prosperous beyond precedent. This is not saying that they do not owe something to other Republicans, also; especially to Quay and Reed and Allison, who in their way did much to formulate wise protective laws. It is simply an attempt to say that the outcry against McKinley's supporters for doing openly and above board what all the other fellows are probably doing on the sly is a bit of unfair politics at which public justice is disposed to cry a halt.

We join with the Times in wishing for Mayor-elect Balley a fair show. Even at the best, his show is likely to be a very lively circus.

## The Tramp Evil.

General Bragg of Wisconsin fame, thinks that the whipping post would be the proper remedy for the tramp nulsance. But the Chicago Times-Herald fears that he leans toward "sickly sentimentality" and playfully suggests that shooting on sight would solve the tramp problem by immedi-

ately eliminating the tramp. The subject of abating this evil does not look difficult, from a theoretical standpoint. Tramps being of two kinds. those who want to work but cannot get work to do, and those who could work but will not, it would seem that the first step in every community should be to assort the drones from the unfortunates and then apply to each the obvious remedy. Those who want work should be given a chance to earn their own livelihood by honest toll. Those who don't want work should be made to work, and so placed that their imprisonment would not be an incentive to continued vagrancy.

Certainly no greater mistake can be made than to foster the spirit of chronic idleness by promiscuous giving to all who solicit alms. The citizen who offers a meal to the tramp without exlabor, does society a grievous injury. alone advanced from 114,447 to 662,248

He simply clinches upon society an evil barrels and dropped to 379,856 barrels country have become bankrupt; the farm-

most favorable circumstances. No ramp will be encouraged to habits of industry by free gifts of food or clothcrime, the giver of such unconditional guilty to the charge of having been an

accessory before the fact. The tramp evil can be reached indi rectly by home missions and compulsory education. It can be reached by encouraging wealthy men in each comnunity to invest their money in new nome industries that will give wholeome employment to surplus labor. It is likely to be aggravated rather than allayed by such ebullitions of popular prejudice and envy as that which lately prevailed in this city under the guise of anti-Connellism.

Suppose a European combination' ere formed to try to keep down the growing importance of the United states. How could it effect its pur-

## Protection and the South.

Commenting upon the proud assertion of the Charleston News and Courler that South Carolina now manufac-Washington Post predicts a "gradual in the Southern Democracy as a result the people of South Carolina especially. "when they come to a clear undertection and this great industrial change; when they see that without protection this would be impossible, that reduced protection would be injurious and free trade absolutely destructive of this business, will become

There is more reason why the South hould need protection than any other section. In the South, the manufacturing industry is in its infancy. It needs all the protection that it can get. The stablished industries of the North. with their numerous perfected economies, could survive an outside competition which would quickly send smaller and younger establishments imports are abundant, productive cira business stringency which lays a other as cold as Hale. heavy hand upon every line of business; but the North is far better able to weather a gale of this kind than the South is. Its banks have more reserve capital, and it is in all respects more solid. For this reason the South is doubly indebted to protection and should be doubly anxious to have that dential nomination should be conducted beneficent system re-established and maintained in all its integrity.

It is paipably absurd that with Illim itable natural resources at its very doors and labor both cheap and abundant, the South should go on in the old way, sending its raw cotton to Engeither personally or through agents, land to be manufactured and then buyng the manufactured product back GIVE ALL A FAIR SHOW.

From England, at a well-marked advance over the terms of the original transaction. This old way left the wages and the profit in England and kept the South impoverished. The new South will do her own manufacturing and will sell to England the woven fabrics, thus keeping the wages and the profits in the United States. When this period in the South's development is reached, the balance of Southern trade with England will be in the South's favor, gold will come in instead of go out, and there will be less complaint among our Southern brether nat the scarcity of the currency caused, as they assert, by the undue appreciation of gold. The key to the whole Southern problem is protection. It will unlock the South's hidden riches, bring education and thrift where now are poverty and shiftlessness, and gradually weed out every lingering vestige of the economic fallacy of slavery.

A Washington contemporary intimates that congressmen are displeased at the executive's freely displayed contempt for the legislative branch. We should think they would be all of that.

Reciprocity and the fillers.

According to M. H. Davis, of Shelby, O., chairman of the executive committee of the National Millers' association, the 18,000 flour mills in the United States have a capacity sufficient to consume in eight months of the year all the wheat grown in the country, despite which fact 100,000,000 bushels out of a total average crop of 460,000,000 bushels, are exported in grain form. Besides' and exported in grain form. Besides' and average crop of 460,000,000 bushels, are exported in grain form. Besides' and average crop of 460,000,000 bushels, are exported in grain form. Besides' and average crop of 460,000,000 bushels, are exported in grain form. Besides' and average crop of 460,000,000 bushels, are exported in grain form. Besides' and average crop of 460,000,000 bushels are contained to the country would be proud. from England, at a well-marked advance over the terms of the original

total average crop of 460,000,000 bushels, are exported in grain form. Besides this export sum, 110,000,000 bushels are annually used for feed and seed, leaving 250,000,000 bushels to be manufactured into flour in this country. The grinding of this amount of wheat keeps the mills busy less than five months each year. Although they could grind 120,-000,000 barrels of flour each year their present aggregate output is only 55,-000,000 barrels, and this grist brings little or no profit.

The milling trade, as Mr. Davis points out, is beginning to feel the ill-effects of the Democracy's recent abrupt canceling of the reciprocity treatles negotiated during the Harrison administration. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, Mr. William E. Curtis, from whose interview with Mr. Davis we glean the foregoing figures, adds from his own knowledge that a large amount of flour was thrown back upon this country by the repeal of the reciprocity treaties in 1894, which was followed by a decided decline in prices, caused an immense loss all around and threw out of employment not only a large number of millers, but men who make milling machinery and barrels and paper sacks. The transportation companies suffered also, as well as the farmers. The exports of flour to the countries with which reciprocity treaties were made increased from 2,250,756 barrels in 1891 to 3,253,176 barrels in 1894, and then in 1895 dropped back to acting some equivalent in the form of 2,728,558 barrels. The exports to Cuba

hard enough to shake off under the when the treaties were revoked. The exports of flour to Porto Rico increased from 127,983 barrels in 1891 to 200,813 barrels in 1894 and then fell back to 118,517 ing. And when idleness hardens into barrels in 1895. The exports to Brazil increased from 722,369 barrels in 1891 to aid will have difficulty in pleading not | 920,869 in 1894, and fell to 775,426 in 1895. Under reciprocity the duty on flour in Cuba and Porto Rico was 87 cents a barrel; since the reciprocity treaties were revoked it has been \$4.16 a barrel. Mr. Davis says that this gives only a meager idea of disastrous effects upon the milling interests of the repealing of the reciprocity treaties. When our government induced the neighboring nations to admit flour free, millers saw that it would be greatly to their advantage and began to increase their capacity and invest large amounts of capital. The hopes they built up were, however, all destroyed when the treaties were revoked, and they are now a great deal worse off than they were be-

It is not surprising, therefore, that among the advocates of the movement to restore reciprocity no class is more enthusiastic than the millers. They perceive that the whole problem of trade expansion, so far as their industures four-fifths of its cotton crop, the try is concerned, is involved in the effort to secure preferential tariff advantages but thorough change of political faith in the markets of Central and Southern America, whereby they shall be enabled of the remarkable growth of manufac- to dispose of their surplus stocks at tures in that section." It thinks that prices assuring a moderate profit. The millers are not alone in this enthusiasm. There are few industries in this counstanding of the relation between profind substantial advantage in a policy of reciprocal treaties such as the Harrison administration negotiated and the Cleveland administration brutally

The immediate cause of the Italian protectionists." They certainly will it crisis was the summary defeat of an they are alive to their own interests; Italian general by a troop of African and having once become protectionists. natives whom he had planned to subdue it will be in order for them to go a and oppress. Had he won instead of logical step further and become Re- lost, no doubt he would have been honpublicans, in compliment to the party ored with a public tribute and a statue. that has stood by the principle of pro- The politics of the Italy of today reads tection during its most dangerful very much like that of ancient Rome.

Captious persons who charge the United States with having begun to meddle with foreign affairs are mostly old men whose ideas of politics were formed at a time when the scale of events in this country was primitively small. Enlarged powers bring with them enlarged responsibilities, and these dare not be shirked.

The two senators from Maine appear into receivers' hands. The North, to to represent the positive and the negabe sure, needs protection, because when tive poles of the current feeling for Cuba. Their names, too, are suggestcles take alarm and there is invariably live; one as warm as a Frye and the

> It one-half the reports are true, Ballington Booth's new Salvation army seems likely to sweep the field. There will be general satisfaction should this be the result.

upon such a plane that, whoever wins the St. Louis convention will leave no serious scars. Mr. Cleveland denies that he has yet

The canvass for the Republican presi-

made any authoritative announcement concerning his intentions regarding Cuba. Well, the nation is listening.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

of them would make a president of whom the country would be proud.

—:[]:—

Morton has been tried in the vice-presidency and as governor of New York. If anything can be urged against him it is his age, He is a man of wealth and intelligence. He would shine in the white house. Allison, the favorite son of lowa, is likewise a favorite everywhere. He is a tried and true statesman. Reed, the gallant and patriotic speaker of the house of representatives, has made for himself a name which will live in history, McKinley has given his name to the tariff legislation of a Republican administration, He will be known as the author of the McKinley bill, although as a matter of fact Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Mr. Blaine and others had much to do with its construction, and it was due to Senator Quay that it was passed. Quay, the political student, the omnivorous devourer of books, the leader in all great movements in congress, has been indorsed most thoroughly by Pennsylvaniana, and his position is one of strength. He is the friend of all the other candidates. If any one of them should be nominated he would leave no stone unturned to elect him, and there is not one of them who would not in turn beseech him to take charge of the campaign.

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would not in turn beseech him to take charge of the campaign.

—:[]:—

The attitude of Senator Quay toward these candidates is one of cordiality and we agree with him entirely that every candidate should have a chance. We do not understand the hostility that has cropped out here and there against McKinley. It is conceded today that McKinley is in the lead. Naturally, therefore, the field is against him. But let us light this contest out on high grounds. One of these five men is almost certain to be nominated, and every Republican will want to support the nominee whoever he may be. It is a matter for congratulation that the Republican party has so many good candidates, and that for once at least it will not be necessary to cafer to the local feeling of what has been known as a doubtful state. The Republican party has a nation to choose from. It can reward Pennsylvania for its sturdy Republicanism just as easily as it can select a candidate from some other state heretofore considered close.

Co to Date Kansas Farmers.

ers have learned their tricks, and business with confidence men is simply ruinous. The confidence men make a mistake is not working the wise men; no man is re-casily-fleeced as a wise man, like a bank er, lawyer or merchant.

## A REMARKABLE WILL

Few more singular wills have been read than that of Mrs. Jones, a wealthy Welsh lady who died a few weeks ago. Mrs. Jones was the daughter of a former vicar of Lianrug, who, upon the death of her first husband, a West Indian merchant, returned home to live in Wales. Here she soon attracted attention by her remarkable ideas. She went to live on a farm, her own property, where, although she was so rich, she did all the outdoor work herself, fed the cows, cleaned the stables, and groomed the horses.

Soon she was married again to a farm inborer named Jones. When her will came to be read it was found that she desired to be buried in the dress she used to wear when hunting, her shoes and her carriage were to be burnt on the day of the funeral, and all her horses—six in number—were to be shot on the day after. All her property—about 20,600 pounds—was left to her husband conditionally upon his carrying out the provisions of this extraordinary will.



Well? Who wants The Tribune?
An Indignont citizen!
How can we smooth your path of life?
I have an article here on a crying evil
that I wish you to publish.
Hot Stur?
Well, I should may no! The newspapers
of today have no courage. None of you
dare express a positive ophrion; but I have
an article that means business. Does it
go?

Certainly. We will put it in with "Let-ters from the People" and sign your name to it, and let you have all the credit— Sign my name

Sign by name.

Yes, Good heavens! no! Why, I would not get mixed in that row and have all of those fellows down on me for anything!

Z-z-z-ling!

Exchange! I say! Hello! What number, please?
Oh, rever mind the number. I'm—
What number, please?
You see I'm in a hurry—
What number?
Hang R!
What—

What—
Stay: beauteous being with a voice sweeter than new maple syrup! I know not the number. Attach me to Mr. Bailyy. (Sweetly) I'm afraid I cannot. You see there are seventeen politicians attached to him now, and each one wants to name a polite captain. I do not believe he can hold any more.

Z-z-z-ling!

Hello! Is that Doctor Mud? Yes. Can you call around and see me this

Confined to the house? What's the trouble?

What's the trouble?
Acute dyspepsia.
Ah! You've been careless of your diet.
Yes. Have to cat almost anything now.
You see, my wife is very busy.
What is she doing?
Attending cooking school.
Z-z-z-ling!

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All our \$2.00 Shoes now \$1.38. All our \$1.50 Shoes now \$1.08.

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

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Boys' and Youths' Shoes at \$1.08 and \$1.18 that were \$1.50 and \$1.75.

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