

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 19, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania. 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 purpose of nominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegates at-large to the Republican national convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

By order of the state committee. M. S. QUAY, Chairman. Jere B. Roe, W. R. Andrews, Secretaries.

When you see it in the Scranton Republican (Dem.) don't be sure that it isn't stolen from The Tribune.

Sneak Thieves.

In the conditions governing The Tribune's offer, of a \$25 cash prize for the best original short story, the successful manuscript was to become our exclusive property. These conditions were accepted by the management of the contest and were duly respected by it. But the Scranton Republican (Dem.), thinking to be smart, held back its edition yesterday morning until The Tribune had been printed, and then stole the story bodily from this paper without a syllable of credit, serving it to its readers several hours after The Tribune had been delivered.

Had the responsible managers of the Republican stolen \$25 worth of our type, furniture or other tangible property, they could have been arrested and put behind iron bars. As it is, the story not having been copyrighted, they have stolen \$25 worth of our literary property and are immune from prosecution. The only redress open to us is to set them before the public as self-convinced sneak thieves. We do not believe that many of the readers of that paper, when these facts are known, will care to stand in the light of receivers of stolen goods.

The action of the Republican has justly excited the indignation of the Welsh people of Scranton, who aim to keep their esteemed annals free from the contaminating presence of plagiarists and pilferers, and who have in this instance been meanly imposed upon.

These are days when the average citizen wonders why the founders of Scranton did not provide for better drainage and wider sidewalks.

Reed for Vice President.

An ingenious argument is made by the Chicago Times-Herald in favor of the nomination of Thomas B. Reed for vice president. It contends that the do-nothing senate "needs a master hand to guide and control it"; a man who "has a genius for parliamentary law" and is "a presiding officer who can cut off interminable debate, be conveniently deaf to pleas of senatorial courtesy, bring questions to a vote and dispatch the nation's business with reasonable promptness." In its opinion, "such a man is Thomas B. Reed."

Our Chicago contemporary takes pains to dispel the current delusion that the vice presidency is an unworthy object of ambition. "Some of our greatest statesmen," it observes, "have adorned the station, men like John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry. In the early days of the republic only men of presidential capacity were selected for the place, and it is only in late years that it has been used as a sort of makeshift to placate a defeated faction or flatter some section of the country. But this year particularly the second place on the ticket demands presidential requirements, a self-reliant, sturdy, honest statesman who can be depended on to bring the deteriorated senate to its senses. Such a man is Thomas B. Reed."

It is possible that Mr. Reed will not specially relish being thus summarily relegated to a secondary position, while his flag is out for the chief office in the list. Yet the arguments of the Times-Herald are directly to the point. If any man could make the vice-presidency a live and a vital office, Tom Reed is that man. And we much mistake his make-up if he would not, in a contingency, enjoy four years of idol-smashing in the somnolent and indolent upper house.

In February of last year, according to authentic advices from Madrid, there were 15,000 Spanish troops in Cuba. Since then, nine expeditions, involving altogether 117,795 men, have been sent as reinforcements. Up to January 1 of this year the direct expense of the Cuban war to Spain had been \$50,000,000. General Weyler estimates that \$75,000,000 more will be required to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. In addition to this direct loss, Spain is losing \$10,000,000 a year in the falling off of Cuban custom house revenues, not to speak of the

many millions of dollars' worth of property which has been destroyed in the course of the conflict. And, after more than a year of battle, Spain stands today as far from victory as she stood at the beginning of the revolt. If this is not belligerence on the part of the Cubans, pray what is?

The Scranton Times yesterday afternoon printed without credit The Tribune prize story, having procured the type from the sneak thieves who stole it for the Scranton Republican yesterday morning. For shame, Brother Lynett!

Leach for State Chairman.

The formal announcement, by Frank Willing Leach, of his candidacy for the state chairmanship to succeed Senator Quay, was made on Tuesday directly following a conference between him and the senator. While there is yet no public assurance that Mr. Leach's candidacy has Colonel Quay's support, the probability is strong that it has. Mr. Leach has been for years one of the closest of the senator's lieutenants. From 1885 to 1892 he was secretary of the state committee and from 1888 to 1892 he was assistant secretary of the national committee. Last year he surrendered a \$6,000 a year political position in Philadelphia to take charge of the detail work of the senator's fight for state chairman, and rendered, it is said, invaluable service.

In announcing his candidacy Mr. Leach, with habitual modesty, says: "In the campaign of 1885, when I first became identified with the state committee as first assistant secretary, our organization comprised 15,000 voters; that is to say, we corresponded with that number. The work was considered quite stupendous. In the following year, when I became chief secretary, our list embraced 30,000 voters. From time to time the scope of our work has been broadened, until last fall, when we gathered the names and addresses of over 100,000 Republicans; in fact, every Republican voter in the state, except in three counties. During that campaign we spent for postage alone \$24,000, of which sum \$8,000, representing 400,000 two-cent stamps, was spent within a period of forty-eight hours. I am satisfied this line of work added from 50,000 to 100,000 to our majority of 174,000. I shall not consider the perfection of organization to have been attained, however, until the state committee has in its archives the name, address, politics and vocation of every one of the 1,000,000 voters in Pennsylvania. If made chairman of the state committee I would start in within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of the state convention to gather the data, with the hope of carrying the state by the largest majority ever given in a presidential year."

We are not numbered among the enthusiastic admirers of this young man; the eye of candor cannot inspect his past without finding a good deal of food for disillusionment. At the same time, it is only just to him to say that he does possess an extraordinary capacity for organizing the lines of political battle, and is, in respect to details, a master of the executive art. Since in politics one dare not be too finicky concerning the instruments of warfare, it is probable that the Republican party could, at a pinch, endure Leach for chairman; and if the alternative be William H. Andrews, we are prepared to work up even a little enthusiasm for Leach.

A military post near Scranton is not needed for any special public reason; but no doubt there are other considerations.

An Old Story.

Some surprise is expressed by a number of state journals at the character of the revelations made in the Filkins-Quay correspondence relative to Allegheny county politics. It is assumed in certain quarters that the counter-offers of the principals to this epistolary interchange to buy, sell and deliver the political future of the Republican voters of that county, for specified considerations, is a new thing in politics, or a thing which has been confined to any one county or any one state. In fact, moral homilies of venerated familiarity are uttered upon this special text with as muchunction as if the evil text were just discovered.

With due respect for righteousness, it occurs to us to remark that politics will always be as good as and no better than the average of those whom it concerns; and that if the mass of voters wish to continue the way of men who trade in their favor, it will avail little for purists to hold up their hands in horror at the fact. The stream cannot rise higher than its source. The same may be said of government in general. In this country the majority have the reins of power in their own grasp; and they get, therefore, in the long run, just the kind of government that they want, and neither better nor worse.

When those who do not like the bargain-and-sale kind of political manipulation will combine together on a practical basis for the inauguration by practical methods of a practicable change for the better, things will improve. So long, however, as those better elements split up, buy the moon or sink dependently in their studios, things will not. That is the whole story.

Georgia paper is unkind enough to nominate David B. Hill for president. Come to think of it, Grover could thus get a horrible revenge.

Unfair to McKinley.

For years the Republicans of Pennsylvania, seeing Ohio on the one side and New York on the other furnishing the majority of the presidential candidates to the country, have hoped for a time when this splendid commonwealth, the peer of any in natural resources and the superior of all others in steadfast, intensifying devotion to Republicanism, might also have the honor to present to the nation a candidate for president. The occasion and the man have arrived—the occasion, in that no longer does the Republican party have to cater to doubtful states in order to insure the success of its electoral ticket; the man, in the concededly foremost director of political agencies and one of the shrewdest and keenest and most level-headed statesmen in the country today.

Yet what do we see? Already, in places throughout the state, efforts are being put forth to sacrifice the claims

of Pennsylvania in behalf of the candidate of a neighboring state who, if what his friends say be true, will not need Pennsylvania votes in order to secure the nomination. State pride, the interests of party harmony, everything which should bind Pennsylvanians to a candidate of their own choosing, are being thrown aside by these people in a mad effort to get a place in what they assume to be the winning procession. Politicians with grudge against men of purely emotional enthusiasm in the delirious attempt to force a repudiation by Pennsylvanians of Pennsylvania's announced candidate, Matthew Stanley Quay.

Let us not be misunderstood. The Tribune has none but the kindest feeling for Major McKinley. It would support him if nominated with enthusiastic pleasure. If Pennsylvania had no candidate of its own, we should probably be for McKinley now. But we contend that it is unfair to the Ohio statesman to put him in the light of an engaging totem in other states which have candidates of their own. It is equally unfair to play havoc with the Ohio delegation. Major McKinley, we believe, is too honorable a man to wish for support which comes over the prostrate form of betrayed competitors or to have sympathy for the men who show by their actions that they have no sense of state pride and no feeling of gratitude to the leadership which makes Republicanism victorious.

A sample of the style of argument employed by the William H. Andrews organs is quoted below. It is taken from the Pottsville Miners' Journal: "The same little yellow dogs are barking at Senator Andrews, now that he is to be the Republican state chairman, that whined at Senator Quay when he made his great fight last summer, and with the same effect. Animals that cannot bite may be permitted to bark and howl, since it amuses them and hurts nobody." This chaste and elevated specimen of intellectual activity is about on a par with the mental capabilities of the subject of its defence. Save the commonwealth!

If Major McKinley shall miss the mark at St. Louis, he can thank the men who are using his name as a club with which to strike at factional opponents.

Mr. Platt's idea, when he says the Rates bill will take the liquor business out of politics, is, of course, Democratic politics.

IN CUBA—A RESUME.

From the Rochester Post-Express. A desperate war for the independence of Cuba began in 1895. At the end of ten years a treaty of peace was negotiated between the leaders of the Cuban people and General Campos, Spain's greatest general. He promised all the reforms in government that the Cubans desired. But every promise was broken, every pledge was violated. Spain re-established her military government over all parts of the island; the old reign of tyranny was resumed. The condition of the people grew rapidly worse. In 1895 the consul-general of the United States at Havana sent to our secretary of state a report in which he said: "The entire population, with the exception of the official class, are living under a tyranny unparalleled at this day on the globe. There is a system of oppression and torture which enters into every phase of life, eats into the soul of every Cuban. Martines, injuries, and insults him every hour, impoverishes him and his family from day to day, threatens the rich man with bankruptcy and the poor man with beggary. The exactions of the Spanish government and the illegal outrages of its officers are, in fact, intolerable. They have reduced the island to despondency and ruin."

The situation of affairs continued to grow worse. Taxes were higher, the military government was more oppressive, the incompetence and dishonesty of the officials made them detested. The liberty-loving people of Cuba saw that there was no hope except in another revolution, to bring complete independence. Accordingly, the present revolution broke out in February, 1895, a year and a month ago. The insurgent armies have been remarkably successful. They have been able to secure the control of two-thirds of the island, though there were 60,000 Spanish soldiers opposed to them, under the command of Spain's ablest general. After the insurgents had driven the soldiers of Campos to take refuge in the strongly fortified cities, after his efforts to subvert the rebellion on the lines of civilized warfare had failed, Spain recalled him, and sent General Weyler in his place—a man who had 23 feelings of his place—a man who is not only a butcher but a heartless tyrant. He began at once to issue proclamations that allowed that his character had not been misjudged. One of the first was a practical duplicate of that which President Grant issued every day from his headquarters in the Philippines, and which he had issued 15 years of age found away from his habitation should be shot. He ordered that all who refused to give up their arms to the garrisoned towns, perhaps to be insulted by the soldiers of Spain. He ordered that all who refused to give up their arms should be shot. He directed that all officers of the Spanish army should be treated as bandits and shot. He directed that all who refused to give up their arms should be shot. He directed that all who refused to give up their arms should be shot.

On the 19th of September, 1895, the people of Cuba who are struggling for freedom formed a provisional government under President Maceo, and adopted the following officers were elected: President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt; Vice-president, Bartolome Maso; secretary of war, Carlos Roloff; secretary of foreign affairs, Isidoro Tamayo; secretary of the treasury, Severo Pina; secretary of the interior, Santiago Canizares; general-in-chief of the army, Maximo Gomez. These were some of the most distinguished citizens of Cuba. The president is the statesman who laid down the keystone of government in 1878 in response to the Spanish promises that were soon broken. He comes of a family that has furnished many examples of greatness in the legal and scientific history of Cuba. His estates were confiscated in 1895 and he then renounced his title of nobility. The vice-president is a tried patriot who has rendered distinguished services in the cause of liberty. The secretary of war was born in Poland, but went to Cuba at an early age. In 1880, at the head of a number of young men, he joined the revolutionary army and won a high rank by reason of his bravery and military talent. The assistant secretary of war is Mario Menocal, well known in this country as the engineer of the Nicaragua canal. The other officers are men as generally distinguished as their names.

In their desperate struggle for liberty the people of Cuba looked with the eyes of hope to the republic of the United States. They felt sure of our aid and sympathy. We have been slow to act; but now there is a prospect of a declaration of the congress of the United States that a state of war exists in Cuba, and that this country should be absolutely neutral between the belligerents. There are a few who regard a recognition of a state of war in Cuba as likely to invite war with Spain. But there is no danger of this; indeed, there is no reason why Spain should feel offended. There are many precedents. The last great precedent was during the civil war in the United States. We have waited a year to recognize belligerency in Cuba; but Spain waited only a few weeks before she recognized the belligerency of the Confederate states. The Cuban patriots are fighting for the same rights that our forefathers fought for and won and that we are enjoying today. It would be strange indeed if Americans had no sympathy with Cuba.

NO MORE OF ANDREWS.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. If Quay cannot find a Republican to continue as chairman, why can't some one be selected who enjoys some prestige, and who would be acceptable to the party generally? Ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres was chairman some years ago and proved very satisfactory all around. No doubt he would consent to serve again. He is in good repute, for he is a man of good ability and staunch integrity, and the party would rally about him to a man. Let us have Watres or some one of similar standing. Andrews is unfit for the position and all thoughts of him should be abandoned at once.

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TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aphzahas, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrology cast: 2:16 a. m., for Thursday, March 19, 1896.

A child born on this day will note that by the aid of The Tribune's early editions the back-number organ is occasionally enabled to print an original article.

A military post in Scranton that would, as a matter of course, be a member of the would-be good thing.

The basebreaker who takes that which does not belong to him, thereby enterprises of a kind that, like the newspaper per thief, he is not considered an useful member of society.

Local Democratic belligerency is already beginning to assume aspects reminiscent of the monkey and parrot section.

BOHEMIA'S LAND.

Brothers who tell at the feast in life's vineyard, Count on who live for the present-to-day, Fears of the future are cast to the wind—dark, Hope in bright splendor illumines their way.

Cowards may tremble with dread for the morrow, Skulkers may flee from life's loss, Nothing brings aught of a fear or a sorrow To the dreamers who dwell in Bohemia's land.

The present is theirs, they sleep and enjoy it, What matters the morrow, to them it is naught; 'Tis only the fools who will torture their spirit.

Or darken the joys which the present can yield, The castles of hope in Bohemia never fall; Her vessels ride safe by the rocks and the reef, A harbor for gold not a heart ever wear-

eth, Of the many who dwell in Bohemia's land, Wouldst change all the spirit, the joy and the pleasure, the freedom they cherish and prize.

To join in the press of life's struggle for treasure, And deafen their ears to humanity's cry, Never, no never! their freedom they cherish, Content with a friend, pipe and glass at their hand.

Wealth, glory, ambition, may rise, fade and perish, They will never change the souls in Bohemia's land.

—Sam W. Boyd, in Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer.

CUPID'S NET.

Ah, what is Cupid's net? A web of filmy loves, A trap for a coquette, A means to show her graces;

A lure he loves to set Before our very faces, Ah, what is Cupid's net? A web of filmy loves.

—Harry Romaine, in Munsey's.

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31 AND 33 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

Builders AND Makers OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

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Large Assortment, Newest Styles.

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GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR. Coax 'Em Out.

It strikes us that Winter has stayed around this country about long enough to outwear its welcome. It was all very well last November to share the children's enthusiasm over the falling flakes, but, good gracious! that was four months ago! Suppose we all do something to coax Spring to "Give us back the sunny days, The breeze perfumed by flowering sprays." And all the other beauties and blessings of the season. As our share of bringing this about we

OPEN UP THESE.

Nobby, Jaunty Silk Capes

Lined throughout and with full sweep,

AT \$3.98.

LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS AND SUITS.

That will captivate the most fastidious. Skirts measuring 6 1/2 yards around, lined throughout with Rustle Cambric and hang to perfection. Prices begin at

\$1.25 AND RANGE UP TO \$15.00

ALL STREET CARS STOP AT THE DOOR.

THE LAST WEEK OF BANISTER'S GREAT SHOE SALE

On Monday, March 23d, we start in to make the improvements in our store room and the store will be closed until Saturday, March 28th. Promptness on your part means dollars in your pocket. We are going through the stock and marking prices on goods so low you will wonder at it.

We Intend to Make This the Banner Week of Our Great Sale

Don't wait until the last day, but come early in the week and have the larger assortment to select from.

BANISTER'S, Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues.



ASK FOR THE SEAL BRAND. THIS IS ONE OF CONRAD'S SPRING STYLES.

Stationery

That Isn't Stationery.

Nothing stands still at our establishment. It very rarely happens that we raise prices, but as to lowering them—well, just call around and see us, and we think we can interest you.

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We are Headquarters for Oysters and are handling the

Celebrated Duck Rivers, Lynn Havens, Keyports, Mill Ponds; also Shrewsbury River, Coves, Western Shores and Blue Points.

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\$25,000 WORTH OF PIANOS AND ORGANS

Must be sold in thirty days. Call and see our prices.

GUERNSEY BROTHERS, 213

437 Spruce St., Opp. "The Commonwealth."

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

SEVEN COUNTER CASES, ONE GLASS SIDE CASE AND COUNTER FOR SALE.

Must Be Sold Before We Remove

To our new store, No. 130 Wyoming avenue, Coal Exchange, April 1st. Price no consideration.

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Spring and Summer, from \$20 up. Trousering and overcoats, foreign and domestic fabrics, made to order to suit the most fastidious in price, fit and workmanship.

D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.

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The Finest in the City.

The latest improved furnishings and apparatus for keeping meat, butter and eggs.

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