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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, FA.

Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for adver-tisers, rates Tak SCRANTON TRINCNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastura Peansylva-ula, "Printers' Ink" knows.

THE WEEKEY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abun-dance of News, Fiction, and Weil-Edited Miscel-lany. For Those Who Caunoi Take The Daity TRIBUNE, the Weekly Is Recommanded as the Best Hargain Going. Only \$1 a Year, m Advance

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



SCRANTON, MARCH 21, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republica daily in Lackswanns County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

fo the Republican electors of Pennsylva-

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by The Republicans of Fennsylvama, by their duly chosen representatives, will aneet in state convention Thursday, April 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera-house, city of Harrisburg, for the pur-pose of nominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential interview candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegates-at-large to the Republican national con-vention, and for the transaction of such ther business as may be presented. By order of the state committee. M. S. Quir Charman

Attest:-Jere B. Ror. W. R. Andrews, Feermartes.

'Our excellent neighbor, the Wilkes-Barre Record, is of the opinion that the people of Pennsylvania do not want one-man power in their state politics. Has the Record so quickly forgotten the verdict of last summer?

Devoid of Shame.

We reproduce in another column the charge of theft preferred by this paper on Thursday morning against the Scranton Republican (Dem.) and also its reply. It will be seen that the Republican (Dem.) admits that it stole. without credit, a piece of literary property for which The Tribune had duly paid \$25 in cash; but attempts to defend the theft upon the plea that Miss Jones' admirable story needed all possible publicity. That plea does not excuse the withholding of credit.

Under the conditions of the contestconditions which were publicly announced weeks in advance-the successful prize story was to become The Tribune's property, just as much its own as a desk, a type case or a print- with special seriousness upon the repuing press for which it had paid the stip- tation of our people in foreign lands. ulated price. Had the Republican A man with a fine sense of honor, hav-

States would recommend arbitration on these terms, Lord Salisbury has as yet made no reply. Unofficial Intimations, however, come to this government that England expects ultimately to submit the question to arbitration, the only system. obstacle in the way being as to the dis-No doubt Mr. Cleveland's promised position of the British settlers in case the decision should be adverse to the

English claim." England's dilemma is no doubt perplexing, but it comes as a logical consejuence of a prolonged career of upjustifiable aggression and deliberate overstepping of legal rights, and will therefore excite no commiseration. The man who makes a practice of stealing other men's land must not complain if at some stage in his activity as a "squatter" he is summarily halted and expeditiously dispossessed. England holds Egypt today in violation of a solemn promise. Her occupation of India and South Africa are founded on gross violations of faith and the wrecks of promses broken as soon as made. There is almost no unpre-empted spot of value on the globe which England has not sought at one time or another to add to her increasing collection of dishonestly gotten territorial odds and ends. If her fingers get burned in the valley

of the Orinoco it is her fault alone, and she need expect no sympathy. There is every probability, it is said.

that the next legislature will again shirk the duty of reapportionment. Candidates, therefore, should be pledged by the people to obey the constitution's mandate in this respect. Let us have no more equivocation.

The Censuring of Bayard.

The passage by the house of a vote of censure on Ambassador Bayard was inevitable if we consider that the people of the United States are the rulers of this land. Bayard's speech at Edinburgh was more than an indiscretion. It was different from a slip of the tongue or a lapse of rhetoric. It was an unprovoked insult upon the overwhelming majority of Bayard's constituents and employers, asserted with deliberation and defiantly relterated.

A man of self-respect, representing his countrymen abroad, would consider that his duty left no room for partisan affiliation or prejudice, and that as the spokesman of the United States he should always stand for his country, right or wrong. It is not his duty to deliver lectures on political questions that divide his fellow-citizens, much less to set up as an authority on economic morals. His whole function will have been performed when he shall have acted for his government in its dealings with the country to which he is accredited and shall, in a social capacity, have personified the friendliness and hospitality common among diplo-

matists. Mr. Bayard's violation of the proprieties in his Edinburgh address was the more culpable when the fact is considered that he was himself once a secretary of state and had had abundant opportunity in that high position to learn the value and the wisdom of discretion. What might have been pardoned in a less experienced man became, in him, a doubly grievous offense, and from his very eminence reflected

discredit it and no political party, whatever its politicians secretly think. would think of formulating a national platform without incorporating in it a plank pledging fealty to the merit

order would give offense to the political soldiers of fortune who are building gorgeous castles in Spain upon the strength of the patronage to be administered by the next prezident. Yet if the truth were known, Mr. Cleveland could not do his successor a greater favor than to liberate him from the traditional thralidom of a president whose administration by marking a change of parties throws open the floodgates of spolls hunting and wreathes every visitor's lace with the expectation of executive favor. Such a liberation would leave the chief magistrate of the greatest nation free to do something more important for his country and its destiny than merely to spend his waking hours in peddling out offices, and his sleeping ones in worrying over factional perils and clashing

personal ambitions, The Cripple Creek, Colo., Morning Journal resents very hitterly President Cleveland's recent intimation before the New York presbytery that more mis-

sionaries in the west would be a profitable investment. It suggests that a corps of missionaries is needed as badly in Washington as in any other locality, and follows this assertion up by severe specifications of alleged lapses by Mr. Cleveland himself from the straight line of moral rectitude. These charges are old ones, no longer believed or if believed, no longer held against the president, who, though he were, in his

individual capacity, the meanest man on earth, is yet entitled, while in his present position, to respectful consideration. The Journal concludes a villainous article with the statement that "the west does not need missionaries:" but its article shows on its face that

the west does. The letter of Rev. C. A. McGee, pub-

lished on another page, and appealing to the people of Scranton to aid the congregation of the Howard Place African Methodist Episcopal church to secure a suitable location and a more commodious church building, is worthy of generous consideration. The excellent work which is being done for humanity and morals by this congregation is now hampered by insufficient church accommodations. A very little

ald from each friend of religious progress in Scranton would do much to extend its usefulness. Let us hope that Rev. Mr. McGee's appeal will not fall on indifferent ears.

And now comes a "Greater Troy" prolect to consolidate Green Island, Lansingburgh and part of Brunswick with Troy, making the sum a larger city

than Albany or Syracuse. When will destiny bring forward a really Greater Scranton? HOW & CONVICTED SNEAK THIEF TRIES

TO ANSWER & DIRECT CHARGE OF STEALING.

From The Tribune, From the Republi-of March 19: In the conditions governing The Trib-une's offer, of a \$25 cash prize for the best original short ters yesteriay be-story, the success-cause the Republi-ted march 20: Tribune fairly tore a passion into tat-best original short ters yesteriay be-story, the success-cause the Republi-



is that The Tribune? It is. I want to insert a short "ad." All right. What is it. It's to go in the want column. I desire to advertise for a second-hand I desire to advertise for a second-hand electric fan. What do you want of an electric fan at this time of year? To areist me in keeping cool. What's the matter? I'm a police capials possibility, Z-m-z-ling!

Hello! Is that the sufferial room? Yes, where are you? At the house. Are all the boller plates

Yes. City hall ephoes and Lord Byron's wayside notes

Late news elleped from the first edition of The Tribune?

Yes. All right. Lot the press start. We'l, make a bluff at a newspaper, anybow. Z-z-z-ling!

OUR GROWING PRESIDENT.

E. Curtis, in Chicago Reord. W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Reord. The president of the United States hav-just been curveyed for a new solt of clothes which will cost him \$5 and will absorb nine yards of cloth thiry inches wide, or sixty-seven and one-salt squar-fect of cloth. An examination of the books of the tailor shows that the su-perficial dimensions of the president are gradually increasing, particularly his cir-cumference. The following is an official statement of his measurements in the spring of 1895. Waist 1991 W.

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From the Pittston Gazette,

From the Pitiston Gazette. Protesting against the consummation of a rumored arrangement to again place Senator W. H. Andrews at the bend of the Republican state committee, the Scranton Tribune expresses doubt as to the en-dorsement of this scheme by Mr. Quay, as has been alleged, and vigorously advo-cates the election to the chairmanship of "a clean and tried man like ex-Lieuten-ant Governor Watres." This suggestion comes from various quarters and will be heartfly sustained by the delegates from the northeastern part of the state in next month's convention at Harrisburg.

SHE ANSWERED NO.

She answered no-yet why despair? "Twas on the day of t'upld's fair, When lovers tons to win or lose, To make their entrance or adleus In spirits light and debonair,

Yet, though I boasted not to care, I knew 'twas more than life could bear If through fair love's uncertain muse She answered no.

In truth, I loved beyond compare, And all my soul was in my prayer; "The thee, dear love, that I would choose! If I should ask, wouldst thou refuse?"

In accents soft, with blushes rare, She answered, "No." -Clifford Howard, in Munsey's

CONNELL n

GOLDSMITH'S 🖘 BAZAAR.

Wool Dress Fabrics for Spring

As choice a selection of fabrics as you ever saw. Neat, tasteful, substantial patterns. High novelties for those that want highest style and exclusiveness, and the pretty stylish fabrics you always get at modest prices.

See our window for Full Dress Patterns at \$2.98.

A CLIMPSE AT THE NEW SILKS

In all the years of our Silk business we never saw such handsome Silken Fabrics as are now crowding our shelves and counters. Oriental Patterns in their wealth of bizarre colorings. Dainty warp-printed effects in subdued shadings, and-we might ramble on for an hour,

Take a look at the new arrival of Warp Prints, 23 inches wide, at 79 cents.

And another choice lot of 27 inches wide at 89c.

THE LAST WEEK OF BANISTER'S GREAT SHOE SALE

12 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.

INTEND TO MAKE THIS THE BANNER WEEK OF OUR GREAT SHOE SALE

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



(Dem.) stolen one of these three last mentioned articles, its proprietors, we repeat, could have been lodged in jall as common felons. As it was, they stole \$25 worth of our literary prop erty and now boldly glory in the theft.

Common decency among publishers requires that when an article is reprinted from one paper into another due credit shall be given. The Repub lican (Dem.) gave no credit to The Tribune, but simply stole our afticle, as audaciously and with as little sense of shame as the pickpocket exhibits when he filches a purse in a public assembly We do not believe that Miss Jones friends care for the impudent attentions of a paper which stands self-convicted and unrepentent of deliberate pilfering.

Signs multiply that the successor of J. Donald Cameron may, if the machine can make it without too great i struggle, be no less a personage than the Hon. J. Donald Cameron himself.

Great Britain Rounded Up.

Notwithstanding a number of evasive partial denials, it is generally understood that the United States commission recently appointed to ascertain the facts concerning the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Gulana has informally reached its decision, which is adverse to Great Britain. Unless new facts are presented, the formal report will, it is said, uphold in its entirety the Venezuelan contention.

It is asserted by Walter Wellman in his Washington correspondence to the Chicago Times-Herald that Lord Salisbury, anticipating such a decision, some weeks ago showed a disposition to attempt settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty by negotiation with the United States. He has already endeavored to make terms with Venezuela on a money basis, and failed. President Crespo rejecting his proposition. "Lord Salisbury" according to Mr. Wellman, "then intimated to this government his willingness to permit the dispute to go to arbitration, so far as the boundary line is concerned, but insisted that the question as to what was to become of the interests of British settlers in the disputed territory, and what is known as the settled district,' was to be left as a subject of future discussion. This proposal was not formal, but would have become so immediately upon its acceptance by President Cleveland.

"It was not accepted, however, President Cleveland and Secretary Olney declined to recommend to Venezuela any plan of arbitration which did not include the whole subject and provide for settlement of all the points at issue. This government replied with a suggestion that Great Britain agree to place before the arbitration tribunal the whole question, so that in case the verdict should be against England the settiers and miners now operating under license from the British crown would become subject to the laws of Venezuela. President Cleveland was firm in his insistence that if the territory rightfully belonged to Venezuela all licenses, privileges and control belonged to her To the suggestion that the United

ing been arraigned on such a charge, would not wish to embarrass his country by continuing to serve it; a president alive to his responsibilities would not permit him to continue to disgrace It before the world.

But this is a Democratic administration and presumably needs allowances.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, says he is prepared to vote for any Democrat on any platform if thereby he can reunite and reinvigorate the Democratic party. The ex-governor's partisanship comes very near being asinine.

Civil Service Reform.

Announcement is made, that President Cleveland has decided, with the advice and approval of his cabinet. soon to issue an order placing within

the scope of the civil service law all of those offices in the service of the government which are not filled by presidential appointment subject to ratification or rejection by the senate. If this is done, the next president will be freed from much of the hitherto cus-

tomary importunities of the spoilsmen; and the working forces of government employes in the various departments will, broadly speaking, be placed upon a merit rather than a "'fluence" basis, the same as employes of private firms or corporations.

The branches of government work which would be affected by such an order are the mint service, a great number of excepted offices in the customs and internal revenue service, all of the Indian agency service below the head positions, and all the places in the Indian school service, the interstate commerce clerical force, the clerical forces in the navy yards, and a host of small

groups and classes that are very rarely thought of, and which have been so far overlooked by the advocates of civil service reform. In addition, the order will apply to chiefs of divisions, chief clerks of bureaus, and all kinds of special agents and examiners.

The rapidity with which the American people have been converted to a belief in civil service reform is one of the singular circumstances of modern history. Less than one generation ago, the small group of advanced thinkers who proclaimed the exact reverse of the Jacksonian postulate that "to the victors belong the spoils," contending that a dollar of public money should be as carefully expended as a dollar of private money, and along the same general lines that safeguard private expenditure for labor, were almost unanimously derided by an amused press as "idealists," "visionaries," "Chinese reformers" and "man-milliners." One cannot turn to the files of a prominent representative newspaper of the halcyon period of Beecher, Carl Schurz and George William Curtis without finding almost infinite amusement in the excess of indignation, sarcesm and scorn with which their "new-fangled doctrine" was greeted. Yet today within less than a score of years, civil service reform is a fact so well fixed in public esterm and favor that hard-ly one man in a hundred dare openly ly

