the Scranton Tribune

Dally and Weekly. No Sunday Edition

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Pub-lishing Company. New York Office: Tribune Building. Frank S. Gray, Manager,

E. H. RIPPLE, SEC'Y AND THEAS. LIVY S. RICHARD, EDITOR.

Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates The SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvabia. "Printers' Ink." knows.

THE WFEELY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Hands me Pages, with an Abun-dance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscel-lany. For Those Who Cannot Take The Datty TRIBUNE, the Weekly is Recommended as the Best Bargain Golng. Only \$1 a Year, in Advance

THE TRIBUNE Is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. To the Republican electors of Pennsylva-

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 pur-pose of nominating two candidates for representative-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. Attest:-Jere B. Rox, W. R. Andrews, Feermades.

The right of Ruthven or anybody else to speak without molestation so long as he remains within the limits of the law cannot be gainsaid. It is unfortunate from every standpoint that this right should have been challenged by the Dunmore mob. It will only put weapons in Ruthven's hands.

Brightening Business Skies.

Although the recent popular bond loan was by no means what it should have been, as a matter of detail, it being "popular" only to a limited degree, it is nevertheless proving itself to be, in demonstrated consequences, a decided improvement over the private syndicate deal of a year ago. For instance, the records of the treasury department show that the net imports

on account of principal, \$10,360,477 on account of principal, \$10,360,477 on account of premium and \$135,831 for accrued interest. The total proceeds, when all installments have been paid, will be about \$111,250,000. The official reserve, which now stands at about \$122,000,000, will rise to about \$135,000, 1000, if losses continue small and all remaining installments are paid in gold obtained from outside the treasury. Hardly so favorable a result as this is looked for by treasury officials, but it is hoped that, owing to the contraction of the volume of currency and the demand for money, the reserve may be kept intact for several weeks in the neighborhood of \$120,000,000.

Another good effect of the latest loan

Another good effect of the latest loan is shown in the increase which it has caused in national bank note circulation. It is claimed at the treasury that, judging from present indications, this circulation will rise by the end of April to about \$225,000,000, representing an Increase of about \$13,060,000 over the figures before the call was issued for bids for the new bonds. The orders for currency during January were \$10,370,-750, during February, \$5,553,000, and during the first three weeks of March. \$1,500,000. These orders of more than \$17,000,000 have only been partly filled, but the circulation has already risen above \$218,009,000, as compared with \$213,000,000 on January 31.

The effect of this increased circulation, superadded to the gain in gold of the class. In view of this fact is imports and the continuation by the it not wise for us to try something mints of their accustomed volume of coinage can scarcely be other than every one to help to the full extent of heneficial to business operations. It his power in making our compulsory means a partial but welcome release from the stringency which has for nearly three years depressed all branches fair trial. Let it be honestly enforced. of domestic commerce. There will be no marked revival until the tariff is put back on a protective revenue basis; but for even this small immediate gain the people will be thankful.

doesn't seem able to stand alone. Our kill a dog on such testimony? friends, the enemy, may yet have to take Whitney.

Growth of Temperance Reform. Extremists upon the subject of temperance reform may refuse to regard the gradual change of the people's alcoholic drinks from distilled to malt liquors as much of a gain for temperance; yet the consensus of opinion, scientific and philanthropic, will undoubtedly be that it is a gain, and a considerable one. Although the quantity of malt liquors consumed today is

capita consumption of distilled liquors, however, has slightly fallen off. In 1869 it was 1.69 gallons for every inhabitant. In 1895 it was 1.2 gallons. The highest average reached was 2.07 gallons in 1870.

Doubtless improvement in respect to temperance has seemed slow to those who keenly realize the evils of intoxication. But if slow it is none the less sure. The forces at work for sobriety today are unquestionably stronger than ever before. One of the most potent of these is the general odium which nowadays attaches to intoxication, a force much less conspicuous twenty or even ten years ago. The tightening lines of commercial restraint form another significant agency in behalf of temperance. The workman today becomes intoxicated at his peril. Few positions are open to the habitual and excessive drinker. The schools, too, are teaching, as never before, the physical dangers of overindulgence in drink. And in addition, all the old temperance instrumentalities are at work, with augmented effectiveness.

The outlook for temperance reform is brighter today than it has ever been

That eccentric but nevertheless phe nomenally gifted actor. Richard Mansfield, is to be congratulated upon finding in Daniel Frohman a manager rich enough and experienced enough to keep him in successful theatrical paths. Mansfield, with all his oddities, is a player whom the serious stage could not afford to spare.

Trying Something New.

"Thoughts on Combulsory Education" was the subject of an address delivered a few days ago by Dr. Nathan C. Shaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, before the department of municipal government and education of the Civic club of Philadelphia. The doctor's thoughts were wise. timely and forcefully expressed. The first of them was an attempt to impress upon his hearers the need of choosing as school directors the very best men to be had. Said he:

The judge of the court in one county recently asserted that he knew of no corporate body of men in the state of Fennsylvania more powerful than a school board unless it was another school board. The school board is vested with power to select school sties, erect the buildings, employ the teachers, fix the salaries, levy the taxes adout the courses of study sehe taxes, adopt the courses of study, se-cet the text books, after consulting the enchers, disburse the state appropriation, and determine whether the children of teachers, disburse the state appropriation, and determine whether the children of Pennsylvania shall have more than the minimum term of schooling fixed by law. The compulsory education act of 185 further enlarges these powers by authorizing the school board to pass upon the excuses which are offered for non-attendance at school; thus it makes them, to some extent, responsible for the future illiteracy of the people of this common-wealth. Hence it is the patriotic duty of every voter to cast his ballot for the best person to fill the office of school director regardless of creed, sex, color or politics.

Coming to the subject of compulsory education, and more especially to the question of its justification he said: The day for arguing whether we should

have a compulsory act or not has gone by. It is simply a question whether the present act shall be enforced or can be enforced. If the law is a bad one, the best department show that the net imports of gold last month were \$9,375,389, or more than twice the net imports of February, 1895, under the operation of the contract with the Morgan syndicate. This bespeaks a return of confidence in the solvency of the government and in the trustworthiness of American obligations which needs no elaboration.

The total proceeds of the bonds up to the close of last week were \$103,601,108, of which \$93,104,800 has been paid in on account of principal, \$10,360,477 on account of premium and \$15,831 for the close of the

This last assertion the doctor proceeded to fortify, as follows: "Reckceeded to fortify, as follows: "Reckoning upon the basis of illiteracy to the total population ten years of age and over, Pennsylvania ranked twentleth in 1870; twenty-third in 1880 and twenty-seventh in 1890. If we base our estimate upon the percentage of illiteracy to the native white population ten years of age and over, Pennsylvania in 1870 ranked twenty-second; in 1880 the native white population ten years of age and over, Pennsylvania in 1870 ranked twenty-second; in 1880 twenty-fifth, and in 1890, twenty-ninth. In other words if we conceive of a spelling class whose boys are named after the states of this Union, and who are ranked to the percentage of illiteracy we are compelled to admit that the other boys have been trapping the Pennsylvania boy, and that our boy is gravitating lowards the tail end of the class. In view of this fact is oning upon the basis of illiteracy to the

Sad to relate, the Carlisle boom lieve everything he hears? Would he

ing well-informed, declares his belief that however much the new Republican movement may be ridiculed by the dominion authorities, it is likely to gain headway rapidly among the farmers and small land-owners. Two classes. of course, violently disavow sympathy with the separatists-the office holders. to whom fealty to England, with its

worth while to continue indefinitely an alliance from which England derives the great bulk of the profits.

As we have pointed out on previous occasions, Canada, under British rule, is practically at a standstill. Children are not born as fast as their ancestors find it to their best interests to cross over the line into the United States. Thus the population of the dominion is virtually stationary, while industry in a majority of the provinces is stagnant and agriculture more unremunerative every year. The per capita debt is between \$60 and \$70 and is slowly but steadily growing. While Canadians enjoy a large measure of nominal freedom, they are effectually enslaved financially by a horde of rappelous officeholders who could teach Tammany points in the art of getting much for nothing. The rabble, who have nothing to hope for under any system, may cheer the British emblem, which stands for this ominous combination of enlarging public debt and private deficit; but it seems to us inevitable that one of these days the hard-headed middle classes will subordinate artificial sentiment to every-day common cense and take steps to end the reign of European sinecurists.

So far as Americans are concerned, the whole subject is one of purely speculative interest. Our sympathies are naturally with republican institutions and some of us have marveled greatly at the obtueences of the Canadian mind in preferring an arrangement of no possible benefit but really of harm to Canada, to the obviously logical proposition of independence, But there is probably among the mass of Americans no other feeling than languid indifference to Canada and all her problems. The idea, which has been artfully disseminated among Canadians by royalists, that our people are nothing to get a chance to null the dominion noiens voiens into the American union is as far from the truth as the sloth and general down-at-the-heel appearance of Canada is far from the brisk and inviting prosperity discernible the moment one passes from the queen's dominion into the United States.

There is no good reason why the St. Louis convention should not adopt Senator Quay's municipal reform plank. Whether he meant it or not, the fact remains that it is the most concise wording of needed changes in municipal and state government which the movement for cleaner politics has yet evolved; and in genuine importance it is quite the equal of any other issue now before the country.



THE HYPNOTIZED REPORTER.

I have noticed in the papers recently that a currew wave has been passing over certain portions of the country and that ordinances are being passed by wise coun-cilmen making it a crime for children to climen making it a crime for children to be allowed on the streets at night long after sundown. It has been hinted that some of the roving curfew agitators intend to visit Scranton at some future date and take steps to have the young people of the city in bed at proper hours. This movement seems to be on par with the efforts of some of the enthusiastic members of the New York society for prevention of cruelty to children, who have driven many talented little ones to starvation because they were considered too young to act on the stage. There is no question that many children are on the streets at night long after they should be in bed, but the curfew law that would make a criminal of any boy or girl who happened to be caught on the streets after the ringing of the bell would certainly be of no benefit to the community. If a curfew law is passed it should be an ordinance that would call in the blear-eyed loafers who stand on street corners and jostle decent people; the married men who stay out late on evenings that the lodge meets; and members of the amateur glee clubs who sing the soldler's farewell at midnight. A curfew of this nature would be a real blessing. If no one but happy, harmless children were allowed on the streets after sundown the world would be better for it.

Speaking of streets, I am reminded that be allowed on the streets at night land

boy is gravitating towards the tail end of the class. In view of this fact is it not wise for us to try something new? Is it not the public duty of every one to help to the full extent of his power in making our compulsory act effective?" Clearly, yes. The law is on the statute books. It deserves a fair trial. Let it be honestly enforced.

Senator Chandler quotes hearsay evidence to prove that the McKinley managers are making a corrupt use of money. Does Senator Chandler, with his long experience in politics, still believe everything he hears? Would he kill a dog on such testimony?

"The Republic of Canada."

The Montreal correspondent of the Sun, who concerning political questions in Canada gives evidence of being well-informed, declares his belief in the task of extending sympathy to days, and local and other writers never the intention buying paintings which are not wrotched enough in construction and color and gruesome enough in subject matter to be classed among the masterpleces of splash. I once saw a pleture representing a sunrise. There was little to the painting save the sky effects. But the rosy blush of a summer morn was reproduced in a way that faccinated the lover of nature. It was a picture at which one raight gaze for hours and never become weary. The effects in color which so truthfully portrayed the birth of glorious day had, it seemed to me, been produced by margle, and the work throughout powers and never become weary. The work through it had been pelted with lamp black and mud bails, is really the work which we should admite. The sky effects of the pointer who produced the sunrise must be classed with work of the light-ning artist who paints a landscape for 25 cents while you wait. Of course it will must be classed with work of the licht-ning artist who paints a landscape for 25 cents while you wait. Of course it will not do to question our crities. They are supposed to know, but when a man who has paid a good, round sum for a palat-ling which has been the object of admira-tion for years, perhaps, suddealy learns that his purchase is not art at all, but mere trash, he must feel as insignificant as though he had been harboring a bock beer sign.

POLITICAL POINTS.

truth is easily established both by observation and statistics, that drunkenness as a personal vice and as a disturbing social agency, is less marked than at any prior time.

In 1887 the average annual consumption of malt liquors in the United States was 5.31 gallons per capita of our population. There has been a gradual increase until 1895, when it reached 14.95 gallons. The highest rate on record for any year was 16.08 in 1892. The per little of the sensitive middle consider it is a conservative middle group made up of men able to read and to reason for themselves. Many persons belongting to this class are naturally curious to know why, if the present regime means only increasing indebtedness for the dominion with no counterbal-ancing benefits, they should consider it

be measured according to his actions. It is scarcely possible that he would select such a man as Mr. Andrews to carry out his reform suggestions. Perhaps he has already reached that conclusion; if so he will ask the coming state convention to give us a state chairman for whom Repusilicans need not blush."

A Washington dispatch to the Inquirer rays: Senator Gray is receiving many letters daily from Republicans throughout Pennsylvanie, asking him to define his position on the charmanche of the sixte-committee. Senator Quay is decirely opposed to all attempts to force this quasilien on the Keyvione state Republicans at this time. He regards such a course as premature and ill-adriacd, and he has embodied his views in the following latter, which he is sending to all his personal friends in the tate who have written ning on the subject: "I deplore exceedingly the interfection of the chairmanship question into the campaign now progressing in our state. It is unfortunate and cumous serve my interests, So far as the position is concerned, I have not yet made up my mind to do so unless I am nominated at Et Louis." A Washington dispatch to the Inquirer

In this season of convention worry it may not be amiss to remember that the first political convention in the history of the country was that of the anti-Masonie party, where troncint Sewerd and Pillimore into political life. The anti-Masonie party originated in western New York over the alleged disaphearance of William Morgan, a Mason, who had written a book which claimed to expose the workings of the first three degrees of Masonicy. The perty come to life in 1836 and was some lights in local elections in the state of its birth. It then called for a national convention was followed by the Republican convention, held in Baltimore in December, 1831, at which Clay and John Sargent were nominated.

The Buffalo Enquirer fours that in The Buffalo Enquirer fears that in Peansylvania "bopular goverament is simply a farce; that the batter of the Eberties regarding choice of their officers, which the people are supposed to possess, is so common that it is made a matter of written agreement between the bosses; that the latter are in the habit of making definite, written contracts with one another to deliver political goods, contracts which would not stand in the courts, it is true, but which it is expected the parties concerned will live up to ou the principle that there is honor even among thieves," liow about Pattiam in New York?

A canvass of the Democrats in congress by the Washington Star reveals the probability that the silver men will have a majority of the delegates to the Democratic mational convention. It takes two-thirds to nominate, but a majority adopts the platform. There are expected to be 59 delegates, including six from each territory and the District of Columbia, and the silver men are believed to stand a good chance of getting more than 500, probably 510.

Says Chris Magee; "Mr. Quay stipulated that I would have to get out of national and state polities. I don't have to ask Mr. Quay whether I can stay in polities or not. The second of Allegheay county will decide that.

Says Walter Lyon: "If Pennsylvania has a man fit for president why should her constant, steady Republican worth not be recognized? I believe we have such a man in Senator Quay, and that he will be nominated."

Senator Quay makes no secret of his intention to have municipal reform an issue in the next presidential campaign, and he intends to prepare a plank on that subject for the St. Louis platform.

Covernor Morton has signed the Raines bill and at the same time probably sacri-ficed his slim chance of receiving the St. Louis nomination. Mr. Platt is doubtless

Builders

Makers

Something New.

For Permanent Decoration. Also a fine line of Jardinieres.

THE

CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

And Improved Store April

BEIDLEMAN. THE BOOKMAN

GOLDSMITH'S SAZAAR.



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.



HILL & CONNELL, Stationery

That Isn't Stationary

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. We are now located in the

WYOMING AVENUE

REYNOLDS BROS., Stationers and Engravers.

FOR MEN. SPLENDID LINE STIFF OR SOFT

CONRAD'S, Lacka. Ava.

ULSTERS OVERCOATS AND BOYS'

Greatly Reduced Prices. LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Corner Franklin Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILORING

437 Spruce St., Opp. "The Commonwealth." D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.





Consumes three (8) feet of gas per hour and gives an efficiency of sixty (60) candles.

Baving at least \$31 per cent. over the ordinary Tip Burners.

Call and Sec It.

434 LACKAWANNA AVENUE Flanufacturers' Agents.

326 Washington Ava. SCRANTON, PA TELEPHONE 555.

\$25,000 WORTH OF

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

GNERNSEY BROTHERS, Lacka. - Ave.

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, Beranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls for college or business; thoroughly trains young children. Catalogue at re-quest. Opens September 9. REV. THOMAS M. CANN, WALTER H. BUELL. MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School, 412 Adams avenue, opens Sept. S. Kindesarten \$10 per term.

JOS. KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA-wanns avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufac-turer of Wire Screens. Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 and 127 FRANK-lin avenue. Rates reasonable. P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. passenger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Prop. WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place.
New York. Rates, \$3.50 per day and upwards. (American plan). E. N. ANABLE,
Proprietor,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dentists. DR. WILLIAM A. TAFT, PORCELAIN, Bridge and Crown work, Office, 222 Washington avenue. C. C. LAUBACH, SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 115 Wyoming avenue.
R. M. STRATTON, OFFICE COAL Exchange.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. A. TRAPOLD, SPECIALIST IN Diseases of Women, corner Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, Scranton. Office hours. Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. G. EDGAR DEAN HAS RESCOVED to tis Spruce street, Scraston, Pa. (Just opposite Court House Savare.) DR. KAY, 206 PENN AVE.; 1 to 3 P. M.; call 2082. Dis. of women, obstretrics and and all dis. of chil. DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 North Washington

DR. C. L. FREY, PRACTICE LIMITED, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 122 Wyoming ave. Resi-dence, 528 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 1.30 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 309 Madi-DR. J. C. BATESON. TUESDAYS AND Fridays, at 505 Linden street. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

DR. S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIAL-ist on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidney and genito uri-nary diseases, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos, 223 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m.

Lawvers.

WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Republican building, Washington avenue, Scrauton, Pa. JESSUPS & HAND, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors at Law, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue. W. H. JESSUP, HORACE E. HAND, W. H. JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTORneys and Counsellors at Law; offices and 8 Library building, Scranton. Pa.
ROSEWIGLI, H. PATTERSON,
WILLIAM A. WILCOX.

ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counsellors, Common-wealth building. Rooms 19, 20 and 21. FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Room 5, Coal Exchange, Scran-ton, Pa.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-at-Law, rooms 63, 64 and 65, Common-wealth building. SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-Law. Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa. I. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Money to loan in large sums at 5 per R. PITCHER. ATTORNEY-AT-law, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa.

H. C. SMYTHE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, C. COMEGYS, 221 SPRUCE STREET. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security. 406 Spruce street.

B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-law, 45 Commonwealth bid'g, Scranton, J. M. C. RANCK, 136 WYOMING AVE.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 698 Washington avenue.

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 425 Spruce st., cor, Wash. ave., Scranton, BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 128 Washington avenue, Scranton. Loans.

THE REPUBLIC SAVINGS AND Loan Association will loan you money on easier terms and pay you better or investment than any other association. Call on S. N. Callender, Dime Bank building.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND Nurserymen; store 146 Washington ave-nue; green house, 1250 North Main ave-nue; store telephone 782. Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, parties, receptions, wed-dings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS' supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twina, Warehouse, 130 Washington ave., Scraa-ton, Pa. FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE-sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 730 West Lackawanna ave.

THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT AC-countant and auditor, Rooms 19 and 28, Williams Building, opposite postemea. Agent for the Rex Fire Extinguisher.