E. P. KINGSBURY, Page, and Gen's Man H. RIPPLE, SECT AND TREAS. LIVY S. RICHARD, EDITOR. W. W. DAYIS, BUSINESS MANAGES. W. W. YOUNGS, Abv. Mane's

ESTEPED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCRANTON, PA., A. SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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SCRANTON, APRIL 24, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republica daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Eric. Election Day, Nov. 10.

Frank Willing Leach today reminds one of the rocket stick that lies by the roadside on the morning of July 5.

The State Convention.

If there had been any doubt of the sincerity of Pennsylvania's acquiescence in the presidential candidacy of Senator Quay that was effectually removed, not simply by the formal instructions yesterday voted at Harrisburg, but also and much more conclusively by the general speech of the delegates and of the hundreds of eminent Republicans who attended the convention in the freer capacity of spectators. On every hand the senator's candidacy was received with unmistakable favor. That there also was a sentiment of enthusiasm for Major McKinley was only natural, in view of his nearness to the people everywhere, but it was a subsidiary except among a few active malcontents and not a militant sentiment. The great majority of those who held it, readily conceded the propriety of Pennsylvanians standing by the Pennsylvania candidacy as long as it shall appear to have any possible chance of success at St. Louis.

Apart from the presidential issue, by special interest. The sudden harcontest by the decision of Senator Quay stance the interests of the senator's paramount. An illustration of this was became apparent to Mr. Miner's supporters that it would contribute to party harmony to concede to Mr. Beacom, of Westmoreland, the delegateship for which Mr. Miner had striven, their acceptance of the conditions was prompt been expected, but it was a considerable honor, made doubly welcome by the general demonstration of respect which

Of the platform, it is sufficient to say lines victory in November will be assured by a majority phenomenal even in this state of gigantic majorities.

Mayor Bailey's real purpose in the matter of distribution of the municipal plums is still more obscure than the wit in one of Eli Perkins' jokes.

Without Reference to Europe.

In a recent interview which has since been widely quoted, President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railway, declared with emphasis that "we should be the most prosperous country in the worldtoday were it not for the feeling of unertainty in foreign circles as to what we will do. English or continental gold will not come here for investment until some assurance is given that our standard will remain unchanged."

This remark elicits from The Manufacturer the very pertinent observation that "the earnest and patriotic men who have reached such conclusions as these appear to believe that prosperity for the American people must have for its basis some particular condition of European opinion respecting us and our affairs. If this were the fact, we should be in an unfortunate situation indeed. To control opinion, and particularly opinion in foreign lands, can never be easy or certain. Thus, it would be most distressing if, just as we are hoping for prosperity, a lot of people in Europe should suddenly begin to entertain erroneous views about us and at once blast our joyous expectations. We may hope, however, that our welfare does not rest upon a foundation so precarious and unstable. The almost universal belief has been that our fortunes are in our own hands; that, by developing our natural resources, working industriously and intelligently, as Americans do, and depending upon ourselves rather than upon foreigners, we can make large

headway." There certainly is a large measure of truth in The Manufacturer's contention. We have gone contrary to surope in the matter of tariffs. We please ourselves and not Europeans in the policy of adjusting our customs revenues so as to discriminate in favor of the American as against the foreign manufacturer. In an industrial sense America has thrown down a challenge to the

of independence has not caused for- the response that was expected, though eigners to withdraw their American investments. It has not caused an ungent foreigners have thought all the more of us for having the grit to adopt | reaches down to the pocketbook. our economic principles to the practical conditions immediately confronting us. Why, then, should we fear to enter upon a consideration of the monetary question from the standpoint of American, rather than foreign, inter-

It is a matter of general regret that George W. Smalley has not settled the Venezuelan dispute yet. It was thought that when Smalley took the case in hand the matter would be adjusted at once, and this delay is puzzling to persons who had depended upon the American born Englishman to smooth over the affair. If both Smalley and the Monroe doctrine prove inefficacious, to whom shall the nation turn for relief?

A Department of Commerce.

Numerous efforts have been made during the past ten years to secure the enactment of laws providing for the establishment in the federal government of a cabinet portfolio of Industries and Commerce. They failed through lack of public support; but since the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Board of Trade have recently co-operated in urging this legislation upon congress, the subject has assumed a more commanding form.

A bill to this effect was introduced in the senate on March 9 and referred to the committee on commerce, where it now rests. It provides for a cabinet Department of Commerce and Manufactures, which shall have general jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce of the United States except in so far as relates to the collection of revenue and the administration of customs and internal revenue laws. It shall also have jurisdiction over all matters relating to manufacturing interests of the United States, the extension of foreign markets, the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign countries, and to perform all the functions relating to trade and commerce in the United States that are now performed by the Treasury department. The bill provides for the transfer from the Treasury department to the Department of Commerce and Manufactures of the life-saving service, the lighthouse board, the marine hospital service, the bureau of steamboat inspection, the bureau of navigation, the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, and the bureau of statistics. The bureau of statistics of the Department of State is also transferred to the new department and consolidated with the statistical bureau of the Treasury department. Provision is made for the appointment by the president of a chief of the bureau of statistics of commerce and manufacyesterday's convention was unmarked tures, who will perform all the duties

now imposed upon the chiefs of the monization of the state chairmanship two separate bureaus. The consular bureau of the Department of State and that he would himself seek to be con- the several consular officers of the fedtinued at the executive head of the eral government who are resident in state committee, was paralleled in the foreign countries and are charged with the duty of facilitating and promoting for delegate-at-large. In every in- the commerce of the United States are transferred from the jurisdiction of candidacy for president were placed the Department of State to the Department of Commerce and Manufactures. shown in the case of Northeastern Whenever consular officers shall be re-Pennsylvania's candidate. Hon. Charles | quired to act in purely diplomatic ca-A. Miner, of Wilkes-Barre. When it pacity they will continue to report to the Department of State as at present. Annual reports and special investigations of particular subjects are included within the new department's duties.

It will be seen that the new department would start with an abundance and gracious. Mr. Miner's selection as of duties. There is really more reason the first alternate was not all that had for its creation, many times over, than there was for the establishment of a cabinet Department of Agriculture. The aggregate capital invested in manufacturing operations has increased at a more rapid rate than the increase in that its enunciation of party policy is the value of farming property during clear, candid and emphatic. Upon its the past forty years. This is shown by the appended census figures:

CAPITAL INVESTED.

It will be seen that while the amount of money invested in agriculture has increased four-fold during the forty years the capital invested in manufacturing enterprises has been multiplied nearly twelve times in the same period.

Half a century ago the aggregate value of all the products of manufacturing industries in the United States was only five-eights of the value of the agricultural products. The growth of industry has been so rapid, however, that manufacturing outstripped farming thirty years ago, and the last census showed that the value of manufactured articles was more than three times the value of all that agriculture yielded. The figures of fifty years are

as follows: VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Vears Agriculture, Manufactures, 1840 \$809,000,000 \$500,000,000 \$150,000,000 \$150,000,000 \$150 \$150 \$1,325,591,325 \$1,019,105,616 \$150 \$1,750,000,000 \$1,855,891,675 \$170 \$1,955,000,927 \$3,355,890,354 \$1890 \$2,322,540,927 \$3,91,91,545 \$1890 \$2,460,107,454 9,055,764,395

An examination of the statistics of the foreign trade of the country also shows how rapidly the manufacturing interests have increased in importance in this branch of commerce. Since 1860 the exports of agricultural products have increased from \$256,560,972 to \$553,-210,026, while the value of the foreign shipments of manufactured articles has grown in the same time from \$40,345,892 to \$183,595,543. Below are given the figures for a period of thirty-five years:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHAN-DISE. Year Products Ended of June Agri-30 culture, 1860 ...8256,560,972 1870 ...351,188,483 Per Cent, of Total, 81 81 83 74 70 Products Per ed of Agri-culture. ..\$256,560,972 ...\$61,188,483 ...655,961,091 ...629,820,808 ...553,210,026 of Manu-facture. \$ 40,345,892 68,279,764 102,856,015 151,102,376 183,595,743 Total.

The foregoing figures establish beyond question the need of a department like that contemplated in the Frye bill. It would be the truest economy to recognize this need at once, and thus facilitate the growth of our domestic

and foreign trade. Clara Barton's appeals for aid

world and has declared confidence in carry on the good work of relieving the

her ability to stand alone. This spirit suffering Armenians do not meet with thousands of generous women and men have cheerfully contributed to the oading of American securities held fund. It is generally noticed in such abroad. If anything, the more intelli- cases that popular indignation over the condition of the unfortunate seldom

Mr. Pattison declines to say at present whether he would run on a free silver ticket if nominated. This seems to set at rest any doubts that the man of destiny is not prepared to leap into the hands of his friends at a moment's

Uncle Levi Morton's presidential boom, like Swift's comet, seems to have passed perigee and is rapidly receding beyond the range of the most powerful telescope.

Another French crisis is at hand. Fortunately, the French crisis, like the French duel of modern times, is not a very dangerous affair.

THE CARTOON IN POLITICS.

"Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin,
The making of cartoons has within a short time come to be a profitable callins. The success of such periodicals as Puck and Judge shows how thoroughly the American people enjoy pictorial sattre. In fact, the demand for such illustrations is now so extensive that it is difficult to find cartoonists. There is no more remunerative hold in comparison to the amount of work required than that which presents itself to the very few men who can draw carteatures with force and wit. Not very iong ago the professional carticaturists who were able in this country to earn a livelihood solely by their satirical drawings included few outside of Thomas Nast, Matt Morgan, Frank Bellew and Thomas Worth. Now there are probably twenty artists in this line of comic work who earn from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year, not to speak of a multitude of raw sketchers who furnish employment for the ruthless woodchoppers of the daily press. The journals devoted solely to cartoons have become a recognized social and political force. The power of Puck, and, latterly, of Judge in our polities is very great. Every year these papers and others like them are drawing to themselves men of talent, who study keenly the varying phases of public opinion, and whose pencils are moved by a fancy such as appeals irresistibly to the American sense of the satirical and the ridculous. There is still much, very much, crudeness and coarseness in this art, but since Joseph Keppler came into the field there has been a wonderful improvement in the imaginative faculty of the cartoonists, in the delicacy of their wit, and the correctness of their drawings.

Probably no one in this country did more to make the cartoon beauty and affective Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin,

the cartoonists, in the delicacy of their wit, and the correctness of their drawings.

Probably no one in this country did more to make the cartoon popular and effective than Thomas Nast in the days of his best service with Harper's Weekly. Although occasionally his familiar signature is still seen on a caricature, yet his work has been for a long time past destitute of vigor and even of originality. It is certain that there are a dozen or more caricaturists at the present time whose work far surpasses anything that Nast has recently done. In fact, Nast, when even at his best, was not distinguished either for delicacy of conception or lightness of touch. The spirit of his cartoons was coarse and sometimes barbarous; the execution bold and startling. The whole effect, barring the vigorous strokes which hit right into the very marrow of his subject, was often that of slovenliness. Every body knows of the powerful influence which his cartoons on the old Tweed ring had, and how familiar the burly form and learing face of the thief became to millions of people all over the country. Probably no public man in the United States has ever been made more ridiculous by caricstures than Horace Greeley was by Nast in the presidential campaign of 1872, and for that matter, nearly all the Democratic and Liberal politicians of prominance at that time. Week after week his rough pencil scourged their foibles, follies, oddities and vices in a fashion which at times went almost beyond the bounds of license. Early in the campaign, when drawing a picture of the Liberal convention at Cincinnati which nominated Greeley and Brown, he was at a loss to find a counterfeit presentment of the face of the candidate for vice-president, who, although a senator from Missouri, was not a well-known statesman. A happy idea occurred to him. He drew a representation of a tag tied to the tails of the famous old whit coat of Horace Greely and Is-beled it "B. Gratz Brown." This ingenlous device, which harmonized with the tion of a tag tied to the tails of the famous old white coat of Horace Greely and labeled it "B. Cratz Brown." This ingentious device, which harmonized with the insignificant character of Brown, was received with so much merriment all over the country that it was kept up in all the cartoons drawn by Nast during the rest of the campaign. It has often been said that Nast's brutal carlcatures was one of the chief causes which brought about Greely's death thirty days after his defeat. But the great editor had become accustomed to rough treatment of that kind for thirty years, and it was only the meanness of envy that laid the blame of his pitiable collapse and death at Nast's door. The campaign made Nast's fortune, His work was sought by everybody, he became a lecturer, and he was able to dictate his own terms to the Harper brothers. But ever since that time he has not produced a dozen cartoons which have struck the popular fancy.

[1]—

Indeed, Nast long ago was supplanted in

produced a dozen cartoons which have struck the popular fancy.

Indeed, Nast long ago was supplanted in favor by the late Joseph Keppler, the most remarkable cartoonist that has ever appeared in the United States. He far surpassed Nast in originality, fertility, deftness of hand and lightness of style. With the process of coloring and with his grace of treatment he introduced something like an element of beauty into the art of caricature. His drawings in Puck were not only full of strength and humor, but often marked in a peculiar degree by an extraordinary richness and voluptuousness of imagination. It would be difficult to name any caricaturist of recent years, either in England or America, whose correctness in drawing is united with a fancy so exuberant, The feces of the public characters in Keppler's drawings were hit off with so much accuracy, even in their exaggeration, that often they are really better likenesses than some pictures drawn of them in all seriousness. In the presidential campaign of 1884 he gathered around him a corps of first-class cartoonists, allied himself with the anti-Blaine people, and carried off triumphantly the pictorial honors of that campaign. The picture of "the tattooed man," drawn by Gillam, one of his assistants, was a rought, indeed, a barbarous work, but it was terrible in its vividness, and was probably the most effective caricature ever laid before the American public. In fact, none of the other cartoonists on that paper have ever succeeded in approaching Keppler in the grace with which he made his points and in the brilliancy of his coloring.

Late in the campaign a New York politician one Arkell who was a member.

his points and in the brilliancy of his colorling.

Late in the campaign a New York politician, one Arkell, who was a member of the stare senate, with abundance of meney, as well as an enterprising Republican, caused the Judge to be started as a rival. It was not until Puck had inflicted the mischlef that the Biaine managers saw what they had lost in not calling in the use of the cartoon-makers. The fact is, that the tattooed man in Puck had oulte as much to do with the defeat of Blaine as the Burchard speech or the Jay Gould dinner. But since that time Judge which has been strengthened, having drawn off some of Puck's talent, including the late Gillam, has been made what night be called the official cartoon organ of the Republican party. As for Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie, they have lost the pre-eminence which they once enjoyed for their carleatures. This is probably because of the extreme difficulty in finding men whose work can be admitted into their columns.

Philadelphia has not done much in the

production of the cartoon outside of the daily newspapers. The Times has frequently turned out the best work in this line, always original and pointed and well executed, but sometimes marred by the crutainty of bar-room wit. Swayze, the artist of the Inquirer, has plently of dry humor, and his drawings are often very laughable, but they would be more pleasing if they were less suggestive in the drawing, of the ice pick than of the pendit. Recently the Press, at intervals, has printed some admirable cartoons on subjects in foreign and national politics. In this presidential year the cartoonizis will have their great quadrennial opportunity of winning fresh fame and fortune.

EXCHANGE GLEANINGS.

WHERE WAS HARRY?

From the Honesdale Citizen. H. J. Nash, our very oblighing stage driver between Lake Ariel and Salam, was seen at a certain house at Pink, No. 17, Sanday evening, and back some distance in the woods his borse was tied to a tree. "Where are we at, Harry?"

SEASONABLE SUGGESTION

From the Tunkhannock Age. Discreet correspondents will refrain from referring to trout in any other way than as "speckled beauties. This allows the reader to suppose that freekled girls are what is meaat.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. Ex-Deputy Burke, of Scranton, contin-ues his efforts to make life a burden to Revenue Collector Herrins. The latter, however, refuses to be made miserable.

REGARDING WHITNEY'S COLUMN. From Scranton Dept. Elmira Telegram. The unique Whitney, of Susquehanna, is now running a column in The Tribune of this city. There is no better or more readable column in that most excellent parameters.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacohus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.37 a. qt., for Friday, April 24, 1896.

1 B It will be apparent to a child born on this day that none of the jurymen on the Nicholls-Miller case have ever been hit with a flat-iron.

The Scranton Truth has discovered "Alvin Joslin."

Now that a night lunch wagon has been established on the West Side there seems really no pressing need for the viaduct. If Mr. Coxey expects to cut any figure in the presidential race this season it is about time for him to don his sweater and knickerbockers.

Time will undoubtedly demonstrate that many of the hopefuls interested in the Scranton municipal patronage possibilities have been counting wooden eggs. Ajacchus' Advice.

It is not always best to bank too much on appearances. Every idiot who rides a bleyde hump-backed is not necessarily a racer.

Negation.

Negation.

I revealed in the sylvan scene,
The rustic benche, and corner quiet;
And roses bloomed in very rlot;
I wrote sweet poems by the score—
Ode, ballad, roundelay and carol,
Rondeaux and villanelles galore,
And love-full lyrics by the barrel,
And now 'tis needful to exclaim,
"Ah, what a thing's imagination!"
The nap I took was all to blame
For this unwonted inspiration;
For rural scenes my soul don't stir
(A bore is all that I e'er vote them),
As for the poems—Jupiter!
I'm glad I only dreamt I wrote them!
—Judge.

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Among the Carpets and Draperies during the next few days, It's house cleaning time now and your mind is on these matters. There are styles and values here that will make "town talk" when the news gets out. We make a strong bid for your business in these important items, and are prepared to serve you to your entire satisfaction,

Every worthy weave from rag to velvet. Dray loads of them have been received, during the past few weeks. We've laid our lines to do the Carpet business of the town, and with the equipment we've got we ought to do it.

Ingrain Carpets

All wool and a yard wide. The best extra supers, not an antiquated or side-tracked pattern among them. All clean, quiet, neutral tints that won't show dust, and they turn well; a pick of these at 49c, the yard.

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The best 19-wire kind, of course. No better mediumpriced Carpet made. Got a number of hall and stair patterns among them. They've got the looks and wear in them; you all know the quality, now come in and get the price.

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All reputable makes, and a stock to pick from that would grace a city of twice the size of ours. Want you to feel that we have your Carpet interests at heart. Come in and let us figure with you; small order or large, it's all one to us. What we want is that you should look upon this store as the depot for your Carpet supplies; they begin at 75c. the yard.

Moquette Carpets

Always beautiful, more so this season than ever before; solt as a mossy bank, bright as a meadow in June. Many of them have borders to match. Pay you to give them careful inspection.

The New Mattings

Some jointless, some cordwarp, some plain, some fancy, and all good. They're made of good live straw; they're flexible and don't scuff out like the poorer, dried-out sorts. What a cool, cleanly, comfortable floor covering they make, to be sure; and so cheap, too, as we sell them beginning at 10c. the

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