the Scranton Tribune

KINGGBURY, Pars. and Grave Ma M. RIPPLE, See'v and Taras. LIVY S. RICHARD, Earron. W. W. DAVIS, Business Man

THE POSTOPPICE AT ECRANTOR, PA

W. W. DAVIS, Business Manage. W. W. YOUNGS, Asv. Mane's

Ink," the recognized journal for adver-ce THE SCHANTON TRIBUKE as the best of medium is Northeastern Pennsylva-niers' link" known.

THE WEIGHT TRINGER, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Parces, with an Abun-cance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Micco-insy. For Those Who Cannot Take THE DALL TRINGER, the Weekly Is Horommended as the Beet Bargain Going. Unly \$1 a Year, in Advance

THE TRIBUME Is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and W.



SCRANTON, JUNE 4, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican cally in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Eric. Election Day, Nov. 3.

The Scranton ball club should be made to play up to its demonstrated capabilities. It can win games when It chooses to, and it ought to be made to have such an inclination often.

Welcome to the Booths,

Insofar as the representative sentiment of Christian Scranton can mantfest itself today, it should make plain its cordial sympathy with the platform and purposes of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth. They come not as strangers nor as aliens exulting in their allegiance to another flag, but as Americans proud of the institutions of their accumulated in her entire history prior adopted land and determined that in the ministrations which they have been fellowship with man shall not be forcibly divorced from love of country and pride in its civic significance,

That form of religious activity which is conducted upon a platform of hostility to the Stars and Stripes can expect small favor among patriotic Americans. That system of philanthropic organization which declares that the flag of this republic must not be displayed in American barracks nor saluted in American parades need hope for no genuine co-operation in the United States. Nor is it feasible that the control of an institution relying for its maintenance upon American foreign hands out of joint with American ideas and openly contemptuous of American principles. In plainer words, so long as the Salvation Army remains established upon the repressive lines laid down for its government by a commander-in-chief whom sight of our national emblem moves to demonstrations of wrath, that long will the diseriminating judgment of good Americons view its workings with diminished esteem and feel fully justified in transferring their active co-operation to the broader organization known as the American Volunteers.

American hospitality is big and warm, It gladly welcomes the deserving from every land and extends to such the amplest measure of its fellowship and esteem. But it does not propose that its generosity shall be abused nor its free right of asylum repaid by kicks and cuffs. The foreigner who wishes to work among us must become one of us: the religious organization which desires to thrive under the shelter of free institutions must put next to its religious creed the watchword: "American patriotism." It is because Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth have complied with this condition when others near of kin to them have falled that they enjoy today the favor which will be equally quick to go out to all who follow their example,

Whatever quarrel the public may have had with reference to the accumulation of Jay Gould's millions, there will be none over the use to which Miss Helen Gould has put the \$100,000 which she has contributed to the relief of the St. Louis cyclone sufferers. It was a gracious and timely act, about as unlike what her father would have done as woman's generosity is unike the average man's callousness.

The Uprising for Silver.

Certain facts underly the present uprising for free silver which are not altered by the calling of names. It is, for instance, a fact readily established that for the past score of years, and especially during the past decade, there has been a steady decline in prices, easily noticeable in manufactured goods but particularly discernible in the staple products of agriculture. The result of this decline has been to diminish the income of the farmer and decrease the artisan's chances for steady employment. In the meantime, taxes and interest charges have re-

seem to increase.

wheat crop would have paid the expenses of the government almost twice over. In 1859, however, the American wheat crop sold for only \$342,491,707 while the expenses of government were \$12,000,000 in excess of this sum; and in 1895 the wheat crop brought \$237,928,998 while the government cost \$433,178.426 or nearly twice as much. Our Philadelphia contemporary notes also that in its city the municipal government costs 347 per cent, more today than it did ten years ago, although the population has not grown to exceed 33 1-3 per cent., and the wages of labor are lower now than then, with employment less regular and secure.

This downward movement in prices, by a committee of the scnate, is consented before the railroad commissionway yielded to their owners and creditors four million dollars less than had but that they paid nearly fourteen miltion dollars more taxes. Stating the fact in a different way, he alleged that while, in the period referred to, the taxes per mile of road had increased from \$172 to \$238, the net income, applicable to fixed charges, had fallen from \$1.965 per mile to \$1.739. As go the railways, so goes general trade.

Coming more directly to the agricul-

tural phase of this question, we have tion which is in progress in the value of farm lands and farm products. We published some weeks ago the results of a special inquiry made into this subject in New York state, covering every agricultural county. The conclusion, it will be remembered, was that while near-by city markets for farm produce had increased between 1880 and 1890 to exceed 100 per cent., estimating the increase in urban population which has to depend upon the farms for its food supply, the net falling off in the value of farm produce in 1890 as compared George T. Powell expresses it, "While from 1870 to 1880 more wealth was added to our country than England had great interest would seem to have war- prising points. ranted. While city landed property has steadily advanced and corporations have had added to them millions in profits, farm land has depreciated in value, and the income from the soil has been growing steadily less."

The foregoing are a few of the facts which offer fruitful soil for the propagation of the free silver crusade. If those who wish to defend the gold standard until bimetallism shall be established by international agreement want, instead of losing ground, to gain it, they should direct definite arguments to proving that these evidences of a general decline in prices are not base of the world's currency to one precious metal but are due to wholly different causes, such as over-production, the opening of new grain fields, multiplied facilities of production and transportation and the passing of the individualistic in favor of the collectivist type of industrial activity. Merely calling the silver men names will not convince them of the error of their

Even the managers of the Trunk Lines association now admit that an honest and carnest enforcement of the interstate commerce law is to be desired by the railroads as well as by the public. And thus light conquers darkness.

The Watterson Idea.

The prevailing note in Colonel Watterson's speech in London the other night was not necessarily martial, as some seem to infer. Although he proclaims himself a jingo, neither he nor any other jingo has a wish for precipitate war. Of the public men of this generation whose memories reach back with distinctness to the period of our last unpleasantness, Colonel Watterson is probably in a position to keep pace with any other American in realizing the awful suffering and loss of war, and therefore in wishing to postpone as long as may be without violence to manhood the day of the next resort to

Yet not always by the cry of "peace!" "pence!" is real peace to be preserved. That thought at which Colonel Watterson revolted in his characteristically interesting manner was not at all the idea that peace is to be despised, but that it is to be won from England for America by a policy of oratorial weeping and sobbing over the fact of a mutual kinship to which we have lately fallen into the humiliating error of doing all the pointing. The recent speeches of Ambassador Bayard, if they have exalted one theme above another, have put uppermost the thought that the common legacy of the English speaking race is such an ennobling one that the dear people of the mother country ought from very pity's sake to refrain from allowing the waywardness of the North American offspring to provoke her to blows. For this apologetic and lachrymose theory Colonel Watterson substitutes the more rational proposition that if Englishmen have a history Americans have mained fixed, causing these burdens to one also, and that a good help to keeping the peace between them is for

Professor Bryce, says an appreciative word concerning America, this country ought by this time to feel big enough and broad enough not to go among the other powers begging for compliments or favors. Rather than cling after the fashion of infancy to the apron of mother England sobbing for immunity from a switching, it ought rather to be our welcome privilege to rest our care, whether for peace or war, upon the dignity of a full-grown manhood, conscious of its power to meet and match petition, in any line of honorable ac-

which it will be remembered was veri- John Hay in his letter to the London fied four years ago by special inquiry | Times when he suggests that if Engtrasted in another way with the rigid- ings between the two branches of the ity of tax charges in a statement pre- English-speaking race, they should strive to repress the creation in Engers of Illinois by J. H. Paddock. He land of false prejudice against the next showed that in 1895 164,529 miles of rail- president of the United States. It is to be remembered that the 70,000,000 speakers of English who inhabit this been yielded by 147,683 miles in 1888, continent have still a right to choose as their official head the man who best pleases them, and as their choice he becomes entitled to the same respet which would be accorded to any other | tinct from its news. News is public propruler of an equal number of intelligent and respectable human beings.

> Mr. Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., has taken the trouble to telegraph to a Boston paper that Mr. Reed will not accept the nomination for vice-president." With all due respect to Mi. Joseph H. Manley the only man whose word can be considered as author to Tenth ward a population of 78,000, the Mr. Joseph H. Manley the only man whose word can be considered as authoritative in this matter is that of \$5,000, the Seventeenth ward 115,000, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and when he Nineteenth ward 275,000 and the Twelf in ward 400 and the President in the city ward 400 and the President in the city shall explicitly declare that he would either of them two representatives in the cell of his party to what it the United States senate, on the basis of scorn the call of his party to what it conceives to be his duty then, and not before, will it be time to consider another choice.

Senator Morgan's curiosity concerning the modern mission of congress is shared by many. It looks as if our present executive had at last succeedwith 1880 was over 37 per cent. Or, as ed in making congress not only ignominious but also superfluous.

Nicholas of Moscow may think he is something of a czar, but Grover of to that period, from some cause or Washington, although as yet uncauses farmers had not shared in the crowned, is evidently prepared to give called to superintend love of God and proportion of this great gain as their him a large variety of new and sur-

M'KINLEY AND EUROPE. From the Times-Herald.

Concerning the morally sure course of the congress elected with William Mc-Kinley and of McKinley himself as president, these things are to be said: First, that the American people have no hostility to any other group of the

human family; but, Secondly, the first law of economics is self-preservation. Therefore, Thirdly, William McKinley, supported by an undoubtedly Republican federal legislature, will abolish the deficit in the United States treasury by raising th necessary revenue by the only means all American parties, except anarchists, have agreed that revenue for the ordinary expenditures of the government should be procured, namely, by duties on

imports.
Fourthly, it will be the policy of Presi dent McKinley not only thus permanent-ly to put an end to treasury deficits, but also at the same time to accomplish another equally necessary object, namely o put an end to invasion of the gold re serve for ordinary revenue, thus protecting the reserve so far as that is possible while United States paper and silver are

Fifthly, as to duties on imposts for protection, it will be the policy of Presi-dent McKinley and a Republican congress to keep the wages of American labor out of competition with the wages of Euro-pean labor, and to this extent and no turther will the policy of protection be ap-plied. Its revival will be coupled with resuscitation of reciprocity. The inter-ests of American trade, not of parties or sections, will be alone considered in reform of the present inadequate tariff

President McKinley and the congress to be elected with him will be for the gold standard with the largest use of silver consistent with that standard, the silver to be maintained at par with gold, ecording to the pledge of the national honor and the parity clause of the act of

If Europe is not satisfied with this programme it must be under the delusion that American institutions are not inten la imarily for the American people and

LET IT CONTINUE.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The revival of American patriotism manifested by the spread of hereditary patriotic secieties should have occurred long ago, but even at this late day it is to be encouraged, not criticised or con-demned. There will be brainless snow in the membership who will vainly consider themselves better or more fortunate then their neighbors, but there have been brainless snobs in all generations, and they would be no less numerous if patri-otic societies were unknown. A revival of patriotism should permeate our whole body politic and be given intelligent and effective expression in our whole system of education, and any agency that car or will contribute to this desirable and necessary end is to be encouraged. There cannot be too much interest manifested in the study of early American history and the preservation and perpetuation of our few remaining historical landmarks.

THE DEATH DEALING WIRE.

From the Times-Herald. Three more deaths from overhead electric wires are reported. The slaughter goes on without interruption. Every day increases the grim list and it is hardly possible to pick up a newspaper without being confronted by a brief account of the horrible death of some unfortunate citizen by a shock from a broken electric light or trolley wire. Meanwhile the councilmen discuss ordinances for muscling dogs, although the number of deaths from rables is insignificant compared with the mor-

tality from the wires. In the present advanced state of me-chanical construction there is no excuse for maintaining overhead wires carrying a sufficient current to kill a man. property and a constant menace to human life. Down with them! They are better underground than the innocent people whom they destroy.

REED'S ONE AMBITION.

keeping the peace between them is for both branches of the Angro-Saxon point, makes use of an instructive illustration. Citing the fact that in 1880 comes to fighting the other is no slouch.

Keeping the peace between them is for both branches of the Angro-Saxon race to bear in mind that when it comes to fighting the other is no slouch.

Wellman, in the Times-Herald.

It may not be generally known, but it is true that Mr. Reed has literary ambitions, have mayelf heard the speaker say that if he had not gone into politics when a young man he would have tried to make a competence in the law, and after that would have tried his hand at literature. He believes, in a modest way, he could have made a name for himself with his pen. Literature is his natural bent. It Wellman, in the Times-Herald.

is his passion. To this day he has aspira-tions in that field. There are few things worth reading that he has not read. He has read the best in French and Italian, and is now turning his attention to Span-ish. He does not like translations, but leaves the optimal translations, but loves the original tongue. French Italian he has mastered, Spanish he have in a few months and German come next. Reed tails more of books than of politics. Among his friends his literary attainments, his analyses and critiques, his play of fancy and imagination re greatly admired. One of these friends, meet a literary man of note, said to as: "If Mr. Reed would go into literature he could make himself famous. He could write the great American novel many years."

NEWS AND OPINION.

From the Times-Herald. The function of a newspaper primarily is to collect, digest and publish news—to cresent with approximate fidelity an epime of what the world is doing, locally and universally, every day. Honest re-porting is the first essential of an honest newspaper. A reporter cought to be a phonograph. With the literal accuracy of that machine reports of conventions and all public assemblies that concern public welfare should be presented in the news

olmuns of an honest newspaper, It is not the right or the duty or the privilege of an honest newspaper to "don tor" reports. The great intelligent man-of a community wants to know exactly what public movements mean; who lead hem, who are led in them, what their egic is and where they are going; at what nd ultimately they may be expected to

erry. That belongs to the public. To opinions of a newspaper are its own. REFERRED TO MR. SCRANTON.

From the New York Sun. The population of Arizona was 40,000 by the federal census of 1880 and 59,000 by the federal census of 1890. The claim is now Eleventh ward \$6,000, the Twentieth ward ward 400,000, and the proposition to give the population, would be rejected as pre posterous, it is probable, by the leaders of both parties.

WILL BE RENEWED.

From the Times-Herald.

The testimony in support of the con tention that the abandonment of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated un-der the McKinley act of 1890 resulted in irreparable loss to our commercial in-terests is so overwhelming that no tariff act of the future will be complete or satisfactory to the country that does not em-body the reciprocity principle. There is no politics in trade.

For the Largest Stock to Select From.

Reliable Goods For and

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Making it a Safe Place for Customers, Go to

131 and 133

Washington Avenue.

Do you Expect to Furnish Summer Cottage See Our Special 100 Piece Dinner Sets, \$6.48



CHAMBER SETS \$1.75 Upwards

Center Draft



for cool evenings, and a fine line of Lamps, Lanterns, Boathouse Lamps,

Parlor Heaters

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY 422 LACKAWANNA AVE.

Celebrated Thomas Pens. FOR SALE BY PRATT'S, Washington Ave.

PETERS, YORK & CO., 16 S. MAIN AVENUE ESTABLISHED 1860.

Reading-Intelligently Selected, Not by the Carload or Ton,



NERVY OFFERS THAT DEMOLISH PROFITS. THE GREATEST SALESMAN IN THE WORLD IS PRICES.

A Challenge Sale of Wash Dress Goods

A new lot of Printed Dimities and Linen Effects, Lawns and Zephyr Ginghams,

Your Choice at 5 Cents. Your Choice at 121/2 Cents. 100 pieces French Printed Batistes and Jaconets, 75 Pieces of Fine Scotch Ginghams, formerly 20c. Your Choice at 121/2 Cents. All of the Finest Pure Linen, Dotted, Striped and Plain Batistes, that were 35 to 45c, Reduced to 25 Cents per Yard.

White Dotted Swisses of the finest qualities, that were 35 and 40 cents,

Reduced to 25 Cents.

Drapery Department

We are explaining the merits of the "Tarbox" Sham Holder. This Sham Holder is easily attached to either a metal or wood bed and permits a thorough display of the shams without creasing by folding:

Price of "Tarbox" Sham Holder, 50 Cents.

Asparagus

Green and Wax Beans

Cucumbers, Radishes

Lettuce, Cauliflower

Ripe Tomatoes, Etc.

MARKET, PENN AVENU

326 Washington Ava.,

SCRANTON, PA

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dentists.

DR. WILLIAM A. TAFT, PORCELAIN, Bridge and Crown work. Office, 223 Washington avenue.

C. C. LAUBACH, SURGEON DENTIST.

R. M. STRATTON, OFFICE COAL EX-

Physicians and Surgeons.

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

DR. KAY, 205 PENN AVE.; 1 to 3 P. M.; call 202. Dis. of women, obstretrics and and all dis. of chil.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 North Washington

DR. C. L. PREY, PRACTICE LIMITED, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 122 Wyoming ave. Resi-dence, 529 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON avenue. Office hours, 3 to 9 a. m., 1.30 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 309 Madi-eon avenue.

DR S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIAL-ist on chronic diseases of the hear, lungs, liver, kidney and genito uri-nary diseases, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos, 232 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m.

Loans.

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

Wire Srcens.

208. 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.
Cer. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place,
New York.
Rates, \$1.50 per day and upwards. (American plan),
E. N. ANABLE,
Proprietor.

TELEPHONE 555.

THE NEW WOMAN'S SHOE

The Most Perfect Fitting Shoe Made. Al Full Line in All Widths at



Flowing from a little pen have freed a million slaves. Yes, a whole nation. We have pens and inks enough in all varieties to free the universe. We have also the necessary accompaniments of

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS

in paper, and all the novelties in correct Reception, Visiting, Wedding and At Home Cards, in all sizes and styles. Kindly bear in mind that we keep a full line of Blank Books and office supplies.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Building, Scranton, Pa.

Show Which Way The Wind Blows.

Show Which Way The Styles Go.

COMPLETE LINE NOW IN

905 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

MERCHANT TAILORING

D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.

GIVEN AWAY FREE.

BEAUTIFUL GLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

With Art Finish, Leatherette Facks and Essels. A Fost Beautiful Table or Man-tel Orsament. Four Selections from 40 Famous Scenes, On exhibition in the window of the

THE STANDARD

Lawvers.

WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Republican building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa. JESSUPS & HAND, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellers at Law, Commonwealt building, Washington avenue.

W. H. JESSUP, HORACE E. HAND, W. H. JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTOS neys and Counsellors at Law; offices and 8 Library building, Scranton, Pa. ROSEWZIL 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 6, 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. L. 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.

C. COMEGYS, 221 SPRUCE STREET. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security. 408 B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave Seconton, 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 606 Washington avenue. LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 435 Spruce at., cor. Wash, ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA.
Scranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls
for college or business; thoroughly,
trains young children. Catalogue at request. Opens September 9.
REV. THOMAS M. CANN,
WALTER H. BUELL.

Seeds.

MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School, 412 Adams avenue. Spring term April 13. Kindergarten \$10 per term.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND Nurserymen; store 146 Washington ave-nue; green house, 1350 North Main ave-nue; store telephone 782.

Miscellancous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, purties, receptions, weddings 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, twine. Warehouse, 150 Washington ave., Scran-ton, Pa.

FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE-sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 750 West Lackawanna ave. THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT Accountant and auditor. Rooms 19 and 28.
Williams Building, opposits postoffice.
Agent for the Rex Pire Extinguisher.