

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company, 100 North Third Street, Scranton, Pa.

E. P. RINGBURY, Pres. and Gen'l. Man.
E. M. RIPPET, Sec'y and Treas.
LIVY B. RICHARD, Editor.
W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager.
W. W. YOUNG, Adv. Manager.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"Printer's Ink," the recognized journal for advertising, is published by The Scranton Tribune at the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printer's Ink" knows.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued every Saturday, contains twelve handsome pages, with an abundance of news, fiction, and well-edited material. For those who cannot take the daily Tribune, the weekly is recommended as the best local news source. Only 15 cents in advance.

THE TRIBUNE is for sale daily at the D. L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, JUNE 10, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

The Cuban war is costing this country easily \$25,000,000 a year. Is Spain's sudden amity worth this sacrifice?

Why Stifle Competition?

One of the arguments employed among councilmen by the agents of the Scranton Traction company in their effort to defeat the ordinance giving franchise rights to the Citizens' Traction company is that if the new street railway system shall be permitted to have competitive rights the Scranton Traction company will cease to earn its interest charges and those who hold its securities will thereby sustain loss. The thinness of such argument does not require much demonstration.

Most of the money invested in the Scranton Traction company belongs to outsiders. A very small percentage of its securities is held in this city. But if all its securities were held here, would that entitle it to a monopoly of the city's streets? Has it paid anything to the city for such a monopoly? Does its franchise contain any clause protecting it against competition? Competition is the rule in private business circles. Every merchant in Scranton has to endure it. No merchant has yet asked councilmen to give him exclusive rights in his line of business. Such a proposition would be hoisted out of councilmen. Yet the foreign-owned Scranton Traction company, which has for years been a source of public complaint because of its insufficient service and because of its poor equipment, now asks councilmen to keep it in a monopoly of franchise rights for which it makes no payment save a small pole-tax. It acts the dog-in-the-manger role, being able to occupy only a portion of our streets and unwilling that any other company shall have what it ties up. It has even, in one instance, offered to give a bond of assurance to certain property owners that it would never attempt to occupy a certain street for which it obtained a franchise. We refer to the extension of Linden street.

The offer made by the new company is fair and square. The city can lose nothing by accepting it, and if the company carries out its agreements, the city will greatly gain. The new company offers to give a bond that its road will be in operation within two years after the signing of the ordinance. If it does not fulfill this promise, it will forfeit both franchise and bond. How, then, can the city lose? On the contrary, even if the road should never materialize, the city would be ahead the amount of the bond. This offer, though, is bona fide, and it remains to be seen if those Scrantonians who have been pretending to want a better street car service than the one now afforded by the Scranton Traction company are in earnest. This is their chance to demonstrate to councilmen the existence of such a thing as public sentiment.

Speaker Reed explains his poor success as a presidential candidate by saying he is "no politician." And yet Quay, the best politician living, is Reed's companion in sorrow. The speaker will have to guess again.

The Bonding Privilege.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the present session of congress is likely to come to an adjournment without taking steps to abrogate the bonding privilege under which the heavily subsidized railways of Canada have been enabled for years to rob American railways of traffic properly belonging to the latter. But the sentiment for the abrogation of this privilege will continue its fight, and it is believed that relief will yet be achieved.

Some interesting figures bearing upon the injustice of the bonding privilege in its operation upon American transportation interests have recently been made public by Francis Wayland Glen. For the years 1885, 1884 and 1895 it appears that no less than 1,316,852 cars, containing 24,663,329 tons of merchandise, were diverted from American to Canadian railways under the bonding regulation. Mr. Glen shows that if the loss in earnings to American railways was only 12 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, the total loss for three years by reason of the bonding privilege was \$60,168,322. For the decade of 1880-1890, if the priv-

ilege shall remain in force, he estimates that the loss will exceed \$200,000,000.

"It will be seen from these statements," adds Mr. Glen, "that the abrogation of the bonding regulations would add at least \$20,000,000 to the earnings of American railways annually and restore their dividend earning power and leave Canada and Great Britain to maintain the railways of Canada, or let them pass into the hands of receivers as our own lines have been compelled to do. At the present time we are forcing American railways, built by private capital, into bankruptcy and permitting roads very heavily subsidized by Canada and Great Britain to divert traffic from them which they have created. Shall we continue to build up Canadian communities at the expense of our own? We could add very much to the value of Canadian shipping if we opened our coasting trade upon the seacoast and upon the lakes to Canadian vessels. Why not play into the hands of our greatest commercial rival and do it? Why not open our markets free to British manufacturers and raise all our revenue from internal taxation? Why protect our manufacturers and shipowners and permit our railways to be robbed of \$20,000,000 annually of legitimate earnings?"

These arguments are unanswerable from the American standpoint, and it is only a question of time until the congress of the United States will be moved by their strength to undo the mischievous law which gives to Canadians the right to enter bonded cars of freight upon American territory in transit from Canadian to British American terminals or vice versa free of duty.

An example of the smallness of the present chief executive was recently shown when, in inviting a delegation of the senate foreign affairs committee to the white house for a conference with reference to Cuba, he passed by Senator Morgan, the senior Democrat on that committee and its ex-chairman. This was a deliberate violation of official etiquette as well as a snub to the ablest Democrat in the senate. Mr. Morgan's fault was in refusing to play the sycophant before a man not fit, mentally, to lace his shoes.

Electricity for All.

If all that has been said in behalf of a recent discovery by Dr. William A. Jacques, of Boston, be true, applied science is nearing another important contribution to the conveniences of mankind. Dr. Jacques is an electrician who has for years been seeking to convert the potential energy of carbon into electrical energy, without recourse to steam; it is now claimed that he has solved this long-puzzling enigma, and a company has been formed with a capital of \$5,000,000 to develop his process commercially.

Under present systems of converting the potential energy of carbon into electrical energy there is a waste of from 90 to 95 per cent. In other words, of the potential energy of the coal which is passed into the furnace at the power house, not more than 10 per cent. reaches the motor of the trolley car as an effective propulsive force, and only 5 per cent. finds luminous manifestation in the incandescent lamp. Under the system devised by Dr. Jacques, a tremendous economy is promised in the cost of generating the electrical current, while the simultaneous investigations of Edison and Tesla hold out an equal promise of economy in the current's utilization.

This is the Jacques process, described in simple language. Into an iron pot is put a quantity of caustic soda, which is fused. A stick of carbon is then inserted into the fused caustic soda, and, later, an iron tube. Through the tube air is forced into the compound. Some of the air bubbles up, but some of it is brought into contact with the carbon, whereupon oxidation ensues. The iron pot is thereupon connected with one wire and the stick of carbon with another, and thus a powerful electric current is established. The important part of the process is Dr. Jacques' claim that the electrolyte itself is not in any manner impaired. It can, he declares, be used without renewal indefinitely. The carbon stick is the only part of the apparatus which has to be renewed.

In speaking of this new process the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: "It is very plain that success depends upon the alleged fact that the electrolyte does not decompose, but is always ready for business, so long as the supply of air and carbon is kept up. Air is plentiful and the coal or waste heaps of the Lackawanna and Lehigh valleys would furnish a practically inexhaustible supply of carbonaceous matter, if properly treated. All of the premises being granted, it would appear, therefore, that the days of the dynamo may yet be numbered." It would be prudent to await further developments before venturing far into the realm of predictions; but it is at least safe to say that electricity will soon be as largely in use in the home as it now is in the factory and the shop.

Secretary Olney has taken early pains to deny the story that he had informed Spain that American neutrality toward Cuba could not be much longer preserved. Mr. Olney evidently dreads to be suspected of harboring a feeling of obedience to the manifest will of his countrymen.

A number of the leading citizens of Des Moines, Ia., have organized what is known as an Emergency club, the purpose of which, as set forth in its constitution, is "to provide immediate relief and to unite in concerted action in the events of tornadoes, cyclones, fire, floods, railroad accidents or other serious emergencies, or when general destruction of property has taken place." The club is divided into standing committees on investigation, hospital, soliciting

of supplies, transportation, sewing and finance, and it is expected that whenever any great accident or casualty occurs within easy access from Des Moines, the club will be ready with immediate aid. It would be a good thing if every city were to have its Emergency club. Here is a hint to the enterprising philanthropists of Scranton.

The proposed establishment of a local bicycle manufactory is an enterprise deserving of encouragement. Under prudent management it ought to score a big success. The demand for wheels in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties is probably at the rate of 10,000 a year. If only one-tenth of this demand were supplied by a home factory, the annual profit of the latter would, at present prices, pay 10 per cent. interest on a capitalization of a quarter of a million dollars. There does not seem to be any good reason why a satisfactory bicycle should not be made in Scranton as in any other city in the United States. We have the necessary unskilled labor, the transportation facilities and the cheap fuel; all that is needed is the skilled labor and the capital, and these ought soon to be forthcoming.

It is a circumstance of some significance that in the mass of comment which has been elicited by the disbarment of Cornelius Smith, esq., while there has been much sympathy for Mr. Smith there has been no censure of the court and no hint that the action of the latter was not fully warranted by the facts. It is gratifyingly manifest that the people are willing to defend the dignity of their courts of justice.

In addition to nominating McKinley and Reed and adopting a strong platform, the St. Louis convention ought to do two other things of almost equal importance. It ought to amend its basis of representation so as to put the power of nomination into the hands of delegates from the states that will have to do the electing; and it ought by resolution to declare for short presidential campaigns.

The safest and surest way to prevent bond sales is to provide the government with an adequate protective tariff revenue. This the Republican party proposes to do at its earliest opportunity.

Of one fact the country can rest assured: whether it wants the gold standard or bimetalism it cannot afford to trust its government again to the Democratic party.

Japan is to have two new warships and they are to be built in the United States. That is a kind of jingoism to which Americans can unanimously subscribe.

We agree with Rev. Dr. McLeod that sacred concerts on Sunday are unobjectionable. It is the abuses which go with them that should be stopped.

EDISON'S NEW LIGHT.

The new white light which Thomas A. Edison has discovered has almost reached perfection, so the Wizard of Orange informs a writer in the New York Press. "I have succeeded in solving the problem of the light," said he. "The lamp is finished. That is the scientific part of the work and solves the problem. The remainder is mechanical. The new light, 'fluorescent lamp,' as Edison has named it, is somewhat similar to the incandescent lamp now used everywhere. There is a glass globe, from which a part of the air inside has been extracted. There is not so perfect a vacuum as the incandescent lamp. Unlike the electric lamp, the whole globe glows with a pure white light of marvelous illuminating power. The light comes from a metallic crystal known as 'tungstate.' It is a metal as heavy as gold. The Germans have given it the name 'tungsten,' which, translated into English, means 'heavy stone.' The illuminating property is due to a peculiar attribute of the tungstate crystal itself.

"The slightest rubbing of these crystals will make them glow," said Mr. Edison yesterday. "The new lamp is based on this property of the crystal. I have succeeded in fusing these crystals into a glass globe by heating the glass until it is soft enough to receive the tungstate crystals, which it holds firmly when it cools. Proud by experiment that I could get heat light by fusing the crystals on the inside of the globe. Two wires enter the globe at one end, but do not meet. By means of an induction current generated in a faradic battery, the molecules of the wires are thrown into motion, and the impulse thus given travels along the wires until it reaches the end inserted into the globe. This molecular impulse is communicated to the molecules of air within the globe. These air molecules are driven with almost inconceivable rapidity against the crystals of tungstate, welded into the inner wall of the glass. The impact causes the crystals to glow. The glow caused by a single blow of these air molecules is, of course, but a slight one. It is repeated continuously at an enormously rapid rate, they produce the new white light."

"Every wire contains a latent electrical force. These lines of force run in every direction, but when an electrical impulse is imparted to the wire, although it may not develop a current, it produces the lines of force are all turned in one direction. They no longer run in all directions, but are parallel to the long axis of the wire. The wire then tends to receive a current. One molecule communicates its movement to another until the initial impulse given by the induced current travels along the entire length of the wire, and is caught up by the air molecules in the globe."

"This," continued Mr. Edison, "is easily understood if a row of billiard balls is used as an illustration. If the balls are placed in a straight line, and each ball in contact with its fellow, and a blow is struck at one end of the row, all the balls will remain unmoved except the ball at the extreme other end. This ball will be driven away at a considerable rate of speed. The force of the blow is communicated by the first ball and communicated to the next, and so on, until it shot the last ball away from the rest. This is exactly what takes place in the globe of tungstate. The lines of force are communicated to the tungstate, and the tungstate is driven off by the tungstate there is no heat. The incandescent lamp transforms 95 per cent. of the electrical force into heat, and only 5 per cent. is turned into light. This is a tremendous loss, from a commercial point of view. With my new lamp I absolutely can discover no heat. I could not believe it at first, and took the temperature with my most delicate instruments. I could find no appreciable heat. Not satisfied with this test and concluding my instruments were at fault, I used other instruments, but with the same result. This test was repeated time and again, until I came to the conclusion that nearly the whole force used in the new lamp is employed in producing the light. I do not attempt to explain it; I only accept it as a fact."

"I have gained a light to produce which

requires none of the great sacrifices of force. The high amount of electricity required in the incandescent lamp to overcome the tremendous loss of electrical energy, and which is turned into heat, is not needed here. This means an astounding cheapness in lighting, and a consequent commercial gain. The new lamp will last as long as the globe lasts. There are no expensive filaments to consider. I get, besides, a much better light. It is a singular fact that a two-candle new light lamp, according to my photometer, gives out to the eye almost twice the illuminating effect that a two-candle incandescent lamp does. I can explain this only on the ground that the light is more pleasing to the eye than the electric light. A two-candle tungstate lamp will light a room as well as a 16-candle-power incandescent lamp. It is a pure white light, the whitest light known. The tungstate crystals make the globe look like ground glass. The whole globe glows. The curvature of the globe serves to intensify the light by deflecting the flying molecules of air from one crystal to another until the initial force is exhausted. It is thus the vibration of the air molecules serves to produce light. I have been experimenting with a new substance, which fluoresces better even than tungstate, but I am not yet prepared to say what the substance is."

MR. LEISENRING'S DILEMMA.

From the Washington Post.
Congressman Leisenring, of Pennsylvania, is in something of a quandary. He has bought tickets or himself and wife to sail for Europe on the 23d instant. He is a delegate to the St. Louis convention, and he is the owner of a string of fine race horses, which make their season's debut at Reading this month. To add to the perplexity of the conditions which embarrass him, congress continues to stay in session. With the usual engagements of a business man pressing upon him from all directions, Leisenring is very much puzzled how he is going to manage to make his steamboat tickets.

CURTAIL THE CARPET-BAGGER.

Those states and districts which must be relied upon to furnish the votes to elect a Republican candidate ought to have more influence in selecting the candidate than those sections whose voting power amounts to little or nothing.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrolabe cast: 1:16 a. m., for Wednesday, June 10, 1896.

To a child born on this day it will be apparent that there would be no need of making war on sacred concerts at Laurel Hill if a band stand adorned Court House square.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bedford's presence in the city, there still seems to be an air of uncertainty about the distribution of the remainder of the municipal plum crop.

The Wilbur Opera company decided that the "living pictures" at base ball park yesterday were artistic though and to contemplate at times.

Ajacchus' Advice.
Do not expect to win at base ball if the tenth man is "agin" you.

Furniture.

For the Largest Stock to Select From.

For Reliable Goods and

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Making it a Safe Place for Customers, Go to

HILL & CONNELL'S

131 and 133 Washington Avenue.

Do you Expect to Furnish

A Summer Cottage

See Our Special 100 Piece

Dinner Sets, \$6.48

CHAMBER SETS

\$1.75 Upwards

Center Draft

Parlor Heaters

for cool evenings, in fine line of Lamps, Lanterns, Boudoir Lamps, Etc.

THE GLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 LACKAWANNA AVE.

BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS

FOR Commencement, Wedding, Birthday.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN,

Enlarged and Improved Store, 437 Spruce St., Opp. The Commonwealth.

GOLDSMITH'S



BAZAAR.

Special Sale of White Silk Parasols

At about One-Half of their actual value. A big lot just bought from a defunct manufacturer.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Lot 1.—22-inch Plain White Silk, with white sticks and frames, | At 98 Cents |
| Lot 2.—22-inch Fine White Silk, with single ruffle, | At \$1.49 |
| Lot 3.—22-inch Fine White Habitual Silk, with two ruffles, | At \$1.75 |
| Lot 4.—22-inch White Silk, with three ruffles, | At \$1.98 |

In Ladies' Shirt Waists we take the lead, having more styles than all the other stores combined, and no house in the world will sell you as good Laundered Shirt Waists from 39 cents up.

THE NEW WOMAN'S SHOE MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED

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

BANISTER'S

326 Washington Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

FANCY HOME-GROWN STRAWBERRIES

We are now receiving near-by berries, and this week will be the best time to buy for canning.

W. H. PIERCE, PENN. AVE. MARKET

PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING CO.

326 Washington Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

TELEPHONE 555.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dentists.

C. C. LAUBACH, SURGEON DENTIST, 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, Pa. Office hours, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. KAY, 206 PENN. AVE.; 1 to 3 P. M. Call 202. Dis. of women, obstetrics and all dis. of child.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 North Washington avenue.

DR. C. L. FREY, PRACTICE LIMITED, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 122 Wyoming ave. Residence, 529 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 1:30 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 339 Madison avenue.

DR. J. C. BATESON, TUESDAYS AND Fridays, at 205 Linden street. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

DR. S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIALIST on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidney and genito-urinary diseases, will occupy the office of Dr. Ross, 222 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m.

Loans.

THE REPUBLICAN 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 Screens.

JOS. KUTTEL, REAR 51 LACKAWANNA avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE BLK CAFE, 15 and 17 FRANKLIN avenue. Rates reasonable. F. 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.

Rates, \$2.50 per day and upwards. (American plan) B. N. ANABLE, Proprietor.

Spring and Summer, from \$30 up. Trouserings and Overcoats, foreign and domestic fabrics, made to order to suit the most fastidious in price, fit and workmanship. D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.



"Down the River"

Of Time We Glide"

With much more comfort and safety when we wear those EASE-GIVING Shoes from the

STANDARD SHOE STORE.

A handsome premium given to our customers FREE.

Spruce St., Hotel Jersey Building.

Lawyers.

WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, Republican building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

JESSUP & HAND, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

MORACE & HAND, W. H. JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, offices in a Library building, Scranton, Pa.

ROSEWELL H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM A. WILCOX.

ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counselors, Commonwealth building, Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Room 4, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, rooms 61, 64 and 65, Commonwealth building.

SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, 21 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa.

L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Pa. Money to loan in large sums at 5 per cent.

C. R. PITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa.

C. COMBES, 21 SPRUCE STREET.

D. B. REIDLOFF, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security. 608 Spruce street.

R. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 125 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

JAS. J. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 65 Commonwealth bldg., Scranton, Pa.

J. M. C. RANCK, 125 WYOMING AVE.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 2, 3 and 4, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa.

E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 608 Washington avenue.

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 42 Spruce st., cor. Wash. ave., Scranton, Pa.

BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Office building, 125 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, Scranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls for college or business; thoroughly trains young children. Catalogue at request. Opens September 1.

WALTER H. RUELL.

MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School, 412 Adams avenue. Spring term April 15. Kindergarten \$10 per term.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND Nurserymen; store 165 Washington avenue; green house, 150 North Main avenue; store telephone 72.

Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 217 Wyoming avenue, over Hubert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS' supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twine, Warhouse, 125 Washington ave., Scranton, Pa.

FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLESALE dealers in Woodware, Carriage and Oil Cloth, 72 West Lackawanna ave.

THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT and auditor, Rooms 19 and 21, Williams Building, opposite postoffice. Agent for the Best Fire Insurance.