

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 11, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

Easily the most idiotic suggestion of the season is that the St. Louis convention nominate Grover Cleveland.

Palmer for Congress.

In reply to a direct inquiry as to whether he was a candidate for congress in the Twelfth district, ex-Attorney General Palmer recently told a representative of the Wilkes-Barre Record: "In the sense that every citizen should always be willing to accept any office he is competent to fill and for which he is selected by his fellow citizens, I am a candidate for congress. If being a candidate involves personal solicitation of the votes of delegates, payment of sums of money, large or small, to secure delegates at the primary election, or if it means that I must bid for the nomination or election and have it on condition that I am willing to name a larger price than some other citizen, then I am not a candidate for that or any other office."

This is in more pointed words a repetition of the sentiments uttered by Mr. Palmer immediately after Representative Leisenring's letter of withdrawal. The Tribune at that time commended Mr. Palmer's stand, and it still believes that his announcement is a challenge to the decent citizenship of Luzerne county to assert itself at the party primaries in behalf of clean politics and party preference on the basis of merit. Thirty-two years at the bar as a practicing attorney, four years in the office of attorney-general, one year as a delegate to the constitutional convention and many years of state-wide renown in connection with public affairs constitute ex-Attorney General Palmer's record as a citizen. If any of his competitors can match it or beat it, well and good; but let the test be fitness and not mere wealth. The scandal of two years ago ought certainly not to be repeated in 1896.

The esteemed Buffalo News seems to have an incurable case of McKinley-phobia. What are its objections to McKinley? And isn't Hanna all right?

Church Saloons.

The question whether it is feasible to Germanize the business of liquor-selling in the United States—and by this word we mean to surround it with such social features as render relatively harmless the use of intoxicants in Germany—is an old one, concerning which there probably will never be an agreement of opinion. The attempt has been made many times to reform the saloon, not by abolishing it—a feat not yet possible—but by surrounding it with desirable influences. In the case of Bishop Fallows' so-called "home" saloon it seemed at one time likely to attain a successful issue, but later reports are to the effect that the "home" saloon has failed to pay expenses; and thus the record of disasters in this direction is rendered complete.

According to report another experiment in this line is soon to be begun, this time in West Superior, Wis. A Rev. Mr. Starkweather, who is also an ex-mayor, it is said, about to establish a place of entertainment and refreshment to be conducted on the plan of a concert saloon. "There will," we are told, "be no bar, simply a conveniently arranged sideboard, where the drinkables will be kept, also the necessary icebox for use in summer-time. The floor is to be neatly carpeted and a plentiful supply of tables and chairs will be placed about the room for the use of patrons. In a room partitioned off from the barroom more tables and chairs will be placed and a plentiful supply of books, papers and periodicals will be found upon a long writing table. In one end of this room there will be a stage upon which scientific exhibitions and other entertainments may be given. There will be no selling of liquor to minors, no Sunday opening, no all-night reveling and no gambling, except that the patrons will be allowed to play cards or shake dice for drinks and cigars."

At first glance it is difficult to detect the material difference between such a place and an ordinary "free-and-easy." Yet from this distance it is impossible to judge correctly as to the needs of West Superior. If Rev. Mr. Starkweather's project can do good, it will deserve encouragement no matter how

much at variance it may be with conventional ideas of a clergyman's mission. The employment of practical weapons in the church's battle against vice is not to be despised provided they really be practical. The church saloon, however, has yet to prove that it is entitled to be entered in this class.

Partner Benedict's threat to bolt the Chicago convention if free silver carries is another one of those Wall street blunders which are worse than crimes in inflaming the west and south against "sound money."

The Size of the Army.

Each year the Military Service Institution offers a prize for the best essay on a military theme submitted by a regular in the army. The winner of this year's award is by Major George S. Wilson, and his subject is "The Size of the Army." Major Wilson uses as his text the words of Washington: "There is a rank due the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation of weakness. If we desire peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

Although it is not our government's policy or necessity to maintain a large standing army, it is the major contention that we should have one the size of which would bear a fixed ratio to our total population. Not only have we had, since the revolution, three actual wars and several Indian skirmishes, but there is a growing class of field employments for our armed forces, even in time of peace, namely, that of executing the laws of the United States among the civil power requires armed assistance and the laws authorize it. An example has been the Pennsylvania whisky riots of 1794. Other uses of troops were in John Brown's raid, under Buchanan's administration. Still another was the Utah expedition of 1857 and 1858, in which about 2,500 regulars were employed against the Mormons. The reconstruction period following the civil war again made calls on the army. Still later the strikes riots, involving the country where in ordinary life so large.

Still another purpose of the army—we year over 150 companies of the army and about 400 sailors and marines being employed.

The New York Sun's intelligent synopsis of Major Wilson's paper—is to serve as the nucleus and model of a large volunteer force, should one ever be required for war, and, meanwhile, during times of peace, to disseminate military knowledge and training among the people. This last-named function it has of late years been pursuing to a larger and larger extent, through the system of instructing schools and colleges in military tactics by the detail of army officers to them. And coupled with that is the object lesson which the army itself furnishes by maintaining a high standard of discipline and obedience, which is all the more useful and suggestive in a degree of individual freedom prevails. The army must be the "embodied martial soul of the nation," says Major Wilson, and it should also maintain relations of usefulness and help with the citizen soldiery of the states.

As to the present need of increasing the army Major Wilson bases it first on the need of reorganizing the infantry, in order that it may obtain better drill exercises for companies and battalions, and thus be better prepared for war. Next he would base it on such experience as that of Chicago in 1894, because no man can say that a similar or even more dangerous defiance of the laws might not occur at any time under circumstances requiring the intervention of a federal force. In the third place, our relations with foreign countries demand that we shall not let our army remain stagnant at a basis fixed years ago, when all Europe is a military camp. The Hawaiian troubles, the Nicaraguan canal, many South American disturbances, the affairs of Cuba and Venezuela, the Behring sea dispute, the Alaska boundary question, are only some of many international matters out of which war might come. The British lion has his claws all over the American continent. He has an ally of 5,000,000 stalwart Anglo-Saxons stretched from end to end to the other of our northern frontier, with the great St. Lawrence to float his largest ships of war well to our rear, and canals by which his gunboats can reach Chicago and Duluth. He has a line of strongholds and fortifications all the way from Quebec, Halifax and Bermuda, passing down our Atlantic seaboard scarcely out of sight of our land, and on around South America. He has also a naval station and fortifications at our back door on Puget Sound.

With one-sixth of our national life, in the century from 1775 to 1875 devoted to war, and with 5,000,000 of our citizens, including the confederate armies, enrolled from first to last for military purposes, it is plain that even our predilections toward peace cannot always insure it. In the civil war alone, says Major Wilson, more men fell than the British Isles have sacrificed in all their wars since the days of William the Conqueror; and, "in one century of our existence, we have made more use of the military arm of the government in suppressing internal disorders than England in all the time since the Monmouth rebellion." And, besides the employment of the army hitherto set forth, more troops must be furnished as garrisons for the new seaboard defenses. The increase of the artillery arm, therefore, becomes of the first importance. It is noteworthy that, in 1789, when the government was founded under the constitution, we had existing a federal force of only 672 officers and men. But in 1890 there were 4,061; in 1890, 8,666; in 1890,

10,570. In the year 1890 the number was increased to 16,367, while just after the civil war it reached 56,815. Reduction carried it in 1870 down to 37,075, and a few years later it was reduced to about its present legal maximum. Taking last year, for example, its strength was 27,397. This last force is not only, of course, far less than that which other nations maintain, as it properly may be, but it is much less, as Major Wilson proceeds to show, in ratio to population than the country used to maintain, and this he thinks to be a mistake. Estimating the population at 70,000,000 in 1895, he finds the ratio of regular soldiers to be but 288 per million, whereas it was 510 in the year 1800, 963 in the year 1810, 965 in 1820, and even in the year 1830, when the ratio was the lowest in any census year prior to the civil war, it was 468. He would therefore say that a system of periodical increase of the number of soldiers to population is the best solution of the present question, and he suggests a maintenance of 500 to 1,000,000 of population as the proper ratio. He would have the size of the army readjusted according to that ratio at every census, and also, according to a probable estimate of population, half way between each two censuses.

These recommendations, it will be perceived, are directly in line with those advocated by General Miles in his last report. General Miles proposed that the army have a minimum strength of one soldier to every 2,000 people and a maximum strength of one soldier to every 1,000. This would give an army between 35,000 and 70,000 men, the increase and decrease within those limits to be determined by the needs of the time.

The thanks of The Tribune are due to Dr. B. H. Warren, the efficient state zoologist, for a copy of Bulletin 6 of his department, treating of taxidermy, with full directions how to collect, skin, preserve and mount birds; also giving in convenient form the game and fish laws of the commonwealth. The information embodied in this state publication is both interesting and valuable. Copies of the bulletin may be had upon application to Dr. Warren at Harrisburg.

Last year, at a net expense of \$3,000, the University Extension movement in America instructed between 15,000 and 20,000 persons in art and aesthetics, astronomy, biology, chemistry and physics, civics and economics, forestry, geography and travel, history and biography, literature, mathematics, music, philosophy and psychology, sanitation and sociology. This money was certainly well invested.

On a daily circulation of only 60,000 the London Times has moulded the British empire. On a daily circulation of 600,000 the New York World has—but let us not pursue the painful contrast.

ANTHRACITE'S FUTURE.

From the Bond Record.
The present annual capacity of the anthracite region working 300 days per year is about 67,000,000 tons, while the market will take but 46,000,000, or capacity, 21,000,000 tons ahead of annual consumption, a situation of affairs which requires shrewd and careful management to maintain a profitable business. How long this condition can endure depends on the market and the manner in which the industry is handled by the producers. With the present rate of increase of annual consumption it ought not to continue many years, for the Wyoming and Lehigh regions, which together produce about 10 per cent. of the annual tonnage, seem to be nearing their maximum output (the Hazleton district of the Lehigh region having probably already reached this point). And future development in the Schuylkill region ought not to progress faster than is necessary to meet the demands, especially in view of the fact that the industry is so largely controlled by the transportation companies, and lands for individual enterprises are very limited and more expensive to develop than formerly.

We call the attention of stockholders and investors in anthracite securities to the patent fact that the anthracite supply is a fixed, limited quantity, and that every ton sold reduces the reserve supply by just one ton, and when it is finally exhausted it is gone forever. The aggregate amount invested in the anthracite industry by the various corporations and individuals engaged in, and dependent upon, it in various ways, is a fabulous sum, and from the present stock on hand a profit must be made to return this investment with interest. It must be evident to the most careless investor that a fixed, limited quantity of a large and in face of existing conditions as to supply and demand, admits the flooding of the market with coal at disastrously low prices, and that the flooding of a large and valuable stock of coal with advance sales on such a ruinous basis as to require the better part of a year for the industry to assume a healthy condition will not only play havoc with dividends and present profit, but exhaust the future resources upon which depends the value of his investments.

It, therefore, behooves all interests to look well to the management of their properties, that there may be no repetition of the great mismanagement and criminal wastefulness that have characterized the anthracite industry during the past few years. Could the various interests involved work along in harmony, producing just sufficient coal, at fair prices, to meet the requirements of the market, before many years, with an annually increasing consumption, the demand will so nearly approach the producing capacity of the region as to render demoralized markets, on account of overproduction, a matter of history only.

PRE-MILLENNIAL GLEAMS.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Flying is solved. The principle is known. A mechanical expedient is all that is now needed to make it successful. Practical flight is today not more than five or ten years off. Commercial flight ought to come by 1925 or so. A glow-worm makes light with about one-third hundredth part the force used in ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap as glow-worms and as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs, this is near. Vacuum illumination without incandescence is already in full operation, and in a year or two should cut down the price of light to a sixth of its current cost, and in five or ten years light in a city may be, like water, turned on in every house at will. Compressed air has long been known to be the best way, theoretically, to store force for use in transportation. There is no waste and no deterioration. The need now is a cheap and efficient motor to apply compressed air to city transportation. If this can be done, first the trolley poles and wires will come down, next the horseless, air-compressed motor-carriage will do all the work of city delivery. When these changes come the only use for gas will be for cooking—if this is not done by electricity. Factories, also, before many years, will be run by transmitted electric power. This has begun to be done and isfive to ten years will be completed, and the factory fire and boiler will be a thing of the past.
The city of the future, and no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be on rails by silent air-motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is today. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no horses, no coal and no ashes, street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance. Houses will be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water. A city will be a pretty nice place to live in when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are passed.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological cast: 1:15 a. m., for Thursday, June 11, 1896.

A child born on this day will notice that the former opponents of Mr. McKinley are rapidly getting into the hands of the law. From the wall that breaks forth whenever the Scranton ball club loses a game one would think that the Eastern League pennant had dangled beside Secretary Atterton's signal flags for the last quarter of a century.

The league umpires may not have attended cooking school, but they certainly know how to "roast" the home club. Professor Cook predicts a snow storm for June. This timely warning is given in order that Farmer Vandling may take in his postoffice grass crop before the blizzard arrives.

Ajacchus' Advice.
Do not attempt to ride a bicycle after indulging in Scranton World soda water.

THE GRADUATION GIRL.

When you read your farewell essay; when you step upon the stage and tell us what the country needs and why the heathen rage; When in phrases so majestic your opinions are expressed That we hardly understand you, if the truth must be confessed, Perhaps you'll solve this puzzle which so unrelenting clings And tell us why one girl has three or four engagement rings.

We know it is a problem that has baffled every land To keep supply exactly in accordance with demand. And philosophers inform us that a great deal of our care Is caused by some folk getting such a lot more than their share; So, when you speak of ethics, sociology and things, Pray tell us why one girl has three or four engagement rings. —Washington Star.

Furniture.

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STRICTLY ONE PRICE

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By our Great Bargain Sale of Misses' Galatea Dresses, one piece and Sailor Suits, now on exhibition in west show window. This is the balance of the stock of the Perfection Dress Company, bought at half price, and in turn we will sell them at half price. To see the garments is to admire them, and the price at which they are offered doesn't cover the cost of the material. The quantity is not large. While they last they will go, for all sizes, from 6 to 12 years,

YOUR CHOICE AT \$1.98.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF SUMMER CORSETS

Just the thing to keep cool in, and nothing nicer for Bicyclists.

PRICE, 33 CENTS.

Great Cut in the price of Linen Dress Novelties. The Finest Imported Fabrics,

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

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

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FOR I'M TO BE MARRIED OH, HO! OH, HO!

YUM YUM sings; but where she is to choose her wedding invitations isn't mentioned. But, when she is informed that REYNOLDS BROS. get out invitations, announcements, church; at home and visiting cards, in up-to-date styles, she is no longer worried. Everything they keep on hand for either business, official or social functions, is always of the finest to be found in Scranton.

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"Down the River

Of Time We Glide" With much more comfort and safety when we wear those EASE-GIVING Shoes from the

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A handsome premium given to our customers FREE. Spruce St., Hotel Jermyn 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.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, offices 6 and 8 Library building, Scranton, Pa. ROBERT W. 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 8, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

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

SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office 317 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa.

L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 435 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

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

JAS. J. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 45 Commonwealth bldg., Scranton, Pa.

J. M. C. RANCK, 134 WYOMING AVE.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton.

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

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 435 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa. Catalogue of request. Open September 1.

BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 132 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Schools.

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

MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School, 43 Adams avenue, Spring term April 13. Kindergarten \$10 per term.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND Nurserymen; store 145 Washington avenue; green house, 1320 West Main avenue; store telephone 76.

Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR balls, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hubert's music store.

MEAGHER BROTHERS, PRINTERS' supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twine, warhouse, 130 Washington ave., Scranton, Pa.

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