

The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY IN SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY. E. K. KINGSBURY, GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANK B. QUAY, MANAGER.

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

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 16, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTRE. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY. For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN, OF LANCASTER. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTI, OF PHILADELPHIA. For Congressmen at Large: CALISTO A. GROW, OF SUSQUEHANNA. GEORGE F. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND. Election Time, Nov. 6.

SENATOR QUAY isn't worrying over the house's four "pop gun" tariff bills, but will stay at his post of duty until the session ends. Senator Quay, it may be worth while to remark, is no tin soldier in politics.

One Ray of Promise.

With a view to extracting whatever of sunshine may be squeezed from the gloomy situation at Washington, we venture to suggest as one ultimate benefit that no future president will soon attempt to imitate Grover Cleveland's interference with the constitutional prerogative of an American congress by dictating to either branch of that body, through the thin artifice of personal communications, what it may and what it may not do. It is worth much to this nation to have the present intermeddling executive taught a proper conception of his duty, albeit in the teaching the business interests of the country were put to grievous affliction.

The one weakness which many students have professed to discern in our constitution is directly in line with the arrogant assumption of authority for which Mr. Cleveland has been so soundly rebuked by his own party. "It is only a question of time," wrote one of these European critics, "when the ambitions of an executive clothed with such extraordinary authority and opportunity as are vested in the American president will lead to the establishment of a despotism in which, under whatever name he may choose to mask his imperialism, the American chief magistrate will be essentially an emperor." Yet at no prior time in the history of our republic has the likelihood of one man successfully leveling the limitations of the president's office seemed less than it is today; a fact for which we must partly thank Mr. Cleveland's own conceit and the Democratic senate's superior political generalship.

"Tariff controversy," said the New York Tribune on the day before the tariff settlement was reached, and consequently before the full measure of this rebuke had become known, "is unsettling enough even when there are two legislative houses to be brought into harmonious relations; but confusion becomes worse confounded when the president, instead of remaining in the background, interposes his vanity, obstinacy and self-opinionated policy between the warring chambers and seeks to force both to surrender abjectly to him before arranging a compromise with each other. The interference of the president with congress in its constitutional functions has been unwarrantable. His action is indefensible. The situation has been needlessly complicated by his arrogant assumption of an authority with which he is not armed by the constitution, and which he is employing with all the self-will of an imperious nature and with all the resources and prestige of his great office." All the more significant, then, in view of this deserved arraignment, becomes the president's subsequent defeat.

It is no longer the humiliation simply of a self-willed egotist, who, through a chain of accidents had become intoxicated with his own unaccountable political successes; it is no longer the triumph of one faction to a temporary fight, albeit the faction which is somewhat the cleaner of the two, that presents itself in the collapse of the Cleveland edict. It is the conspicuous vindication of the constitutional rights and privileges of a co-ordinate branch of the government; and a new exhibition to the world of the strength and stability of the system ordained by our fathers.

TODAY is the centenary of the birth of one of America's four greatest poets, William Cullen Bryant, the other three being Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell. It seems probable that the fame of Bryant will die sooner than that of any of the others. He was essentially a poet of the intellect; and posterity somehow takes best to poets of the heart.

A NOVEL plank in the platform of Schuylkill county Republicans adopted at Pottsville the other day was that which condemned as "unwise and as destructive to our jurisprudence that the president should resort to agricultural parishes of Louisiana for the selection of a judge for the United States

courts who shall expound the commercial, maritime, constitutional and international laws as they arise and are applied in the important trade centers of New York and New England." It would seem from this that the honorable Lucius Quintus Lamar of Confederate fame does not enjoy the unanimous confidence of the Pottsville bar.

AT ONE time the president says, in his letter of sympathy to Wilson, he had begun to doubt whether the Democratic party was after all the real party of tariff reform, but he had not permitted himself to entertain the thought, realizing immediately that no matter what might be the temporary obstacles in the way of progress, the party must continue its crusade and its members must remain loyal to the cardinal principles of their organization. Otherwise he and his would become "statesmen out of jobs." A shrewd idea, that.

Comments on the Surrender. The opinions of those whose comments on the new tariff carry weight are amusing by reason of their diversity. President Cleveland, for instance, in a letter to William L. Wilson read in the house of representatives July 19, speaks of the measure passed in this house Aug. 13 in the following language:

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the summation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its participation gives us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principle upon which it rests means PARTY PERDURE AND PARTY DISHONOR.

On the other hand, Colonel Alexander McClure, who hasn't even the memory of an office to be grateful for, is really enraptured with the bill which the chief executive branded as fraught with "party perjury and party dishonor." In his Philadelphia newspaper Colonel McClure, speaking of the Gorman bill, which he inadvertently designates as the "Wilson bill," says that the passage of this bill settles the tariff policy of this government not only for this year or next year, or for this administration, but for all time to come, regardless of the mutations of politics. There will be no tariff changes made save as necessary and variations in business arise, but the policy of the Wilson tariff bill will never be departed from in the future unless it be to reduce tariff duties.

Not even Editor Slingerly, with a nomination to be thankful for and an election to meet, is able to work himself into an ecstasy equal to that of his esteemed contemporary at Ninth and Chestnut. He bluntly asserts that the new bill "satisfies nobody," but upon the principle that if Mr. Cleveland can swallow it he ought to, the commodore diplomatically adds:

A tariff bill that lifts the tax entirely from wool, hemp, flax, lamp, tins, and copper and cotton ties, and cuts in two the duty on coal and iron ore, is not to be altogether despised. The average rate on dutiable articles under the McKinley act was 49.58 per cent. Under the Gorman bill it is 36.68 per cent. This will count for millions of dollars saved in the yearly cost of living. The Gorman bill, therefore, is of reasonable public expectation, is an improvement on the tariff act it displaces. It repeals the sugar bounties and, although it does not diminish the sugar tariff, it reduces its protective profit from 30 cents per 100 pounds to 25 cents. It unifies the reciprocity game of establishing tax rates by treaty. It starts the country on the high road toward the attainment of that commercial supremacy among the nations of the earth which the energy of our people and our abundant resources place within ultimate reach.

The opinion which gets near to the truth, however, is this one of the Philadelphia Press, in which we recognize the felicitous phrases as well as the clear judgment and prophetic wisdom of Charles Emory Smith:

The country wanted a real settlement of the tariff question. Such a settlement alone could give certainty, stability and confidence. But the Gorman-Brice sugar trust bill settles nothing. Neither party acquiesces in it. Its very passage is accompanied by the introduction of other tariff measures which reopen the fight. The Democrats who have so farly passed the bill are so sure that it is only the first step, and that they will immediately enter upon a campaign for a more radical measure of so-called "tariff reform." Instead of treating the bill as a settlement, they describe it as only the entering wedge. On the other hand, the Republicans least of all will accept this mongrel, incongruous sectional measure. The American sugar trust bill is a reality and lay down their arms. On the contrary, they pledge themselves anew from this hour to fight out the battle until the triumph of America's protection and the permanence of American industrial independence are fully assured. There can be no lasting settlement except the right settlement. This miserable makeshift of the hour, born of corruption, trading and jobbery, steeped in inconsistencies and rank with sectionalism, cannot endure. Its treachery to the party to which it is treachery to the country, and its overthrow as soon as the people and their true representatives can get at it is as certain as any event of the future.

The new tariff bill was not called for by the sober voice of the people. It is repugnant to the people; and it will be tolerated by the people only until they can elect servants fit to be trusted with its radical amendment.

"THE TARIFF" policy of this government is now settled, and it is irrevocably settled," we learn from the Philadelphia Times. "There may," adds Colonel McClure, "be changes in political power, but there will be no material change from the policy of the Wilson tariff bill." "Wilson bill," "Wilson bill!"—oh, yes; we believe there was such a bill once, in the house. Possibly the colonel means the Gorman bill. That was the one that passed.

Mr. Wilson's Apology. Viceroy Wilson naturally blames it all on the senate. In a formal apology drawn up by him for distribution by the Associated Press he lugubriously remarks:

I cannot see where we failed to do anything we could do to bring about a better result. When I have done the best according to my capacity and judgment, I must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. The difficulty which the country must recognize is that on the tariff we did not have a Democratic senate, and whatever has been gained has been wrested from a protection body. I have been willing to take any, even the most desperate chances, that gave the least hope of success in getting rid of the most objectionable senate amendments and would have fought to March 4 with any ground to

stand upon and any following to sustain me. We have been confronted by a Senate with closed ranks, while we have had divisions from the beginning that have fomented from the senate and the leading impatience of the voters to go to their districts with anything that might be called a tariff reduction bill, has made them unwilling to stay unless promise could be given of assured or more probable victory. We could not honestly give such a promise, and a man cannot continue to battle with his army ready and eager to break away.

MR. WILSON'S plight evidently was somewhat similar to that of Bob Burdette's minister who couldn't do good work in the pulpit against Satan because three-fourths of his congregation had their money up on the other fellow.

CANDIDATE SINGERLY'S paper announces that "the income tax provided for in the new tariff bill goes into effect Jan. 1, 1895. It must be paid on incomes for the year 1894." Luckily or not, however, the Democratic party has provided for this emergency by making "incomes for the year 1894" extraordinarily scarce.

MR. DANA concludes a passionate editorial on the new tariff bill with a fiery supplication to the Deity to "preserve the party that goes to the people with such a record of perfidy, such a confession of dishonor!" If it were not irreverent we should be tempted to notify Mr. Dana that he has aimed his request in the wrong direction.

"IT IS SIMPLY the most disgraceful thing in American history," says Bourke Cockran, speaking of his party's tariff settlement; and, really, we do not see how we can seriously disagree with Bourke.

THE POLITICAL POT.

Our esteemed Berks county contemporary, the Reading Herald, Dem., is disconsolate and refuses to be comforted. "The Democrats," he sadly remarks, "are truly between the devil and the deep sea. It was a magnificent victory which came to them in 1894, a glorious opportunity such as has seldom come to any political organization in the history of the world, but with all this wealth of promise, with all the prestige of this great victory, the promises, in their performance, have been whittled down to little and of nothing, and the party must bear the odium of having worried and harried the country for nearly a year to no purpose whatever, while honest, patriotic Democrats, who believe that promises should be fulfilled and party principles carried to their legitimate conclusion, are compelled to a shameful alliance, and are defenseless against the assaults and accusations of their political opponents. This is not the fault of the vast body of the people who compose the party. They are honest, sincere and patriotic as ever. Their leaders have betrayed them to their undoing."

There is joy in congressional circles, even if the Gorman crowd did win on the tariff bill. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin explains the why and wherefore as follows: "President Cleveland has approved the bill making an appropriation to the department of agriculture, which carries with it an item of \$100,000 for the purchase, propagation and distribution, as required by law, of various kinds of bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plants, and a Pense of labor, transportation, paper, wine, gum, printing, postal cards and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same." The abolition of the free seed branch by the government was one of the reforms recommended to congress by President Cleveland in his first regular message to congress. The suggestion which was dictated solely on the grounds of public economy and because this seed distribution has become a sort of an abuse, was not received kindly by congressmen, who find in it a source of some little popularity and vote-catching. The president was evidently lashed around to look at his regular message to congress. This free seed branch is also useful to congressmen with newspapers to keep aloft, because it supplies a cheap source of premiums to subscribers.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "Major Everett Warren, a lawyer from Scranton, will be the next president of the State League of Republican clubs, in the opinion of E. J. Randolph, the state secretary. He seems to have no opposition. Jacob Robinson having declared he would not be a candidate for re-election."

The Columbia county Democratic convention, held at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, unanimously selected the veteran C. R. Backelof for congress, and J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, for state senator. This preliminary nomination of the county by the district conventions. Since Congressman Simon P. Wolcott declined to enter the race again, Mr. Backelof for congress has been the Democracy's open-and-shut choice.

The Luzerne Democracy will select its victims on Tuesday, Aug. 28, and enter them Nov. 6. The Luzerne Democracy has had its regular meeting to select its candidates for the legislature. It will be the ticket. No one else wants the experience of bucking against the Legislature and no one else will have it. An effect is being made, on the other hand, by the Luzerne Democracy. The renomination of Judge Rhoads is assured, and many are already betting on his re-election. If any other man on the Luzerne slate stands up show at the polls, it is probably Peter O'Boyle for district attorney.

Friends of W. L. Hibbs, the West Pittston attorney, are urging him to come out as a candidate for the legislature from the Second Luzerne district at the Democratic district. Mr. Hibbs has not yet decided to announce himself, but those who have been interviewing him on the matter are confident of securing his assent. Mr. Hibbs is very popular, especially in his own town, and his popularity is relied upon to overcome the 459 Republican majority in West Pittston. As this town is the Republican stronghold of the second district, the Democratic prospect to have great hopes of electing Mr. Hibbs should he decide to accept the nomination.

HE HAS GENERAL SYMPATHY. Wilkes-Barre Record. The people of this valley, irrespective of religious belief, will be glad to learn that Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, bishop of Scranton diocese, is seriously ill. Ever since the consecration of St. Mary's Church in this city two years ago, during which he was prostrated, his health has been precarious. Those who attended that ceremony will remember how splendidly he rallied from that attack and by sheer force of will assisted at the solemn services. Two weeks ago, upon the advice of his physicians, and at the earnest solicitation of his brother, Dr. O'Hara of Philadelphia, he decided to go to Cape May and spend a few weeks at his brother's cottage there. He was taken sick last Friday, and as his condition did not improve, it was decided to take him home. Bishop O'Hara advanced age and the fact that he has labored hard for many years as ordinary of one of the most important sees in the United States may militate against his recovery. It is the earnest wish of everyone, however, that the gentle, kindly shepherd may be spared for many years to minister to the flock he loves so well.

FOR DELEGATE ELECTIONS. Apportionment of Republican Representation Among the Various Districts. Pursuant to meeting of the Republican County committee held on July 14th, 1894, the County Convention will be held on Tuesday, September 4th, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the court house, Scranton, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, to be voted for at the next general election to be held November 6th, 1894: Congress, Eleventh district; Judge, Forty-fifth Judicial district; sheriff, treasurer, clerk of courts, prothonotary, district attorney, recorder of deeds, register of wills, and jury commissioner.

Vigilance committees will hold delegate elections on Saturday, September 1st, 1894, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. They will also give at least two days public notice of the time and place for holding said elections.

Each election district should elect at the said delegate elections, two qualified persons to serve as vigilance committee for one year, and have their names certified to, on the credentials of delegates to the County Convention.

The representation of delegates to the County Convention is based upon the vote cast last fall for Fell, candidate for judge of the supreme court, he being the highest officer voted for at said state election. Under this rule the several election districts are entitled to representation as follows, viz:

Table listing election districts and their corresponding number of delegates. Includes districts like Archbald borough, 1st ward, 1st dist., etc.

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This will be an interesting week throughout to catch a glimpse of what is going to be worn for dresses during the coming fall.

Goldsmith Brothers & Company.

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Our new Bicycles are now to be seen at our 314 Lackawanna avenue store.

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