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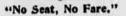
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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1895.

The congressman from this district ought to feel proud of himself now that he has descended to frequenting secret caucuses in order to bark at his benefactor.



Street cars are proverbially crowded in all large cities at certain hours in the day, no matter how large the cars or the number running. It follows that frequently passengers are compelled to stand, there not being seats enough to accommodate all who crowd into a car. In Philadelphia and some other cities the cry of "no seat no fare," is heard at this time. It is suggested that passengers refuse to pay fare until they are provided with seats. It is always easy to raise a cry against a street car company, or, in fact, against almost any other corporation supposed to be in existence for the convenience of the public. Now to us it seems that there is very little sense in this cry of "no seat no fare." Circumstances, which a street car company cannot forsee or provide against, frequently double and quadruple travel on their lines. A street car will seat a certain number of people. If a person is unwilling to stand he should not enter a street car whose seating capacity is already occupled. Surely no reasonable man expeets a company to carry free all who voluntarily crowd into it knowing that there are no seats for them.

As a rule companies run as many cars as they find profitable, and they cannot be expected to run more. Doubtloss some companies exercise inadequate judgment in their management. They should run more cars at certain periods of the day than at others. Some companies give the public inadequate service and wretched accommodation, but there is no sense in raising a hue and cry against a company because in the morning or in the evening there is a rush and the cars are so crowded that some of the passengers must stand. When people enter a car that is already date, the Democracy could make at least an appearance of fighting; with any other Democrat as the standardbearer the campaign would scarcely ecome interesting. The country will await with curiosity

the working out of this problem.

Choosing a time when the men he would abuse are absent in a distant state, Mr. Joseph A. Scranton has made another of his characteristic exhibitions of backbiting. It is to the credit of the gentlemen who met on Monday evening to prepare an "anti-Connell" slate for next spring's city election that most of them took no stock in Mr. Scranton's remarks on that occasion. There probably were in that secret caucus several men who were sincere in their beliefs. However far they may be from the truth, they are not hypocrites; they are candid in their error. It can readily be believed that to these men the blatant talk of Mr. Scranton, with its overflowing suggestion of baffed malice, consummate selfishness and rank ingratitude, was grossly distasteful. One of those who were present doubtless voiced the general feeling

when, after the meeting was over, he called the ingrate down by asking him to whom he owed his present seat in congress.

An Excited Pastor Rebuked.

There was both courtesy and grace in the manner in which Rev. Dr. Mc-Leod, of this city, albeit a Presbyterian, replied in the New York Observer to the attack of Rev. H. R. Haweis, a Broad church Anglican clergyman, upon the brethren in his own ministry. Mr. Haweis, in the Contemporary Review, had attered a scathing indictment of the Episcopal clergy, both in England and the United States, saving among other things that its "social and intellectual decline" was "an incontestable fact." which "the bishops freely admit and bewall," but cannot prevent, and which, as he asserts, is "growing worse every year."

"This accuser of his brethren." remarks Dr. McLeod. "throws aside the amenities and the proprieties which a clergyman, above all others, should never forget, and he allows his unruly member to run riot. He hurls at his brethren such choice epithets as 'unness to fan a religious conflagration scrupulous hypocrites' and 'dullards' whom 'the laity despise' and upon whom they look, not exactly as 'liars' or 'idiots,' but as a mixture of both. To taking. an outsider it would seem that after graduating at Oxford, the Rev. Mr. Haweis must have taken a post-graduate course at Billingsgate."

We shall not follow the doctor through his masterly refutation of these broad charges, although to do so would be a pleasure. To Americans, familiar with the high grade of scholarship and character and the rare devotion to duty which characterize the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church, the flery accusations of the Rev. Mr. Haweis reply to themselves.

But it may be noted as a delicate instance of growing sectarian liberality that the first reply to these unworthy assertions should come, not from one within the attacked circle, but from the pastor of a separate and in certain respects perhaps we may say a rival denomination.

In view of the fact that even the Eng-There is reason to believe that the lish papers are moved to denounce him, Reed boom is on the mend in the south | Dunraven must be an ass indeed! these days.

The Kentucky Republican who wants

so-called sliver issue.

to the cause.

and the union is one of hearts,

excellent paper to sell its wares below the cost of production. It is well worth two cents a copy. It would be cheap at ten cents. To sell it for a cent means that Mr. Kohlsnat, the alert proprietor of the Times-Herald, will have to draw on his personal bank account to cover the discrepancy between the paper's income and its outlay. It happens in this particular case that the propri-tor's personal account is sufficiently ample to sustain any probable domands of this character; but none the less the condition is anomalous and should no continue. The newspaper business is continue. The newspaper business is and they moved on perfectly satisfied.

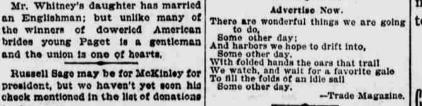
pre-eminently a commercial business, subject to the same laws that govern DEFENDING THE DEMOCRATS. other branches of trade. The primary

idea behind it is to secure a reasonable From the Cleveland Leader.

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among the ruins of the Pennsylvania **ONE VIGOBOUS FOREIGN POLICY.** Democracy, is exhibiting a zeal really worthy of a more creditable under-

From the Chicago Times-Herald. What constitutes a vigorous foreign policy? Opinions vary, but we are bound to say there never was a policy more vigorous and invigorating than that of the French minister at Constantinopic. A rumor came from Armenia that French residents had been butchered. Whereupon the ambassador's messenger thundered at the door at Gildis in the middle of the night and the "shadow of God" read this note: "If Frenchmen have been murdered in Armenia I shall demand the head of the governor of the province." There's vigor. Probably if the same course had been fol-lowed a year ago European bourses would not now be in a panic over the Turkish loan. Colonel Trumbo, who will probably be one of Utah's first senators, says that the free sliver Republicans of the west are willing to accept defeat when it comes to them in a fair fight; but they don't want to be pronounced dead before the contest commences. Colonel Trumbo is not the only man who suspects that more will yet be heard of the



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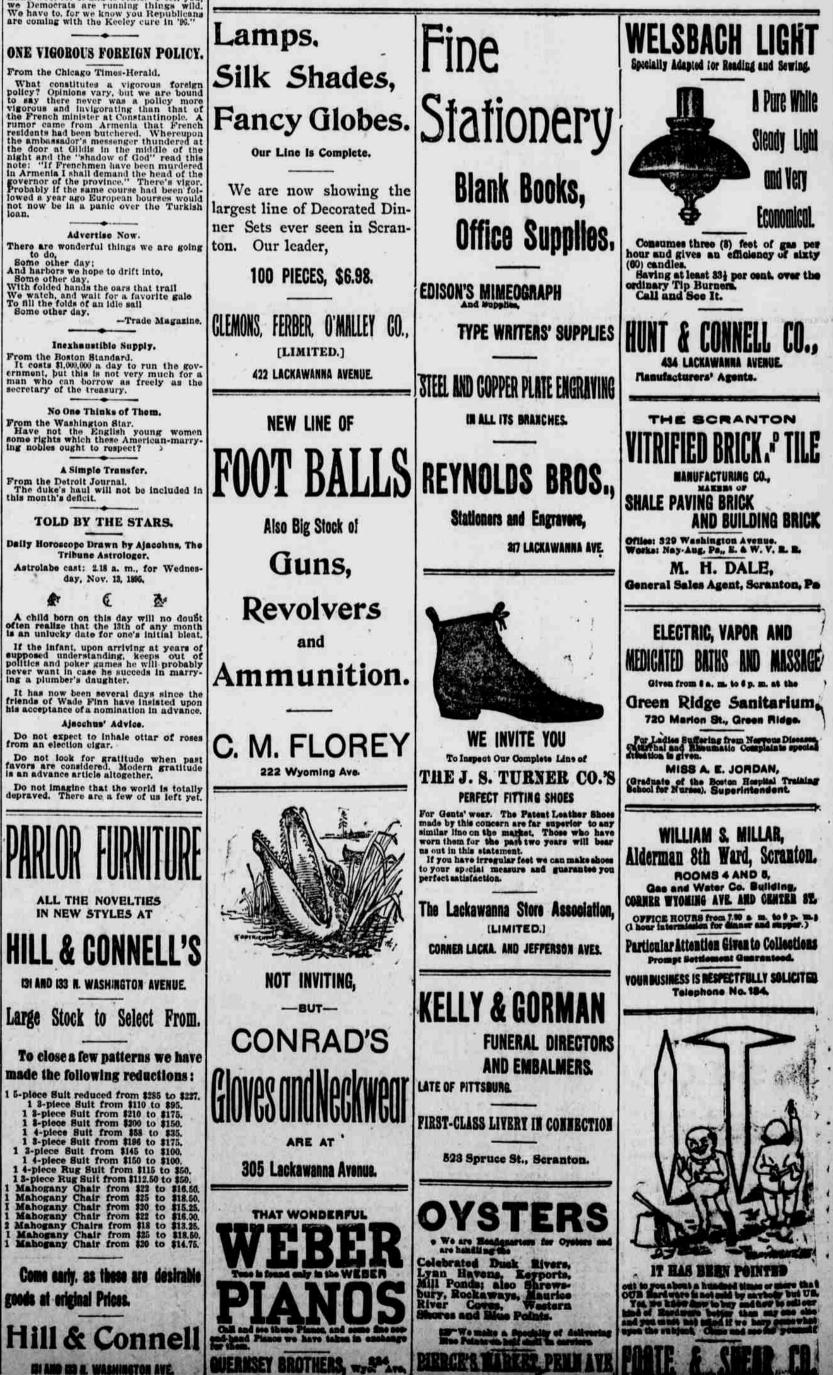
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full they should either uncomplainingly stand up or leave that car and take their chances on the next one.

Mr. Davies is mistaken when he intimates that the only places in which he was cut last fall were the "Yankee wards." The returns show that he was also cut badly in Hyde Park.

The Third Term Bee.

One week ago, in a dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald, Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent, declared in most emphatic terms and "upon the highest authority" that Mr. Oleveland not only did not want but would not accept a fourth nomination. He now prefaces a long dispatch with these interesting words of recantation: "It looks now as if an organized effort is to be made by the Cleveland wing of the party to thrust a fourth nomination and third term upon their ideal. This effort is to be started and directed from the cabinet, and with the knowledge and apparently with the approval of the president. Doubtless every federal officeholder in the counttry will be expected to do his share of the work. The third term experiment is now on, sure enough.

"In one week there has been a change of base on the part of the administration, amounting to revolution. Before the election the members of the cabinet, almost without exception, believed and said the president did not want a third term, that he did not believe in a third term as a matter of principle, and that in case circumstances seemed to require it he would make public announcement of his views and of his refusal to run again. Now it is a different story. The day after the election the members of the administration began talking of a fourth nomination. They said the president, in view of the result of the elections, was the only man who could lift the Democratic party out of its slough of defeat and despondency. The volume of this sort of talk has visibly increased for some days. It broke out with great force after Friday's cabinet meeting, at which it is known the president and his official advisers spent nearly two hours talking over the political situation. If it is fair to infer the motives and plans of an official family by what the members of it have to say. then a movement for a third term was virtually decided upon at that meeting It was forced to do this by business of the cabinet, and may now be considered afoot."

It would be entirely in line with Mr. Cleveland's ostentatious record of "consecration" to duty if he should, as is herein intimated, regard the cleaning out of all possible Democratic rivals as a kind of inspired invitation to head the fight once more himself. This view would coincide with his colosial egotism and make due recog-nition of the curious element of luck which has so many times played in his favor. If we belonged to the Democrat-ic party we should favor Mr. Cleve-Is party we another in other rea-son than that it would give the party the benefit of the inexplicable yet very palpable presize associated with his

The Investigation Mania. The unanimous adoption by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce of a resolution calling for an independent in-

quiry into municipal affairs in that city is a passing indication of the agitation which is prevalent in municipalities generally. Much of this unrest is doubtless without sufficient cause, and It is possible that the multiplication of independent inquiries, each following its own ideas but all having the eventual effect of unsettling public confidence, will do more harm than good. But this seems under our prevalent system of government to be about the

only way in which the public's curiosity as to the transaction of its official business can be satisfied. There are epidemics of investigation as well as of measles and scarlet fever; and the people of the closing decade of the nineteenth century are manifestly in the midst of such an epidemic. It is characteristic of epidemics that they give more or less pain while they last; but it is also characteristic of them that they leave the body politic in a fair degree of health and strength.

We do not know anything about the local political conditions in Pittsburg. It is probable that there is provocation for an investigation. In few cities is there not. Corporate control of councils, the enrichment of favorite men or companies at the expense of the general taxpaying public, these and allied evils are common to all cites, varying from city to city in degree more than in principle. The people, of course, are themselves at fault, and in the strict ethics of the case should punish themselves even more severely than they occasionally punish the revealed chief offenders like Tweed and his lik. But they do not see that, and there is nothing to do but to let them gain the knowledge of their duty in the costly school of experience.

The Philadelphia "Lexow" investigation is certainly proceeding slowly. Let us hope it is also progressing surely.

Penny and Two-Cent Newspapers. The Chicago Times-Herald has re-

duced its price to one cent per copy, but promises to make no reduction in the quantity or the quality of its contents. competition, but we cannot see that it is a result to crow over. The Times-Herald is probably the most expensive American newspaper. At a rough guess we should estimate that its weekly expenditure is fully \$10,000; it may reach \$15,000 or even \$20,000. It is the best illustrated, the best printed and the best edited paper in the west, and its pre-eminence costs money. It is not well supported by the advertisers of Chicago, although its advertising patronage is growing. Its circulation is not 70,000 daily, and at 1 cent per copy, for twelve and sixteen pages such as it prints, the more copies it circulates the

Tinder these circumstances it a nir to remark that the business adt. lored which forces the on is to be de

to succeed Blackburn had better begin to stock up his barl.

England has officially declared war on Ashantee. John Bull shrewdly takes a foe ho can handle.

PENNSYLVANIA AT ATLANTA.

PENNSYLVANIA AT ATLANTA, From the Chicago Times-Herald. Atlants, Nov, 10.-Perfectly understood by every true citizen, and yet peculiar in liself, is the homage and reversnee which is paid to the oid Liberty Bell by the masses of the people. Under the white portice of the people. Under the white the portice of the people of the state of the portice of the people. Under the white or state of the second of the state of the portice of the people of the state of the portice of the people. Under the white of sevel the state of the state of the the state of the second of the state iters at the fair who fail to see this relic of revolutionary times at some time dur-ing their stay at the experition. Yet the old bell, it is amusing and at the same time saddening to see how few really know its history or recognize its impor-tance. When the directors of the expeci-tion were directors of the states the found that it would mean a large outlay if the bell was transferred temperarily from Philadelphia to Atlants. One of the directors, after hearing the accuration the old was transferred temperarily from philadelphia to Atlants. One of the directors, after hearing the asyments. Atlanden the olden appeared absurd-the paying out of so much money to have that dephia. Why maid he, 'T saw it atlandelphia. Chicago two or times times, and the old thing is cracked. If you are going to spen and be done with it''. Fortunately, he was the sole member of the directory who looked upon the relic in that light. Pennsylvania, of all the states repre-

of Pennsylvania, but it is merely a pleas-ing conception of the artist. —::!!--A large reception room occupies the en-tire front portion of the building, finished in tan color, the columns in lighter shaden and the vaulted ceiling of light drab. The windows are curtained in blue and white, the matting, rugs and cushions, as well an many pieces of the wicker furniture, showing the same combination of color. Above the freplace are engraved the names of the Pennsylvania commission, of which Governor D. H. Hastings in president: Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon, vice-president; State Treasurer E. M. Jackson, treasurer, and T. J. Keenan, r., of the Pitisburg Frens, secretary. The ensettive committee consists of J. Henry Cochran, Alexander Dempster, William T. Marshall. William Connell and Harvey H. Habert. A maile figure of heroio size in bas relief above the fireplace is the most striking feature of the roception rooms. With an olive branch in one hand, in the monified right hand it beare the torch of ilberty, or sniightenmensi, whicherer may have been the conception of the artist. A dne point from the original painting in the possession of Robert Henry Allan, of Bisckwell Hall, County Durham, England.

copied from the original paintin possession of Robert Henry A Blackweil Heil, County Durham, 1 Among the interesting docume played is the original indenture liaim deed siven by James, Duke and Abseny, to William Fenn, Aug The scholl work upon the inden post eleborate and wall es rir