the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 24, 1897.

To insure publication in this paper, volunteered communications of a con-troversial character MUST BE SIGNED FOR PUBLICATION by the writer's true name. To this just rule we cannot hereafter make exception.

The Swallow Verdict.

The verdict in the first of the series guilty to a certain extent, although should now become a law. not to the extent charged in the indietment. Such a finding is fall to neither side. Either the clergymaneditor libeled the Soldiers' Orphan commission in alleging that it paid eight times as much for certain supplies as those supplies could have been purchased for in open market or else he

The evidence presented in court certainly did not sustain this charge and in no particular did it fasten on the commission the suppleton of dishonest purpose. The most that it established was that an employe of the commission at one time received a present of \$25 from a contractor. Surely this was a slender foundation for a wholesale attack upon the characters of the gentlemen who compose this responsible commission. Not even the high calling of the press in its function as a public safeguard warrants the drawing of sweening and alundorous conclusions from such a petty basis of fact. Fortunately, the verdict of this jury is of slight importance compared with

self in the role of a martyr. The grand Jury's indorsement of the county commissioners' good judgment | McKinley and Wilson tariff: in the matter of the court house repairs will in turn be indersed by every citizen who fairly reviews their work.

the larger verdict of public opinion.

The latter finding is distinctly adverse

to Dr. Swallow, and It condemns his

In Honor of the Brave.

Now that the grand jury and the county commissioners have provided for a suitable monument to commemorate the herolam of the county's fallen: appropriate and none too soon rendered: statuary might be worthy of consid-

A monument to Industry and Art. with especial reference to the unassuming tollers in our mines-those often overlooked heroes in the great battles of man with the hidden resources of nature, upon whose courage and steadfastness in the line of duty our proud city with its growing wealth and advantages is chiefly builded-would, if made according to a suitable design, constitute a daily object lesson to the young and help to teach the truth that not on blood-stained battlefields alone are the greatest vic-

It is most fitting that the community should make public record of its gratitude to the men who went to war's grim front to play the martyr's part Their heroism is a living safeguard of the republic. But while yielding to their memory the full measure of grateful recognition it yet remains for us to remember those other heroes, the men of our own town and time, who, with bravery quite as unfaltering, go constantly to the perlious place, not purchasing power. under the incitement of fife and drum nor behind the inspiration of the flag. but in stress of cold necessity, and do their duty, though it end in disablement or in death. A monument to them would not be out of place.

An appropriate spot for such a shaft would be on the Elm Park triangle facing Spruce street and Platt Place Perhaps the owners of this land would donate a site if the citizens of Scranton would agree to erect the statue.

An investigation of the coal fields is assured by the governor's signing of the Coyle resolution. Now let us have a junket among the steel mills, the lumber camps, the wheat fields and the general merchandise stores. Any thing to raise the dust.

Pass the Torrey Bankruptcy Bill. It is intimated in advices from Washington that congress at its present ses sion may pass the Torrey bankruptcy bill. It will almost certainly do so at the regular session, If not before. The Torrey bill has thrice passed the house, the senators, has in each instance a press of other business and partly because a talkative minority has sought to twist it into an instrument for the spollation of creditors.

This minority wishes to eliminate from the Torrey bill all provision for involuntary bankruptcy, that is, bankruptcy owing to legal initiative by creditors, and limit the bill to voluntary bankruptcy only, or relief sought by the debter on his own impulse. It Imagines that this would be aspopular move among small storekeepers, but a representative citizen of one of the sections whose representatives in congress seem most determined to hold out for a voluntary measure, by a brief illustration explodes this fallacy. "The jobber in the commercial center," says he, "has customers in all the small towns in that section of the country; he selfs to these customers on time, and in this way they are able to get goods; they could not pay each for them; they dispose of them in many cases before their accounts or notes fall due, and are thus enabled to pay for the goods not out of their own pockets, but out of the money realized from sales, and probably in addition have realized a profit. If a law should be passed solely for the relief of these debtors, one under which they could on time, and in this way they are able state treasurer would make the cam-

could purchase any more goods on to civilization, time? They could not, and who would be the most injured, the jubber who his customers who want but cannot the history of Germany's confederation get them, unless it be for cash or at- so as to eliminate the greatness of Bis-ANTERED AT THE POSTOPPINE AT SCHAFFOR PA. AND RE BE BE EXCEPTIONED THE PROPERTY THESE IN. IN OVER HE COMPETED ONLY DESCRIPTION OF SIDE IN THE

bankruptey is to deal fairly by both men, of libel suits instituted in the courts of debtors and creditors. This is done in Dauphin county against Rev. Dr. the Towey bill, which has the same-Swallow is far from satisfactory. "Not tion of every important trade organizaguilty but pay the costs" means that | tion in the country. It has too long in the jury's opinion the defendant was been waived aside by congress; it

> "The newspapers of the anthracite coal region are practically unanimous," itol question. He held all the winning says the Philadelphia Press, "in dedaring that the proposed legislative investigation of the condition of the miner can do no possible good. The miners' condition is now pretty well known, and no matter what a legisla ive committee might find out it would be powerless to afford any tellef. Leg islation could accomplish nothing, a every intelligent person knows, and It may be taken for granted that a committee of investigation appointed now would make no report at this session It would be certain to spread itzelf over the next two years, piling up a large bill of costs. It would be wiser for the state to appropriate the money to some charity through which it could reach the suffering miner and time prove of some benefit to him."

The Wool Schedule

In view of the strenuous opposition which is massing among low tariff Democrats and Mugwumps to the wool schedule of the new tariff bill, it may not be out of place to quote from Chairman Dingley's mastery report course just in the proportion that he the paragraphs relating especially to geeks, without cause, to establish himthat schedule, wherein he instituted comparisons between the workings of the wood and woollens schedules of the

"The importations of clothing wool in 1893, under the tariff of 1890, was about 40,000,000 pounds, and of manufactures of wool about \$26,000,000-mainly goods worn by well-to-do, who think it the thing to wear forehin-made cloth, and who are willing to pay the duties imposed upon it. From these importutions of wool and woollens in 1893 the government derived a revenue of about soldlers and sallors-a tribute most \$44,500,000. The importation of clothing wood in the fiscal year 1896 exceeded -it is suggested that another form of 127,000,000 pounds-three times as much as in 1893-and of manufactures of woo more than twice as many pounds in 1896 as In 1893, and yet the revenue de rived by the government from this enormous increase in the imports of wool and woollers in the fiscal year 1896 was only \$23,000,000-a loss of \$21,-500,000 from that realized in 1893.

"In other words, by placing wool on a florennel reducing the duties of manufactures of wool, the treasury lost \$21,500,000 of revenue, our farmers lost a market for the 80,000,000 pounds of wool which they raised in 1892 in excess of what they raised in 1896-97, as well as nearly to cents per pound in orice, involving a loss to them of nearly \$20,000,000 per annum wholly on this one farm product, and our manufacturers and their working men lost a murket not only for the goods which increased foreign imports had supplanted, but also markets for goods which the farmers and masses of the people were able to purchase in 1893, but which they could not buy in 1896 because of a loss of employment and

"Beyond that it has been demonstrated that by placing wool on the free list to the injury of the farmer and manufacturer, we have not been there by enabled to increase our exports of manufactures of wool, as it was claimed would be the case, and we have greatly increased the use of shoddy by liminishing the purchasing power of he masses, and thus compelling them to seek the cheapest cloths. Enlightened by this experience in revising the ariff with a view of securing both revmue and protection to our farmers we have restored wool to the dutlable Hat at the same duty as it bore in the tariff of 1890 (11 cents per pound for the great mass of clothing wool in the unwashed condition, and a revenue duty of 32 per cent, on carpet woods below 13 cents and 50 per cent, above), and have made the compensatory duties the equivalent of these duties, so as to place the wool manufacturer on the same basis as to materials as his forelen competitor-which is necessary in order that the farmer may have a market for his wool-and have then given but although favored by a majority of the manufacturer a compound duty largely converted into specifics equivfailed in the senate, partly because of alent to the 40 and 50 per cent, at valorem duties of both the tariff of 1899

and 1894. "We believ that the enactment of this schedule into law will not only restore to our farmers the wool growing industry, which has been so seriously injured by free wool-our flocks having diminished more than one-fourth since 1892-but will also revive the wool manufacturing industry, which has been so greatly crippled by the tariff of 1894, and the loss of the purchasing power of the masses of our people ex-Attorney General Carland, himself through lack of employment, and will at the same time largely increase the revenue from that source which, hecause of the character of the fine goods imported under the tariff of 1880, was practically derived from luxuries?

Can any consistent Protectionist dissent from this argument? Mr. Wanamaker as a candidate for

sell the goods, and put the money the emperor of Germany will withdraw safely away, and then go into volun- his warships and refine to play. Pertary bankruptey, do you think they haps it wouldn't be an irreparable loss

The present emperor of Germany, it. can keep his goods, or the debtus and appears, would like very much to recast ter giving security or on short time burch, but there are some things which

se, who had strict orders to shoot the t person who might attack Mr. Cleved, When he made the trip between and Buzzard's Bay government decives accompanied him. It is said that Cleveland had a hallicenation that would be assassinated, and for that son he was constantly shadowed by ortives. President Mr Kinley, however, and man entirely different lines and milt upon entirely different lines, and next day after his inauguration he ord all of the secret service men with-vn from the white house. In the fu-the entire force of detectives will detheir attention exclusively to runemployed, instead of loading around up" for some white house and junketing about the about Scranton.

For the next ien days the new members the house will be given an opportunity show what oratorical ability they poseven hours per day. The night ses-will last until 11 o'clock for the pure of giving everybody an opportunity fire off a speech on the tariff. There some pretty good talkers among the new blood in the house, and it would not be surprising if some of the youngsters laid in the shade many of the older memsers in the point of oratory.

There is going to be a general shaking in the postoffice department. Remov-by wholesale are expected to be made ithin a very short time. The cleaning at will not be restricted to the depart-ient, but will extend all over the coun-Postmasters who were offensive rtisans in the last campaign will have walk the plank. There will be very lit-They must go to make room for d Republicans who are entitled to offices. During the Cleveland adminration thousands of fourth-class posi-siers were removed without cause, and t as soon as all these offices were with partisan Democrats President veland placed them under the civil vice. This administration believes that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gamler," and will swing he are right and left when the time omes, which now seems to be very close hand. The other departments will also be properly renovated in due time.

The appointment of ex-Representative inger Hermann, of Oregon, to be com-issioner of the general hand office, is no of the less selections so far made by is administration. Mr. Hermann is it very way fitted for the office. He is not mly an able lawyer, but is perfectly famfar with the work with which he will ave to deal, Besides, he is uniformly ourteons and obliging, and was one of

Representative Dackery, of Missouri, is Already trimming his sails for another term in congress. He has just presented to three chirches in his district \$500 *ach. My. Dockery is now serving his eighth

Representative Deixell, who is a mem er of the committee on rates in the cours, and is as close to Scouker Reed a anybody, when asked today it any ore committees would be appointed at its session said he didn't know. He was ader the impression, however, that a few f the more important committees will amed in the course of a lew weeks, ist as soon as Speaker Reed can size the new members. There will be some tifficulty in making up the new commit-ters for the reason that so many of the members in the last house are not in the present one. Some of the committees will be composed almost entirely of new mem-less. At recently it is the speaker's intenbe composed almost entirely of new mem-hers. At present it is the speaker's inten-tion not to attempt to pass any legislation except the tariff bill. If, however, he sees that the senate is inclined to delay the passage of the revenue measure. Air. Read-may appoint all of the committees and pass a number of talls and send them over to the senate for its consideration at the next regular session. If this is done the house will get so far ahead of the senate that the latter branch will barely catch up and some important measures who he on and some important measures which the house may piece will never be reached, and will resemble have to be again passed by the house in the next congress. As Speaker Reed does not believe in doing work over the second time it is altogether likely that this programme will not be

First Assistant Postmaster General

with "General" Jones during four years will appropriate the t

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Front the Washington Post.

my judgment, only one side to this question for fair dealing men, and that is opposition to such a law. It might serve the purpose of dishonext men, but their wishes ought not to be considered by the law-makers."

It is very evident to all persons of common sense that the only proper course to follow in the framing of a measure so vital to the business welfare of the nation as a law regulating bankruptey is to deal fairly by both in the frames of the sold of the control of the candidates for state office, overlook the good poor men.

From the Washington Post.

There can hardly be a question, we should think, as to our attitude toward the blockade of Crete, yesterday and nonner in the vicinity of court house square.

It is curious how the Pennsylvania-opposed-to-money-in-politics reformers, in their quest of candidates for state office, overlook the good poor men.

To be a healthy sign that the New York World has begun to squeal. This emphasizes the truth that the public, after all, is the great editor.

The legislature does well to get into line with the governor on the new capital question. He held all the winning points in the game.

Gossip of the Capital

The Capital

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, Marien 22. Grover Cleves farm was promably the biggest physical coward that ever occupied the white home. This is especially true in regard to his hist administration. It has been customary and it is still the custom to have on gaird at the executive manuson half a dozen of more officers, or, more strictly speaking, doorkeepers, whose duty it is to see that reflechentees do not carry off or destroy the furniture in the preschenics official residence, and also to keep out objectionable characters who might armor the chief executive and his family. But never before in the history of the five-timent was a cordon of secret service men detailed to the white house to protect the life of a president until Grover Cleveland made the request of Chief Haxen shortly after his hist industration. We have nothing to do with the president during the day not the other ten performed a similar duty at high. Grover Cleveland made the request of Cheef Haxen shortly after his hist industration. We have nothing to do with European consert—a centert of self-enters and played under the orders of President Greviand. Ten of these men watered the president during the day not the other ten performed a similar duty at high. Grover Cleveland never left the white home duting his hast lerm as president that he was not clovely followed by two or more sent to the white house of the content of the

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribane Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 2.20 n. m., for Wednes day, March 24, 1897.

17.00 A child born on this day will be con to do without the silver spoon if he c in future deal in asphalt paving materia their attention exclusively to run-down law breakers, for which they employed, instead of loading around white house and tonketting about the white house and tonketting about the

At this season the boarder who payeth dried-apple-ple rates bath a longing for "new" strawborry shortcake. The individual who mixes the stomachs. Speaker Reed has arranged to give destroying concection known as "summ ry new fellow a chance by lengthen-drink" will soon be in his element.

Ajacchus' Advice. Beware of the man who has never bee in love. When he does break out it is its blo to take the form of bars storming tragedy.

SPRING PEVER.

Twixt the mow and apple blossoms, When the winter's on the wane, When the buds are waxing pinky In the orchard and the lane, Alack-a-day!
Would I were where the blossoms blow

The willows wave, the rillets flow: Would I were where the rushes grow, Par-far away, I hate the feveral city,
Where the blug birds never come,
Where the winds are sad and weary,
And the wild bees never hum,

And the wist bees favor num,
Alack-a-day!
Take me to a mossy nock,
With illes gleaming in the brook,
'Neath willow branches, zephyr-shook,
Far-far away.

"Twixt the bleakness and the Maytime, In the crowded marts of gain, Do you pine for songs celestial, Where the sainte immortal reign?

Alack-u-day Not I Take you the pearly street Whore the golden-narring angels greet, My heaven be a woodland sweet, Far-far away, -Samuel Minturn Peck, in Boston Tran



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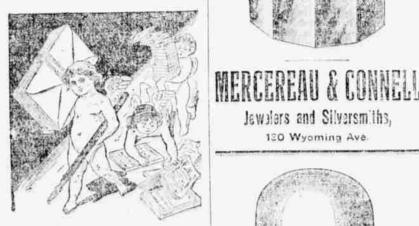
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What Sarah Bernhard says

