The Scranton Tribune It is no wonder that Mulhall, the great

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SCRANTON, APRIL 7, 1897.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, if it will buckle down to hard work from this time on, may yet redeem itself. But it will need to be as attentive to business as a hay-grower in autumn with a rain-storm threatening.

Concerning Trolley Fares. As a general proposition President Clark's contention that further improvement of the service of the Traction company is more desirable from a public standpoint than cheapened fares is unquestionably true. For most persons a fare lower than five cents means inconvenience rather than economy The one direction in which a shading of the flat nickel rate would be advisable is toward workingmen who rely upon the street cars to convey them to and from their place of employment, A special coupon ticket giving 100 rides for, let us say \$4, and limited as to the hours during which it will be honored would constitute a welcome, and one would think an expedient concession. Because one attempt to solve this problem did not result satisfactorily to the company is not in itself a suffiient reason for the abandonment of it.

So far, however, as the bulk of travel is concerned during a greater portion of the time, cheaper fares are not so earnestly desired as prompt keeping of schedule time, inviting appearance, convenience and comfort of cars, smoothness of road-bed and a generally satisfactory service. When we consider how widely Scranton's population is scattered and what difficulties in way of grade and equipment must be overcome in catering to it, the five-cent fare does not appear in itself exorbitant: but the man who pays it has a right to expect an equivalent. In fairness to the Traction company it must be said that it is going steadily forward with improvements, and that, in face of business depression and increasing competition from bicycles, it has done much to put its system upon a better footing. The original room for improvement was so ample, however, that the public will be disposed to hold the company to its promise to continue years of close observation and experithis gradual betterment of its service until reasonable criticism shall be sat-

It may not be out of place or unseasonable to suggest that if the antispitting rule were enforced in all the many good women as men in the world, cars and a more frequent cleansing made, it would go far to reconcile the will never prove satisfactory. There public to the present rate of fare. Upsuperior in neatness to the cars of four I would advise all young women to or five years ago, but they still fall be- marry and become home-keepers." hind the standard in a number of other cities, and so long as this can be said. there will be dissatisfaction.-The transformation which has been wrought in comparatively recent months in the interior appearance of the trolley cars of Philadelphia ought, for example, to be within limits of possible duplication in Scranton on a smaller scale; and this objective point should steadily be held in view. There is need of cooperation rather than antagonism between Traction officials and the public. When this shall be more marked, results on both sides will be much more satisfactory.

The Havana correspondent of the London Times is not the only one who believes that the United States in years to come, will have a good deal of blush- maturely and without discrimination ing to do wher it reads about the savagery which we are now tolerating in fact that male suffrage is indiscrimin-

An Able Defense.

Through the medium of a widely cirmits that its first effect will be to ciple at issue. produce a large increase in revenue. which he thinks can well be applied to extent self-regulative. To illustrate: it? At first, most of our linen and sugars will be imported, yielding, the one from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and the latter about \$50,000,000 of revenue per annum. people that, with protection, they can themselves, the market will be filled and revenue on these articles will

a few years we shall cease to spend \$75,000,000 a year abroad to pay for foreign sugar. We shall cease to spend \$15,000,000 abroad to pay for foreign linen. We shall cease to send \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year to Europe for tinhome this vast sum of money, but we men who will be consumers of other American products. In 1860 our manufacturers gave employment to 1,311,246 employes, and the wages paid them tective tariff during those thirty years, cur manufactories gave employment to 4.476.884 employes, and paid them wages aggregating \$2.171.750,183, and the

value of the product was \$9,056,764.996. English statistician, stated that there was nothing like it in the history of the universe. It is to such a condition

that we must, if possible, return." That, in a nutshell, is the whole doc trine of the Dingley bill. It is founded on the proposition that the American producer ought to have the first chance to do business with the American consumer; and it is backed by the hard cident to every 210; and for historical fact that whenever this chance has heretofore been sacrificed 128. During the same year on the railby free trade legislation things in this country have invariably gone wrong.

In the interview from which the foregoing quotation is made, Mr. Payne goes over the Dingley bill in detail and explains the reasons which induced the Ways and Means committee to take each step. We have not space at present to follow him through the entire measure, but we ask especial attention to the subjoined paragraph. Referring to the duties placed on agricultural

products Mr. Payne says: There has been some ridicule in Demo-There has been some ridicule in Demo-cratic newspapers and Democratic speeches because we have put duties on agricultural products. Wheat, corn and all these other articles can be brought in from Canada unless we keep them out by a proper duty. But the thing that seems to amuse some of these men was the fact that we proposed in this bill to impose a duty on milk. In my district, impose a day on milk. It my district three-fourths of my constituents in northern New York earn their living by farming. In that district, over 300 miles from New York and more than that from the city of Philadelphia, two trains leave every day on each of the two railroads, one bound for New York and one for Phila-delphia, and they do not carry anything except milk, which is distributed in those cities 300 miles away. The Canadians right across the border can supply that market in precisely the same way, and they can also supply Detroit, Chicago and other cities with milk. So, after all, it is not such a funny thing that we should protect our American farmers and dairymen in this industry as against the people of Canada across the border, who to not contribute a cent to the support of our government.

We should imagine that the force of this argument would come home to the dairy interests proximate to Scranton.

The likeness between a garden and an advertisement consists in the fact The Sifuation The likeness between a garden and that neither will bear fruit at once, without care or cultivation. But the latter is just as sure as the former to produce gratifying results if it be employed with discrimination in the proper medium, Hereabouts that's

Coming to Her Senses.

There is a world of significance in these words of Phoebe Cousins: "Twenty years ago I, with other new converts, believed that suffrage for women would prove a panacea for all of the evils of politics. I believed that women in public life would prove a regenerating influence. After twenty ence I have come to the conclusion that women are no better than men. After reviewing the characteristics of men and women I find they are about equally balanced-that there are as and no more. Women in public life are limitations that proscribe her sucon the whole our street cars today are cess. She is naturally a housekeeper.

This may well be described as the common sense of a subject too often approached in hysterics. It amounts to a recognition, at last, of the fact that when nature created women different from men it intended that they should occupy different stations in life and be to each other as complements rather than as rivals. In such a divinely appointed and therefore unalterable arrangement it does not follow that either sex is the inferior of the other, but simply that the sum of the best work and thought of both shall cover a wider range and present a more symmetrical appearance than if the differentiation were absent.

The ballot for woman would add little to her influence, and if granted preit might upon occasion weaken it. The ate is by no means an argument for a multiplication by two of such a lack of electoral selection. That which is the fault of the present system would culated newspaper interview Hon. Ser- not become less a fault if doubled in eno E. Payne, of New York, one of the size. We do not defend the exclusion ablest Republican members of the of qualified women from the polls nor Ways and Means committee, has made approve the presence of unfit males. a spirited and timely defense of the But if a reform is to be sought, let it Dingley bill from the charge that it be agitated for along the right lines. embodies excessive Protection. He ad- Let fitness rather than sex be the prin-

Dr. Dana pronounces the Associated the extinguishment of the Cleveland Press "the most extreme, monopolistic debt rolled up under the Wilson bill; and strangling trust within the borders but after a time the new tariff, he of the United States, bar none." How contends, will become to a considerable comes it, then, that he is not defending

The Dangers of Mining.

The department of internal affairs at Harrisburg has completed its digest of But as it becomes clear to our own the mine inspectors' last annual reports, and in it some interesting facts to American citizens in Cuba. make this linen and grow these sugars appear. The Pennsylvania bituminous product for 1896 was 50,273,656 tons, a with the domestic articles and imports | decrease from 1895 of 1,539,456 tons; while of anthracite there were produced 48,074,339 tons, a decrease from Says Mr. Payne: "If this bill is al- 1895 of 2,772,774 tens. The approximate lowed to remain on the statute books equality of these two different and widely separated products, in point of quantity, will be noted.

More curious is the comparison with respect to labor. The number of employes in the bituminous region in 1892 was 73,789; in 1893, 81,800; in 1894, 86,plate. And we shall reduce the wool 177; in 1895, 84,904; in 1896, 83,796. In business to a science, so that we shall 1892 the bituminous product was 46,raise on our American farms the wool 576,576 tons; in 1893, 43,421,898; in 1894, that we need, and will cease paying 39,800,210, and in 1895, 51,813,112. On the out \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 a year to other hand, the number of employes in foreigners for wool and woolen goods. the anthracite region in 1892 was 127, In doing this we shall not only keep at 797; in 1893, 138,021; in 1894, 139,695; in 1895, 143,605, and in 1896, 146,670, white shall give employment to millions of the anthracite tonnage was 45,738,373 in 1892; 47,129,563 in 1893; 45,506,179 in 1894, and 50,847,104 in 1895. Thus it appears that while there has been during the past year in the anthracite region was \$373,878,966, and the value of their a restriction of output, the number of product was \$1,885,861,676. That was employes has increased. Indeed, an inthe result after the Republic had been crease in the number of employes is to established three-quarters of a cen- be noted for every year since 1892, but tury. In 1890, only thirty years later, no such increase is noticeable in the notwithstanding the devastating effects bituminous territory, notwithstanding of the civil war, but with a high pro- the frequently reported exoduses of of many Americans, and also in those of

constriction of the hard coal trade, is peace-loving race, the white population well educated and intelligent, the colored yet held preferable by the great mass people always bright and cheerful. Floin whites and blacks are hard working and industrious, far more so, indeed, than of men who follow the miner's vocation. In 1896 there were 170 fatal and 398 non-fatal accidents in the bitumineus region; in the anthracite region, for

the enthracite region, 1 to 298 and 1 to

roads of Pennsylvania 1 in every 406 employes was killed, and I in every 17

injured. Speaking broadly, therefore,

it may be said that it is safer to work

in the mines than on the railroads; for

while the railroad casualties reported

in 1896 and used above were normal,

the fatalities included in the anthra-

cite inspectors' reports were abnormal-

ly numerous and represented an extra-

A mine foreman in Pittston is under

bond in the sum of \$200 to answer in

court the charge of selling the right of

employment in his mine. The informa-

tion accuses him of requiring from one

applicant for hire a bonus of \$20 and of

attempting, at a later time, an addi-

tional extortion of \$5, the alternative

being the workman's discharge. This,

of course, is only the plaintiff's side

of the case and subsequent evidence

may exonerate the defendant. But if

such a practice as is here alleged be

anywhere in vogue, the responsible

heads of the various mining companies

should not hesitate utterly to root lt

out. It amounts to a breach of trust

involving the meanest conceivable mo-

After all this noise near Cre o aren't

the fire-eaters going to get a single

A remarkable letter on the situation in

Cuba from C. E. Akers, who was a long time Cuban correspondent for the London

Times, has been written for the New York World. He says in part: "The end of the dry season is now at hand, and

Spain has accomplished little toward the

spain has accomplished fittle toward the puclification of Cuba, Certain gains have most certainly fallen to the Spaniards, the death of Macco in December and the capture of Rius Rivera a few days ago being the most notable. But at what cost

has this campaign been conducted? The Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana

and large portions of Matanzas and

Santa Clara are one staring mass of minders. Desolation and extermination

meet the eye at every point; ruin in the present, famine, disease and death in the future, are all that the Cubans can hope

or while Cuba remains under Spanish

rule. Under these circumstances I do not think that the death of this or that leader

can bring victory any nearer to the Spanish arms. Where one such man as Rius Rivera is lost to the insurgents 100

"General Weyler's policy of extermina-

tion and devastation is nothing short of the almost insane working of an ignor-

ant and completely unbalanced mind. To

kill peaceful people on the technicality that they have neglected to obey the or-

ter to leave their homes and take up their

of subsistence exist is inexcusable. To devastate the whole island of Cuba on

the plea that by so doing all supplies will be shut off from the rebels only demon-

strates the dense ignorance under which

the Spanish general is laboring. The great majority of Spaniards with vester

interest in the island condemn General

Weyler and his practices in most un-measured terms. Even the fear of being

marked down as political suspects, with the prespect of transportation to an Af-rican penal settlement, does not deter

them from expressing openly their hatred of the regime now in vogue. As for the foreigners resident in Cuba, they have

but one feeling with regard to Weyler's methods of conducting the military oper-ations. They consider Weyler and his ac-

tions as a reflex of the worst barbarities of the middle ages.

"For the moment the Spanish policy professes more leniency to American cit-

izens in particular, and more clemency toward the rebels in general. I say 'pro-fesses' advisedly, for there is small proof

that such a policy is to be adopted, as the outcome of mature deliberation and the decision that the measures in the

past have been of too severe a nature. The real reason for any momentary change is the advent to power of the Me-

Kinley administration. Just now Spate

is as full of smirks and smiles, curtsies

and tricks as a coquette of six seasons. Spain made Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney dance to the tune she piped. F have the authority of General Fitzhugh Lee, the

United States consul general at Havana, for stating that. Not in one single case since he assumed the duties of the Hav-

ana consulate have American prisoners been accorded the privileges they are en-titled to under the Spanish-American treaty and protocols. General Lee states that his efforts to obtain the full treaty

rights for Americans were invariably thwarted by instructions emanating from Mr. Olney in Washington. The object of

Spain in making concessions in connec

tion with American citizens is simply for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the new administration. If the wiles of the

Spanish minister are as successful in en-trapping Mr. McKinley and Mr. Sherman as they were Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Ol-

ney, then good-by to any hope for justice to American citizens or protection

grant that Spain's efforts to mislead the United States government may this time

"The Cubans are today better armed

and equipped and with greater number in their fighting ranks than at any time since the revolt began. They can con-

ing the current year to fill the gaps caused by sickness and casualties of war. If the Spanish covernment finds the resources of the mother country unequal to this further strain, then the alternative is to abandon the interior of the island and retain country of the related

and retain control only of the principal seaport towns and their immediate sur-roundings, and so nominally keep the

Spanish flag flying over the Pearl of the

"That the intervention of the United States government should take place to bring to a close the pitiable scenes now

enacted in Cuba admits of no shadow of reasonable doubt. The past policy of this country has been to cry. 'Hands off!'

to an European interference in Cuban matters. Does not the enunciation of such a policy entail certain responsibil-

ties? For my own part I think it does, and my feeling in this matter is shared not only by every thinking foreign resident in Cuba, but also by the majority of Spaniards who have a stake in the island. "There is an idea lurking in the minds of many Americans and also in those of

prove a failure.

spring up to take his place.

in Cuba Now

touch-down for their money?

ordinarily large percentage of risk.

and other race I have seen living under similar elimatic conditions.

"If I may be permitted to give one word of advice to the people of this great country it is to leave Armenia and the Turks to be dealt with by the European powers and attend to their own Armenia. the same period, the numbers were 102 and 1169. For the bituminous region this is equivalent to saying there powers, and attend to their own Armenia was 1 fatal accident to every that lies but a stone's throw from the cown shores." 466 employes and I non-fatal ac-

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Memphis Commercial Appeal. The public do not seem ever to have grasped the fundamental principle on which the Associated Press was organized. It is not a money-making, but a ized. It is not a money-making, but a money-spending organization. It is simply a society of newspapers pledged to assist each other in the collection and interchange of news. Co-operation enables the papers in the association to collect the news of the world far more economically than it could be done independently. The United Press was organized on an entirely different basis. It ized on an entirely different basis. It was primarily a corporation formed to ell news to newspapers, and this prin ciple does not seem to work successfully. The Associated Press is formed on truly democratic lines, and hence it now occuples a practically unassallable position.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE,

From the Pittston Item. Congressman Connell, of Scranton, is of a decidedly optimistle turn of mind. In an interview with a representative of the Scranton Sunday World he discussed the probable effect of the passage of the tariff bill. The congressman draws a very rosy picture of the good times coming in the near future. People like men of the Connell stamp, rather than the doleful fellows who never see any prospect of improvement when times are dull. The world would be better if there were more who are able to see the bright side of things.

CARELESSLY EXPRESSED.

We begin to fear that the esteemed "I don't think it was exactly thoughtful of that lady who has just come back from South Dakota," said the young man who Carbondale Leader will not be happy until it can have a little universe all its had just been married, What did she do?"

She said she congratulated me and wished me many happy returns of day,"-Washington Star,

A NATION'S NEED.

God never fails to find the man When mighty deeds are waiting For full perfection of his plan. Some new, sublime creating When wrong has trampled o'er the land, And burdens hard oppress it. The men are there on every hand To go in and possess it.

To-day His voice is heard, and some O men heroic, listen-co On you the need is falling; come to the field of active strife,

With brain and heart on fire; A nation looks to you for life, In you is its desire. Put self aside, O man, to-day, He blind to all ambition

Tis God who calls; no hand san stay His will till its fruition; Your strength is needed in this hour, When truth and best endeavor Are called to wield a mighty power, And build at last forever.

come at the call; some future day, When human wrongs are righted, Our land reclaimed from error's sway, Its heroes shall be knighted; And priceless coronets of fame No kings of earth are wearing Shall bear untarnished every name In all its triumphs sharing, -Milwaukee Wisconsin

Sweeping reduction in all lines to save moving stock, on account of extensive alterations on our first and second floors. Now is the time to buy

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Silverware, and Household Goods, Cheap

Economical housekeepers will do well to attend this sale. Two 15-feet Black Walnut Counters and 120 feet of good Shelving tor sale cheap.

THE

Clemons, Ferber, O'Malley Co.,

422 Lackawanna Avenue.



Stationery That Isn't Stationary

Nothing stands still at our establishment. It very rarely happens that we raise the price, but as to lowering them well, just call around and we think we can interst you with our complete lines of stationery, engraving, blank books and general office supplies. We also carry a complete line of typewritera' supplies tinus a guerilla warfare on the present lines for years, and there is every indi-cation that they are prepared to do so. Spain, on the other hand, to maintain her present position, must send out re-inforcements of at least 40,000 men dur-

Reynolds Bros.

139 Wyoming Avenue, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.



Novelties, Cards, Books, Booklets. Large line of Well Assorted Paper-Covered Books Just Received.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, Soruce Street. The Rotus Board of Trade Building.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

We find other lines of goods crowding us so much that it is necessary to give them more room. Therefore, have decided that the Carpets must go.

We have about \$20,000 worth of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings on hand, all new and choice stock and every yard must be sold off as soon as possible. This Great Closing Out Sale comes just in the nick of time, when carpets and other Floor coverings are needed. Besides, the new Tariff bill before Congress will nearly double the price of these goods. So now is your time to come here and save big money.

As soon as the Carpet stock has been disposed of, our Curtain and Drapery Department will be greatly enlarged and continued on a more extensive scale than ever before.

Thanking the public for the generous patronage bestowed upon Carpet Department during its existence, and promising to reward our patrons by supplying their present wants in this line while the stock lasts at a saving to them of from 25 to 50 per cent.

We remain your obedient servants,

GOLDSMITH BROS. & CO.

Awnings of Every Description

We are fully equipped to execute orders for Awnings for Hotels, Public Buildings, and Private Residences in the best and most workmanship manner. The new Awnings upon the Board of Trade Building were made and put up by us, and which are a specimen of our work in the Awning line,

THE "BARKER" BICYCLE

Built Like a "Barker" Scale. Price, \$75.00.

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J. M. KEMMERER.



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High Grade Bicycles

Lackawanna, Black Diamond,

Nickel-Plating and Enameling a specialty. Nothing but expert workmen at our factory, and the very best material used.

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