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Remember the good roads meeting at the board of trade hall, Monday night, Saturday's Tribune.

The Tribune will print tomorrow a review of the Hawaiian issue from the pen of Richard Busted, Jr., of this city, which takes ground out of the ordinary. The contribution is intensely interesting, and has received the endorsement of ex-Governor Lilliohalani as being an accurate presentation of her side of the case.

Another noteworthy feature of Saturday's Tribune will be the beginning of a new series of spirited letters from London by Miss Sadie E. Kates, treating of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Despite her studies and concert work, Miss Kates has undertaken to write for The Tribune exclusive reports of that notable forthcoming commemoration of the longest reign in English history; and it is unnecessary to add that her letters will be most readable. We are willing to offer them in comparison with those of many more experienced and renowned special correspondents who have made journalism their life vocation.

A complete story by one of the most famous of living writers of fiction, handsomely illustrated; a page of selected reading relating to the interests of women and the home; a most interesting and informing paper from the pen of Hon. Theodore Hart, editor of the Pittston Gazette, upon modern Mexico as revealed to him during a recent visit to our sister republic, and a variety of choice miscellany will complement the regular news features that in themselves are far in advance of local competition.

Sixteen pages, but only two cents. A senator is quoted anonymously by the Washington Post as saying that the most potent factors in enmeshing the arbitration treaty were agents of the Russian and German governments. What concern was it of their's?

Always More Taxation. It is one of the anomalies of hard times that while incomes shrink, taxes invariably increase. At the present time, congress is wrestling with the problem how to add \$75,000,000 a year to the national revenues; the legislative debate over a direct inheritance tax planned to swell by \$1,000,000 the annual revenues of the state; and now the Scranton board of control gets into line with a high water mark tax levy designed to put the local school fund above the third-of-a-million level.

There are excuses for the deficits at Washington and at Harrisburg. In the one case the people had Grover Cleveland to contend with, and in the other they had an accidental fire. But we are not at all convinced that adequate excuse can be offered in behalf of the free and easy financing which has brought the board of control face to face with its present dilemma. If it can we shall only be too glad to publish it.

Of course the people will pay these new taxes and keep up the standard of government. They are too sensible to let a few pennies of extra tax stand in the way of well-equipped free schools. They recognize that the last place to restrict appropriations is in the direction of popular education. At the same time, we shouldn't be surprised if they would ask themselves whether if a prudent and intelligent policy had been in vogue in the board of control during recent years, with money voted for new buildings not primarily to help members to a re-election but in response to actual public needs, such a tangle in the board's finances would ever have occurred.

Frank Talk at Last.

Now that John Wanamaker's personal ambitions no longer stand in the way, the Philadelphia papers are beginning to give plain advice to the Business Men's league which lately set itself up as a new machine force in Pennsylvania politics. The chairman of the Philadelphia branch of that curious organization, Joseph Blankenship—an admirable old gentleman with a tendency to become excited—lately grew very indignant when he heard that Mayor Warwick, David Martin and the other experienced mainstays of the anti-Quay combine had made their peace with the Beaver senator and would resume their old places in the Quay column. He threatened, it is said, to carry on the war until the whole pack of them were cleaned out, and this gave Colonel McClure his opportunity.

"Mr. Blankenship," says the Times, "can hardly be deceived as to the status of the Business Men's league of this city and state. It is not now, and never has been, an organization with sufficient power to assert itself as a factor in city or state politics. It did not control a single precinct in this city either at the November or February elections. It did not control the election of a single senator or representative in Philadelphia. It was entirely voiceless, unheard and unfeared in the February election that involved the choice of agents of the people who would expend thrice the revenues of the state for the municipality, and if Warwick and Martin shall make terms with the friends of Quay, it could not create a ripple on the political surface of this city. There is enough rebellious public sentiment to organize serious mobs, but it can't be organized and marshaled by the present Business

Men's league that permitted itself to be made the mere tender of a faction." In other words, "its mission as an organization is ended, for the reason that the power it exhibited by association with factional interests has perished, and there must be some new alignment, entirely free from individual or factional aims, to make a hopeful battle" against the present leadership and conditions of state politics. "The organization that attempts it must first of all be clean-handed itself, and next must prove its devotion to general interests above all individual or factional aims, and summon the whole people of every class and condition to its ranks." That is to say, it will not avail to undertake the purification of politics by outbidding the other fellow or to work a "Miss Nancy" annex to a "machine" such as was recently assembled by Van Valkenberg and Leach. The good Lord, good devil style of political "reform" is played out. If Quay and Quayism are to be unhorsed, it must be by some one really better or really cleverer than he; and the latter individual apparently has yet to be found.

After all, the company store is preferable to the poor house. In many cases, and as it is to say so, these are the miner's only alternatives.

Shadow and Substance.

It is reported, but without confirmation, that if the duties on cattle provided for by the Dingley bill as it passed the house be not reduced in the senate the government of Mexico will retaliate with a practically prohibitive duty on American cattle imports, the present value of which is about one quarter of a million dollars, and also with exclusive duties on prepared beef, tallow, bacon, hams, pork, mutton, poultry, game, imitation butter and oleo oil, whereby our foreign trade would sustain another loss of about equal proportions.

Of course the Democratic press will make all the capital it can out of this rumor, as it has made out of the purely perfunctory protests of certain European governments against the Dingley bill. These free trade newspapers are so philanthropic in theory that they would court the favor of other nations even if to do so it were necessary to make their own land a desolation and a chaos. Although our total foreign trade is not more than a tenth as large as our domestic trade, the latter makes no appeal to their fostering care, but they would go to any length to save the smaller fraction, which is proportionately much the less profitable of the two. It is always thus with theorists; since time began they have made it a practice to lose the substance while grasping the shadow.

The triviality of the threatened retaliation of Mexico in the matter of cattle is shown in the fact that while it involves a loss at the outside limit of not more than \$500,000, yet the higher duties of the Dingley bill will add, it is believed, not less than 5 per cent. to the value of our domestic cattle by preventing cheap importations—a gain for the farmers of America of not less than \$25,000,000. According to the free trade theorists this gain is of no account compared with the loss in foreign trade of one-fiftieth as much; but they will have a hard time to get the farmers of the United States to agree with them.

When Senator Ingalls pronounced whip in politics an iridescent dream he must have spoken with especial reference to Kansas.

On the Wrong Track.

A "memorial to the people of the United States" bearing the signatures of Justice Field, of the United States Supreme court, Governors O'Ferrall, of Virginia, Cooke, of Connecticut, and Grant of Vermont, Bishops Whitaker, Coleman, Cheney and McCabe, and thirty or forty other men of equal eminence in various walks of life, has been issued, appealing to them to urge congress to pass the bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of any picture or description of any prize fight or its accessories.

Says the memorial: "It is related of the Greek philosopher, Democritus, of the Isle of Cyprus, who at the beginning of the second century resided at Athens, respected for his simple life, and full of kindness to all, that when a show of gladiators was about to be exhibited, he presented himself before the assembled people and told them that they should pass no such decree until they had first removed away the altar of pity. \* \* \* Today the demagogues of the prize ring are let loose upon society, a multitude of people bow down in all their idolatry of animalism, and the Lord Christ, who is the 'Altar of Pity,' has been removed from their hearts."

The memorial then passes to a consideration of the recent fight at Carson, and proceeds: "The good name of the nation has been outraged not so much by the disgraceful event of a specially brutal encounter between two human beings, as by the very reprehensible course of a large number of daily papers in exploiting from first to last the prize-fighters and the fight." The evil effects of this publicity to vice upon the impressionable young are pointed out at length and the conclusion is reached that congress must intervene with an act curtailing the license of the newspaper press.

With the moral purpose of this memorial every good citizen is bound to have unqualified sympathy; but the fact remains that the remedy proposed is impracticable. Vice cannot be eliminated from human nature by processes of secrecy. That was proved in the monastic centuries when men, to escape the devil, became hermits, sought out lonely caves and huts and grottoes, and there, away as they supposed from temptation, wrestled with their souls only to find old Adam present all the time. If it is out of the power of the home, the church and the school to reach the young and safeguard their morals so that they will know how to discriminate between vicious and wholesome sport, relief cannot be had from statutory law. Law does not create sentiment. Sentiment creates law. Create the sentiment first, and the law will follow naturally and moreover will be obeyed.

There are many more serious tasks for our leaders in moral reform to busy themselves with than the attempt to

create virtue by restraint of the press. Let them try the plan of reforming the individual; once that is done, the individual will not care to read about subjects that are debasing, and there will be no commercial incentive for publishers to vend news of prize fights.

Citizens of Boston are about to vote upon a proposition to replace its double council with a single municipal legislature. Experience points to the wisdom in municipal government of a single council and a strengthened mayor. Let responsibility be located and then let the hand play.

Arbitration Not Dead.

The indifference of the senate to the Olney-Paine protocol is very evident since that measure received no recent overhauling in committee. There does not appear to be more inclination to discuss the subject, and there are well-informed persons at Washington who intimate that the treaty may yet lapse through undisturbed expiration in a senate pigeonhole.

However, there is consolation in the words of the Washington Post. That journal has fought the treaty from inception to finish, but it now says: "To set aside this treaty would not be to repudiate the principle of arbitration. The United States has always been in favor of a peaceful adjustment of any disputes not involving national integrity and honor. If Great Britain be equally disposed in that direction, why not rest upon the understanding? If disputes arise, they can be adjusted in the order of their occurrence, and in such fashion as the nature of each case suggests. Why provide beforehand for a cut-and-dried system of adjudication with a costly and cumbersome machinery for which there may be no use for years to come? If the two nations be sincere in their professions of peaceful preference, surely the rest will be easy enough."

The second thought of the people is likely to coincide with this view, especially when it takes into account the futility of trying to treat on a basis of candor and simple honesty with a government so full of wiles, strategy, duplicity and meanness as events in the vicinity of Crete, not to speak of incidents in our own history, prove Great Britain to be. The defeat of the Olney treaty will not discourage those who favor arbitration; its worst effects will be superficial in the changes which will give to British diplomacy to wit with insincerity. In view of our having made in this matter the first overture. But that, after all, will be only skin deep. Underneath, the great heart of the American public will beat as ever for civilized adjudication of international differences, and it will go on with the good work, treaty or no treaty, senate or no senate, until war shall fade into the past as an ugly dream.

After all, isn't the merchant foolish who doesn't advertise in The Tribune?

Gossip at the Capital

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, April 15.—The leaders of the Democratic party—that is, the Hon. Chauncey F. Black, the "Sage of York," and the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the "Great Orator of the People"—differ widely as to whether tariff or silver should be the leading feature of the next national platform of their party. Mr. Black, as president of the National Democratic League of clubs, in a recent address to the members of that organization, declared that the tariff will be the great issue in the next presidential campaign, and urged every member of the clubs to prepare for the great struggle on that line. At the Jefferson dinner given in this city on Tuesday night last, at which he was the leading figure, he declared that silver would be the only issue in the next presidential campaign, and that the white metal would and should be kept to the forefront, as its free and unlimited coinage was the only thing that will bring prosperity to this country and revere the Democratic party to power.

Among other things Mr. Bryan "got off" the following which is a direct contradiction to what Mr. Black (who was present at the dinner) declared only a few days before as the Democracy's only salvation in the next campaign: "The money question must be the paramount issue of the next campaign, as it was of the last. If the Dingley bill brings general and permanent prosperity, the Democratic party will not be in an effort to win a contest by opposing it. If, on the other hand, the Dingley bill proves a disappointment to those who advocate it, our position of 1892 will be strengthened, and public attention will be riveted upon the fact that the cause of financial depression is to be found in our monetary system. In giving special importance to this great issue the party does not mean to assert that bimetalism is a panacea for all political and social ills, but we mean that the party will not seriously undertake any reform until the money of the constitution is restored."

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech in the following prophetic language: "If the Republican party has but one hope of escape from the wrath to come, and that is to secure bimetalism by international agreement before the people of the nation have another opportunity to speak at the polls. While the Republican party is so intent upon securing international bimetalism generally regard an international agreement as neither necessary or possible we may well hope for success to any one who may make the attempt to secure foreign assistance. If our opponents succeed in opening the mints of other nations as well as their own mints we shall rejoice, because the condition of the people will be improved and they will be able to proceed with other remedial legislation. If, however, the Republican party, after pledging itself to secure international bimetalism, finds it impossible to fulfill that pledge, its expressed preference for a double standard will rise up to condemn it if it attempts to continue longer the evils of the gold standard."

During all of his speech Mr. Bryan did not mention the tariff as an issue in future campaigns. Instead, his chief footing was on the question of silver. He said that he had preached nothing but tariff reform for the past fifteen or twenty years. The Democratic leaders ought to get together occasionally and compare notes. The appointment by the president of three monetary commissioners for the purpose of bringing about an international agreement on bimetalism, is being favorably commented upon by politicians in all parties. The appointment of these three special envoys was the result of a report which Senator Wolcott made to the president concerning his recent investigations, and it is evident that he is convinced the people will be improved and they will be able to proceed with other remedial legislation. If, however, the Republican party, after pledging itself to secure international bimetalism, finds it impossible to fulfill that pledge, its expressed preference for a double standard will rise up to condemn it if it attempts to continue longer the evils of the gold standard.

Great Britain and Germany to another international monetary conference, the object of their mission will be accomplished. If they can persuade England to resume coinage in the mints of India, and induce the Bank of England to keep their part of its reserve in silver, they will win a great triumph. The least they can do is to keep up the agitation, stimulate bimetallic sentiment in Europe, and encourage the advocates of that school of finance. The appointment of two silver men relieves the president from responsibility, and the third man, Secretary Paine, being an avowed bimetalist, the commission is a unit on the main question. The president cannot, therefore, be criticized for a lack of interest and for giving the movement all possible encouragement. The first work of the commission will be of a purely diplomatic character, looking simply to securing European cooperation. The members expect to leave this country about the middle of May, and will immediately upon their arrival in Europe get down to business.

"When I was in the treasury over twenty years ago," said E. J. Finck, private secretary to Secretary Sherman, "a good many of the clerks got a chance to see Europe without any cost to this government or loss of pay on their part. At that time we were engaged in refunding our debt and it was a pretty big job. Rather than pay insurance on the new bonds sent to them for exchange the British financiers would defray the expense of a detachment of clerks sent from Washington in charge of the bonds and thereby save thousands of dollars. I was sent over on one occasion to deliver to the Rothschilds \$20,000,000 of our bonds. I took three men out of the department with me and carried the bonds in three iron boxes that we never let out of our sight till they were put away in the vaults of the Bank of England. My colleagues sat on the beach at the most of the time. If an Englishman had paid the usual rate of insurance for shipment of such articles—1 per cent.—they would have been out \$200,000 on the exchange. As it was, our little party didn't cost them over \$5,000 or \$7,000."

Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee of Pennsylvania, who was here this week attending the Jefferson dinner, appeared to be as hopeful as ever of his party yet accomplishing something in the Keystone state. He has an idea the next governor of Pennsylvania will be a Democrat. Mr. Garman is entitled to one more "think."

FROM AN EARLY GEOGRAPHY.

N. E. House, formerly editor of the Hawley Times, but now holding a position in the state service, has recently sent to the Home-Independent some decidedly interesting excerpts from the earliest printed geography of Pennsylvania—a "very small unpretentious book" published by Joseph Scott, in the year 1868. It contains 48 pages, the printed part being less than three inches by five, and was sold at the very modest sum of 50 cents. It was written by Robert Cochran, of Philadelphia, and contains a description of the state, also of the counties in the order in which they were established, and the principal towns and villages, with the population of the townships according to the census of 1860, the first census taken after Wayne became a county.

Following is its reference to that county: "A large mountainous county, established the 25th of March, 1858. It was taken from Northampton, is 66 miles in length, from N. to S. and 40 in breadth, from E. to W. In 1860 it contained 2,561 inhabitants, and one slave. It is bounded N. E. and S. E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from the state of New York, and New Jersey, S. by Northampton, W. by Luzerne, and N. by the state of New York. The Lehigh river, and its numerous auxiliary streams, water nearly one-third of the county. It flows E. and empties into the Delaware, at Sodus Falls, Shenandoah creek, and the Mohawks branch of the Delaware. That part of the county, S. E. of the Lehigh river, extending along the river to the Delaware, is exceedingly mountainous and barren; also the W. side of the county, where the waters are separated, which flow E. and fall into the Delaware from those that flow S. W. and fall into the E. branch of the Susquehanna. A large proportion of the lands are mountainous, barren, and unfit for cultivation. It contains a great number of ponds, which supply several of the northern branches, and other streams of the Lehigh. The Walepanoqua, one of the most considerable branches of the Lehigh, flows nearly in a N. E. direction, and, as it empties into that river, falls upwards of 100 feet, some say 500. Wayne, in 1846, on the election of governor, 300 votes."

Here follows a table showing the number of persons in the various townships; all of whom were free holders except one in Delaware township: "Buckingham 119, Delaware 28, Lehigh 28, Mount Pleasant 18, Middle Smithfield 59, Palmyra 58, Upper Smithfield 58." It will be noted that the writing peculiar in 1868 was only about one in eight, in the territory comprising Wayne, Pike and a part of Monroe counties. "Bethany, the seat of justice, it is the seat of the Lehigh, and was established by an act of the legislature, Milford, a post town, on the N. W. side of the river Delaware, is the seat of the Lehigh. It has an advantageous situation. In front of the town is a cove or eddy in the river, in which boats or lumber are secured, in freights, from the vicinity of the current. It has two grist mills, two saw mills, and a paper mill. Milford is 120 miles above Philadelphia, and 260 from Washington city." In the state of New York it is stated that Wayne and Northampton send four representatives to the general assembly. After the division Wayne sent one, John Coolbaugh being the first to serve.

WITH BAD GRACE.

From the Troy Times. The right of foreign governments to enter what are known as "diplomatic protests" against measures pending in our congress is firmly established in international usage, and by the same token we'll heed them or not, just as we "durn please."—Scranton Tribune. But the protests against the Dingley bill come at an extreme and grave time such powers as Germany and France, which on so many occasions have shown such unreasonable and unjust discrimination against American products. The privilege of doing what we "durn please" is not only an inalienable American right, but one which in this instance should be exercised.

Self-Exiled.

Mary Jane—Self that Aggie has gone off to Philadelphia to look for a party. Sarah Ann—Yes; she had a disappointment in love, and she wants to go somewhere to brood over her sorrows.—Puck.

THE BARGAIN.

Ho, robin red breast! I'm looking out for you. I have it marked, my birdie, the day that you are due; I see your red vest shining, I hear your cheery call, Aren't you glad, dear robin, 'tis spring instead of fall? Here's my same old maple, with all its boughs to rent; It has been standing empty, dear robin, since you went, Come let us strike a bargain; 'tis yours all summer long— If you will only promise to pay the rent in song. —Mary E. Stone Bassett, in Carbonade Leader

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The Easter News Store News. Good news to hundreds of prospective buyers. News relating to many lots of Easter needfuls that it will pay you to take note of. With such a volume of values we should make a merchandise moving record that will be hard to beat a year hence. This go-ahead store will be a great traffic center for all classes of our public buying during this week.

A Kid Glove Sale Profiting by former experience, we have put the glove stock in the best possible shape to satisfactorily meet the great demand for Easter Gloves. The exceptional values will speak for themselves: 4-button with two toned embroidery, fine quality, 75 cents. 2-clasp, embroidered backs Gusseted Fouchettes, guaranteed, \$1.00 2-clasp and 5 hook, best French Kid, guaranteed, \$1.50 All of the new shades

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Easter Greeting SPECIAL SALE OF FINE... DRESS GOODS SILKS AND GRENADES. In special novelties and staple wares our stock was never more complete or attractive than at the present moment. In fine English Tweeds, Covert Cloths, etc., which are in daily demand, we can show you every color or combination that is desirable, and at the right price.



You Will Enjoy Easter Eggs in a Pair of our Easter Shoes. Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 and 116 WYOMING AVENUE Telephone No. 2152.

EASTER THE RAINBOW OF THE LENTEN GLOOM.

Easter is the only generally recognized holiday, the celebration of which is purely spiritual and admits of no worldly festivity. A CARD—presently embellished and inscribed with a motto in keeping with the spirit of the season—sent to a friend, will do much toward keeping in view the meaning of the observance. Teachers, Sunday School or Secular Institutions; mothers to sons, sons to mothers, friends to friends—almost or at home—to those a daily Easter remembrance is worth far more than its trifling cost. Teachers, Sunday School or Secular Institutions; mothers to sons, sons to mothers, friends to friends—almost or at home—to those a daily Easter remembrance is worth far more than its trifling cost.

Easter Cards and Easter Booklets at Reynolds Bros STATIONERS, Hotel Jermyn Building, 510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

BEIDLEMAN'S Easter Bulletin. NEW BOOKS.

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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 to this sale. Two 15-foot Black Walnut Counters and 120 feet of good Shelving for sale cheap. THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lackawanna Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauo Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton. AGENCIES: Pittston THOS. FORD, Plymouth JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Wilkes-Barre E. W. MULLIGAN.

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