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It costs nearly \$11,000,000 to govern the state of New York two years. A comparison of the magnitude of New York with that of Pennsylvania, where the state government costs about the same sum, will indicate which commonwealth is governed the more cheaply.

Yesterday at Riverside Park.

When in a time of depression in business and unrest in politics a people with concerns so diversified as are those of the American people can turn from more immediate interests and with substantial unanimity, through great demonstration and impressive ceremonial, pay tribute to the memory of one of the republic's most illustrious defenders, it is a convincing proof that the fire of genuine patriotism has not burned out.

Yet the nation thus accused, by spontaneous concert of its officials and its common citizens, only a generation removed from the bitter passions of a fratricidal war, desists from its ordinary vocations and enters with enthusiasm into the work of honoring a hero sprung from among them; and he the foremost captain in that civil strife. The ceremonies at Riverside park yesterday, at which were gathered the flower of American citizenship and numerous representatives of the friendly powers, were interesting and inspiring in themselves; and constitute an occasion which will live long in history.

Of Grant the man we have already given our estimate. Of Grant the symbol, this majestic commemoration eloquently testifies. Back of all that he personally was and did, and higher far than any purely individual deserving, exalted as that was, this commemoration tells of a great people's devotion to the principles of liberty, and evidences their cohesion in civic progress. It proves that the heart of the nation still beats true, and that were necessary to call for it there would again be the incomparable popular response which, under the guidance of Almighty Providence, lifted Ulysses S. Grant from the ranks of the unknown to the pinnacle of human responsibility and achievement.

The McKinley administration, according to Mr. Cleveland, may be "wallowing in the mire of extreme protection"; but that is simply a course way of saying that it doesn't propose to wallow in the mire of federal deficits, increased public debt and hard times. Consequently it is a compliment.

Not Yet Ended.

One must admire the spunk with which little Greece scorns the suggestion of intervention by the powers and declares its willingness to abide the consequences of its own actions or else seek terms from Turkey directly. This kind of talk has the ring of true manliness, and will increase the sympathy with which that portion of the Christian world which is not gagged by selfish intrigue feels for the intrepid children of Hellas.

It would seem to indicate, also, the unreliability of much of the news that professes to enlarge upon the decisiveness of the Greek defeat at Larissa. It is unlikely that the government at Athens would maintain so defiant a tone in the face of an irreparable reverse. It must not be forgotten that even though the Greek land forces may have been pushed back by overwhelming numbers, the Greek navy, which threatens the route of the Turk's supplies, has yet to be heard from. The superiority of that navy is admitted. In opposition to it is a naval armament notoriously unwieldy and ineffective; and it would occasion small surprise if the forces of King George should compensate on water for the defeat sustained at Larissa.

For these and other reasons we are skeptical of the reports that the war is nearing its end. The temper of the Greek populace would hardly tolerate a negotiation for compromise in advance of the exhaustion of every untold resource. And back of all the unequal odds on the field of battle is the fact that nine-tenths of the manhood of civilized Europe applauds the Greeks and may at any moment be provoked into the proffering of substantial encouragement. We do not lay claim to the gift of prophecy; but our understanding of the situation is altogether at fault if the recent reports of decisive Turkish triumphs shall be verified.

But in any outcome, one fact will appear lustriously upon the pages of history: the fact that in an age of paltering diplomacy and un-Christian makeshifts it was almost the smallest power in Europe that had the courage to strike the first brave blow for decent government and human rights. The memory of that bravery will be a precious legacy for Greece for all time to come; and the contemplation of it against the dark background of cowardice and pusillanimity afforded in the attitude of the major powers will afford to future historians material for explanation and apology the like of which has rarely stained the annals of civilization.

Representative Coray made himself very unpopular with the legislative junketers when he introduced that

resolution requiring them to pay their way to the grant monument dedication. But it isn't likely that he cares much. The peculiarity of Mr. Coray is that he is inclined to be honest.

Harold Frederic asserts that Turkey declared war on Greece at the direct instigation of Emperor William of Germany, who is mad at his sister, the queen of Greece, because she adopted the Greek faith. This story is hard to believe, but, after all, it is not worse than many others in circulation at the expense of Germany's arrogant ruler, some of which are well authenticated.

Helped by Cleveland's Censure.

The check of Grover Cleveland in asserting, two months of his successor's term in office has expired, that the McKinley administration will be a failure and that the country must turn again to Grover for guidance if it would be prosperous once more—for such was the meaning between the lines—gains for him general contempt. Even the Mugwump class, usually so quick to pipe to his tune, is by no means hilarious in its applause of the Reform club speech. As for the regular Democrats, the men who supported Bryan, their opinion is well expressed by Senator Gorman, who replied to an inquiry touching what he thought of Mr. Cleveland's address by whistling "Hark from the Tomb a Doletful Sound."

And now comes the slashing Watterson with a column ripper for the stuffed prophet. He interprets the Cleveland speech as the first gun in a battle for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1900; but he says: "Mr. Cleveland can never again be president of the United States. Under no conceivable circumstances ought he to be. That he should contemplate another candidacy affords strong evidence of a lack in him of integrity and virtue. That a club of satellites should conspire to place him again in nomination is not merely proof of the treason of its members to their country and to the party to which they profess allegiance, but of a degrading sacrifice of patriotism and manhood."

Nevertheless, the identification of Mr. Cleveland with the sound money Democracy as its self-appointed leader and chief aspirant for future honors causes the gallant Kentuckian great uneasiness. "It," says he, "is discouraging to the friends of reform in the south and west that thus prematurely the movement for honest politics and sound money should be freighted down by a name which is potent only for evil. But it is still more discouraging to reflect that the man behind this name is as indefatigable as he is mischievous; that he is very much richer than ever he was, and much more ambitious than ever he was; that his removal to New Jersey was the first arduous step in his new plan of campaign; that every day of his life in that fine, effeminate Italian hand, he will write from two to fifty letters, addressed to persons in every part of the country; that, posing as a retired statesman and philosopher, and playing upon the credulity of the simple-minded and easily flattered, he will leave no string untouched for stimulating the activity of the expectant; and that day and night the Reform club, having in charge the circulation of Democratic literature, will be silently, surely working to the one end, which he and they have to sue them—his nomination in 1900."

Colonel Watterson calls upon the real friends of the true Democracy to ignore or suppress Grover Cleveland, but how can they do it? He has in subordination to his will the brains of the sound money Democracy. No other man can successfully compete with him for the honor of leadership. On the other hand, with him at the head of one faction, Bryan gains in strength vastly as the leader of the opposing column. It needs Grover Cleveland in precisely his present attitude to keep the Democratic party disunited and therefore helpless. For this reason, Republicans can afford to let the egotist of Princeton rail at his successor in office, for by that very act he adds to the certainty of McKinley's re-election.

The landful of gold Democrats who supported Palmer and Buckner continue on various occasions to boast how they walloped Bryan; but there are some millions of Republican voters who nevertheless have their own ideas on this subject.

The New Bankruptcy Bill.

The senate has passed the Nelson bankruptcy bill in substitution for the Torrey bill; but it is unlikely that the matter will be reached in the house until well along in the regular session next winter. The Nelson bill is shorter than the Torrey bill and was drawn with a view to falling less heavily on debtors. It makes provision for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, but in the former case, preferences must be named at least four months prior to the filing of bankruptcy petitions, the sum of indebtedness falling within the law's scope being \$500 or more.

The provision governing involuntary bankruptcy is as follows: "If any debtor being a banker, broker, merchant, trader or manufacturer who owes \$500 or over and who is unable to pay his debts shall at any time within four months of the time of filing of the petition hereinafter mentioned, assign, transfer, convey, or in any manner voluntarily incur any of the property with the actual intent and purpose on his part to prefer or defraud any of his creditors, he shall be deemed a bankrupt and may be proceeded against in a court of bankruptcy as hereinafter provided. A creditor or creditors having debts against such a bankrupt to the amount of \$500 or more may, within four months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed, file in the court of bankruptcy in the district in which the bankrupt resides, petition under oath, setting forth among other things, the acts of bankruptcy aforesaid and praying for an adjudication of bankruptcy against the bankrupt and the distribution of his estate among his creditors." Insolvents, however, have the right to a trial by jury whenever they so elect. The hearing must be held within 30 days, the court or jury deciding whether the accused is insolvent or not.

western debtor sentiment, whereas the Torrey bill was a measure that aimed to do equal and exact justice to every section and interest. It would be desirable for congress to pass the Torrey bill in its early form; but if the opposition to it from western influences is too strong, then the country will accept the Nelson bill in good spirit, confident that if it errs on the side of leniency, the error is one which appeals to humane sentiment. The great point is to get a substantially equitable uniform bankruptcy law in operation. Experience will then correct defects.

Chauncey Depew has recovered sufficiently from his disappointment at not being named ambassador to England to crack jokes about it. We know he couldn't stay mad.

The key note to General Grant's success was that he attended strictly to business. Biography teaches that the most successful men always do.

If there is any other good office that Ohio wants, now is the time to step up and get it.

The "Ohio Idea" continues to grab everything in sight.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, April 27.—The nomination of Deboe for United States senator by the Republican members of the Kentucky legislature has been regarded as a possibility for some time, but the well-informed politicians considered it so remote that they had given no serious thought to it. Deboe is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, but when the question of him sitting in the United States senate, another thing in his favor from the Kentucky standpoint is his standing as a man of honor. With only one exception since the days of Henry Clay, Kentucky has had none but native sons in the senate. That one exception is James S. Beck. If Hunter had had the good fortune to have been born in the Bluegrass state instead of Pennsylvania he would very probably have won the election after securing the party's nomination. The Kentuckian's state pride is about the stiffest and most unyielding specimens of its kind in the country. In speaking of Deboe, Colonel John T. Holmes, of Louisville, who knows the embryo statesman well, today said: "A worse selection than Deboe could have been made with material at hand, but if anybody had told me fifteen years ago that the plodding country doctor I used to meet in Crittenden county was some day going to wear the mantle of Clay and Breckinridge, and Crittenden and Beck, I would have believed that his halcyon days were numbered by a succession of jettisons of dogs. When I first knew Deboe, he spent most of his time abusing himself for studying medicine, and then trying to practice it in a community where his fees were paid in poultry, garden truck and other farm products when they were paid at all. In a few years he turned his attention to law and deserted the profession of medicine altogether."

"About the first case of importance he had was a demand set for divorce against a doctor in the county who had been the principal cause of Deboe quitting medicine for the law. The physician was a great mixer with the country people and gobbled all the practice of the county, leaving very poor picking for the man likely to soon occupy a seat in the senate. He treated the patient for nothing, and while he pulled him through, the man came out of the struggle with his face disfigured. The patient consulted Deboe about his case and Deboe advised him to sue the doctor for \$5,000 for leaving him in such a shape. When the case came to trial Deboe set up the doctor as a witness. He had progressed so far that there was no longer an excuse for a physician to bring a smallpox patient through with his face mottled and disfigured for life. Deboe succeeded in convincing the jury of his way of thinking about the matter, and secured for his client a verdict for the full amount asked. The winning of this case gave him such popularity in his county that he was soon sent to the state senate, though the district had been overwhelmingly Democratic time out of mind and he was an uncompromising Republican."

Much comment has been caused in Episcopal circles here by the action of a Mrs. Fairfax in withdrawing from St. Mark's church, which is the pro-athletic church of the city. Mrs. Fairfax withdrew from membership in the church owing to a statement made by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Devries, regarding the attendance of colored people at the services. Several weeks ago, at a meeting of the Bible class, the question was put directly to Dr. Devries, who answered that Christians should not associate with colored people and he did not see how colored people could be debarred from attending a church which was intended for the use of the white church members. Helen Fairfax, living in that parish and entitled to parish rights could be deprived of them. A few days later Dr. Devries received a note from Mrs. Fairfax, saying that she had strong views on this subject and could no longer remain a member of the church. Mrs. Fairfax is a widow and her name was once owned. Her prejudices are said to be very strong, and on this point in particular they were too intense to allow her to remain where such views were tolerated. Her daughter, who sang in the choir at St. Mark's, withdrew with her mother. The two transferred their membership to Trinity church, where the Rev. Dr. Devries entered the choir. As might have been expected, the withdrawal of Mrs. and Miss Fairfax from the church under such circumstances has caused much comment, especially as there was no secret made of their reasons. Another family said that they would also leave, but so far they have remained.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, one of the leaders of the "Bull Moose" forces in the senate, and chairman of the Democratic National committee, does not favor a policy of obstruction to prevent the enactment of the new legislation. "There will be no factious opposition to the measure in the senate by the Democrats," said he. "We shall discuss the bill fully and point out its imperfections. We shall, however, content ourselves with a full and open discussion of its merits and demerits, and we shall give the Republicans no assistance in passing it, but, on the contrary, will be permitted to pass it if they have the votes."

Every senator and member of congress was the recipient last week of a letter from a Kentucky distiller, containing an order upon a local liquor seller for a bottle of a new brand of whiskey. The orders were in the form of hand-drawn checks, drafts, such as are used by banks generally, and were numbered with a check perforator, to prevent counterfeiting. Not all senators and members called to secure the aforesaid bottle, but some of them did, and very few orders, indeed, are there that have not been presented by some one. Congressmen's clerks in many cases have presented them, and now and then a page, who has picked one up from the floor, besides a few colored connoisseurs, and an occasional bootlegger.

"Was it good whiskey? And how big a bottle was it?" asked one congressman yesterday of a member who had "cashed in" his order the day before. "The liquor was all right enough, sir," was the reply. "But if a man had been

thrust he would have needed two or three bottles, sir."

"I have seen men with nerve, but none could surpass Sloanaker," said Colonel William Dickson, formerly a resident of that city. Sloanaker was one of the brightest and most eloquent men I ever met, but he absolutely refused to take life seriously. One of the nerviest things I ever knew Sloanaker to do was at the convention which nominated Lincoln Johnson in 1864. Somebody told Sloanaker, as he was familiarly called by his friends, that the territory of Utah was without representation in the convention. "Will you fix that," said he. And forthwith he went off and wrote out his own credentials as a delegate and signed himself a member of the president of the territorial convention that had selected him. Imagine my surprise when Utah was reached in the call of states and territories for the nomination of a president to see Sloanaker ascend the stage and, in a speech that could not be recalled for eloquence, nominate Andrew Johnson. When Johnson assumed the office of president he selected Sloanaker as collector of internal revenue of the Philadelphia district. It has been heard since that Sloanaker's speech won Johnson his nomination."

WATTERSON'S CENTER SHOT.

From the Courier-Journal. If Mr. Cleveland were possessed of the faculty for conceiving any public affair apart from his own interests, even if he had any real sense of personal dignity, he would rid the great questions at issue from the embarrassment of a pretense which is not a help but a menace. Instead of playing the part of a philosopher and statesman, while exhausting every artifice to regain the presidency, he would have the grace of being such a point of fact, and of enjoying, like a statesman and a philosopher, the repose of his own convictions. He would not be himself if he considered anything else than his own duty and will. The executive office represents both. He likes the power, the command and the employment. He has a talent for industry. He is dominant and experienced. To him the presidency has become, what indeed he has made it, a personal affair, held regardless of party obligations, and of sympathy, he subjected everything and everybody to his own ends and ends unquenchable egotism. This egotism indeed became so sincere that he grew at last to believe that he had actually become, in the eyes of the world, a man of power and some policy other than his love of power and display.

It is just as well that Democrats, who are so habituated to the party on sound political lines of action and thought, should know to begin on what lies across their path, and that they should begin to cast about them how to shake from their shoulders this Old Man of the Mountains. He is with us only for what it will bring him. All his life an office-seeker and an office-holder, he differs from the riff-raff of his class only in his high pretensions and profound hypocrisy. He hopes in the hurry-burry of affairs to force himself first upon the party and then upon the country as the representative of clean politics and the public order. He represents the party, but he is not the party. He is just for office. A great and noble principle must not be thus desecrated. A possible party rehabilitation of the greatest name in the history of the party by such a death-head at the feast. If Mr. Cleveland has not the wisdom to see his duty and the grace to get out, he should put out for the duration of his ambitions. It is indispensable to any progress in the direction of reform.

SOME IRISH BULLS.

From a Letter in the Sun. I once heard a patient in Tipperary say to his physician, when asked to take some medicine, "I'll try an' stand the pain o' it." One of the abject of the Irish members in the house of commons once said that the Irish landlords were so rich that "I believe, Mr. Speaker, if one of these fellows owned land in the heart of Africa, he wouldn't be there a week before he would have his hands in the pockets of the naked savages." A coroner's jury in Westford found that "the deceased came to his death from excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the middle of the night." The listeners were all touched with sympathy, as well they might be, on hearing the old farmer exclaim, in answer to the coroner's question, "There is where my father and his father before him are buried, and where myself and my wife are to be buried, too, if God spares us our lives." Edmund Dwyer Gray, then Lord Mayor of Dublin and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, said once: "Mr. Speaker, three-fourths of this bill is objectionable, and I cannot bring myself to vote for the other half." "My Lord," said the O. C., "my client was struck in the side of the head with a certain wooden instrument called an iron pestle."

LIMIT OF HUMAN VISION.

From the Chicago Record. The longest distance ever encompassed by the human vision, so far as the records go, is 183 miles, between the Uncomphagra mountain in Colorado, and Mount Ellen in Utah. This feat was accomplished by the surveyors of the United States coast and geologic survey, who are now engaged, in determining the representative of the nations, in making a new measurement of the earth. The observers on the Pacific coast have been able to signal from Mount Shasta to Mount Helen, a distance of 190 miles, but have never been able to get a response. Between the other two peaks communication has been continuous for an hour or more on several occasions. The Uncomphagra is 13,300 feet in height, while Mount Ellen is 13,400 feet. The longest distance that the human eye ever reached until this record was made was between Algiers and Spain, 183 miles.

AN AGE OF BRUTE FORCE.

From an Interview with Senator Elkins. "The present age is distinguished for the brute force of individual capital. Carnegie has the finest mill in the world, and the Chicago steel plant are getting the full advantage of the anti-trust decisions, as he works with more adjuncts than any combination, and he is driving iron works which cost their owners half a million dollars, the fortune of a life-time. Like the farmer who sees foreign development destroying his farm, the iron mill owner is caught between Carnegie's unrestrained giant single hand and the fatuity of the railroads defying the laws of congress."

THE PROPER DOCTRINE.

From the Philadelphia Times. The people are entirely willing to submit to tariff duties which will fully protect the well-earned labor of this country against cheaper and often pauper labor of Europe. To that extent protection is legitimate; beyond that extent it is monopoly and oppression and will not be submitted to. The people not only want fair protective duties for our productive industries for the benefit of American labor, but they want to make sure that the American laborer gets the benefits of the taxes imposed upon the people for the purpose of enlarging his wages.

WHAT IT WANTS.

From the Washington Star. Everybody knows what the country is awaiting at the hands of congress at this season. The country may be disappointed in the tariff bill, but that is another question. Like the youngster in the advertisement who is bending over the bathtub and reaching for a cake of famous soap, it will never be happy until it gets it.

A PROBLEM IN MATHEMATICS.

From the New York Sun. If a bottle and cork cost \$1.19, and the bottle costs \$1 more than the cork, what is the cost of the cork?

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR

OUR STORE TALKS Are always of interest to the buying public. We know this from the ready response to our advertisements; but where there are so many good things to talk about, and only a limited space in which to emphasize them, it puzzles us to know just where to begin. "Seven pegs won't fit five holes," nor a hundred bright items of new merchandise go into a space containing only room for a dozen, we can only hint at all this worthiness and ask you to do the rest. For instance: THE NEW WASH GOODS would alone take columns of description, such a bright, cool, breezy lot they are. There are price temptations here that you'll find it hard to resist.

ON MAIN FLOOR 50 styles Galatea Cloths, worth 20 cents, at 10 cents. 75 styles Leno Striped Printed Piques, worth 20 cents, at 10 cents. 50 styles genuine Scotch Lappets at 12 1/2 cents. 75 styles genuine French Organdies 20 to 25 cents. 50 styles best Scotch Dimities, our own exclusive designs, at 22 cents.

SPECIAL LINES IN BASEMENT 100 pieces best quality Dress Gingham 5 cents. 100 pieces American Organdies at 8 cents. 100 pieces 31-inch best quality Percales at 7 cents.

THE PARASOL OPENING It always attracts a throng. Early did you say? Not at all. You'll need a protection from the sun very soon. By buying now you get first pick of the best things. This is a distinct advantage in itself. Here's a few special lots to start season with:

Children's Parasols from 15 cents upwards. Ladies' Plain White Silk Parasols at 98 cents. Ladies' White Silk Parasols; with ruffle, at \$1.75. Ladies' White Silk Parasols, with two ruffles, at \$1.98. Ladies' Ruffled Chiffon Parasols, whites, blacks and colors, from \$1.98 to \$8.75.

THE SHIRT WAIST SEASON Opens with what promises to be the greatest output ever known. Always on the alert where your interests are involved, we've bought to fit the occasion and meet the demand. Many price surprises for you here—pleasant surprises, of course. In both Silk and Cotton from 47 cents upwards.

FINLEY'S OUR SPRING INDUCEMENT SALE.

Alteration SALE. 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-foot Black Walnut Counters and 120 feet of good Shelving for sale cheap.

3 GREAT SPECIALS IN HOSEIERY 100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black, full regular made hose, high spiced heels, double soles, 12 1/2 c. a pair. 100 dozen Ladies' extra quality hose, fine Flaco yarn, Hermsdorf dye, high spiced heels, double soles, in all black; black with white feet, black with white soles; also in tan shades, 25 c a pair. 80 dozen Children's fine gage, fast black hose, double knees, high spiced heels and double soles; also in tan shades, sizes 6 to 9 1/2, 25 c a pair. Greatest values ever offered.

Drop Of Blood drip from the mercless Sultan's sword as he plays his terrible slaughter of the defenseless while. Drops of Ink from the mightier PEN of Gladstone, the Grand Old Man, have aroused to indignation the Christian World. We have pens and ink enough and in all variety to supply whatever demand is made. ALSO Letter Files, complete, with arch perforators and covers, \$1.00. DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS a specialty. FOUNTAIN PENS, with gold mounting, for \$1.50 only. OFFICE and TYPEWRITERS' supplies. STATIONERY—Wedding Cards, Invitations, Announcements, etc., etc.

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To the Ladies

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Reynolds Bros STATIONERS, Hotel Jersey Building.

The Finest Line of Belt Buckles Ever seen in Scranton. Silver Gilt and Silver, set with amethysts, Carbuncles, Garnets and Turquoise, mounted on Silk, Leather and the Latest Thing, Leather Covered with Silk.

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WM. T. SMITH. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Huckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price.

Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 61, telephone No. 204 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

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