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SCRANTON, APRIL 29, 1897.

The farcical character of the defense in the Dunmore election contest is shown in its attempt to impeach the votes of the Republican citizens of that horough whose names are printed elsewhere in this paper. By such a wholesale attack the defense virtually gives its whole case away.

Let 'Em Fight.

Bryan counters on Grover in elegant style when he reminds the Princeton grumbler that "Mr. McKinley won politcal fame as the apostle of a high tariff, and during the late campaign reiterated his devotion to this policy. Those Democrats who voted for Mr. McHinley voted with their eyes open to tariff possibilities." And again, when he says: "There is a touch of humor in the boisterous intentions of those who, during the contest, watched the struggle from afar and after the battle was over claimed all credit for the victory."

The Nebraskan in fact wipes up the floor with the corpulent egotist of New Jersey at every point in their argument. and concludes a masterly dissection of the pompous nonsense of Mr. Cleveland's Reform club speech with the sensible words: "We now have a harmonious Democratic party, and we have a bolting organization which claims to represent another kind of Democracy. Let them both exist and time will determine which is the fittest to survive."

Republicans can view this conflict with equanimity.

The legislature of Iowa has refused to legalize debts for liquor. It will be retailed that Iowa is a prohibition state.

Foolish.

Congressman Jones, of Washington, has introduced a bill providing that hereafter no newspaper shall be carried in the mails unless the name of the proprietor or the names of all stockholders are placed conspicuously at the head of the first or editorial page, with the number of shares they own. The bill also provides that the name of each editorial shall be appended thereto.

Mr. Jones explains to the Washington Post that he has a double purpose in presenting the bill. In the first place, he thinks that the editorial writer ought to get reputation for his work which is now anonymous. In the second place, he says, the editorial writer, under the present system lacks responsibility and becomes a simple writing machine for his employer, irrespec-

ises used for the sale of merchandise in on railroad lines, 6,704; employed on violation of this law were declared pub- | steamboat lines, 45; employed on cable lie nuisances, and were to be suppressed and electric lines, 75; detailed to transby the police on complaint of any citi-The agitation against apartment

stores is hopeless from the very nature | ly injured. A clerk who has been so of things; for on no ground of eaulty seriously injured while in the discharge or wise policy can the law stop the di- of his duties that he is unfit for the versification of commodities offered for service, is granted leave with pay in sale or uphold the high prices incident periods of not exceeding sixty days, to small buying and limited sales. It would be quite as feasible to attempt to resume his duties sooner. If, at the by legislation to beat back the steam engine, the telegraph and telephone. the trolley car or the bicycle. Social conditions have so changed by reason stated within the next year by producof the massing of population in the cities that the apartment store is a necessary convenience and economy Rough as this may seem on the oldfashioned small dealer, it is inevitable and the wiscst plan is to accept the inevitable cheerfully and in a philosoph

ical temper.

It is not a consoling reflection that although this country was the first to move for an international postal union, and ever since has been one of the chief gainers by it, congress has as yet neglected to vote funds for the entertainment of the seventh World's Postal congress, which is to assemble in Washington next month.

Advisable Ballot Changes.

Common sense approves the ballot law amendments embodied in the Keator bill which is to come before enough to withstand it. the legislature today for second reading. The principal changes proposed have to do with the size and form of the official ballot, and the better safeguarding of the secrecy of the booth. Should this measure prevail the names of candidates, with their political designation, would be printed under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and the separate party column feature, with its tendency intolerably to amplify the size of the ballot, would disappear. For example, if three party tickets were in the field for sheriff and prothonotary, instead of a ballot four columns wide, the width would be only one column and the arrangement as follows, the blank column being left for the insertion of scattering votes:

FOR SHERIFF.

_	-	-	 -	
hn	Blue.	Rep.		

John Blue, Rep.	-			
James Brown, Dem,				
Henry Gray, Pro.	_			
FOR PROTHONOTARY.				
Jacob White, Rep.				
William Pink, Dem.				
Robert Redd, Pro,				
It will be perceived that this	ar-			

rangement would necessitate the scanning by the voter of each name on the ballot; and while it would bear heavily upon the ignorant voter, it would at the same time supply an incentive for advance preparation. It is notorlous that the present party column ballot, with its single circle at the top, was designed for the purpose of facilitating "straight" voting: but the people have very generally declined to surrender their right of personal judgment, and the result is that no speciadvantage to the politicians remains in the ballot form which they originally thought so clever. The change to the Keator form would therefore be a natural and an easy transition clearly in the direction of honest ballot reform. The second feature of the pending bill strikes at a notorious abuse, and one that should be corrected even though the legislature should not feel inclined to order a modification of the ballot's arrangement. It provides that the voter professing disability to mark his ballot must make oath to that disability; while the individual who assists him must swear that he will not seek to influence the former's vote or afterward disclose how he voted. Here we have a double safeguard against the abuse of the "helper" privilege-probably as therough a protection as it is possible to provide The evils attacked by the Keator bill are notorious. Let us hope that the present legislature will have the courage to protect them.

oracular outgivings by the sage himself, and of pestiferous assiduity by his eager honchmen, is as certain as the rising of comorrow's sun. But that any legitimate political organization with strength enough to carry ten election precincts in fer duty, 310; detailed to office duty, 271. In 1836 five railway mall clerks the whole United States will, in 1900, even were killed, 47 seriously and 65 slightdream of making Grover Cleveland Its candidate is inconceivable upon any the-ory that credits the American people with

patriotism and common sense.

THE FUTURE OF THE HORSE.

from the Globe-Democrat. aggregating one year, unless he is able The department of agriculture has is ued a statistical report showing the num expiration of one year, he is still unbers and prices of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, 1837. It is espe-cially interesting and valuable in regard able to return to duty, he is dropped from the payroll, but he may be reino the horse-breeding industry, which in he last few years has taken a downward ourse and continues to be much dising a physician's sworn certificate that he is physically and mentally sound. urbed. This state of affairs is usually at The mere statement of the bill's proributed to the rapid introduction of the rolley and the bicycle, but the figures visions justifies its presentation and submitted by the department prove these to have been but minor cases. Most of the decline in prices is due to the heavily attracts popular indorsement. Let congress enact it without undue delay. Increased production of horses on the new-ly opened ranges of the West, and the facilities afforded for handling the traf-

The Republican minority in the legis lature, known as the 'Seventy-six,'' have, in general, given to the reform bills a sup-port as carnest as that of the Quayites was insincere and treacherous.-Philadefic by the transcontinental lines of rail-way. The world has never before seen so large a region suddenly made available for horse-breeding. Between the years 1880 and 1893 the number of horses in Mon-One hardly knows how to view this tana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and further west, increased from 1,479-768 to 1,972,522, or about one-third. The whopping falsehood in a paper usually so honest as the Ledger. Has our contemporary been imposed upon? If so, surplus was shipped to outside markets,

In the year 1865 the average price of horses in the United States was \$59,55 From 1883 to 1889 the average price ranged It is said that the pressure on Speaker Reed for the appointment of the otween \$70.59 and \$74.64, the latter pric having been reached in 1884. By 1892 the average was \$65.01. The rapid decline set house committees comes principally from the Populists and the lobbyists. In after 1853, in which year the average price was \$61,22. The figure in 1894 was \$47,83; in 1895, \$36,29; in 1896, \$33.07, and at If this be true, we guess he is strong ie beginning of the present year, \$31,51 the beginning of the present year, shall On Western ranges the prices are about the lowest on record. The average price of a horse there is but two-fifths of what it was in 1884, and of mules less than one-half. In some parts of the range ccun-The bill providing for cleanliness and try horses are rated at \$2 a head. They have even been given away, or shot to

save pasturage. Cheap Western horses have reduced breeding in the East and South, and it is well known that their quality is inferior to that of the horses

As to its future the department of agri-culture takes an encouraging view, and gives the reasons for it. Since 1830 the number of horses in the Western division has declined from 1,972,523 to 1,625,402, or nearly 18 per cent, Our foreign exports of horses have grown from 3,000 a year prior to 1893 to 28,000 in 1895. The horse has ost much of its value as a product in Western breeding areas, and they will be devoted to industries that pay better. Ar improving demand is reported for the hot-ter class of horses, especially young ones, for draft and driving purposes. The department expresses the belief that "the depression in the horse market has al-ready passed its lowest point." Probably there is no direction in which the breeder can look for better prices more hopefully than in that of good quality. At all events, the market for cheap horses o poor quality is greatly overstocked.

THE AUTOCRAT OF CONGRESS

As a remedy for what he terms th "dangerous one-man power" of the speak-er, Henry L. West, in his article in the May Forum on "The Autocrat of Congress," suggests that "the absolute pow er of naming the committees should be divorced from the speaker, and intrusted to a committee named at the caucuses of the two leading parties in the house. It be successfully contended that this a rangement, although working admirably in the senate, would not operate satisfac-torily in an unwieldy body like the house, then it would at least be wise to place the speaker in a position where he must regard the respectful demands of his col-leagues. When, for example, he is presented, as he was recently, with the ap peal of more than a majority of members



BAZAL G. B.

Our Carpet Closing Out Sale

Causes many a grateful heart and slim purse to pay us high compliment for the liberal and unstinted way that we are selling off this stock regardless of cost or value.

We still have about every worthy weave from Rag to Velvet and are anxious to sell them off as soon as possible.

We still have a few rolls of Matting, Price \$3.50 per roll of 40 yards. 25 pieces Stair Oil Cloth at 6 cents per yard.

The Finest of the Fine

Is about the most appropriate name of a choice collection of pure Silk and Woolen Parisian Dress Novelties that our price cutter has played such havoc with. They are on exhibition in the northwest window. No Two ALIKE.

Coming Styles Adopted by The Great Costumers of Europe

Is the title of a book that we have control of for this city. It is worth \$1.00. we sell it for ten cents.



suitable ventilation in "sweat shops" is now a law, thank Providence; and what is more, it should be enforced.

the Capital

Special to the Scranton Tribune

Washington, April 28. The movement started by Jerry Simpson, the "Sockless Socrates of Medicine Lodge," to compel Speaker Reed to appoint the house committees and proceed with business, has not been abandoned, but what it will amount to can only be conjectured. The chances are that Speak-er Reed will remain master of the situation, and force the house to adjourn from day to day until the senate passes the tariff bill. The present situation in the house recalls an event in the life of John Quincy Adams, which might be of value just now. It seems that in the forties the house failed to organize for a week, and during that time the clerk of the house was its presiding officer, but for some reason or other he declined to recognize an member or let any business be done. Fin ally John Quincy Adams arose and offered

ary sound solution looking to organization. The clerk refused to recognize him. "All right," maid Adams, "I will offer the reso-lution myself." As he did so, Rhett, of South Carolina, shouted: "Here is the Moses who will lead us out of the wilderness." The motion was put by Mr. Adams, was declared carried by him, and the organization of the house proceeded.

"Now if Reed refuses to recognize one of us," said a member today, "I should be in favor of putting the motion myself." The action of the president in designat-

ing ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster to be "an ambassador on a special mis-sion" for the purpose of negotiating a new sealing treaty with Great Britain, is the first appointment of the kind on rec-

Gossip at

phia Ledger.

who is the falsifier?

tive of his own honest convictions "Consequently," said Mr. Jones, "the reading public is losing all confidence in the great papers to which they were wont to go for their information and argument. I believe that the realing public has a right to know the sources of the editorial literature which they read and the influences that dictate such utterances.

Our western friend is off the track To begin with, it is not more the public's business to know who writes editorials than to know who puts them into type or casts them into a stereotyped plate or delivers the paper containing them. The responsibility for them rests with the editor and owners of the paper. When the editorial writer wishes to stand forth in his own personality, the privilege is open to him to

buy and run a paper of his own. In the second place, signed articles would add nothing to the merit -- an editorial page and would tend either to stifle the writers' individuality or destroy utterly the unity of the page. The "honest convictions" of employes in a large organization of labor must necessarily yield in some measure to the convictions of the directing head. If every one of a dozen subordinates in an editorial sanctum were permitted to follow his own bent, there would soon be not merely lack of unity in effort but downright chaos

Of course this bill will die a peaceful death in some dusty pigeon-hole. It is not to be taken seriously, except insofar as it represents a popular opinion resting upon a misunderstanding of the subject.

And now the Reform club crowd is called the "Waldorf Democracy." Its greatest strength will always remain within gunshot of the famous New York hotel.

Baying the Moon.

It is to the credit of the New York legislature that after considerable bluffing it decided to adjourn without passing the bill to abolish department stores. That measure, however, is a throne."

curiosity worthy of examination. It provided for a graded system and classification of dealers in merchandise in towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, under the following groups: A .- Dry B .-- Clothing and furnishing goods. goods. C .- Hats and caps. D .- Groceries and provisions. E .- Meats and vegetables. F .- Wines and spirits. G. Railway Mail service. A bill of this -Jewelry, H .- Furniture and carpets. L-Crockery and glassware. J.-Hardware, stoves, ranges, etc. K .- Books not get through the house, though the and stationery, L .- Boots and shoes. M .- Drugs and chemicals. N .- Optical the members of the house favored the goods, etc.

12.1

All persons desiring to engage in the sale of merchandise were to be compelled to take out licenses for the group desired, and were to be prohibited from dealing in any other class of goods in the same store or under the same license. For example: A postal clerks who are eligible to its man who had a license to sell clothing benefits. and furnishing goods might not sell hats and caps; a groceryman might not sell to do is that it shall accept the trust stationery; a hardware dealer might not have crockery on his counters, and disburse it in accordance with such a dry goods merchant might not sell

It has been discovered that a layman cannot hold the office of moderator of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church. This discovery doubtless disposes of the candidacy of ex-President Harrison for that position. The chances, therefore, appear to favor the selection of Rev. Dr. Min-

ton, of San Francisco, to preside over the assemblage which will meet in

Winona Park, Ind., May 10. Still, General Harrison can content himself in the knowledge that he will be one of the foremost "powers behind the

A Measure of Justice.

The postoffice department and the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks will make a vigorous effort to secure the passage at this session of congress of a bill for the relief of injured and disabled employes of the character was introduced at the last session and passed the senate, but did postal officials say that 95 per cent, of

bill. It is proposed to press the passage of a bill which will not be liable to objection on the ground that it creates a civil service pension list, as all moneys to be paid to disabled clerks will be paid out of the relief fund, which is drawn from the salaries of the

What the government will be asked of custodian of this fund and shall rules and regulations as the postmaster groceries or boots and shoes. The pen- general shall prescribe. On June 30, alty for violating the law was from \$1.- 1896, there were 7.405 clerks in the ser-them, we have not the very smallest doubt. That we shall have four years of

ord Once before General Foster was spe cial envoy, when he was sent to Spain to negotiate a treaty, and ex-Congressman Blount was sent to Hawaii by Mr. Cleve-land as "special commissioner" with "paramount authority," but General Fosland as ter is the first special ambassador to be appointed. The object in designating him as an ambassador is to place him on an equal footing with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador. Sir Julian is very particular in all matters of eliquette and edence, and his desire to be treated with all respect and dignity due to the personal representative of the queen of Great Britain and Ireland has led at times to some embarrassments. If General Foster was a merely a minister or commissioner Sir Julian might not regard him as an equal, but as an ambassador, General Foster meets him on the same footing. General Foster's work is much more portant than most people imagine. It is he hope of the administration that he will be able to negotiate a treaty or modus vivendi with Great Britain for the suppression of pelagic sealing which will be agreed to or be jointly signed by Russia and Japan, the only other nations having an interest in the sealing industry. The fact has never before been published that during Mr. Olney's administration the Russian government, through its minister here, offered to negotiate a treaty with this government for the suppression of pelagic sealing, but Mr. Olney, who al ways looked upon the excessive friendli ness of Russia with this country when English interests were to be affected, somewhat in the light of the Greeks bearing gifts, refused the offer, and the mat-

was allowed to drop. Senator Penrose's bill granting pensions to the daughters of the late General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, recalls the story of how James G. Blaine when speaker of the house, got through a resolution appropriating \$12,000 to the of President

needy widowed daughter of Zachary Taylor. This lady got as far as Washington on her way to Paris to see a sick daughter, and being destitute of money, appealed to her only friend at the capital, General Sherman. His purse was always open to the distressed, but he has no funds at all adequate to relieving her cessities.

In this emergency he thought of Blaine The man from Maine entered into the pirit of the occasion as soon as he heard of General Sherman's statement. He called another to the chair, made a five-minute speech that fairly electrified the house which passed the resolution which Blain had penned only a moment before. He took the resolution in person to the senate, where it was also immediately passed, had the president to sign it the next day, and on the following duy the beneficiary got the morey.

THE BEST TRAIN RUN.

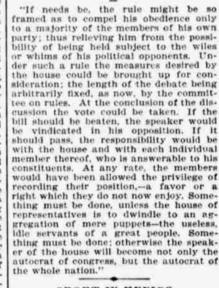
From the Locomotive Enginer. We are convinced that the run made

over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from Chicago to Denver deserves to be considered the most extraordinary T U ever made. The distance from Chicago to Denver, 1,025 miles, was covered in exactly 1,069 minutes actual running time This was only a small fraction less than one mile a minute for the longest con-tinuous run ever made by any railroad company. A notable thing about the run was that no special preparation what-ever was made for the trip. The various that multed the train wave solect. ngines that pulled the train were select d as those most convenient, and the rews were those that were accustomed o the engines. There were no delays om hot boxes or any other cause, and it oks as if trains could be run daily over that long distance, and make the time of that special train.

CLEVELAND A BACK NUMBER.

From the Washington Post. We do not share Mr. Watterson's fore ngs as to the peril involved in the expresident's aspirations for 1900. That he indulges these aspirations, and that he is surrounded by a band of servile, in-dustrious, and infatuated courtiers who

o grant consideration to the Nicaragu canal bill and to the public building bills upon the calendar, he should be required to yield to that combined request. Great is he is, he is not greater than all the men who placed him in his position.



SPORT IN MEXICO.

From the Mexico Herald. In the third fight a powerful black bull afforded the best sport of any during the entertainment. The havoe which it made mong the horses was tremendous. It is no exaggeration to say that of the first horse which it attacked it left nothing but the skeleton, all the entrails of the or brute being spilled in the arena. The blic almost went wild with enthusiasm. It killed three horses altogether.

USUALLA THE WAY.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, The times were hard last year, as most The times were near instruction that year, as most people have occasion to remember, yet a statistical summary shows that the United States hooze bill for the year footed up \$86,600,000, and that of Great Britain \$745,000,000. And many of those whose earnings went to make up those immense aggregates cussed the plutoers in the meantime in unmeasured terms.

ITS REGULAR OCCUPATION. From the St. Louis Star.

Civilization will wonder in years to me why the present European war was allowed to go on. But then civilization has put in most of its time to date in wonder of the same sort about similar oc currences.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.11 a. m., for Thursday, April 29, 1897.

Ind 18 A child born on this day will notice that

the flannel undershirt and straw hat are neck and neck in the struggle for supremacy.

The "Good Roads" agitator who can devise means of corralling the Jehus who race up Washington avenue after dark will be entitled to a medal.

Flowers of spring are all right for poetical inspiration, but for substantial fra-grance the young onion hath no peer at this second

visitors are really "Stars" or only incan-descant lights. Today will decide whether the base bal

New Strawberry shortcake is apt to have the flavor of circus lemonade these days.

, Rhymes of Spring.

Now haste we to the field away, Drawn as by magic spell, And watch perchance the double play, As cranks upon the bleachers say; "Well! well! well!"