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SCRANTON, MAY 15, 1897.

The Gracco-Turkish war seems to have quite thoroughly demonstrated that the "powers" have been running by aid of something resembling the Keeley motor.

George Washington.

The dedication in Philadelphia today of a costly monument reared by the Society of the Cincinnati to the memory of George Washington once more directs attention to the first great figure in our national history.

Of culogies of Washington there have been enough; his fame does not need them, and they sometimes becloud the truth. That contemplation of him which is most profitable views simply a man who, with faults common to the race, carried into each crisis as it arose in the trying environment in which destiny placed him, the strong will, the unshakable purpose, and the inflexible congcience which, added to large ability in the management of men and screne confidence in the shaping of affairs, brought about results according to his purposes, and wrought on enduring foundations the structure of a nation.

The merit for us in a commemoration of Washington lies in the new patience which it inspires under conditions filled with difficulty: in the zeal which it renews for the principles that his work confirmed; and above all, in the clear fuith in right which his precepts taught and his conduct exemplified.

American losses by reason of the Cuban war are now estimated at \$100,000,000. Spain has reason to thank her lucky stars that the United States does not demand indemnification at the point of the bayonet.

President Thomas on Pooling.

The president of the Eric railroad, Mr. E. B. Thomas, in a recently published article presents arguments, from the railroad man's standpoint, why pooling should be legalized by congress. It is just to give him a hearing, but in so doing we shall have to present the pith rather than the details of his article.

Mr. Thomas, in beginning, notes a deplorable tendency by legislatures to give the railroads the worst of it. In the past twenty-five years he can re- lie with an enormous war debt," call many hostile acts of legislation notwithstanding that our railways employ more labor and purchase more supplies than any other industry, their annual disbursements being about three times those of the national government, "Even during these bad years," says Mr. Thomas, "and with uncertain rates, the railways are putting \$70,000,000 per annum into their roadbeds, \$33,000,000 into new rails and ties, and over \$15,000,000 into new bridges. The fences to keep off cattle and the sign posts to warn people at railway crossings cost over \$3,500,000 per annum, or more than the legislative branch of the national government. Even the newspapers and printers are deeply interested, for \$8,500,000 were spent in printing and advertising. The United States postoffice deportment is yet the aggregate expenses of that department in 1895 were \$90,544,322, while for repairs and renewals of locomotives. passenger and freight cars our rallways expended in the same year \$93,-707,989. A moment's thought will make it clear that nearly all of this vast sum is annually spent for mechanical labor of all kinds, for nearly every branch of industry enters into locomotive and car bullding. In times normally good you may safely figure on upward of ing enmity will supplant party unity, \$100,000,000 per annum for this purpose as a regular part of keeping the rolling stock of railways up to date and in good repair, to say nothing of an additional ten millions for other mechanical work incidental to keeping the plants of transportation in good running order. I only refer to these facts for the purpose of showing how intimately the successful conduct of these great properties is interwoven with how impossible it is to injure our railway properties without at the same time seriously injuring almost all other occupations and curtailing the prosperity of the entire nation."

Mr. Thomas admits that mismanagement of railway property has been an evil of serious proportions, but asserts, with evident truth, that legislative intermeddling has not abolished it. He expects it to be cured, however, by business development, which, as large profits disappear before increasing competition, will necessitate not only honesty but also conservatism in railpast President Thomas does not apologize. He says:

In a new country, under new conditions and with a rapidity that has astonished the older world, we have built up a railway system equal in mileage to all the railways of the rest of the world com-bined-a system vast and complex and traversing half a hundred states and terri tories, each jealous of its own interests and with legislative control within its own domain. Unlike most countries, these on terprises have been projected practically at will and with no supervision as to whether the roads were needed or not. Is it surprising, therefore, that under such conditions mistakes have been made and complications arisen that at times see: difficult to overcome? Yet the men re-sponsible for the work have used their best judgment, given their best thought and many of them the best years of their lives, in honest endeavor to make the most of the enterprise in which they have em-barked. Are not the purposes of this in-dustry as necessary and legitimate, are not its owners entitled to as fair a return upon their investment as other indus-tries? Are not its officers and employes as

greater distance for a less sim of money than in any other country. Our passenger service, in speed, comfort, regularity, and safety has been the admiration of the world. Let legislatures, the press, and the public give fair support to this great industry, helping to conserve instead of to destroy, and the railroads of America will make such progress as will wring admiraion and praise from even their unfriendly

But since the railway business is one pon which all other business directy or indirectly depends, it is necessary that its rates shall be approximately uniform; that shippers shall stand as nearly as possible on an equal ooting, and that the factor of transportation, which enters largely into the cost of all commodities offered for sale, shall be a constant and not a reaching fluctuation as the result of round Republican government. secret rebates, rate-cutting or other oncessions by railroads in unrestrained competition. Consequently, now that the Supreme court decision upon the Sherman anti-trust law has placed a ban on railway pools, President Thomas pleads for such actionby congress as will legalize adjustments of rates on a basis of uniformity and stability. The request seems reasonable and will undoubtedly receive the approval of the majority of business men.

It would serve the European powers right if after having "sicked" the Turk upon Greece they couldn't pull him off without having to fight him themselves.

Gomez's Manly Statement.

For a man said by the Spanish to be an ignorant leader of a hopeless cause, General Gomez is certainly capable of making strong and vigorous use of his pen. In a statement just made by the American people through an agency in New York the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army and virtual head of the Insurgent movement says: "Among the men now battling for

'uba's freedom there is a strong sentiment against annexation to the United States, although our feelings oward your country are of the friendest and most sympathetic character We are now fighting for absolute reedom, not only from Spain but from iny government not of our own mak-We will stand ready to form with the United States any alliance, calculated to mutually strengthen our we countries commercially or otherwise, but I do not believe there is a sentiment in either country in favor of annexation strong enough to warrant the hope of the ultimate union of our two countries in the relationship entemplated. Any proposition from Spain looking to the granting of our ndependence upon the payment to the Spanish government of a sum large nough to cover the expenses of our yar will be rejected by the Cuban republic. We can wrest our indepenlence from Spain with our swords without encumbering our new repub-

These are patriotic words, and as but not one proposed, advocated or the man who utters them is in a postdence by the American people. This statement ought to dispel the deluson that the insurgent movement in Cuba is simply a machination engineered from this country to prepare the way for Cuba's acquisition by the United States. It also sustains the position of President McKinley that the duty of our government, after protecting the lives and rights of Americans in Cuba, will be to coninue neutral as between Spain and he revolutionists until such time as the Cuban republic is established so mpregnably by dint of its own efforts that recognition by the United States will fulfil the usages of international law. The manifest arrival of followed by immediate and unhesiconsidered an important business, and tating action on the part of the chief executive at Washington,

> The warring Republican leaders in Fhiladelphia have issued a statement which very truly says: "To every thoughtful man, without regard to his affiliations within the party, the present unfortunate factional differences must appeal with force of carnest conviction, that, if persisted in, personal hatred, bitter animosity and unyieldpersonal loyalty and abiding love for the party's principles, and in the end cause party defeat both in the city and state." This is not more true now than it has been for months past. But harmony is better late than

Feeders of Socialism. Unless the law as interpreted and administered in the district of Columbia other industries of the country, and court is a respecter of persons, and consequently a shame and a reproach, the imprisonment of Broker Chapman, of New York, for contempt of the senate in refusing at its command to violate business confidences in the sugar scandal investigation will be followed in due time by the imprisonment of President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles, of the sugar trust. Their contempt was fully as flagrant as his. Morally, indeed, it was more so. While the natural steadying-down process of Chapman, as an agent, preferred the prison to the betrayal of a patron, the refusal of the sugar kings to testify when subpoensed was attended by absolutely no extenuating circumstance. way management. Yet even for the It was a direct and unqualified defiance of the authority of the federal governnent, scarcely less so than if they had resisted the government by force of

arms, It would immeasurably forward the unrest of the poorer classes in this country if these arch-offenders were to escape judgment while a subordinate is given the full penalty of the law. Up to this time there are throughout the country many men who, while restless and dissatisfied with their social and industrial lot, are yet slow to believe that under existing institutions the rich can buy immunity from justice or in other ways command by means of their wealth and influence an unfair advantage over the poor. They continually hear assertions to this effect, but are inclined to discredit them in the absence of incontrovertible proof. Imagine, therefore, what an impetus it would give to Bryanism to tries? Are not its officers and employes as petus it would give to Bryanism to nig, has seen fit to deny that he and monest, efficient, and patriotic as to heye it appear in a conspicuous man- Henry Oxnard and John Spreckels are

in other vocations? Why not give them a fair chance? Out of the complex problem presented there has been solved the question of moving a ton of freight a greater distance for a less sum of money the tariff bill, but also to rescue its able to adjust the sugar differential in the senate committee's version of the tariff bill, but also to rescue its

ability before the law. We sincerely hope that our fears in this direction shall prove to be without foundation. In the mass of conflicting newspaper gossip touching this and other subjects of a similar charactergossip doubtless often leavened with a deliberate intent to deceive-we endeavor to unravel the thread of truth but gain no confident success. But it can hardly be a mistake to say that the identification of the sugar trust with national legislation, under both Democratic and Republican administrations, has assumed the proportions of a public menace, which gives vitality to the foes of social order and variable subject to rapid and far- weakens the defences which should sur-

> The Railway Employes' Journal is among the latest local enterprises in the newspaper line to claim recognition from the public. The new paper is published monthly; is devoted to the interests of all classes of railroad Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Mucual Aid association. The May number, which is issued today, is neatly printed, the title page containing an excellent portrait of Mr. P. F. Duffy, the founder of the Mutual Aid association, and its pages are filled with crisp notes of interest concerning railway employes of the various lines centering in Scranton, and other entertaining reading matter including a special story from the pen of Conductor Emory De Kay. The publishers of the Railway Employes' Journal seem to have entered upon an uncultivated field of journalism in this section and we are glad to believe that their enterprise gives promise of financial suc-

This time Tillman talked sense.

Gossip at the Capital

Washington, May 14. Take it all in all, probably the greater

farce ever enacted in congress is the treatment of the Cuban question. At the beginning of the last congress, when congressmen discovered through the medium of the press and of popular outbursts in the form of public meetings all over the country that a war for an independent republic was being waged in Cuba, mem-bers of the house and senate vied with each as to which would introduce the earliest and most radical resolution, Resolutions of sympathy with the struggling patriots were piled upon one another mountain high in both houses, and the desks were made top-heavy with resolu-tions recognizing the Cubans as belligerents and recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. The nearest approach to practical action was the passage of a concurrent resolution recogniz-ing the beillgerency of the Cubans, and it was confessed at the time that this was of no force, as it did not demand any ac-tion on the part of the president. All attempts to adopt a joint resolution failed, emotion for the man Cleveland, whom overybody denounced. A joint resolution would have compelled the president to take some action one way or another, either for or against the act of recogniion, but that secret clique of Republicans on the one hand and the secretary of state and the president on the other, was always powerful enough to prevent the passage of the only resolution which was of he value of a picayune in its effect upon the Cuban struggle.

When the house had passed a mass of these resolutions as worthless as the paper on which they were written, it sensi-bly ceased further amusement of that leaving it entirely to the senate farce. Some sort of Cuban resolution has en a standing order of the senate constantly. No sooner was the extra session begun than the Cuban resolution loomed that time will, we have no doubt, be up in all its pristine grandeur, and the ever good and tedious Morgan has deroted hours and days to it while his sympathizers and opponents have lashed nemselves into fury in shorter space and ime. Yet the war goes on. Every soul in the senate knows it will amount to nothing. Even if the resolution were adopted it would be of no benefit to the ubans, and it is well understood that it will not come to a vote, notwithstanding the wily and oily assurance of Hale, of Maine, that he does not intend to obstruct a vote. At least, if it reach a vote the most unexpected thing in the world will have happened.

> More amusing than all else, among the arcial features of the performance, is he assumption of Hale, of Maine, that is the spokesman of the administration. That he was in league with Olney and leveland, in their astonishing treatment Cuban question, is the opinion of all who will express an opinion. But that the course of those gentlemen was shaped by wisdom or sound diplomacy, no one beleves. Their policy was well known to have been dictated by private influences imical to Cuban independence. That is not the case with the present administra-tion. The influences which constantly nmanded the long ears of the former administration are unknown to this. Therefore, when Hale solemnly argues that the senate should not take any actration, and vaguely hints that he is ut-tering the prayer of McKinley and Sherman by prearranged proxy, a smile that is in no way covert runs around the ate who is not privy to the policy of this administration it is Hale, of Maine, When he and Sherman sat side by side in the senate they were antipodal on the Cu-ban question, as well as in most other things, It is not logical to assume that Sherman and McKinley would make him their spokesman and champion now.

The Cuban policy of this administration s well understood. The president does stend to thrust that or any other matter before congress until the revenue problem is settled in some way. If a proper de-claration in regard to Cuba is to invite possible war, there must be revenue to neet the extra expense. That is one feature of the matter that must not be igored. But that and all other extraneous questions aside, the government must be strengthened by an assured income supe rior to expenditure before anything else i attempted. That has been announced I such absolute terms that the Cuban farce in the senate becomes all the more sense less and grotesque. The surprising thing is that senators do not stop the consumption of time by the nonsense, put a stop per on the vaticinations of Morgan, the eloquence of Turpie, and the insted flubdub of Hale in assuming the possession of an administration confidence which no-body knows better than himself he does not enjoy. After the revenue question is disposed of, and certainly not later than the first annual message to congress, the country will hear in plain terms what the administration thinks of the Cuban ques-

Ex-Senator Charlies Felton, of Califor-

ere to direct the course of sugar legislation. It is the general opinion that the atthe ex-senator would have been wiser to coo more softly. Nobody would have suspected him if he had not protested so officers when necessary from accountability before the law.

glibly. Felton was simply the pink of probity when he was in the senate, and if he lobbies now, and is a recognized agent of the sugar trust, it is conceded that it is because he believes he can best serve the dear people in that capacity. I am as-sured that it was by the merest accident that Felton, Oxnard and Sprockels are ere at one and the same time. It is one of those coincidences that are always happening, the why and wherefore of which can only be explained by the Mahatmas. They have been in frequent conference and have had access to the conferences of the sub-committee of the committee on finance, but that, also, is a mere coincidence. Washington is a city of strange and occult coincidences,

If some gossipy persons are not excedingly careful they will follow the foot-steps of the broker, Chapman, towards the yawning doors of a prison, Since i is decided by the courts of all American Christendom that a witness in demand by a senate investigating committe must attendandanswer, or invite imprisonment, t will not do to say that the manipula-lon of the sugar schedule has been for the purpose of speculation, and that the manipulators themselves do not expect their arrangement to be adopted by the senate. It will not do to say that several senators who were in the secret, and several permen, and is the official organ of the sns who are not senators, loaded up with sugar just previous to the promulgation of the sugar schedule and made tens of thousands by the use of the knowledge of their own secret performances. It is hard-ly probable there will be an investigation, but there might be, and therefore it is best to be on the safe side and say not a word about these trifling matters, which, at worst, involve no offense, according to the present standard of worldly morals.

> A member of the British legation tells ne that while all Englishmen are natural y against the Turks they are forced to dmire the manner in which the adherents of the "sick man" have fought the battles with Greece, and the spirit of leniency and mercy exhibited by the commanders to-wards a foe known to be weaker than themselves. The war was unprovoked by Turkey, has resulted in disaster and hu-miliation for Greece, and the Turk is not o unspeakable as he was and has gained he respect of all Europe to an extent unknown before.

It is not expected that the president will make any personal request in rela-tion to the duty affecting watches, but it s pretty certain that the complaints of those thousands of Canton watchmakers whose wages may be affected if the proosed schedule goes into effect will be eard. One firm in the president's home s said to employ 3,000 workmen, and if they can't get the duties they want the; will ask very vigorously, "What's the natter with Hanna?"

"Albion W. Tourgee, appointed consul o Bordeaux, is somewhat of a back numper." said a member of congress who wel knows the judge, "but he is a good man and will make a good consul, I can't understand, however, where he got his back-ing. He was a failure as a novelist, as a newspaper writer, as a Chatauqua lec-turer, and, in fact, in all he attempted, and I can't imagine who would assist him to get the place given him. But it doesn't require much brains to make a good conul. and Tourgee will fill the bill. I don' nean, of course, to say that there are no orainy consuls, but I do say that some of the best consuls are fellows who hav failed at everything else."

NO DESIRE TO PROCEED.

A prisoner was in the dock on a serious harge of stealing, says London Tid-Bits and, the case having been presented to the court by the prosecuting solicitor, he was ordered to stand up, "Have you a lawyer?" asked the court

'Are you able to employ one?"

"Do you want a lawyer to defend the "Not particklar, sir." "Well, what do you propose to do about

"We-li-li." with a yawn, as if wearied of the thing. "I'm willin' to drop the case, far's I'm concerned."

THE CUBAN WAR.

From the Springfield Republican. There must come a day when the United States cannot afford to allow this contest to go on, unless we are prepared to say that it may go on forever. With every new failure of a campaign to suppress the rebellion, the concern of the United States becomes the more acute. This is based not only on humanitarian grounds, but on business grounds, and it is the business consideration that has started the petition, now said to be circulating in New York banking and commercial circles, urging the president to do something to bring the insurrection to a close.

GOTHAM'S NEXT MAYOR.

From the Rochester Chronicle. The mayor of Greater New York wi sceive a salary of \$15,000 a year, unless he happens to be a Tammany Democrat, in which case, as the St. Louis, Globe-

Democrat remarks, "nebody on earth can tell how much he will get."

Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week. Sunday, May 16 .- Fourth after Easter Weather cold. A child born on this day will have trouble through life. An un forfunate day.

Monday, May 17.—Sun in opposition to Herschal. Weather unreasonable. A child born on this day will be unfortunate. Tuesday, May 18 .- Sun in opposition to Saturn, Weather wet, A child born on this day will be rather fortunate. Count

and negotiate business.

Wednesday, May 19.—Venus square to Mars, Weather showery, A child born on this day will be quick, clever and fond of pleasure, but not fortunate. Sell in the Thursday, May 20.—Mercury square to Jupiter. Weather stormy. A child born

ment and deal with women. Friday, May 21,—Sun semi-sextile to Venus. Weather stormy. A child born on his day will be quick in anger and diffi ult to manage. Doubtful day for busi-

on this day will be clever and steady, and

Saturday, May 22.-Sun square to Jupi Windy. A child born on this day will be extravagant and careless. Sell in



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Some of the good things offered at our great sale of Dress Fabrics.

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50 pieces of the latest 38 inch Novelties at 39 cents

Separate Dress Patterns of Silk and Wool, Parisian Novelties, at 50 cents. Most of our \$1 and \$1.25 Fine Fancies reduced to 75 cents.

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pair; from \$1.75. 15 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.65 pair; from \$2.00. 12 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.95 a

pair; from \$2.30. 20 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$3.75 a pair; from \$4.50. 10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$4.55 a pair; from \$5.50.

12 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$5.50 a pair; from \$6.25. 10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white, \$6.50 a pair; from \$7.50. 10 pairs Irish Point, ecru and white,

8.3732 a pair; from \$10.00. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$5.50 a pair; 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$6.75 a pair; from \$7.85.

12 pairs Brussels Net, \$7.75 a pair; from \$9.25. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$8.50 a pair;

from \$10.00. 12 pairs Brussels Net, \$10.25 a pair; from \$12.00.

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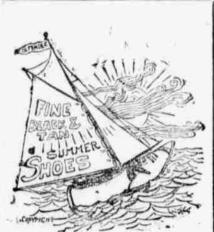
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