## The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 26, 1897.

The ability, diplomacy, and patience called for by the position of superintendent of the city schools are cheaply recured at a salary of \$3000 a year.

Mr. Calhoun's Findings. A second letter is published by the Washington Star from Charles M. Pepper, the correspondent who is accompanying Special Commissioner Cathoun on his mission of inquiry into the conditions of Cuba. We attach importance to it first, because Mr. Pepper as a witness is absolutely trustworthy: and secondly, for the reason that his letters bear evidence of Mr. Calhoun's indorsement. No specific statement is damages. made in them which could possibly give offense to the Spanish, nor is there any leaning toward the sensational; but in general tenor and in clearly conveyed inference, Mr. Pepper's testiis purely nominal, and that even in officialism, insurrectionary sentiment is formidable, widely diffused and wellorganized, although secret.

Mr. Calhoun, we are informed, is receiving information of value from all sources. That which comes to him from the insurgent side is naturally more guarded, in view of the cordon of Spanish spies by which he and all other prominent Americans in Havana are continually surrounded; but Mr. Pepper, while betraying no confidences, gives assurance that the commissioner's investigation is comprehensive, He describes a carriage drive which Mr. Calhoun, General Lee and he took outside of Havana, along the principal thoroughfare. On each side stood ruined buildings and tenantless plantations; in every direction sentinels stood guard, and the party were warned not to go beyond a point fourteen miles distant from the capital, inasmuch as the protection of the Spanish officials ceased at that point. This was in the "pacified" province of Havana, where Spanish jurisdiction is admittedly strongest. The impression made upon the correspondent was distinctly contradictory to Spanish representations at Washington and Madrid as to the genuineness of the alleged pa-

Perhaps the most notable thing in Mr. Pepper's communication is his intimation of the extent to which co-operation with the rebel cause has gone among the very foremost families in Havana. Possibly for strategic purposes, Mr. Calhoun assumed, when beginning his inquiries, that the rebellion had no standing in Havana, but was work mainly of irresp sons of inferior character. To this hypothesis the Spanish naturally gave eager assent, but it soon became manifest from other sources that it lacked foundation. Mr. Pepper intimates that at the outset of the present insurrection the aristocratic Cuban families in Havana maintained an attitude of studied indifference; but today he names numerous instances of sons of these proud families fighting willingly in the insurgent cause, alongside mulattoes and other characters with whom they could not be induced to associate in time of peace. We are given cause to infer that Mr. Calhoun has found abundant reason to believe in the universality of the spirit of revolt from Spanish sovereignty in Cuba and that he is already equipped with information on this point which will materially aid President McKinley in arriving at an accurate conclusion in the premises.

We take it that these letters of Mr. Pepper constitute in reality Mr. Calhoun's own unofficial reports. He is not responsible for them in a diplomatic sense; but we can readily imagine that he would not continue in close association with Mr. Pepper if he were dissatisfied with the tenor of Mr. Pepper's reports.

It will be the general wish that association with the excellent men and charming surroundings of the Presbyterian General Assembly may smooth the wrinkles out of Hon. John Wanamaker's brow and put new cheer and confidence into his troubled soul,

## flugwumpery.

After all, what an inscrutable thing the Mugwump is! Take him wherever you will, how superior he appears; how far above the common level in morals and motives; how profound in his knowledge; how sure in his convictions; how inaccessible to unpleasant facts!

We have lately been reading a number of Mugwump newspapers-papers like the Providence Journal and the Springfield Republican. They are intensely amusing. The Republican especially scales the topmost heights of serene self conceit and in its complacent sense of infallibility is like an

Just now it is its Cuban policy which rules of its conduct apply with equal pertinency to any and every topic. Learning that the majority of Americans sympathize with the Cuban insurgents, it forthwith proceeds to belittle them. The reports of their successes are denominated Key West fakes. Their leaders are dismissed as "half-breeds" and "bandits." The senators at Washington who obey the will of the people and stand for Americanism when it needs straightforward assertion are bowled over as "jingoists" and "fire-caters;" Cleveland is paraded, in season and out of season, as the great modern model and guide; Olney is championed as the type of all that was worthy in our recent diplomacy; protection is dubbed a "ferich" and a

loried as thieves and robbers unless the admiration of a considerable prepounced upon, sneered at, ridiculed and, if possible, made to look common and inferior. In short, the whole aim seems to be to find out what the people think and then look a whole lot wiser than they.

Of course, it is all a colossal humbug; but how perfect a humbug it is! And how many there are who are taken in by it!

We still believe that Mr. Cleveland deserved better of General Weyler,

#### The Correct View.

An interesting opinion has been handd down by Judge Willson, of Philadelphia, in relation to the right of way question as between bicycles and heavier vehicles. The facts in the case were these: One Thomas Taylor was riding on a bicycle home from work. He occupied the middle of the street, using the paved space between the street car tracks. He was going in the direction that the street cars run, when a cart drawn by a horse approached over the same course from an opposite direction. Taylor imagined it to be the cart driver's duty to turn aside, and kept straight ahead. There was a collision; Taylor was hurt, his wheel was broken and he sued the cart driver for

Taylor claimed that a city ordinance in Philadelphia specified that when a drayman driving between the car tracks is moving in the direction in which the streets cars run, he is to have the right mony is to the effect that pacification of way over a drayman coming in the opposite direction. Judge Willson held Havana, in the very thick of Spanish that this ordinance has no application McKinley Is Doing to bleycles. Continuing, he said:

The experience of almost every one emphasizes the importance of proper and reasonable regulations for the protection of the many thousands of people who use the modern vehicle known as the bicycle. At the same time it is also to be borne in mind that that vehicle is much lighter and more under the control of its rider than vehicles of the other sort, which are drawn by horses. In many cases, therefore, it is the duty of the rider of the bi-cycle to regulate his course and to make oncessions, which possibly the driver of vehicle of burden ordinarily would not be obliged to do. In this particular it is quite evident that the plaintiff, under the notion that he had a right to compel vac driver of the cart to leave the track in rder to give to him a free and unobstruct-d passage, remained in his onward course so long that the collision which occurred was unavoidable. In this he was at fault; he brought the consequences upon himself by his own folly. In our judgment there was nothing in the circumstances of the case or in his duty which required the driver of the cart to leave the track to nake room for the plaintiff.

This is manifestly a sensible ruling. The difference between the bicycle and any other known vehicle is very material in respect to the fact that it is or should always be under the rider's immediate control. The bicycle rider supplies his own motive power, which can be applied or discontinued at will; his wheel is or ought to be equipped with brakes capable of stopping the machine within a very small distance, and if under these circumstances he is unwilling to make reasonable concessiens to more clumsy vehicles less responsive to their drivers' command, then he ought to suffer the consequences. The wheel is a splendid institution, but in the immortal words of the poet, "there are other pebbles on the beach."

A Necessary Step. The amendments which have been made in the senate committee on interstate commerce to the Foraker 'pooling" bill strongly recommend that measure to public favor. In these amendments, "pooling" contracts are limited in duration to four years and are not to be binding until ratified by the interstate commerce commission. That commission, in fact, is vested with supervisory powers over the whole question of rates and may, upon ine written complaint of the substantial citizens of any community and after careful inquiry, require the railroad companies to make reasonable

nodifications. There provisions have a tendency to ncrease the importance of appointments to the interstate commerce commission, and they will therefore be opposed by that class of persons who cherish the hallucination that this ommission is "owned by the railroads." The more intelligent view is likely to prevail, however, that the placing of safeguards in such hands, which are responsible through president and congress to the people, is disfinctly preferable to the utter absence of checks upon the "pooling" privilege. It is conceivable that now and then a member of the interstate commission, appointed in good faith, might sell out to the railroads, although we have never seen evidence that this has happened yet; but it is inconceivable that so long as the power of appointment rests with the president of the United States, a majority of this commission could long remain indifferent to the real interests of shippers. The whole tendency of their environment would, it seems to us, be in the direction of anxiety to prevent the practice of unfairness by the railroads; and a power of supervision of "pooling" restrictions vested in it would be as likely to result satisfactorily to the public as would such power vested anywhere else.

That under suitable restrictions the granting by congress to the railways of the country of the right to combine for the equalization and stabilization of rates is necessary to a return of invites our attention, but the general business prosperity must be admitted by every close student of business problems. Uncertainty as to tariffs is not more potent in demoralizing production than is the prevalent uncertainty as to the future of freight charges. With one railroad quoting one rate to one shipper and another rate to another shipper for an equal service; or with two or more railroads fighting for business either by open cuts, or secret rebates or both, a condition is presented absolutely unsettling to commerce, and bound until corrected to work mischief. "Pooling" must be legalized; but it must be legalized upon terms which will protect the business pub-He against injustice,

General Grosvenor and other mem-

the latter has plans calculated to isfled that things have been kept from clothed in the Mugwump raiment; and cause Spain to "consent to a condition | whatsoever in any direction appeals to of affairs in Cuba which will amount to practical independence." Therefore nonderance of our citizenship is at once he does not wish congress to force matters. We will wager a pippin that those plans will fail and that the only way to get the Spanlard out of Cuba after all will be to kick him out-a feat that should have been performed un-

ous revolution are the yet binding Democratic creed. Even if the Democratic leaders in local campaigns shall pretend to forget this, the people will

The present Supreme court of the United States is evidently of the mind that the masses have yet some rights which the great corporations are bound to respect. Its latest interpretation of the interstate commerce law in respect to discriminating rates is most wholesome and opportune.

The nerve of the Powers in "sicking" the sultan on Greece and then yanking him off just as he was working up an appetite for spoils justifies all that is said in derision of it. It would serve and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, the Powers as they deserve if Turkey were to notify them severally and collectively to go to.

Spain noisily reiterates that she will not sell Cuba. We are not aware that she has been asked to. As the case Spain's to sell.

# the Best He Can

Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin, Mr. Wanamaker's speech on the political situation in Pennsylvania and throughout the country has been productive of much more private comment than the newspa-pers, as a rule, have printed. In its strictures on the conditions prevailing in the state it is pronounced by all dispassion-ate observers of the trend of events to be well-grounded; but in its somewhat sur-prising disposition to incite lissatisfaction with the McKinley administration, the belief is that its points are not so well taken, when considered either as business criticism or political judgment. Not a few of those who ordinarily have much faith in the great merchant's judgment are constrained to believe that he was not altogether just in the tone and character of the speech when he declared that the people, "betrayed and disheartened, would no longer have faith in the party, and would turn to any leadership that offers better times."

The opinion of politicians is that he makes a mistake in an attitude of distrust and criticism toward the administration at Washington. They look at the question entirely from the assumption that it is his intention to keep up his fight on Sanator Quay, as he has declared he will, un-til he wins, and they cannot understand why he should, apparently, go out of his way to alienate the administration and force it to regard Quay as a special protector of its interests in Pennsylvania, They contend that it is Wana naker's true interest in Pennsylvania politics to keep Quay and the administration apart, and hat his speech will have a strong tendeny to produce precisely the opposite effect, But dismissing the political phase of the question for the moment, and looking at Mr. Wanamaker's complaint of tardiness and of lack of results on the part of the McKinley administration, is it justifiable nd fairly put as a business co the first place, McKinley has been in of-tice only two and a half months, or just eighty days. But the ex-postmaster-gen-eral, notwithstanding his own experience n the inner workings of a new admiristration just getting on its feet, declares that the business improvement expected to follow the advent of McKinley has not yet come, and that the tide may soon set against the Republican party in consequence. Will he be able, however, to point to any other administration which has ever been more prompt to deal with an ugly situation left to it as a legacy from its prodecessor? He will find not one, not even Lincoln's, which waited four months before it had congress in session to meet the gravest crisis of modern times.

The fact is that the administration has acted with unusual celerity. It had congress in session within a fortnight of the fress in session within a forting of the inauguration; a tariff bill was actually framed for the most part by the ays and means committee in advance of the ression; it was propelled through the rouse with the massive energy of Tom Reed behind it, and it was in the senate witrin less than thirty days. No other legislative performance on so large a scale has ever before been seen in Washington conducted with such promptness. Nor has any tariff bill in many years reached the stage to which the present one has thus far ad-vanced in the senute in a little more than sixty days. I am not discussing the point whether the bill as a remedy is or is not the right one, but simply showing as a matter of just comment that a new tariff, being a promise McKinley and his party made as the very first pledge they would redeem, they have up to date gone about its fulfilment with exceptional rapidity. Of ourse, if the tariff revised is not the remedy, then Mr. Wanamaker's point that monetary legislation has not been framed s well taken. But the tariff, as the record of the campaign will clearly show, was to ake precedence when the panacea should e applied; and with the extreme difficulty f getting the tariff through the senate by margin of one or two votes, it has at no time been reasonably expected that a cur-rency bill could be yoked with it without killing both. That is where Mr Wanamaker's argument is regarded by some careful and practical reasoners as especially weak, untimely and unnecessarily embarrassing to the administration.

The truth seems to be that all these great periods of financial and trade de-pression must run their course. When the events of the spring and summer of adushered in the storm of which the clouds still hang in the skies, the late President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was one of the first who saw that it was out of the ordinary, and he predicted that it would probably be from four to five years before we would again see daylight. our to five years is, indeed, the duration of the effects of a convulsion—the season of "hard times" before the lean kine are succeeded by the fat kine. The panic of 1837 lasted in its immediate consequences for the years, despite all that either Van Buren or Tyler could do to force the return of better conditions. The effects of the convulsions of 1857 had not entirely disappeared at the outbreak of the Civi War, or when Mr. Wanamaker was just starting out in business. Jay Cooke failed in September, 1873, and crash after crash followed with five years of Greenback agi-tation, strikes and riots before the wheat tation, strikes and riots before the wheat crops were kissed by the golden suns of 1879. It is now just four years since the collapse of railroad corporations and banks ushered in the periodical season of distress or stagnation that comes about once in every twenty years as regularly as the laws of nature change the seasons. With four years of murky conditions behind us, there is strong ground, ressoning from analogy, for the belief that the worst is over and that the blue skies are not far off, since we have begun to get within sight of what hitherto has been within sight of what hitherto has the time limit of these depressions. Men with calm intellects like the late President snare; party loyally is treated as a bers of congress who are on terms of survival of ignorance; "bosses" are pil-intimacy with the president assert that a jump or a boom; they have been sat-

going to the worse, and have looked only for a transition by easy stages in a gradual climb up the hill again, and they are inclined to believe that some climbing has been done since the 4th of March toward safe and solid ground.

So far as I can .earn, Mr. Wanamaker's forebodings of unpleasant possibilities are very far from being generally shared. The dominant feeling hereabouts today is that McKinley's administration has done all der-American auspices years ago.

It is useless for the Democratic party in any portion of the United States to try to shut its eyes to the Chicago platform. Free silver and miscellaneous revolution are the yet binding right direction, and even the Democrats both wings of them—have, compartively speaking, been singularly free of the impatient or brutal criticism which usually clouds the white house with a new execu-tive feeling his way along the rough edges,

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

How It Has Grown Into Fayor Within Sixty Years.

years ago women vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in New stands, Cuba doesn't appear to be Brunswick and Ontario. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both maried and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted to women in Utah and Idaho.

#### MANIFEST DESTINT.

Alex. D. Anderson, in Washington Post. In 1800 Spain possessed over two-thirds of the present area of the United States, all Mexico and Central America, and all of South America except Brozii and the Guianas; also the more important of the West India islands. Her American possessions in square miles were as follows: 
 In the United States
 2,198 900

 Mexico
 747,990

 Central America
 180,750

 In South America
 4,071,978

 In the West Indies
 67,815

Europe. The Spanish possessions in the United States were of three classes— Louisiana Territory, New Spain, and the

Louisland territory, possessed by the French for nearly a century, was, in 1763, ceded to Spain, and held by the latter until 1800, when she receded it to France. In 1805 it was purchased by the United States. It comprised all the states west of the Mississippi, except those acquired from Mexico and the republic of Texas. New Spain comprised Mexico and the acquisitions from Mexico just mentioned, viz., California, Nevada, Utan, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Indian Territory, Oxlahoma, and most of Colorado. It was under Spanish rule for years, or from 1521, the date of the con-quest of Mexico by Cortez, until 1821, when Mexico became an independent republic It was known as the kingdom of New Spain, and was governed by viceroys. It is truly a marvelous country, as shown in its yield of precious metals. Its total product of gold and silver from 1521 to 1805, inclusive, has been over \$6,000,000,000. Add to this enormous sum the products of gold and silver in Peru and other parts of South and Central America, and one can get some idea of the importance of the country so long ruled by Spain.

But all this is a matter of the past, for today Spain has no remaining foothold upon the American continent, and none in the surrounding islands except Cuba and Porto Rico. Out of the territory she possessed in 1800 the United States has more than doubled its area, and eighteen sister regublics have been created, viz., Mexico, five in Central America, ten in South America, and two in the West Indies. It is safe to predict that two more will soon be added to the list. America for American republics is manifest des-

PROSPERITY NOT FAR OFF. From the New England Homestead. If the average wholesale prices 38 leading commodities at New York in the very prosperous period of January, st, be expressed by 100, the bed rock touched on July 1, '96, is expressed by 66, but for April of this season they show an advance of 12 per cent. from that low point to 74. That this improvement has been held in spite of tariff and other uncertainties, is promlsing evidence of returning good times. People are accustomed to speak of the summer of 1892 as a period of great prosperity, and will be rejoiced as well as sur-prised to know that commodity prices on April 1 were within 10 per cent, of the values of July 1, '92. Dun's report shows that during this April wholesalers did within 10 per cent, of as much business as in the like month during the spring boom of 1892. This is for cities east of the Rockies, whereas the improvement in prices, agri-culture and business on the whole Pacific coastis general and apparently permanent. These facts certainly look as though the country was within 10 per cent, of pros

## GOOD ADVICE.

From the Washington Star. Cuba's case is virtually won. Republicans and Democrats alike are for Cuba. There are some differences as to details, but none as to the general proposition it-self. All that is needed now is patience, and the keeping of domestic party politics out of a question truly national and pure-ly patriotic. There is a good man in the white house, and there are good men in

## THAT IT WOULD.

Rochester Post-Express. If the Morgan resolution could have been submitted to a popular vote it would have



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\$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, 3.37% a pair; from \$10.00.

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