the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 29, 1897.

We are grieved that our belligerent afternoon contemporaries have not seen fit to accept our proffered mediation; but we still trust that they will not proceed so far in their circulation due! as to necessitate the intervention of the

Memorial Day.

The best sentiment of the community is distinctly in sympathy with the protest which has been raised against the recent tendency to convert Memorial Day into a season for promiscuous and unthinking merriment. The day had its origin in a purpose as far removed from the pursuit of heedless pleasure as one pole is far removed from the other; and in the presence of the sacred and touching associations which cluster about the day's true observance, the rude and boisterous cagerness of the multitude to be amused, harmless though it would be at any other time, appears on this occasion like a profauation.

We will acquit the public of any intention to be disrespectful. We will even defend it against any severe arraignment of its patriotism, its reverence and its gratitude. Its fault is the fault of thoughtlessness. It sweeps down the traditions and vaults over the precedents simply in the exuberance of youth; in the spirit of inuo cent frolic. But nevertheless, it should be recalled if possible to a comprehension of the solemnity of the day, to a realization of its significance in the evolution of our national history and to the infinite pathos of the narrowing circles of the survivors of the blue who yearly make offering of prayers and flowers on the graves of the comrades gone before.

It is now two-and-thirty years since war gave way to peace. In the order of nature the Grand Army must soon strike colors before the silent host. All the more reason, therefore, why in their final hours the veterans remaining with us should have proof of our consideration and why the beneficiaries of their valor should be loath to say or do that which would convey the suggestion of levity, indifference or disrespect.

Among the brilliant propositions lately sprung at Harrisburg is a scheme to put a tax on anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania for shipment to points outside the state. Evidently the legislature needs an introduction to the constitution of the United States.

As to Nay Aug Park.

The proposition to submit to a vote the question of bonding the city in the sum of \$90,000 for the purpose of improving Nay Aug park is one upon which it is clearly desirable that affirmative action be taken, sooner or later. It is possible that the prospects of a popular majority in favor of park improvements would be brighter at a later time than next February, however, -a time when the memory of the expiring depression in business would be less keen. In normal times, we believe the bonding proposition would win easfly. But as times have been during the past two or three years, the spirit of economy might be sufficient to cause the measure's defeat, which would be in every respect unfortunate.

The need of a suitable public parl has long been felt in this city, and the reasons why one should be provided are familiar to all. In the Nay Aug tract the city has secured by far the most picturesque and accessible territory which is at present available for park purposes. To be sure, it is not central in location; but thanks to trolley and boulevard connections it can be reached conveniently by the mass of sian legation to have his passport flar dimensions anywhere within the reality, however, and to, equip it as parks and play grounds are equipped penditure of a considerable sum of no use for you or your class of peomoney. The best estimate offered by ple in our country." the park commission, after careful consultation with experts, contemplates with the cost of parks in most cities of modest and it has also the advantage of being strictly net.

If the present generation is to enjoy the advantages of Nay Aug park zens of whatever faith to visit the action for its suitable improvement will need to be taken without unnecessary delay. The bonding proposition is the quickest and easiest method; and the purpose would clearly warrant the expense.

The office of minister to Spain may yet have to get out a search warrant for the right man.

A Rebuke to Grumblers. We advise our readers to be sure to read the address of Justice Dean on juries and jury service, the text of which appears on another page. This striking deliverance by one of the most intelligent of the members of the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania goes to the root of most of the difficulties connected with the present administration of justice in the common courts when it accuses the fittest citizens of shirking jury duty, thus leaving the way clear for ignorance or venality to gain entrance into the jury box, there to pervert the while spirit of the jury system as conceived by its founders.

Justice Dean draws a picture of some of the evils growing out of this debasement of the juries of the commonwealth, but he could easily have made it more comprehensive and vivid. He tude of the Russian government to-

decide, on general principles, and in favor of poverty; and he gives statistics to establish the fact that verdicts mulcting large corperations in damages are multiplying at a much more rapid ratio than it is conceivable that the justification therefor can be multiplying. The imposition which this socialistic propensity lattery discernible in Juries puts on business hrift and enterprise is attributed by im to the willingness of the better and broader-minded citizens to plead to be excused from service as jurors, and the consequent surrender of the function of judgment in these cases to ersons whose qualifications to render fair judgment are inferior. In other words, those who suffer by it and take consolation in wholesale denunciation

The fact is that those who complain the most incessantly at the so-called rottenness of the courts are like those who make the same continuous complaint concerning the corruption of polities-persons who prefer grunting to working for improved conditions. The rebuke conveyed to them in Justice Dean's remarks is polite but emphatic. It would afford us delight were we able to feel assured that those to whom it is addressed-will in any perceptible degree profit by it.

of the courts are in large measure

themselves to blame.

The report goes that a treaty of peace has been concluded between Senators Quay and Magee. Peace in that quarter would furnish novelty for weeks to

Covers the Ground.

An instructive comparison has been made by the New York Press between passenger fares on American and on European railroads. Although the service in this country, in point of comforts, conveniences and all-round equipment, is very decidedly superior, the interesting fact is made plain in a tabulation which it has prepared, that the American rate per mile is decidedly lower. Here are the figures:

States
2.30

2.3
H 2.5
ne same time the American roa

in the several countries is as follows: - Per Month -Per Day---....\$3.65 \$2.05 .75 to \$1,12 \$30,50 .75 .85 — .62 .81 28.30 England ... 1.65 to \$1.87

1.25

Germany .. .81 Belgium81 .89 1.04 $.60 \\ .72$ Holland.83 "No doubt," adds the Troy Record, 'the same proportions hold good in regard to the whole railroad service. American railroad corporations often are condemned for excessive charges. Possibly there still is room for improvement, but the fact remains that the majority of them are in anything but a prosperous condition. Many are in the hands of receivers, and in 1895 no less than 68 per cent. failed to pay dividends. In some instances stock watering and general trickery are responsible for the poor showing. In others lines have been extended beyond But the well established and conservative roads not only give satisfactory service at reasonable rates but also pay good wages and are able to earn dividends. The tendency constantly is toward lower charges, and in good time much

whether good or bad, we could not get along without the railroads." That appears to cover the ground.

of the present prejudice against this

class of corporations will be lost. But,

Simmered down, the decision in the Havemeyer case means that what a trust does is all right, so long as it can pay the freight.

Russia and the Jews.

An incident was recently narrated in he senate by Senator Perkins, of California which offers material for reflection. He said that a wealthy and eminent banker of San Francisco, Adolph Kutner, came to Washington a few days ago on his way to Russian Poland, to visit his relatives. He had lived forty years in this country and was naturalized thirty years ago. He went to the state department for his pass port, which was, of course, granted him, and then he called at the Rusreached conveniently by the mass of sian legation to have his passport with his left, and that upon this they citizens as could any other area of simif he was a Christian. "No; I am a city limits. To make it a park in Hebrew," responded Mr. Kutner, "Then," said the Charge d'Affaires, "the laws of my country do not perin other cities will necessitate the ex- mit me to vise your passport. We have

Moved by this incident, Senator Perkins has introduced a resolution rethe outlay of \$90,000. In comparison questing the president to ask the Russlan government whether American citcorresponding size this estimate is izens are excluded from Russia on account of their religious belief, and if so to request Russia to remove the prohibition and allow American citiempire, "It seems to me," the senator said in support of his resolution. 'that in these days when we are extending our sympathy by resolution to the Armenians, the Greeks, the Cu-American citizens. It seems to me that in a land where we all wrship at the the highest honor and the most noble shrine before which we can bow in God, we ought not to pass over such a case as this in silence. We ought not to permit this matter to rest without further negotiation, so that we may follow an American citizen, whether he he Jew or Gentile, with our arm of protection into whatever country he

may wish to go." The matter is one for persuasive negotiation rather than bluster. As a nation we cannot challenge the right of Russia to exclude from Russian territory whomsoever the government of Russia chooses to exclude. We would not admit the right of Russia to chalimmigration were the situation re-versed. At the same time, the attilenge our furisdiction over American calls attention to the steady growth | ward the Hebrew race is narrow, bigotnot; ceable in the tendency of jurors in | ed and inhuman, and if there is any | ring could hardly have refused some good

causes between wealth and poverty to | way in diplomacy by which the United | tips to his subject in after life. Mr. Chap States can cause Russia to relat its without respect to the evidence, barbaric interdict on American citizens of this persecuted race, we believe that President McKinley will promptly take advantage of it and will not require to be prodded by the sen-

> The point upon which the president of the sugar trust, Mr. Havemeyer, escaped conviction was this: The senate committee had asked him to specify the sums of money contributed by the trust to the political organizations in the various states, and he refused. His indictment for contempt followed. but the court ruled, upon the point raised by John G. Johnson, esq., of Philadelphia, Mr. Havemeyer's principal attorney, that the senate committee had no jurisdiction over state politics. Now the question arises, was the prosecution of Mr. Havemeyer along these safe lines a pre-arranged plan by the senate committee to cause its inquiry to result in a flasco?

In the New York prosecution of Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, for maintaining a nuisance the evidence clearly showed that by reason of yelling, drum-beating and trumpet-blowing continued often as late as 4.30 o'clock in the morning, the occupants of the barracks kept residents in the neighborhood awake until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Order is an essential feature of real religion, and the institution which encourages disorder, be its pretensions what they may, cannot expect to get along in this country without friction.

The legislature, by adjourning for two or three days, will have an opportunity to mix with its constituents, and that may teach it not to monkey with the gubernatorial buzz saw.

In laying a T rail on Mulberry street he Traction company will please renember that its charter calls for a surace and not an elevated road.

Apropos of the legislature's talk of early adjournment, the sooner the bet-

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune,

Washington, May 28. Those who have had the experience of ong observation in such matters can now orm some opinion of the duration of the debate upon the tariff bill in the senate. At the present rate of progress four or five months would be required for the disposal of the schedules, working as the senate is doing now, about three hours a day on the bill, which is not before the senate regularly until 2 o'clock p. m. of each day. It may be taken for granted, how-ever, that the time for consideration will soon be extended by earlier meetings, and that four of five hours each day will be devoted to the measure. No one need look for evening sessions. Senators value their personal comfort and leisure too much for that. It is doubtful if the business interests of the country could present so mandatory a cause as to induce these com-fortable gentlemen to give up their evenings to work. They must also have time to look after their patronage. That is even more important than the business interests of the country, because it is the business interests of the seantors. Take it all in all, the people need hardly expect the senate to act finally on the bill before the carly days of August, and it is quite possible that as the feeling between the various factions grows less and less amiable the progress will be slower and slower, and thus lengthen the time beyond that period. Speed is not likely to gather impetus as the days pass, but quite the opposite. When the sugar and tea and tobacco and beer provisions are reached there will be speeches galore, and t is simply impossible to guess the lengths to which these fond lovers of the people will go in their talk about the poor man's cup of tea, his glass of beer, and his pipe and plug. Indeed, the more one scans the rospect the more one is forced to the onclusion that snow may fly before the great and final cortest comes in the con-ference committee of house and senate, where the real battle of the bill is to be

I am assured that notwithstanding the entals of those gentlemen the story flerce quarrel between Senators Aldrich and Hawley, at the Arlington hotel, is entirely true, the cause of the duel being the tobacco schedule. Both gentlemen are impulsive, and even disposed at times to be venomous in their language. Aldrich is in the prime of physical life, being but years old, while Hawley is upward of Aldrich is tall and athletic, while Hawley is short and fat. One may sup-pose, therefore, that the older man struck out first, though all the witnesses are reticent on this point, I am to'd that Haw-ley made a three-score-years-and-ten-upout which Aldrich caught artistically gretted that this exhibition of Puritan art with bare knuckles should have been so exclusively private. As Boston claims the proud distinction of having given to the world the greatest of prize fighters, it would have been intersting to have compared his historical methods with those of the gentlemen from Hartford and Providence, Senatorial friends are suggesting to Hawley and Aldrich that they give a public exhibition at one of the ocal theaters, the proceds to go to the ernable temper. Sell in the morning.

This affair calls attention anew to the fact that Aldrich contrived the senate view of the tariff with little advice from Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus his associates in the senate, It was a sort of senatorial trust, of which Aldrich was the Havemeyer. It remains to be seen whether his case will be as easily dismissed by the high court of the peop as that of Havemeyer was by the District court. It really does seem astounding that the representative in the senate from a little neck of American woods so small that it can hardly be found on the map bans, and all other nationalities, we ought to give some consideration to position in committee to play fast and loose according to his own will or inter-American citizens. It seems to me that in a land where we all possible at the same shring of American citizenship—by a committee of the house with public bearings of representatives of all of the great industries. One may say that the senate can easily undo his work, but it is admiration—where a man's religion is the experience of both houses of congress a question only between him and his that it is much easier to make than to un make when the work is done by a committee appointed for the purpose. It is an un-written law that the flat of a committee shall at least bind that party which is re-sponsible for the committee and with such important committees as those of ways and means in the house and finance in the senate it is rare indeed that their conclusions are reversed. They are sup pozed to know the will of their own party and to do it. There is hardly a shadow of a doubt, however, that Aldrich will suffer more than one important reversal through the opposition of members of his. own

Broker Chapman, who enjoyed a brief respite from his picasant rest in the Dis-trict jail through being called to court as an expectant witenss in the Havetwo into fraternal companionship, adn the association would have been invalua-ble to the broker in his business, as the

man has expressed himself in the mo-violent terms in regard to the difference judicial treatment between a simple, ho est broker, and a sugar king worth tens of millions. He believes the two offenses were identical, and that a just judge could not have avoided similar rulings in both cases. He is now a foe to trusts and an exponent of the dire evils that must result from vast aggregations of capital in the hands of the few. The semi-sugarkins, Searies, being exactly in the same category with Havemeyr, will undoubted-ly go free, and then will come the trial of recalcitrant newspaper man, ny" Shriver, who is now the corresponde of the New York Mail and Express. would be indeed humiliating to Chapme if he can have no more distinguished cot pany during his jailing than a member the fraternity which is responsible for the whole trouble; for, had it not been for the newspapers. Chapman would not bave seen the inside of a jall, probably, until he became a bank cashier or president. It was a great act of generosity, by the way.

to bring Chapman from the fall to the court room during the Havemeyer trial, He was not wanted at all as a witness, but as he expressed a desire to be present he was summoned. His curiosity is satisfied f his hopes are frustrated, To James Hamilton, the "dude" con-gressman from the state of Washington, is due the credit of having given Speaker Read the worst quarter of a minute he has had since the extra session began. He quoted Reel's support of a ruling of Speaker Crisp in the Fifty-third congress, that a resolution relating to Hawaii, of a kind with the Morgan Cuban resolution, was a question of the highest privilege Reed showed more enhancement that he has at any time since his opposition

to the counting of a querum was queter

He is superior even to his own rulings.

against him by Crisp. But such little

CUBA'S "PACIFICATION." Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. That "pacification" as it exists in cer-ain Cuban provinces is less a state of facts than a state of Weyler's mind is il lustrated by the recent course of General Luque, one of Weyler's heutenants General Luque was recently ordered to administer the affairs of the eastern por-tion of the island as commander of the Spanish troops in Santiago de Cuba. This portion of the island according to Weyler's theory and announcement is "paci-fied," But General Luque finds that the conditions are not in accord with Weyler's theory. He declares that Orient is "abso lutely controlled by the insurgents," and like a wise and prudent man he has declined to assume the responsibility of gov-erning a province that is really governed by somebody else over whom he will have no control, to wit, General Garcia, of the army of the Republic of Cuba. If Wey-ler will officially declare that the Cubans hold Orient, General Luque will go to the front as commander of the Spainsh forces in that province and do his best to drive the Cubans out of Orient, like a valiant man of Spain. But General Luque is not going to "stand for" Weyier's lies by go-

ing through the motions of governing ter-ritory that is held and ruled by the Cu-bans. General Luque set forth his views with great frankness and General Weyler was naturally exceedingly wroth. He ordered General Luque to either go to Santi-ago de Cuba or to Spain. General Luque has sailed for Spain. When he gets there he should be able to tell the Madrid gov-ernment a number of valuable truths conerning the actual state of affairs in Cuba that it would never hear from the most incompetent and excessively unveracious blatherskite who has ruined every chance that Spain may once have had of quieting the rebellion and retaining possession of the Pearl of the Antilles,

NOT OPEN TO QUESTION.

From the New York Sun. There is, in fact, no reason why, in dealing with any power, we should hesitate to say what we think and to do what we believe is right, so far as the military ability of back up our words and deeds is con-cerned. As to Spain, with that country operating from a distance measured by the width of the Atlantic, while Cuba is at our doors, with our navy so much stronger and our resources so much great er, the question whether we are prepared for war with her, should she be so incredibly foolish as to force it upon us, does not admit of two answers.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week. Sunday, May 30 .- Sunday after Ageen-

sion. Weather stormy. A child born or this day will be difficult to manage and will often be in trouble. An unfortunate Monday, May 31.-Weather unseason

able. A child born on this day will be very fortunate in the employ of others and rise in life. Negotiate business and travel in the morning.

Tuesday, June 1.—Saturn conjunction with Herschal. Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be stubborn

and difficult to manage. Avoid women and do not quarrel.
Wednesday.June 2.—Mercury stationary Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be quick in anger, but will be fortunate, Court, marry and speculate.
Thursday, June 3.—Venus very brilliant,
Weather showery. A child born on this
day will succeed best in the employ of

Friday, June 4.-Venus a morning star Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be headstrong, but generally fortunate. Travel in the morning.

Saturday, June 5.—Mercury in opposi-tion to Saturn. Weather Stormy. A child

TOLD BY THE STARS.

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.38 s. m., for Saturday May 29, 1897.

8 A child born on this day will notice that dvertisements of colic remedies are about the only harbingers of summer. The circus will be no revelty to Mayor Balley. He has been having one of his own for the past year or so. Anxiety to scoop the entire fish ponds caused many un angler to lose a good entch.

But one Scranton paper now takes pride sewer elfculation on Sunday. Dyspepsia is responsible for a large mount of the aggressiveness of the world.

The straw hat is several laps behind the strawberry this season. Ajacchus' Advice. Red lemonade may be indulged in with moderation today, but the drinker should keep away from the snake dens.

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Also, a new line of Lace and Embroidered Collars and Yokes at very low prices. 250 Fast Black Umbrellas, with natural sticks and congoe handles, at 49c. A lot of 28-inch silver handle, paragon frame, Gloria Umbrellas, at \$1.00. Laundered Percale Shirts, with two separate collars, at 49 cents. Linen Negligee Shirts, with white neckbands, at 49 cents.

Men's and Boys' Wool Golf Hose, fancy Scotch tops, at 49 cents. Boys' Blouses, all sizes, in white and fancies, at 29c and upwards. Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, double vokes, detachable collars, at 47c and upwards.

Children's Linen and Duck Tam O'Shanters at 14c. Ladies' Leather Belts, with large buckles, in blacks and colors, at 10c and upwards. Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, in sterling silver and roman gold, from 10c upwards.

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