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Spain will charge us the full amount of the customs duties on the relief plains it point: supplies sent to Cuba to save Amer icans from starving. There is one consolation about this fact. The United States is not so bankrupt that it cannot pay it.

The Sugar Scandal.

It is not difficult to excite suspicion as to the motives actuating men in public office. An ill report, no matter how untrue, always travels faster and finds more believers than a good one. The United States senate as a body has in late years fallen into popular disfavor, very largely by reason of the circulation of sensational rumors to its discredit composed of nine parts exaggeration to one part truth. For this reason the conservative citizen, who wishes to be fair, will be glow to accept much that is said impugning the honesty of influential members of the senate.

But at this time the volume of rumor connecting certain senators in a disgraceful way with the so-called sugar has by eminent indorsement gained such a degree of plausibility that for once discreet opinion can coincide with Senator Tillman in demanding a thorough investigation. The men who distances tending to establish an undue influence on the part of the Havemeyer company over national legislation are not all mere babblers or sensationalists. The chorus of accusation has many of the most trustworthy citizens in the circle of political prominence, among the number being no less a personage than the leader of the Republican majority in the house of representatives, Mr. Dingley. The editorial which we reproduce on this page from the Washington Star presents the general indictment in concise language. It must be understood as this excerpt is read that the Star is a journal of the highest character, from whose columps sensationalism and demagogism are effectually barred. The fact that stand against the aggressions of the sugar coterie in legislation is certainly

If only a part of the current arraignment of a portion of the membership of the senate is true, there is ample necessity for a probing of the scandal which will go to its very core. Mere condemnation of the trust will not prove effective. There must be a serious effort on the part of the senate to reach the guilt which now, by all accounts, sits defiant within its circle, be the consequences what they may,

Spain is likely to learn that it takes more than big words to keep an army in the field.

An Effective Rebuke.

The words of Secretary Gage at Cincinnati last week constitute an effective reply to the recent complaint of Mr. Wanamaker at the administration's alleged "betrayal" of the people. "If any of you," said Mr. Gage, "harbor the suspicion that the administration, but just now installed into the responsibilities of high office, has forgotten, or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It is unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear. . In the meantime, my friends, do your part to help those charged with legislative and administrative du-

This is at once dignified and sedo not need to be told that the Republican party throughout the last mational campaign offered as its first bid for popular endorsement the pledge that it would make the government self-supporting by means of a protective revenue tariff. This pledge it is important pledge by the appointment international bi-metallic conference. promptly, because in each direction promise. As to currency revision it made no such definite agreement nor seek other alliancer. do the conditions require an immediate opening of this issue. The currency which we now have has given satisfaction for more than a score of years, during the greater part of which time there has been a high average of prosperity; and any proposition looking to a recasting of it may properly be deferred until it is clear in what direction it can be improved.

Complaint is natural when times are poor, but we do not expect it to come at this time from Republicans of intelligence who know that their party, through its executive and legislative representatives at Washington, is doing its very utmost to achieve the purposes for which it last fall sought and received a vote of public confidence.

The Traction company certainly handled the multitude on Saturday in a masterly manner.

"The future is not dark with forebodings. It is illuminated with rational hope. The revival of industry. is near and with establishment of a revenue law sufficient to bring into the treasury an amount adequate to meet ment, and with the establishment of

basis, nothing now foreseen can de-The Scranton Tribune has nothing now foreseen can deinauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progress."-Secretary Lyman J. Gage, at Cincinnati.

The worst thing yet proved against Lawyer Wintersteen, of Bloomsburg. was the company he kept. Unfortunately that was bad enough to render almost any accusation credible.

Not a Comprehensive Remedy.

In view of the vast body of state legislation biennially rushed through the legislature, much of it unknown to ter it becomes operative, the Meadville from the appropriation bills should become effective until it has passed two severe and the bill should pass. successive legislatures. It thus ex-

"If all the fills passed by one legislature were required to be printed in cheap pamphlet form for wide distribution throughout the state, so they can be studied by the people until the meeting of the next legislature, and the members were chosen with direct reference to the issues involved in the roposed laws, a great step would be taken in the right direction of better regislation and of avoiding a great deal of crude and useless legislation. It ould amount to the referendum, while avoiding nearly all the objections to that method of making laws. It would avoid, also, the necessity of the proposed legislative commission to revise all laws before passage, because the whole people of the state, lawyers and laymen, farmers and business men, would be a commission on revision of laws. It would take two years longer to pass a law, it is true, but it would be so much better when passed and so much of weak, injudicious and useless legislation would be avoided, it seems trust has reached such dimensions and almost as though the people could easily endure what little inconvenience might result for the sake of the great penefits which would follow such a reform, It would be applying to lawmaking the same principle which has rect attention to suspicious circum- long obtained in amending the constitution, dispensing only with the direct vote of the people."

In theory this proposition looks attractive, but from a practical standpoint it is open to the objection that grown until it numbers within its ranks | the pamphlet laws would not be read, and that two years of time in every four would be wasted to comparatively little purpose. Our contemporary rests its plea for pamphlets on the contention that the newspapers do not give the people complete information concerning matters in transit through the legislature. In a sense, of course, they do not; that is to say, they don't print every bill, but the best papers do print as much concerning legislative affairs as the average reader cares to know. The Philadelphia Press for example, has reported the salient it is impelled to take so determined a propositions arising during the present session at Harrisburg with exceptional fulness, fairness and accuracy; and in a more limited manner, the Associated Press, whose reports appear in The

Tribune, has done the same. It is not the people's lack of infor mation as to the verbiage of proposed legislation that operates to their disadvantage as much as it is the lack of good solid conscience and character in many of the men whom they elect to represent them. They can procure better legislation whenever they will take the pains to elect better law-

Commenting upon Judge Willson's decision relative to the right of way rights belonging to wheelmen, Consul-Boyle, of Philadelphia, says: "There is no law in the statutes which will compel a lighter or unloaded vehicle to waive its right of way in favor of a heavier or loaded vehicle. I believe, of course, that the element of politeness and courtesy should enter, and that under ordinary circumstances a bicycle rider should turn out of the way for a heavy team, just as a young person would step aside before an old one, but there is no positive law to that effect." That depends upon who tries the case.

An inquiry among the registers of wills of Pennsylvania reveals that an astonishing shrinkage in bequests of personal property has been taking place in the past three years. Instead of adding a million and a quarter of dollars to the revenues of the commonwealth, as was expected, the recently enacted inheritance tax is likely to vere. Those acquainted with the facts raise not to exceed \$600,000 per annum. This is urged at Harrisburg as a reason for increased taxation, but it is really a reason only for increased economy.

Those western Republicans who wish to send representatives to the Detroit proceeding to redeem as rapidly as it convention of the National league of can. It already has fulfilled another Republican clubs will readily see the propriety of selecting delegates in of a commission to solicit an additional sympathy with the Republican national platform. The party position is In each of these directions it has acted favorable to bimetallism on an international basis but opposed to it on an init had given a positive and specific dependent basis; and voters who object to this attitude may very properly

The proposition which is under consideration at Harrisburg to cancel the prohibition on the sale of oleomargarine and permit it to be sold in Pennsylvania upon payment of a tax of three cents a pound indicates a glimmer of light in the legislative mind, but only a glimmer. If oleo is a safe and nutritious food product, why should it be taxed while butter goes free? Wherefore this discrimination?

Governor Leedy of Kansas is one of syndicate of Populists which declares that it will build a railroad from central Nebraska through Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas to the gulf. Each community through which the road is to pass is to hold stock and have a voice in the management. The history of this experiment, should it ever have one, would probably be instructive.

Doesn't it, by the way, take a surprisingly large number of Spanish soldiers to keep Cuba pacified?

It is explained that the porte has not directly objected to the appointment the reasonable needs of our govern- of Dr. Angell as our minister to Turkey. but has intimated a desire to know

sultan. If this be the test of acceptabillty at Constantinople, we might as well closb our embassy there. None but a deaf mute could fill it.

"Two things," says the Providence Journal, "are absolutely sure in this Cuban business. We don't want to go o war with Spain and we don't want to annex Cuba." One thing additional is equally sure. We don't want Spanish misrule in Cuba to go on much longer.

A favorable report has been made to the legislature on the bill to prohibit more than a minute minority until af- the playing of base ball and foot ball on Sundays. The bill's penalty is a Journal suggests that no bill aside fine of \$25 or imprisonment not exceeding ten days. This is none too

The Senate and the Sugar Trust

From the Washington Star. The proposition that the Sugar Trust stands before congress as other business interests stand, simply asking for the protection guaranteed to all under a policy of protection, is most absurdly untenable. The Sugar Trust, both in its power in the business and the political world, and in the auducity of its operations, is a Trust apart, and is rapidly assuming the pro-portions of a most dangerous public ene-my. If it is not checked, and that very

romptly, there will be no limit to its chemes or to its corrupting power.
A distinctive quality of this Trust is its cynical frankness. It is bold and un-biushing. It knows what it wants, and it makes straight for its quarry. It stands in with both parties. It helps the Democrats in Democratk states, and the Republicans in Republican states, It stands to win, if it can make itself sure of its men, no matter which side triimphs. Its performance in this particular recalls the Irishman at sea, who, in a storm, began his prayer in this wise: "Good Lord, or Good Devil, for I know not into whose hands I may fall." In a political storm the Sugar Trust propitiates both sides with efferings; for it knows not into whose hands it may fall. So far in its career, it has fallen only into hands which have fed it bountifully

demanded in the interests slike of the people and of a sound legislative morality. This congress cannot afford to do the Sugar Trust's bidding. It cannot afford to write into the tariff bill now taking to write into the tariff bill now taking final shape a sugar schedule which the Trust desires, and which if enacted into law will make it the despot of the sugar market in the United States for year. By that act the Republican party would publicly plead guilty to the strongest indictment that even the Populists have lrawn, and would lose the next congres lections by a larger majority than the Democrats lost those after permitting the Trust to have its way in shaping the su-gar schedule of the Gorman-Wilson bill. Nor is this all. The Sugar Trust is essaying to help shape the foreign policy of the government. It is behind the effort to abrogate the treaty with the Hawalian Islands, and it opposes the cause of hu-manity for Cuba for fear Cuban sugar under a new government for the island would be admitted into this country upon freer terms than now exist. This is a bold flight for a business organization, but the Sugar Trust has shown itself to

be capable of it. This manifest duty rests with the sen-ite. Three years ago the Trust made its play for the senate. A Democratic ways and means committee of the house having adopted a sugar schedule which the Crust was not satisfied with, the Trust vorked upon the senate and got what it History has in part repeated itself. A Republican ways and means committee of the house has adopted a sugar schedule which the Trust does not nd has refused reaty with Hawaii. The Trust appeals to the senate. Shall the Trust win there the second time, with the scandal attaching to the first transaction filling the air with a malodorous revival? Could the senate afford such a thing?

THE NEW GAME LAW.

Harrisburg Letter in the Sun Governor Hastings has approved the new game bill, and it is now a law. Those rsed in all matters relating to the subect of game say this is one of the best measures for the protection of game in the United States. It represents the joint labors of the State Sportsmen's associaion, with a membership of about 8,000, and the board of game commissioners. About six years ago the State Sportsmen's association, at the instance of James H. and H. M. F. Worden, of Harrisburg, assisted by State Zoologist Warren, began to agitate for an improvement in the game laws. Statistics were collect-ed by these men and their friends to show the necessity of action. The data collected gave conclusive proof that if the state of Pennsylvania did not soon year, when Governor Hastings appointed the members of the game commission, a meeting of this body was called promptly at Harrisburg. A consultation was had with representatives of the State Sportsmen's association, and it was determined that the two organizations should unite and work earnestly for the passage of the bill which has now become law.

To give briefly some idea of the great destruction of animal life in this state, it can be stated that the statistics col-lected through the efforts of the State Sportsmen's association, the game com-mission, and the state Zoologist, show that about \$200,000 worth of game, birds, and mammals is killed annually in Pennsylvania and exposed for sale in market laces. The killing of Insectivorous birds of bright plumage for women's headgear has also been carried on to a ruinous extent, a taxidermist in one of the large cities having collected in four years fully 20,000 bird skins for the millinery trade. Men skilled in all the arts of the poachers of the Old World have introduced various kinds of snares and traps which have been used so successfully in certain sec-tions of Pike and other counties in this state that ruffed grouse and several other kinds of birds have been almost wholly exterminated thera. One firm in Susque-hanna county, from last September to Dec. 31, purchased 3,000 pheasants, 1,500 quait, 30,000 squirrels and a larger num-ber of rabbits. In the northeastern sec-tion of Bradford county, three market hunters in 1896 killed and shipped to the markets of the Empire state 1,000 pheasants, and in the western part of Brad-ford county one pethunter in the same year killed over 500 of these birds. In Venango county a pothunter, in the sea-son of 1896, slaughtered and marketed 700 ruffed grouse. A professional hunter in Lugerne county in 1896 is said to have killed 804 pheasants within a radius of thirty miles of Wilkes-Barre and to have sent them to the New York markets. This same man in 1895, assisted during a portion of the gunning season by two
of his sons, killed over 1,200 of these
game birds. In the county of York there
were marketed from five townships last
year 1,800 quait, 2,800 cotton tails, and 3,000 wild ducks. The value of the game killed last season and sold in the county of Dauphin is said to have been \$16.

The bill which has just received the approval will certainly do the trade of pothunters and snarers, as well as the murderous occu-pation of the hat bird hunter. Section two deals with the protection of song and insectivorous birds, and provides our finances on a sound and enduring whether Dr. Angell ever used uncom- persons who desire to collect birds, their

ests and eggs or game mammals for strictly scientific purposes must obtain certificates from the board of game commissioners. The money derived from these permits, which beretofore have been issued by the prothonotaries of the counties, at a cost of \$1 each a year, will be devoted to the use of the game commission. From this source a revenue of perhaps \$200 to \$300 annually will be obtained. As there have been numerous complaints in recent years about the great destruction of nests and eggs of game birds by men who said they held permits to collect for scientific purposes, the law has been so framed that the game commissioners cannot, even if they so desire, give a permit which will en-able any person to collect game birds or their nests and eggs out of season. The bill prohibits the sale of game of all kinds killed in the state; likewise the removal of same from the state. This last, provision is intended to restrain a class of non-residents who live in adjoining states and come over the Pennsylvania line to shoot. Transportation companies are prohibited from carrying game out of the state, but they are not interfered with in carrying game killed in other states through this state. Game dealers of Pennsylvania can purchase and sell all the game they wish which has been killed in other states. Heretofore, in con-sequence of deficient game laws, it has been found practically impossible in many cases to do anything with a class of game-law violators who had no property and who, when arrested, took advantage of the insolvent law and would escape punishment for their misdeeds The new bill provides that if men kil game illegally they will be put in jail, if their fines are not paid, one day for every dollar of the fine imposed. The use of ferrets is common in a good many parts of Pennsylvania, but a man now found with a ferret in his possession when hunting rabbits will be liable to

severe fines. The framers of the bill originally tried o establish a uniform season for the takng of all game, but as there were many liverse opinions among the sportsmen as to the wisdom of this it was abandoned. Under this new bill woodcock can be taken in July, and from Oct. 5 to Dec inclusive: deer in November: rabbits from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive. The seasons, as far as they relate to wild ducks, reed birds, snipe, plovers, doves, and wild pigeons, are as under the old laws. Pheasants, squirrels, quall, and wild turkeys can be taken legally from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15. Mongolian or English pheasants, which have been introduced in a few localities with a view of natin a few localities with a view of nat-uralization, cannot be killed for the next five years. To prevent the professional But the Sugar Trust in its operations here should be brought to book. This is hunter and market shooter from slaught ering great quantities of game in a limited time, a limitation has been placed

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

1.-Scranton policemen are instructed in he art of setting broken legs, 2.—Wilkes-Barre reaches eighth place in he base ball percentage record. The Illinois air ship reaches Pittston.
 Cuban war is resumed—in the news-

5.—Sandy Griffin's black rabbit has attack of grip.
6.—Detective Moir buys a set of false whiskers and a dark lantern.
7.—Editor Sam Boyd nerves himself for the fall campaign by copious draughts of

obelia tea. 8.-Advertisements appear in the Truth and Times requesting services of an af 9 .- County Commissioners pull the corks

rom the Court House Square fountain.
10.—Clerk Mahon, of the common counil, writes a book, entitled "Official Life in Hornet's Nest." 11.-Sheridan Monument association enrages stone-cutters. 12.—Ex-Manager Kerr, of Syracuse, com

clains of a feeling of dizziness at the nention of Scranton and the Frothin 13 .- Chairman Jennings announces that time to get in out of the wet. 14.-Treasurer Boland starts out on till hunt for silver Democrats

15 -Street Commissioner Dunning's new brooms begin to show signs of wear. 16.-The Nay Aug park policeman has an attack of heart failure, brought on by ver-exertion. 17 .- Numerous citizens of the Thirteenth ward ask that the regulation price of whiskey be fixed at 5 cents a glass.

18.—Mulberry street residents begin tak-ing celery nerve medicine in order to brace themselves for the shock of a new avement.
19.—Charlle Schadt concludes to put his future political ambitions on ice 20.—An armistice is declared between Uncle Joe Church and the city police de-

partment. 21.—Editor Richard Beamieh announces that he is prepared to defend the title of poet laureate of Lackawanna against all 22.—Bernard Megargee becomes presi-

23.-Editor John Blackwood organizes a concert company preparatory to a tour 24.-Wade Finn completes a political

eal that has spirit writing on the inside 25.-Male members of the Country club adopt "blue jeans" as fatigue uniform, 26.—Oil is discovered (in the butter) in Wyoming county. 27.—Scranton real estate agents decide

that it is the proper thing to own the earth. 28.—Weather unsettled. 29.-The moon renews her face. 30.-Ice melts.

SHOULN'T BE AFRAID.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. It is worth while to consider that a brush with Spain would not be a very serious affair. At the worst it would only give a portion of our navy an opportunity for a little exercise. This is not to say that we should begin a fight. But we should not refrain from doing what is right merely for fear of making Spain

THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT.

The men of this land on equality stand; "Each has the same chance" boast, loud and grand, The bishop's the same sort of stuff a Yet 4t somehow appears that a line has

been drawn We're born to a fellowship vast, one and Each man to the rest is a brother-

And Havemeyer, he's on the other, Perhaps it was luck, or perhaps it was

pluck, Or the different gait that the evidence struck. But the prominent man of the case has gone free, While the one who took orders in durance we see. That the world holds but kinsmen we'll

ever recall: It's a fact that no logic shall smother— But Chapman is anug on one side of the And Havemeyer, he's on the other.



BERTHA GALLAND IN JUNE COSMOPOLITAN.

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One bale of fine smooth thread, Unbleached Sheeting, strong and honest in quality, regular-ity worth 5 cents; for this occa-sion the price is......

One case of soft finish Bleached Cotton, round, even thread, of excellent weight, no starch or sizing of any sort, for this cotton you pay regularly 7 cents; The price on this is.....

Bed Spreads

Fifty heavy white Crochet Bed Spreads, full double bed size, handsome Marsellies pattern, some with medallion centers; these regularly \$1.25; this lot will be sold at...

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About 2,000 yards of Sheer Printed Lawns, very pretty de-signs, bright as a June meadow, all new this season. This cool, dainty fabric is worth 6c, the yard. You buy these during this sale at.

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Waists and Dresses Rich Jananese Pongees, printed in the newest designs, will never crack or break and you can wash them if you want: 23 inches wide. Your choice at.....

Fancy Wool Suitings In Checks and Mixtures, 34 to 38 inches wide, most of which were 50c, the entire season; your choice at.....

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100 dozen Women's Fast Black Hose, spliced beels, full regular made, imported to sell at 25c. These will join in the price-pinched procession at 19c Women's Ribbed Vests One case of these low neck, short sleeves, ribbon trimmed, retail price 25c. This lot will go quick at...

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