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If Senator Quay's presence at Harrisburg will have the effect of pulling the legislature together so as to stop extravagance and give intelligent heed to real state needs, then by all means let him make the journey. Good guidance is clearly essential.

Baby Play.

As indicative of a line of action which was to have been expected of certain elements in the legislature but which is an evasion of the issue raised in Governor Hastings' recent message, the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer is interesting:

Apparently the legislature is going to take the Governor at his word and reduce expenditures to existing revenues. This means that there will not be a dollar for any of the many hospitals, colleges and other charitable institutions which have so long relied on the state treasury for aid in carrying on their important and necessary work. It means that the state institutions will suffer, that the criminals, insane and unfortunate, instead of having that extra provision that has become so necessary, will have to do with even less than they now have. This is far from satisfactory. The need of aid for these institutions was never greater than now. The hard times of the past four years have greatly cut down private benefactions, because donors are not able to continue their former gifts, no matter how much they would like to do so. The responsibility for this will rest with the governor.

The foregoing excerpt, it will be noticed, assumes that the only place in which retrenchment is possible is in the appropriations to charity and philanthropy. The chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Mr. Marshall, is quoted in an interview as saying virtually the same thing. The governor evidently holds a different opinion; for in his recent communication to the legislature he says: "Our public schools must be sustained, our penal institutions provided for, and the unfortunate in mind and body, whom we have always with us, must receive our sheltering care. THERE IS MONEY FOR ALL THESE IF WISELY ADMINISTERED."

If the legislature now in session had from the first made manifest an endeavor to limit its miscellaneous bills calling for the appropriation of money to the very least sums consistent with effective government; if after the new capitol fire, for example, it had in the first instance shown a disposition to study economy as well as architectural display; if in its roving commissions, investigating committees and election contests it had kept within the bounds which would have restrained the expenditures of a private enterprise during a season of diminished revenues, then the assertion by it that the only place where retrenchment is possible is in the state's gifts to philanthropy would have obtained the credence of the public, and there would be some ground for it to try to throw the responsibility for a threatened stoppage of charitable appropriations upon the governor. As it is, with the public in full possession of its record regarding these matters, the threat to cut off our eleemosynary institutions without a shilling sounds puerile, and there is not a man in either branch of the legislature who would dare to vote to put it into execution.

We commend to the gentlemen in the legislative department at Harrisburg the remark of the Philadelphia Times that "on any issue of economy that may arise between the legislature and the executive, the people of every party and every faction will be overwhelmingly on the side of the governor." That journal crystallizes a pertinent truth when it speaks of "severe economy" as "indispensable at this time." The governor has not recommended the crippling of the state service; he has simply called a halt on deliberate or careless legislative extravagance; and the people on this issue are with him.

A Question.

The Toronto Globe on Wednesday issued its jubilee number, a twenty-eight page supplement, with illuminated cover and a wealth of pictorial and historical contents probably never surpassed by a Canadian publication. There were portraits in half-tone of the Queen, the royal family and the colonial governors and parliamentary leaders of the British empire; and finally, there were group portraits of the dominion ministry and of the separate provincial cabinets, together with a thorough exposition of Canadian history, resources and attractions.

From the journalistic standpoint this brilliant piece of workmanship, one in all its phases, compels our unqualified admiration. It may well be taken as colonial journalism's best offering to the jubilee. Yet the political reflection will arise that there is a certain amount of incongruity in the making of so much fuss in Toronto over a commemoration which is to culminate in far-off London, and which, all sentiment aside, will, so far as Canada is concerned, represent only a generous taxation, not, indeed, as in an earlier American case, without representation, but certainly without adequate benefit.

With no wish to detract in the slightest from the festivity of the English celebration nor with a thought other than complimentary to the magnificent empire which views in this kindly demonstration an unparalleled certification of successful colonization teaching every shore and spanning every sea, we cannot repress the inquiry whether the really smart people in the dominion north of us—the people like those whose ability, enterprise and

clear comprehension of visible facts show through every issue of the Toronto Globe—do not, in the recesses of their consciences, have moments of doubt as to whether Canada as one of the tails to a good natured but still rather superfluous monarchical kite is fulfilling in all respects the most dignified, destiny under the sun.

That Englishmen and the sons of Englishmen should rejoice in the jubilee of England's queen is natural and creditable. But have Canadians the same reason to?

When Aldrich saw those Quay amendments he weakened. When it comes to tariff matters and appointments the senior senator from Pennsylvania doesn't have to take a back seat for anybody.

The Interest Bill a Law.

By its enactment of the Stewart interest bill the legislature has brought to an end one fruitful cause of complaint in this state. While under the former system of keeping the state treasurer under bonds ample to protect the state against loss there has not been sacrifice of the commonwealth's balances, it has been argued with evident truth that the mere safeguarding of the principal of state moneys on deposit was not all that the people have a right to expect. If the banks in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are willing to pay interest on city deposits, a case is immediately established why interest convertible into the state's own account should be required on state balances in bank.

The bill which on Wednesday went to the governor secures to the state 2 per cent. interest on the daily exchanges of the treasury in the scattered banks that take small sums from the commonwealth for deposit, and 1 1/2 per cent. interest on the balances in the six main depositories where the bulk of the treasury business is transacted. This arrangement represents a compromise between the faction which wanted all funds to bear 2 per cent. interest and that which opposed the whole theory of interest on state balances; but it is reasonable and fair, and will undoubtedly satisfy public opinion.

While a good deal of the hue and cry over this matter has been the artificial handiwork of politicians at war, and while it has not been proved that the finances of the state, so far as the treasurer's office is concerned, have been conducted with more waste or carelessness than are inevitable under the conditions of popular government, yet it is well to have the clamor stilled and to secure to the state, at this time of diminished revenues, the income which this interest bill will afford. It is too much to hope that the factional backbiting of the past few years will now cease; but if it will henceforth choose some new subject of wrangling and leave the good name of the treasury undebauched, a substantial benefit will have been gained.

An excellent opportunity for guesswork is supplied by the closing of the Knorr-Winterstein trial. The one sure verdict, however, is that Knorr belongs behind the bars.

The One Inevitable Result.

The article elsewhere reprinted from the New York Sun giving the views of the London National Review upon the duty of the United States toward Cuba is instructive. This representative organ of British public opinion takes the flat position that since the government at Washington, by means of the Monroe doctrine, has forbidden the intervention of disinterested European powers in Cuba, in the behalf of humanity, it must itself accept this responsibility or be discredited.

One other point in the London paper's article is interesting. After marveling at the moderation of the United States under circumstances in Cuba which compelled the withholding of the names of consuls reporting to the state department, lest these consuls should be mobbed by the Spanish, the Review very truthfully intimates that it would be difficult to reconcile Englishmen to such a situation.

We hear much from Washington at present from unnamed cabinet officers and persons "high in authority" to the vague effect that President McKinley has not yet begun to formulate a Cuban policy, and that under no circumstances does he contemplate the necessity of having to proceed beyond the peaceful processes of diplomatic negotiation with Spain. These smooth-sounding interviews will do to take the edge off the immediate situation and allay the anxiety of the commercial element; but any man acquainted with the history of the Cuban problem must by this time realize that soft soap will not work out the final solution.

There is one end and only one end to expect and to prepare for. It may be reached soon or it may be long deferred, but when it does come it will take the form of force. Spain has got to be forced to let go the throat of Cuba and the United States is the power which must do the forcing. You can wink and blink at this ugly fact as much as you please, but there it is, and there it will remain. All the mushy negotiation which shall intervene will be simply the maneuver for position which precedes the final encounter.

McKinley's election saw the first cleft in the solid south; and it looks as if McKinley's administration would achieve the honor of its complete disintegration.

The Passing of Parkhurst.

The formal announcement by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst from his pulpit of his withdrawal from the position of public reformer, save in so far as such a position is involved in his pastoral relation; in other words, the relinquishment by him of the custodianship of public morals involved in his active presidency over the New York society for the suppression of vice, offers occasion for a brief word in estimate of his career.

Dr. Parkhurst, we believe, was and is sincere. He is, for zeal, a man among ten thousand. When he went out to the attack upon Tammany it meant a fight, and in fights some ugly weapons must be used. He used some. It is still open to question whether he did not make a mistake in the choice of his weapons. The "going into hell

for evidence," as he expressed it, belittled better a detective than a Christian minister, and the participation in orgies with nude women, albeit undertaken with a righteous intent, set fire to vicious imaginations and wrought great harm—perhaps more harm than good. Still, Dr. Parkhurst gripped fast to his victim, and, through thick and thin, bulldog-like, held on until he landed the culprit where he wanted him.

Charles H. Parkhurst, at infinite cost to himself, made it possible for the big city of New York to have one brief spasm of virtue, and if then he had stopped it would have been well. But he kept on. The spasm over, the paroxysm of great evil opened again at the old stand; Dr. Parkhurst tried to repeat the attack, but it was burnt powder and the community passed him by. It is not Parkhurst's fault that his crusade ended in wreck and chaos. He did his part nobly. None in our day has done more bravely, more daringly, more recklessly. The episode simply shows that the contract of municipal purification is impossible of fulfillment until the good people are willing to work at it day through and night through, year in and year out, until it is done.

If the controllership law in counties like Luzerne shall be interpreted to put into the controller's discretion all letting of contracts exceeding \$100 in amount, what is the use of electing three county commissioners and paying them men's salaries to do merely boys' work?

The interposition of the New York police in the Maher-Sparkey fight was clearly justified if the published reports of that sordid affair tell the truth. The law legalizing boxing exhibitions was never intended to cover the use of nominal gloves for knock-out purposes.

And now the London National Review calls "Squire Smalley's contributions to the London Times 'drivelling rubbish'" and asks the "Thunderer" to "mitigate the blind ferocity of its representative in New York." Surely here is a casus belli.

Mr. Calhoun's generous tribute to the sturdy and considerate Americanism of Consul General Lee's services in Cuba simply confirms earlier impressions. If you want to see a welcome, wait until Lee comes home!

Ex-Secretary Carlisle has formed a law partnership in New York, and therefore will be in position to chirp to the Cleveland cuckoo chorus every time the sage of Princeton needs a political ballot.

Brazil has tried the government ownership of railroads and found it deceptive. Next!

Now Englishmen Regard Weylerism

From the New York Sun. In the June number of the London National Review, which represents more faithfully than any English periodical the views of the present Conservative government, the editor discusses at some length the Cuban question. This he does, not because the present deplorable condition of Cuba or the future disposition of the island materially affects any British interest; but in the name of humanity, civilization, and decency he protests against the further toleration by the United States of the inhuman methods of warfare practiced by the Spaniards, and only with the connivance but with the approval of the Madrid authorities. He holds that it is for the United States alone to interpose, since they have repeatedly warned European governments not to meddle with the Queen of the Antilles.

The National Review is alive to the sincerity and fervor of the agitation in this country for the deliverance of Cuba. It is compared for depth and intensity to the Armenian agitation which convulsed England last autumn, and is pronounced indignantly more disinterested than was the Greek passion to liberate Crete. The fact is noted that Cuba is the same distance from Florida that Ireland is from Wales, or that Crete is from Greece. The Review recalls with indignation that the conscientious Americans ask, "How are we discharging the responsibilities which we assumed when we bade Europe hold such a burden, seeing that it has never been able under the most favorable conditions to produce more than \$5,000,000 a year in taxes, and the war has utterly destroyed its resources?" As for the reiterated promise of reforms, this is recognized by the National Review, no less than by all intelligent Americans, as a mere ruse.

SCANDAL AVERTED.

From the Philadelphia Press. The Republican senate caucus has ex-hilarated Republicans and encouraged good men all parties throughout the country. It relieves the party from the danger and odium of a sugar scandal and it assures the early completion of the tariff legislation. Ever since the sugar schedule was reported in the senate a cloud has hung over the prospect. The complete abandonment of that schedule both in its principle and in its substance removes the most serious obstacle in the pathway of the bill and opens the way to rapid action and early settlement.

This gratifying result is a triumph of earnest and outspoken public discussion. Whether the senate would have acquiesced in the committee's schedule if there had been no general protest, is uncertain; but what is to its credit is that it has promptly heeded the remonstrances and effectively killed the provision which the sugar trust desired. The action of a Republican committee did not itself command the assent of Republicans. They refused to accept a questionable measure from that source unless it came from another source. They treated it absolutely upon its merits without regard to its origin, and their objections have compelled its abandonment.

The schedule as adopted by the caucus is substantially the same as that which the difference is not one of principle or method, but solely one of rate at a single point, and it is a small difference. The differ-

ential in favor of the refineries is about one-sixteenth larger. It may give them a little more protection than they need—in the judgment of those most conversant with the question it does give them an excess. But whether too much or not, it is an honest figure given with honest motives and bearing honest scrutiny. It was proposed by Senator Spooner, whose attitude and relations on this subject are irreproachable, and its prompt and unanimous acceptance by the caucus speaks well for the spirit and purpose of the Republican senators. If it is a little too high it may safely be left to be fought out in the conference committee with the representatives of the house.

Whether it shall stand or whether the lower house fraction shall be finally adopted, the action will be such as the people can understand and it will be free from approbrium. The new schedule scatters the whole pestilent brood of ad valorem duties. It renounces and repudiates the complex system of compound rates and returns to the simple, intelligible and just basis of specific duties. It obliterates the chance of undervaluation frauds and strips the market of those devices of concealed protection. The measure of duty will be open and undisguised and the government will know just what it can count upon, and the people will understand just what they are paying.

We count this as the best day's work that has been done since the tariff bill left the house. It dispels the spectre of another sugar scandal which Republicans fear, and it vindicates the integrity and rectitude with which the party can deal with a question fraught with corruption and danger. The resolution of the senate is a landmark in the history of the tariff. There will doubtless be provisions in the bill to which objection can fairly be made. But they will not have the taint of corruption, and differences of detail can well be overlooked in a measure generally acceptable and can well be subordinate to the advantage of a prompt settlement.

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

From the Allegheny Record. The action of Brazil in abandoning state ownership of railroads must attract attention of all students of socialism. The attempt of the Brazilian government to make the roads private, the manner in which it was successful financially, and it has recently offered to lease the entire successful financially, and it has responsible company that would pay a bonus of \$10,000,000, this bonus to cover the rental of the tracks, rolling stock and other property pertaining to the railroads for a term of fifty years, to be accompanied by guarantees to restore the property in good order at the end of that period. No further obligation is incurred, except the ordinary taxes. Two syndicates—one composed of German capitalists, in which Henry Krupp, the gun manufacturer, was prominent, and the other of English bankers who already have large interests in Brazil and other South American companies—presented informal proposals which, however, did not comply with the conditions, and were not considered by the authorities. Some of the Brazilian roads which used to pay dividends before the government took control began to run behind almost immediately upon the assumption of government ownership. Thus the Central railway, which formerly paid a 9 per cent. dividend, has been costing the government \$2,000,000 of \$3,000,000 more than it earned. This is true in measure of the other roads.

THE FOOL AND HIS BIKE.

From the Philadelphia Press. There is no disposition to decry the bicycle. It is an improvement in the methods of locomotion which has come to stay, and something better is invented. As a means for healthful exercise and for getting about it is so long an advance over old methods that it is likely to hold its own for many years. But there is a vast difference between a reasonable, watchful man or woman on a bicycle and a fool on a bicycle. The former has some sense of the value of the object in view, either exercise, general pleasure or business, but the latter exists simply to astonish people at the risks he runs and the number of persons he can just scrape running over; and sometimes he falls to escape the latter. The latest fad of a fool on a bike is to ride "hands off." This, of course, increases the risk to both rider and pedestrian and makes it so much "funnier" for the forer. If an accident occurs, why that the lookout of any one except the fool on a bike.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

From the Washington Post. There is not a politician of any party in congress, there is not a newspaper man in contact with congressmen, there is no man anywhere who has a finger on the public pulse who does not believe that any party, going to the people on a platform of the retirement of the greenbacks, would be overwhelmingly defeated. And that defeat would bring in the party that stands for free silver, as well as ally that stands for unlimited issues of paper currency.

TARIFF FIRST; CUBA NEXT.

From the Washington Star. The situation in its proper analysis is simple. With the tariff bill out of the way the case of Cuba will stand in its just relation to American interests and sympathies.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2-6 a. m., for Friday, June 11, 1897. It will be apparent to a child born on this day that the sanitary officer will need a rubber neck if he keeps track of all the dirty people of Scranton this summer.

The man who leans against the average bar in contemplation of the "free lunch" takes his stomach in his hand so to speak.

A cow-bell on a bicycle may generally be taken as an indication that the rider has nooo.

When a real estate boomer begins to tell what a pleasant country this is it makes one want to live forever.

Alacchus' Advice. Do not start out to paint a town red, unless you have "long green" for decorations the next day.

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