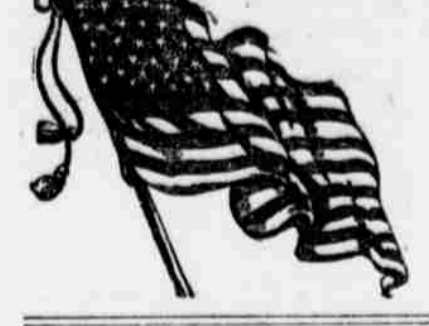


The Scranton Tribune

Published Weekly, No. 200, 18th Street, Scranton, Pa. By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

Subscription Price: Daily, 5 CENTS; 30 CENTS a month; Weekly, 25 CENTS a month; \$2.00 a year.

TEN PAGES.



SCRANTON, JUNE 14, 1897.

Perhaps it would save time in future to choose guardians for our legislators.

Better Go Slow.

The current report that the existing dilemma in the revenues of the state is to be solved by a joint process of cutting the school appropriation and diverting to the state treasury all the revenue derived from liquor licenses follows a rumor, prevalent on Friday, that the chief part of the threatened deficiency would be provided for by means of an increased tax on foreign insurance premiums, and one, the day before, that a horizontal increase in the corporation tax was to be levied. The last report may be authentic, but it is to be regarded dubiously until confirmed. The chances are that such a programme would be much more easily planned than executed.

A curtailment of state aid for any public purpose can be proposed under the best of circumstances only at some peril. When the contemplated cut points in the direction of public instruction the hazard becomes indeed grave. It would take absolute knowledge of real emergency to elicit from the people consent to such an abridgement. The present emergency may be real, but the time before action is to be taken is somewhat brief for the education of the people on this point, especially with the governor himself setting the example of skepticism.

The plea is made by those who advocate this programme that Pennsylvania now gives 64 per cent. of its entire revenue for educational purposes, while New York, with schools equally as good, gives only 12 per cent. It is also contended that under the present plan in this state some districts levy no local school tax whatever, finding it possible to maintain their schools by means of the money received from the state. But these arguments, if arguments they be, call rather for an intelligent and statesmanlike readjustment of the basis of the division of the school fund, than for a spasmodic, indiscriminate slash. Because some districts impose on the state is not admissible as a reason for punishing other districts which are innocent.

We shall not go into details on this subject until it is clear that the school appropriation is really threatened; but in the meantime it may be remarked that members of the legislature will do well to confer with their constituents before giving assent either to the cutting of the school fund or to the keeping by the state of the liquor license moneys.

"Whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the pathway of our national progress," says President McKinley, "nothing can permanently defeat it." In other words, we'll all be happy yet.

The Wintersteen Verdict.

The disagreement of the jury in the Wintersteen conspiracy trial is unfortunate in a financial sense, since it will impose upon the taxpayers of Columbia county an enormous bill of costs apparently to little immediate purpose. The total expense of the trial has been estimated at \$15,000, and from the standpoint of the average taxable it can readily be believed that there are other ways of spending \$15,000 more satisfactorily than in a long and exciting criminal trial which leaves the problem at issue no nearer a solution than when it found it.

However, this unavoidable expenditure has not all gone for naught. Although the evidence adduced during the trial may not have been sufficiently accentuated in its character to carry through conviction of the defendant's guilt, yet it has conveyed, at all events, a salutary moral lesson. The ethical value of the publicity given to the testimony in this case is by no means dependent upon the hypothesis that Wintersteen committed the crimes for which he was indicted. Whether he actually incited young Knorr to attempt the commission of murder or not is immaterial to the broad proposition, which his experience exemplifies, that a man is to be known and judged by the company he keeps.

Here was Wintersteen, a keen attorney, a holder of stock in important enterprises, a man of standing in his community, who, to gain certain business ends, deliberately associated himself, by stealth, with a collection of about as disreputable and unsavory a group of men and women as has ever been uncovered in a rural court. Taking the most lenient view of the testimony which may be taken, we are forced to regard Wintersteen as a man utterly lacking in principle; a man to whom hypocrisy and deception were not repugnant but welcome devices when they appeared to serve his purposes; a vindictive man, and, in short, a dangerous citizen. He may not have been so bad a man as to plot the murder of his enemies; our interpretation of the testimony would induce us to

vote for an acquittal so far as the recent indictments went; but nevertheless he presents the aspects of a dangerous citizen and in the discovery of this fact, with the lessons which it so vividly impresses, the taxpayers of Columbia county receive perhaps an equivalent for their money.

For nearly a year the Turkish government has been pretending to be hard of hearing in the matter of the United States' demand for indemnity for injuries inflicted during the Armenian troubles upon the property of American missionaries. It is now said that the reason Minister Angell doesn't start for Constantinople is because the sultan, hoping to gain time, refuses to indicate whether or not Mr. Angell will be welcome. If Abdul Hamid doesn't look out, it may become necessary to throw a fire cracker on his front porch.

Two Governors. The recent action of Governor Tanner of Illinois in signing a sweeping street railway bill which virtually gives the streets of Chicago in fee simple to the Yerkes Traction syndicate for fifty years, has elicited another characteristic bugle blast of alarm from Governor Elmer of Michigan. The executive of the Wolverine state wastes no fraternal courtesy; he pronounces his fellow-executive's act "one of the most disgraceful in the history of our American government," and continues:

Now, whom shall we blame for such disgraceful legislation? I tell you it is as Abner Harman says, "We ought to place the responsibility for the booting of legislators right where it belongs, on what we call the leading citizens." He calls them "professional citizens." It is certainly a lamentable condition of things when notorious booters are taken into what is called the best society and are lionized by what are known as the respectable element—the element of brains and money ought to be used to accomplish better ends than inducing corrupt legislatures to sell the rights of the people. If this were a matter of abstract discussion it would be of little consequence, but in the city of Chicago thousands of people are suffering for the ordinary necessities of life, while those who are supposed to protect their interests are selling them out as heartlessly as though human liberty and life were a mere commodity. I tell you that it won't do to sit down and try to gloss over these things. Campaign speeches and Fourth of July orations will never reform the millions that corrupt legislatures take from the pockets of the people and hand over to corporate highwaysmen. Today we need something more than talk. We need plain, vigorous action. I know that men are called anarchists for pointing out these conditions; but let me say this to you: the best patriots are not the men who are blind to abuses such as those practiced by the Illinois governor and legislature. The men who have the country's interest at heart are those who see these abuses, and, seeing them, try to apply the proper remedy. I believe that all the patriotic citizens would do this, such disgraceful legislation as that recently enacted in Illinois would be outside the range of possibilities.

It must be admitted that in this difference of executive opinions Governor Pingree has the popular side. Nor is he a man whose words stand unsupported. There is, however, another side to the equation. The booting of councils and legislatures by corporations has not always been undertaken from choice. Sometimes it has been presented to corporation managements as the only alternative against legislative spoliation. We cannot think so ill of the Yerkesses of the county as to imagine that they would not welcome a state of public morals which would relieve them of the necessity for maintaining subsidizing departments. The only way to clean the evil out is to go at it vigorously all along the line. The public can have honest government whenever it will, in vigilance, toll and concerted action, pay the price.

The Hon. John L. Linsler, of Luzerne, is to be congratulated upon the zeal of his literary bureau, if not upon its discretion.

Why Not?

According to Walter Wellman, the president now has in mind three distinct methods of dealing with the Cuban question:

- 1. Direct intervention for the purpose of putting a stop to the war, leaving the future government of Cuba to be determined by negotiations.
2. A proposal to Spain that Cuba be granted her independence for bonds of indemnification, payment to be guaranteed by the United States.
3. A tender of mediation, with a suggestion that Cuba be given complete local self-government like that of Canada, with the United States joining Spain as a guarantee of future peace and order.

Mr. Wellman adds: "The difficulties of the situation as they now present themselves to the president are many-sided. Spain will refuse to part with Cuba for a price. She will resort to intervention and go to war if the United States supports diplomatic pressure with a show of force. Spain may even decline to accept mediation for the purpose of securing autonomy. If she does accept this the Cubans will reject it and continue the war. It is inconceivable that the United States would use its military power to suppress the rebellion, and Spain alone is unable to do it."

Then why not pluck up courage and take the bull by the horns? We can't let fear of the consequences keep us inactive indefinitely in the face of brutalities such as are daily incidents of the war in Cuba.

On June 10 the Chicago Tribune, being fifty years old, commemorated the fact by means of an issue comprising 48 pages, sixteen of them printed most artistically in colors. In many respects the Tribune of Chicago has, during its eventful career, been to the North-west what the Tribune of New York has been to the Atlantic sea board—an exponent of the best progress. Its great success is an invaluable inspiration to honest enterprise in the newspaper business.

In a pinch we suppose the state school appropriation could be cut some; but it would be much more satisfactory to see the legislature trying to cut some of its useless expenses.

And now comes a journalistic freak which objects because the president is jangling too much. What kind of an office does he think the presidency is?

Although accused by Judge Gordon of falsehood, incompetence, cruelty and

perjury, Colonel James C. Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been re-appointed and unanimously confirmed as one of the inspectors of the Eastern penitentiary; and General Wiser, his partner in the accusations of Judge Gordon, has been selected by the governor and senate to represent Pennsylvania in the international prison congress. Evidently Judge Gordon needs to turn on more steam.

The most sensible suggestion offered during the recent discussion of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty by the senate was that discretion be conferred upon the president either to modify or to abrogate that compact as future circumstances may direct. In view of the possibility that Hawaii may be annexed on an early day it is evident that this subject should not be prematurely closed.

One of the last things that the Illinois legislature did after sending the Chicago hoolie bills to the governor was to repeal the new libel law which aimed to put publishers on a footing of fairness. It is remarkable with what unanimity knaves in office oppose a free press.

Predictions now of the future of the silver movement are worthless. They rest upon a foundation of popular unrest which six months may remove. No policy can win in this country which is unable to maintain an appeal to the people's common sense.

The court martialing of the leader of the Marine band for declining to permit a concealed army lieutenant to usurp his functions as band master may be made necessary by the military rules, but from a civilian standpoint it looks like adding insult to injury.

Some of the London correspondents are again flurrying out the possibility of the election at the next convocation of cardinals of an American Pope. There will be an American Pope when there is an independent American Catholic church, but probably not before.

The Popocrats of the house have decided to abandon their ineffective attacks upon "Czar" Reed. The "czar" is now an undisputed monarch, but his absolutism fortunately is the absolutism of common sense.

If the president cannot get any one else to accept the Madrid mission it is possible that Lackawanna county might furnish a man with patriotism equal to the emergency. It usually can.

Several cyclones have been reported recently, but we are pleased to note that not one of them came up in the form of a "dark, funnel-shaped cloud at first no larger than a man's hand."

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, June 12.

Nothing has more disturbed the Democratic leaders in and out of congress than the fact that a large number of Democratic members from the south have, within the past few days and weeks, cast their votes in favor of a protective tariff and that no less than one-third of the members of congress from south of Mason and Dixon's line have either voted directly for a high rate of protection in the pending tariff bill or refused to cast their votes against it. Thirty-two southern men in the house voted for the Dingley bill and five others from that section—Populists—refused to vote against it, while in the senate, as is well known, numbers of southern Democrats and Populists have voted for either higher rates of protection than were originally placed in the bill or than those reported from the senate finance committee.

That this growth of protective sentiment in the south is a genuine one and largely the result of the development of manufacturing industries in that section is apparent, but the cause of its increasing and minimizing it has led Mr. Bryan's organ, the Omaha World-Herald, and other papers to assert that the protective vote from the south is cast by men, not natives of that section, and not representing its real sentiment.

A LAME APOLOGY.

In a recent issue, the Omaha World-Herald, commenting upon this subject, says: "During the last decade, a great deal of northern capital has been invested in southern enterprises, and it is natural that the investing capitalists after years of paternalism in the shape of protection, have been importuned by the New Englanders to not the voices of southerners. . . . The protectionists in the south are those who have left the sterile hills of New England and wandered down south to broaden their field of operations." This statement is interesting and especially so because it is untrue. Its untruthfulness accords to its interest because it shows to what desperate straits the Democratic leaders are forced in attempting by falsehood, as well as otherwise, to rescue the free trade theory from destruction by members of their own party and by men who have been lifelong members of it.

EXPOSED.

This assertion that the southern votes which have been cast for the protective tariff bill or for especially protective features in the tariff bill, were cast by men not natives of that section—carpetbaggers—is absolutely untrue. Five Democrats voted for the tariff bill in the house. Kleberg, of Louisiana, of Texas, and Broussard, Davey and Meyer, of Louisiana. Six Democrats have voted for high protective features of the bill in the senate. Bacon, of Georgia; Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina; McEnery, of Louisiana, and Martin, of Virginia. Every one of these (with the possible exception of Meyer, of Louisiana, who does not indicate his birthplace in the autobiography published in the congressional directory), a native born southerner and has lived all his life in that section. Senator McEnery was born at Moore, La., was nominated by the Democratic party for collector of the tariff in 1873, by the same party for governor in 1881, by the same party for governor in 1886, and by the same party for senator in 1895, being elected as a Democratic senator with the clear understanding that he was a protectionist in sentiment and would so vote in the senate. Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, who voted for the tariff bill in the house, has spent practically his entire life in the south. He was educated in Virginia, serving as a Confederate officer and elected term after term to congress as a Democrat. Mr. Davey, of Louisiana, was elected to congress as a Democrat. Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, who also voted for the Dingley bill in the house, is a native of Louisiana, has held many positions in Louisiana under the Democratic party and was elected to congress as a Democrat. Mr. Kleberg, of Texas, who voted for the bill in the house, is a native of the state, served in the Confederate army, was elected to the state senate as a Democrat in 1882, held a federal office as a Democrat by appointment of President Cleveland, and was elected to

congress as a Democrat. Mr. Slayden, of Georgia, who is a native of Kentucky, was elected to the Texas legislature as a Democrat, and to congress as a Democrat, yet voted for the Dingley bill in the house. Senator Baughman, of South Carolina, who voted for high protection in the Dingley bill in the ways and means committee and voted for a high rate of protection in the house and in the senate on certain features of the bill, is a native of South Carolina, was elected attorney general of that state as a Democrat and four times elected to congress as a Democrat. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who voted for a high rate of protection on cotton and thus enabled its adoption by the senate, is a native of South Carolina, was nominated for governor in that state by the Democratic convention and elected to the senate of the United States as a Democrat. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who led the successful fight for a high rate of protection on lumber, is a native of Georgia, was president of the state Democratic convention in 1890, elected a Democratic presidential elector in 1892, was a Democratic member of the Georgia house of representatives for fourteen years and was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat. Senator Clay, of the same state, who voted with Mr. Bacon for protection to cotton and lumber, is also a native of Georgia, was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee and still holds that position and was elected to the senate as a Democrat. Senator Fowler, of North Carolina, Populist, who voted not only for protection to cotton, but has sundry other high protection amendments to the tariff bill, was a Democrat prior to 1892, since which he has been a Populist and is now chairman of the raising committee of that party. Five southern Populists in the house refused to vote against the protective tariff bill, Fowler, Martin, Shuford, Skinner and Steward, of North Carolina, all of them being natives of the states they now represent.

PROTECTION'S VICTORY.

It is thus apparent from the examination of the personal history of the Democrats from the south who have voted for the protective features of the tariff bill that in every case they are natives of that section and lifelong Democrats and that of the six southern Populists who voted for or refused to vote against the protective features of the tariff bill every one is a native of the south and formerly a Democrat. The same rule in most cases applies to the thirty Republicans from the south. The Republican party has in congress today a greater number of members from south of Mason and Dixon's line than ever before with the possible exception of a single congress shortly after the close of the war. Four of these, Fritchard, of North Carolina; Deboe, of Kentucky; Elkins, of West Virginia, and Wellington, of Maryland, are in the United States senate. Mr. Fritchard, Mr. Deboe, Mr. Wellington are native born southerners, and Mr. Elkins is a native of Ohio. The south has twenty-seven Republican members in the house. Six of these are from Maryland, and of these six only two are natives of northern states; four members are from Kentucky, all natives of that state, and two from Tennessee, both natives of the south; two are from Virginia; both natives of that state, and three are from North Carolina, all natives of that state. Of the fifty southern votes in congress cast for or refused to be cast against the protective features of the tariff bill now pending, only seven are by men who are natives of the north, while four of the northern votes cast for the protective tariff bill in the house, Barham, of California; Lacey, of Iowa; Morris, of Minnesota, and Dolliver, of Iowa, are natives of the south.

INDEPENDENCE ONLY.

From the New York Sun. With Cuba's cause almost won we hear in some quarters proposals for home rule under Spanish sovereignty as a basis of peace. Such a solution of the problem might have been accepted by the patriots in times past, but how could they accept it now? Spain is leading straight for independence by prolonging the war, whereas no anxiety about war debts and no doubts as to their ability to carry on the struggle indefinitely disturb the patriots. But why should the gem of the Antilles be expected to accept less than that absolute independence which every other Spanish colony has won? Mexico, Central America and South America all achieved complete freedom from the foreign yoke. Is Cuba's merit less than theirs? Has she been more sparing of her blood? Has she endured fewer hardships, or has she made fewer sacrifices for the cause of liberty? It is plain that the time is fast approaching when the fate of Cuba must be decided; and it is our duty to do nothing which would lower her banner in obtaining her longed-for independence of transatlantic domination. Let the model for Cuba as an American state be not Canada, but our own country.

PHILOSOPHY IN BRIEF.

Washington Letter, Chicago Record. Senator Chandler is a philosopher. On the wall of his committee room hangs a little sheet of paper upon which is inscribed in his handwriting the following motto: "Fulfill existing promises before making new promises." "Pay your own debts before borrowing money to lend to others to enable them to pay their debts." "Bear your own burdens first; after that, try to help carry those of other people." Senator Chandler says that in these three sentences is bound up pretty nearly all the philosophy a man needs in life.

WHEELS EVERYWHERE.

From the Philadelphia Press. Bicycles are becoming one of the chief articles of export in this country. During the month of April alone the value of wheels sent abroad was \$1,177,824 as against \$2,290,149 in April of last year. In the ten months ending with April, 1897, the value of bicycles exported was \$5,253,594 as against \$1,099,347 for a similar period of 1896. This is the greatest part of American wheels, but many are sent to Asia, Africa and South America. This tremendous growth in the number of wheels exported is a true indication that the bicycle, as a vehicle of utility and pleasure, has become a permanent fixture throughout the world.

HAWAII IS WELCOME.

From the Philadelphia Press. The country is well prepared for some definite action on the Hawaiian question. If President McKinley negotiates a treaty which will bring Hawaii under the government of the United States as a territory it will be accepted and welcomed by the people of this country. The apple is ripe and ready to drop into our hands. To reject the great prize offered us would be an act of gross political stupidity which hereafter we would be sure to regret, and in all probability regret in vain.

THE BOOKMAN. BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS For Commencement, Wedding Day, Birthday. Biddleman, The Bookman. Board of Trade Building. 422 Lackawanna Ave. U.S.A.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

It Is Well to Remember

That the production of merchandise far outstrips its consumption. This will go far toward explaining the apparent modesty of price on many reasonable offerings. Hardly a day goes by but we have shown some special thing on which the manufacturer is overstocked. He needs money and to induce us to buy, the goods are offered in many cases at less than the cost of production. It's a wise loss for the maker, a good purchase for us, and a big bargain benefit for you.

Take Silks

There never was a season known when the wholesale market has been so glutted with these cool, dainty summer fabrics. The result is a price break that would cause you much wonderment did you not know the facts.

Printed Foulards, black grounds with dainty sprays and small figures at only 25c. Asiatic and American Habituai Foulards, one of the most tenacious Silk Fabrics, cool, neat and washable if you like, printed in the newest designs, which, if times were good and money plenty, would be cheap at 75 cents. We are selling them now at 45 cents.

Dress Goods

Much of the loss caused by these reductions we take ourselves; it's stock cleaning time in this department, and we must have shelf room before hot weather hits us. If it's Dress Goods, then you save money by buying them here.

All Wool 40-inch Star Plaids, in 20 different colorings. Your choice at 25c. Silk and Wool Novelties in single and exclusive dress lengths, worth 75c to \$1. Your choice at 49 cents.

FINLEY'S No Matter What the Price. We cut to fit all Clothing just as your tailor does. No misfit goes out of our store. Your tailor can't do more, Our Price just Half. BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Boys' Shirt Waists

Blouses

The King of Waists, The King of Blouses, The Mother's Friend

ALSO THE King Waist

FOR LADIES.

Most Popular and Best Fitting Waists in the Market.

510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

WEDDING INVITATIONS, WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OPENING OF OUR New Store

JUNE 14, 15, 16, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK. DO NOT FORGET THE DATE. THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK OF Fine China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac and Lamps. LADIES WILL RECEIVE SOUVENIR. THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lackawanna Ave. U.S.A.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY. We Devote One Whole Store to Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Our Prices Range from 25c to \$5.00. Careful and Polite Attention Given in Each Department.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE. Telephone 2452.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Printed and engraved promptly at reasonable prices. The stock we use is the very best we can buy. Also Reception, Visiting and At-Home Cards, Monograms, Addresses, Crests, etc.

Reynolds Bros

Hotel Jermyn Bldg., Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

Have You Seen Them

IF NOT, SEE THEM BY ALL MEANS BEFORE YOU BUY ANY OTHER, AND WHEN YOU HAVE SEEN THEM YOUR TROUBLE WILL ALL BE AT AN END. FOR WE FEEL SURE YOU WILL BUY A LIGHTNING OR WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZER. WE SAY YOU WILL BECAUSE WE KNOW YOU WANT THE BEST, AND THE LIGHTNING AND WHITE MOUNTAIN ARE THE BEST.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

110 Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

MT. PLEASANT COAL

AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price.

Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 4; telephone No. 264 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.