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SCRANTON, JUNE 16, 1897.

We are still waiting for the promised demonstration that a T rail on Mulberry street is more desirable for miscellaneous vehicles than a flat one. An Unfortunate Delay.

The decision of the senate commit tee on interstate commerce to defer final action on the Foraker pooling bill until the regular session of congress next winter would be more regrettable if the leading railroads, anticipating delay, had not prepared for this emergency by virtually organizing informal pools among themselves. These tacit understandings with regard to rates are exceedingly friable, and from the nature of the case they can be only temporary; hence the desirability of early action by congress putting the subject; on the basis of permanency.

It is represented in the published ecrrespondence from Washington that there exists in certain quarters where one would least expect it violent opposition to legislation on the pooling The notion prevails, it seems, that arrate pool in some mysferidds way holds out a menuce to the best interests of chippers. The fallacy of this idea was demonstrated some years ago when the interstate commerce commission, at the request of the senate, undertook an inquiry on the subject. The commission addressed circulars to shippers, commercial bodies and various parties who are directly interested in transportation matters, and 89 per cent, of the replies, representing all the classes referred to, favored the abrogation of the clause of the interstate commerce law prohibiting peoling, while only 11 per cent. favored the retention of that clause of the law. It would seem to a layman as if the shippers of the country ought to be well qualified to offer testimony on this point. If they favor the legalization of pooling by such a marked preponderance of opinion it is not easy to see why politicians should object,

One great objection in the public mind against any pooling bill, as has already been pointed out by a wellknown writer on this subject, is the supposition that it contemplates an increase of rates. That is not the case. Under the bill that will sooner or later be reported by the senate committee. if the rates are unreasonable the interstate commerce commission will have a right to interfere. But, as Mr. Blanchard, the president of the former pooling association, has explained, the fixing of rates is not the object of pooling, and never has been. The object of pooling is to maintain stability in rates. rates are reduced they will be reduced in a way that every shipper will get the benefit of the reduction instead of a few men profiting by secret rebates or other practices of that kind.

The fact is that the legislators of the country must soon cease to be goveraed by demagogical hostility to the rallway interests and must recognize that the question of state regulation of transportation has two sides. We are getting today the best and cheapest freight and passenger service in the world. But more than half of the systems which supply this service are now in receivers' hands and it should be the aim of legislation to facilitate the getting of them out of the bankruptcy courts and upon solid ground once more. This can be done without encroachment upon the public rights if the thing is undertaken in the proper spirit. It is time that this spirit began to prevail.

The fact that Mr. Bayard and 'Squire Smalley are both forninst the Dingley bill will give it additional claim upon American favor.

The Same Old Cry.

The Philadelphia Ledger is plainspoken in opposition to Hawaiian an-

nexation. It says: The scheme of Hawaitan annexation is supported mainly by jingoes and jobbers. With Hawaii as an American territory shipleads of carpet-baggers would go out to hold federal office and push the hatives to the wall even more closely than the original colonists did. The missionaries to Hawaii were animated by noble purposes, but they were followed by other Americans whose quest was rather of the things of this world than the world to come. The spollation of Hawaii, how-The United States has heretofore had territories, but no colonies or dependencies. To call Hawaii a territory would not make her one unless she were put into the same class with other Amer-ican territories. She would be, in effect, a colony, with a different class of voters from our own and different commercial laws. The United States would be brought into classe scenario, with Augbrought into closen scontact with Australia and Japan, and there would be new causes of international friction. The civil administration of suc; a turbulent terri-tory would be certain to keep the United States in hot water. A good rule for the United States is to leave well enough alone. The only trouble in Hawaii is that the white men who robbed the natives of their government are afraid of being overtaken by retribution. And that is a matter of little concern to the United

The Ledger will have difficulty in making the American people believe that President Harrison and Becretary of State Foster, who negotiated the est treaty of annexation, were either es or jobbers. As a matter of fact, ere statesmen who foresaw the dustrial possibilities in the oposed to secure to this invaluable outpost evitable future exerce on the Pacific

> The issue preited States take with its race amercial and the Pacific hall it shun larger peril? ments were

ial expansion of the United States from The Scranton Tribune ial expansion of the United States from of Alaska, and in each instance they have been slienced by later events, The annexation of Hawaii would be a big feather in the cap of the McKinley administration,

> It will be easy enough for Seth Low to get himself nominated for mayor of Greater New York without reference to the wishes of the Republican organization in that interesting city; but to secure an election without its aid may prove a different matter.

An Excellent Example.

To one of the German newspapers in New York which calls upon the German-Americans of that city to support for mayor of Greater New York no man who will not in advance give binding guarantee to enforce the Raines law "with liberality," the Sun makes the pertinent reply that before any man can become mayor he must take solemn oath to enforce all the laws 'unconditionally and absolutely." He is not invested by his oath of office with power to choose certain laws for enforcement and certain other laws for ignoring; and whenever the executive of a city does deliberately make such choice and purposely practice such discrimination, he does violence to the theory of our government and merits reproof if not impeachment.

The inability of many persons in thi country to distinguish between the functions of the legislative and the executive departments of government. and consequently their failure to hold ach to a strict accountability for those things which are within its proper scope and jurisdiction, is a prolific source of annoyance and trouble. In this particular case, for example, no man can claim that the German-Americans of New York wish the mayor of New York to prove recreant to his official oath or false to the highest interests of the people who elected him. No more law-abiding and law-respecting class of citizens exist in New York city or eisewhere than those citizens who are of Teutonic descent. Their solicitude as to the mayor's policy in the matter of the enforcement of the excise laws arises simply from a misapprehension concerning the mayor's prerogatives. The long era of Tammanylsm, during which law enforcement went not by right but by favor, has bred a confusion in their minds, and the German paper which the Sun rebukes has merely exemplified the common error.

It would be a good thing if all newspapers should show the courage which the Sun has shown in pointing out this widely prevalent misconception. The best results in government will never be obtained in this country while any considerable number of citizens of any class, rank or degree of eminence are encouraged to entertain the belief that the operation of a distasteful law can be avoided or softened at will by the cultivation of friendly relations with the officials charged with its enforcement. The place to get laws modified or repealed is where those laws are made and it would work to the decided improvement of the quality of our laws, municipal and state, if greater heed were paid to them during the period of their incubation and less energy expended afterward in trying to regulate the manner of their enforcement.

In its eagerness to sneer at the Cuban cause the New York Evening Post called Stephen Bonsal, the war correspondent, a liar and a thiel, and is now named as defendant in a \$50,000 Hbel suit. The Evening Post is so chronically vituperative that it needs occassionally to be halted with a club,

Concerning Oleo.

We have received from the deputy secretary of agriculture. Professor Hamilton, the text of an argument recently submitted by him before the ways and means committee of the state house of representatives, in opposition to the proposed licensing of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Pennsylvania. In brief, his contention is that if the sale of oleo were to be permitted it would cut into the butter trade and thus cost the state five or ten dollars indirectly for every dollar of direct revenue obtained from its licensing. The gist of Professor Hamilton's contention is embodied in the following excerpt from it:

"The price of butter in Pennsylvania is now very low, ranging from ten to twenty-five cents a pound, the best Elgin creamery selling at fourteen cents. If oleomargarine manufacturers are permitted to sell their product in this state, with the restriction of only a moderate tax, the price of butter will be still lower and the effect upon the dairy industry will unquestionably be disastrous. The oleo people can manufacture their product for from six to seven cents per pound, which with the addition of two cents, the tax imposed by the general government, will make legislation. it at most, a cost to the manufacturer of nine cents per pound, whilst a fair quantity of butter cannot be manufactured for less than twenty-three cents per pound. The oleo dealer can sell his product at any price between nine and twenty cents, and thus undersell the dairyman and drive him from the market. If this were to occur, and for sake of illustration, suppose that the entire ninety million pounds of butter now annually produced were to be suppressed and oleomargarine substituted in its place, the revenue to the commonwealth at two cents per pound on the oleo would amount to only \$1,800,000, whereas the dairy industry brings in annually to the commonwealth from butter alone would lose about \$14,000,000, and at the same time, have taken away the possibility of future increase in the dairy industry, so that when the time would

was driven out would be a loss to the state of \$20,000,000." It will be noticed that the deputy secretary of agriculture here drops the formerly reiterated claim that oleo is worthless and dangerous as a food product. No deleterious substitute em-

arrive, when the whole butter product

ply the markets of the state, would be

\$3,600,000, and the butter industry that

of 160,000,000 of pounds, needed to sup-

tributed to oleomargarine could "undersell the dairyman and drive him from the market." Evidently the strategy of Professor Palm, of Mendville, two years ago has eilenced this particular battery of the oleo-fighters. It will be remembered that he sent packages of oleo labeled "best creamery butter" to two fairs, at one of which the judge was an expert from the state agricultural department, and against the competition of the real aragainst the competition of the real article the oleo in both instances took

first prize Reduced, then, to its elements, the ontention of the state agricultural bureau to the legislature is: "You must not permit the sale of eleomargarine, because it is too cheap." With labor in many quarters reduced to extremeties of hardship by industrial depression and the people generally forced to unusual expedients of economy, we are informed that to give a fair commercial field to a demonstrably salable article of common necessity would be unwise, because it would nurt the butter makers. This is an argument that could easily be answered.

Ex-Ambassador Bayard arises to re nark that he views with tearful alarm the "measure of cruel and excessive taxation" which is pending in congress with threatened success," a "measure which must decrease our foreign commerce, increase our commercial Isolation and cause retaliatory legislation by nations who are seeking friendly and reciprocal relations with our people." Do we understand him to imply that he prefers treasury deficits, emrgency bond issues, silver agitations and business disaster?

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, June 15. The many friends of Senator Quay will no doubt be surprised to learn that he is far from being a well man. While he is able to aftend the sessions of the senate not enjoying his usual good health. He has been complaining a good deal of late of not feeling well, and his family and close friends are becoming somewhat worried over his condition. His principal naturally prevents him from sleeping. This is not a new complaint to Senator Quay. He has been afflicted with insomrence becomes more aggravated. His cure heretofore has been absolute rest and the laying aside of all businss and political cares. The senator expects to leave Washington as soon as the tariff bull is disposed of He may go before that bill is disposed of. He may go before that time if his health does not improve. He has not yet decided where he will seek rest, but it is likely he will go to either his home in Beaver or his farm in Lancaster county, which he purchased a few

The Republicans in the senate are some what handicapped by the fact that their leaders on tariff matters are unable, by reason of ill health, to be present and participate in the debates now going on. Senator Aldrich is the acknowledged tariff expert in the upper branch of con-gress. He is more familiar with all the debates of tariff than any other man in that body. It is so admitted by senators of all parties. Ever since the tariff bill was reported to the senate by the finance committee Senator Aldrich has been un-able to attend the sessions on account of cing well, and he may not be able to par loipate in general debate at all. His abors on the Republican side who can exlain the various schedules of the bill satfactorily. On Friday last Senator White, f California, paid the Rhode Island sena-or a very high compliment when he declared there was not a senator on either ide of the chamber who fully understood the sugar schedule which was then being debated, except Mr. Aldrich, and he (White) was exceedingly sorry the New Englander was not present to unravel the mysteries of the measure, especially that portion which related to sugar.

Another man who has been missed dur ing the tariff discussion is the venerable senator from Vermont - Mr. Morrill. Ever since his entrance to the senate, on March 4, 1867, Mr. Morrill has been tive in tariff matters. No revenue measure since that time has been considered in which Senator Morrill has not taken an active interest. In fact he has been ne Republican chairman of the finance committee for many years. He is now the head of that committee, and his absence from the senate for several weeks has delayed the proceedings of the tariff debate to a more or less extent. Last Thursday was the first time in many weeks that the venerable Vermont senstor has been in the senate chamber. Ow-ing to his advanced age-87 years-and poor health incident thereto he is unable to take an active part in the proceedings.

It is now beginning to look as though the new revenue measure will be in the hands of the president for his signature by the middle of July. Much depends, however, upon what course Speaker Reed and his colleagues in the house pursue. If the latter insist upon the amendments made by the senate being stricken out and the original Dingley bill sections restored there will likely be a long fight, which wil delay the final passage of the measure indefinitely. It is hard to make redictions regarding the disposition of the tariff these days. The unexpected is just as Ekely to happen as the expected. In the meantime the country continues to for want of prompt and proper

HAS THE SENATE DEGENERATED?

'Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin. Glancing over a list of the member Glancing over a list of the members of the federal senate that sat in the hall on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, the thought again occurred that we are in the habit of exaggerating the "degeneracy" of the United States senate. There is hardly a "charge" made against the character of the senate now, even in its relations to the sugar trust, that may not be matched by a kindred accusation against the conscript fathers at cusation against the conscript fathers at Sixth and Chestnut streets. The propor-tion of wealth there was quite as great as it is row in Washington, and it is questionable whether the average of ability was higher. Except to close students of political history it is doubtful, indeed, whether any well-informed American could name more than a half dozen of about \$16,000,000. In the substitution of But he would be just as likely as not if he were called upon to prepare a homily those senators without some difficulty on public virtue to give us a fine assort ment of generalities about "the fathers," their purity and their transcendent supe riority to all who have come after them.

The United States senate then was no much larger than some European cabi-nets, or privy councils; and now, with ninety members, or a third more than our supplied by the eleomargarine, the revenue to the commonwealth would be congress did not move with greater celerity than it now does. We grow rest-less over delay in the preparation of a tariff bill at Washington. But the very first tariff, with all the need of revenue for a new government and a simple piece of legislation for a population less than Pennsylvania now holds on this side of he Susquehanna, was not on the statute book until the Fourth of July.

ous territor- Bodying the gross ingredients once at- I glanced over the list of Pennsylva-

much plous and edifying talk over the retributive fate that overtakes rich men whose thoughts are set on worldly glories. There is a cartoon which represents him with the whole congress carried in a building on his back, the heads of the memberssticking out of the windows, and the devil near-by, looking on with approval. Yet Philadelphia has had few men of larger and more useful public spirit than Robert Morris. There was his successor, William Bingham, another millionaire, who lived in a luxury unsurlonaire, who lived in a luxury unsur-passed on this side of the Atlantic, who was regarded as a money-bag statesman, and whose enemies delighted in charging that his riches were the fruits of fraud and rascality in the West Indies.

Maclay, the first of the senators west of the Alleghenies, was among the chargest of the critics of the Washington adminisor the critics of the Washington adminis-tration, and on one occasion wanted. Washington ruled off the floor of the sen-ate as an interioper, while the chamber was in session. Albert Gallatin was dis-trusted as a Swiss schemer and adven-turer, and even after he had given proof of his ability and character, and had heturer, and even after he had given proof of his ability and character, and had be-come Jefferson's secretary of the treas-ury, the political poetasters in the oppo-sition could not seen. sition could not spare him from the in-nuendo of robbing the government's money vaults. James Ross wore the senmoney vaults. James Ross wore the sen-atorial robes for several years, and in the campaign which he made for governor of Pennsylvania there was a party "creed," which, on reciting the iniquities of the day, announced as an article of faith that a mikion guineas of British gold were flying over the state to debauch the elecflying over the state to debauch the elec-torate. After Ross came Dr. Michael Leib, of this city—although the capital had just before been transferred to Wash-ington—and so thoroughly had Leib mas-tered all the tricks of electioneering and spoilsmanship that his opponents were

moved to express their regrets that they could not hang him on Bush Hill.

From New York was Aaron Burr, skilled in every species of chicanery and corruption, founding the Tammany system in tion, founding the Tanmiany system in politics when he was not engaged in se-ducing women, and coming within one vote of the pesidency. From the same state was Schuyler, at the head of the Pederalists, representing one of the rich-est families in the country and denounced cometings as an envisorer and corruster. sometimes as an aristocrat and corrupter. Rufus King was also there, and he had to face the most embittered opposition as a race the most empittered opposition as a representative of the commercial classes when he came to the defense of Jay's treaty. Theodore Sedgwick, one of Massachusetts' serators at this time, had to to get away from a mob because of the part which he took in that famous negotiation. We have a habit now of looking on the

we have a habit now of looking of the new states of the west as hurtful to the personnel of the senate by reason of their crudeness. It is altogether likely that the same thought was in mind when the sen-ators who were sent to Philadelphia by Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee—probably every one of them a carpet-bagger from the older states—made their appear-ance at Sixth and Chestnut streets. They ance at Sixth and Chestnut streets. They generally had the manners, the spirit and the ideas of backwoodsmen and regarded Philadelphia as an abode of vice and corruption and Washington as a luxurious and extravagant aristocrat. From Tennessee, for example, came Walliam Blount, who was expelled from the senate on the charge of being concerned in an intrigue to deliver New Orleans over to the British. From Kentucky came the belligerent Humphrey Marshall, who had been so ignorant up to the time of his marriage that his wife is said to have taught him how to read, who was a chronic quarreller and who shot Henry Clay in a duel. There was Anderson, of Tennessee, originally a Philadelphian, who went to the western wilderness and who committee Senator Aldrich has been unable to attend the sessions on account of illness. During the past few days be has visited the senate chamber for a few howled him out of the public service. visited the senate chamber for a few minutes at a time, but he is still far from most interesting of trese frontier senawas Andrew Jackson. He was only abo thirty years of age when he entered the chamber; Jefferson remarked of him that he sometimes could not speak without choking in rage, and his habits and personality at that time, and some of his fancies, seem to have been suggestive of a Populist or a Tillmanite. He thought too much money was being spent on the president, and he was one of the opponents of Washington who would not give his vote to an address of confidence. Gallatin described him as an uncouth personage, roughly dressed, long-haired and with his queue tied in an eel skin. ne sometimes could not speak withou

THE PROPER VIEW.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. The charge which Insurance Agent French has made against Senator Charles M. Shortt either is true or is not true. Senator Shortt declares that it is not tru and he makes the declaration under oath. In Senator Shortt's denial be true, then French is a perjurer and ought to have the mark and the penalty of a perjurer put upon him. Some of that same zeal which was recently shown at Harrisburg which was recently shown at fairnessure in promptly summoning the Rev. Dr. Swallow into a court of justice for libel ought now to be employed in bringing French into court on a charge of perjury. It will not do to be content with calling him a "perjurer" through the newspapers or in the committee room. If Mr. French on the other hand, has told the truth, he ought to be not less prompt in publicly in-viting his accusers to prosecute him as the perjurer they declare him to be.

NOT POVERTY STRICKEN.

From an Unidentified Source. This is not a poverty stricken country; the people of this country expended last year \$22,000,000 for chewing gum. \$400,000,-000 for amusements, \$600,000,000 for jewal-ry, \$800,000,000 for tobacco, and \$1,400,0000,-000 for strong drink.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.00 a. m., for Wednesday, June 16, 1887.

3 A child born on this day will be of the pinlon that we will soon be able to get an evening paper for nothing with a trol-ley transfer thrown in.

There is a suspicion that summer has ome at last. Base ball records indicate that Sandy Griffin's black rabbit mascot needs a

Even flag day hath its drawbacks. Just

look at the pretry! Members of the board of control evidently did not receive "compa" to the High School Alumni banquet. Songs of Summer. When birds of merry June doth burst, And in one's throat a burning thirst

Suggests the thought of beer, We need no ice cream-strawberry fete,

Nor other things to indicate

That summer's surely here.

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