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SCRANTON, AUGUST 10, 1897.

The trouble with a newspaper circulation obtained at a below-cost price is that the more one gets the worse off one is and the worse off one's readers must sooner or later become. The old-fashioned plan of seiling a good article for a fair price is much better in the long run, and circulation thus obtained is retained.

The McKinley Policy.

One of the most satisfactory estimates yet offered with reference to the McKinley policy is contributed to the Sun by that veteran journalist and stalwart Buckeye, General H. V. Boynton. General Baynton has been in the confidence of every Republican executive since the war and his grasp upon a political situation at Washington 18 not surpassed by any man now in public life. It will pay us to glance at the points which he predicts are to be emphasized ere the present administration shall close.

First, the development and sustainment of American interests, especially of American commercial interests, upon which the other interests of the nation so largely rest. General Boynton represents it to be the 'president's highest and most carnest ambition to be instrumental through the powers now vested in him in restoring and promoting prosperity among the people.

Next in line of importance on the executive programme is a calm but courageous foreign policy, which includes as its highest creed the unflinching protection of American citizenship abroad in every guaranteed right. The president, General Boynton would have the public understand, is not a blusterer anxious to play to the galleries, but he has strong convictions as to the importance of upholding American interests and principles, and once ready to act he will not draw back. Hawaii is to be annexed and Cuba made free in fact, and both without war. Another specific prediction which has interest is that the day of Canadian poaching will soon have gone by, and that it ism will vindicate itself in improved is unlikely that the Canadian Pacific railroad will much longer enjoy the valuable bonding privilege while Canada is putting up the bars against American prospectors in the Klondike.

Coast defence and naval development constitute a third entry on the list of Major McKinley's underscored aims. These objective points are to be approached quietly but with decision. "There seems," remarks General Boynton, "to be a lively appreciation on the part of the administration that the modern world beyond the Atlantic is becoming intensely jealous of the growing power of the United States, and that it is the part of wisdom to marshal the dominating forces of the nation and hold them in readiness to

operation, either within the mines or in operation, either within the mines or in passing from their homes to the mines and upon their return to their homes, and from unlawfully inciting persons who are engaged in working the mines, or in any wise advising such acts as may result in violations and destruction of the rights of the plaintiff in this property. "The motion for a permanent injunction is set down for hearing at the United States court room at Wheeling on the 50th day of September, 1897. This injunc-tion is not to take effect until the plain-tiff, or some responsible person for him. our country, from the federal treasury. The judiciary is clearly modeled on the American system. A high court of Australia is created, having full powers over federal matters arising under the constitution and which involve the interpretation thereof; also all matters affecting treaties and disputes between states. There may be appeal to the queen in council, however, when the issue affects the integrity of the Brittiff, or some responsible person for him, shall enter into bond in the sum of \$5,-000, conditioned to pay all such costs and

The principal powers of parliament relate to the regulation of trade and damages that will accrue to the defendants by reason of the plaintiff suing out this injunction." commerce within and without the comnonwealth; customs, excise, and boun-It will be perceived that nothing in ties, but absolute free trade between

this injunction clothes capitalists with states; borrowing money on the credit of the commonwealth; postal and any new rights or takes from labor one telegraphic services; military and jot or tittle of rights already possessed. It consequently has been unfairly cennaval defense; navigation and shipping, lighthouses, beacons, etc.; quaransured.

tine; fisheries in oceans and rivers; That was a fair and lusty blow census and statistics; currency and which the commercial agencies gave coinage, banking and paper-money isthe Bryanites on Saturday when they sue, insurance (including state insurreported for the entire country a gain ance), copyright, etc., bills of exchange, in bank clearings, over the same week etc., patents and copyrights, naturali-In 1896, of 15.2 per cent. To be a conzation and aliens, marriages and disistent pessimist these days one will vorce, parental rights, etc., the service have to dodge a good many hard facts. and execution of civil and criminal process and judgment of courts, immigra-

According to the Hon. William F. tion and emigration, influx of criminals, Harrity, gold Democrat, "the outlook external affairs and treaties. Pacific for a divided Republican party and a islands in relation to the commonunited Democratic party (in Pennsylwealth, control of navigable streams, vania) is very promising." Are we to etc. Parliament will also have power infer from this that the men who lateto make laws with reference to alien ly bolted Bryan and free silver are or other races, with respect to whom willing to seek Popocratic forgiveness? it is deemed necessary to make spe-

Last week's wheat exports from the cial laws not applicable to the general United States increased nearly three community. Speaking broadly, parliament has the same sweep of power and one-half million bushels as comenjoyed by the American congress, but pared with the same week in 1896; is different from the latter in respect | and yet the calamity howlers refuse to to the fact that the ministry have seats be still.

in the Australian lower chamber. The house originates all revenue measures, as in this country; but the senate is through the air, and in the end the deprived of the right to amend and must be content with remitting money death.

bills to the house with recommendations of changes. In fact the Austral-If a college president in a one-sided ian senate compared with its Ameristate must go with the majority what can prototype cuts a sorry figure and would be his duty in a doubtful state?

One noteworthy feature of this antip-One Lesson of the odal constitution is that it requires the federal government to take sole Bituminous Strike charge of the postal, telegraph and telephone systems, and government

From Leslie's Weekly.

soon as practicable after the federa-Although the strike of the bitumino is tion shall have been completed. In coal miners did not check the impulses that were in the direction of healthful certain colonies the state already controls the railways. Whether this conndustrial and commercial activity, yet he power was in that great body of niners to do that. At the beginning of stitutional indorsement of state socialthe strike no one could foretell its effect. These grimy men of the pick and gloomy, results will afford an interesting study. If it shall, it will go far to strengthen cavernous toll, if acting in common, de-termined purpose, and if directed by a masterly intellect, could have starved evthe sentiment for a similar extension of the federal arm in the United States, every furnace in the country and paralyzed every locomotive. They might have caused the country to halt right upon

The right of a private or corporate the threshold of prosperity, and permit-ted no advance until the grievances of owner of real estate to keep off of his property those who in the owner's which they complained were ended and he rights they demanded yielded to hem. That they did not accomplish this opinion have no business there is as old as the hills. That is the right which es not justify the inference that they Judge Jackson's celebrated and mucho not possess the power, but rather that hey could not concentrate and direct misunderstood restraining order put their power. They could not bring into sympathetic support all of their number. They were unable to close all the mines into effective law. It is a rule to which no reflecting citizen will care to offer cause not all the miners joined in the lemand for new concessions.

They did, bewever, demonstrate with minous warning what some day, acting A complete copy of the restraining in common and under true and sufficient

available for such investment at the available for such investment at the present time probably does not exceed \$240,000,000. The entire bonded dabt of the United States, under the present policy, will be extinguished in a quarter of a century. The government would be obliged to look to other investments for the funds arising from the system, and at the present time there are apparent only thore securities in which the ordin-ary bank deals. These, for the greater ary bank deals. These, for the greater ary name deals. These, for the greater part, are of variable or fluctuating values, and it is evidence at once that a govern-ment banking system that would deal in such securities is out of the question.

In his report of 1892 Mr. Wanamaker furnished the following interesting and seemingly practicable plan: Designated postoffices to receive on deposit sums of not less than \$1, which may be in postage stamps on cards to be furnished, interest to be added from the beginning of the next month after deposit, on sums of not less than \$10. All deposits to be trans-milted to the secretary of the treasury, who shall, at the beginning of each half year, fix the rate of interest to be paid to depositors Sold interest to be oneto depositors. Said interest to be one-half of 1 per cent. less than the current rate at savings funds and private banks at the monetary centers. The secretary of the treasury shall keep account of leposits by states, and, to put the money in circulation, shall offer the funds aris-ing in each state as a loan to the nation-al banks of the same state, at a rate of interest to be fixed by him, and these sums shall be declared trust funds and shall be a preferred claim against the assets of the banks.

This plan would reduce the work for This plan would reduce the work for the government to a minimum, and would obviate the necessity for a commission to investigate the detail of the loans. It would seem that it would find consider-able favor with the national banks, and certainly no juster method for the dis-tribution of the funds could be devised than to circulate them in the states from which they were derived.

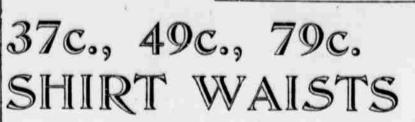
SOCIAL EDUCATION.

From the Illustrated American. To realize that education does not end

with the school day closing is in itseif a long step in education. It means a realization of the vital fact that education is vastly more than the acquisition of so much arithmetic, grammar and geography. The question that naturally arises is, how best can this indispensable process of out-of-school-hour education be brought into practical relations with the machinery of the public schools. An experiment now being tried at Evanston, Ill., is full of promise.

sanctioned the establishment of a read-ing room, a woman's club, two boys' clubs, sewing classes, a workshop, a military company and a gymnasium, in connection with the public school buildngs. Realizing the great educationa significance of the scheme, the members of the board have at length atoned for their temporary lukewarmness by assum-ing all the costs of the experiment. The ends to be gained are culture in the widest sense, and the promotion of all that makes for good clitzenship. The social life of the people cannot but be enriched and broadened in being made a factor in educational work, and popular education

recreation. One of the great problems of social adone of the great problems of social ad-vancement is to provide for the leisure hours of our young people occupations that are truly recreative. These hours must be well employed, or the result im-mortally and sententiously characterized by Dr. Watts is sure to follow. The Evanston experiment seems to offer a prac-tical solution of the problem, and if successful should receive the tribute of imi-tation from all parts of the country. Similar experiments in England have already proved successful, both in cities and villages. School buildings there have been made social centers, the headquarters of glee clubs, guilds, lecture asso-clations, and societies of many sorts. At



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G. 8.

BAZA

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Manifestoes over the Brown university presidency continue to hurtle university bids fair to be talked to

meet any form of movement that may be sprung from any quarter. Evidently it is to be a very watchful administration along these lines, and a very decided and courageous one. There is a feeling that, with the new activities which good times will bring, and the evidences that the renewed development of our resources must give of swift growing national strength, this already pronounced jealously will become more intense. There will be unceasing and vigilant effort to be prepared for any overt manifestation."

A fourth feature of the McKinley policy takes its inspiration from the characteristics of the president himself and is a quiet, good-natured harmonization of forces which assures effective work in all departments with little of the customary waste of energy due to clashings of ambitions and political friction. General Boynton represents it as the general opinion of experienced observers at Washington that no other administration within the memory of the present generation started so smoothly and auspiciously and enjoyed such widespread and genuine confidence from masses and politicians alike as the present administration has done during the first trying five months.

Republicans may well feel satisfied with this outlook.

Although it is hazardous to hoast, we must say that the Scranton ball club is apparently again on the right track.

Australia's Constitution.

Mention was recently made on this page of the new constitution proposed for federated Australia, but then the merest outline was given. The subject is interestting to all students of politics and government, and to Americans especially because the proposed Australian charter embodies many of the features of the American constitution, thus giving to the latter the sincerest flattery. We find in the Springfield Republican an extended review of the antipodean instrument, and we deem it of sufficient worth herewith to be reproduced in substance.

The constitution creates a government consisting of the executive, the legislative and judicial, as in the United States, the executive consisting of the governor-general, appointed by the queen, and the cabinet, which combines the parliamentary function of the English system with the executive responsibility of the American presidency. The prime minister will be the virtual executive, of course, as in Canada, while the governor-general will be very far removed from such a pinnacle of power as is enjoyed by the president of the United States. The parliament, in which the ministry will have seats, will consist of a senate and house of representatives, both modeled after the American branches of congress. Each colony, large or small, will send six members to the upper house

and for fixed terms only, contrary to the Canadian system, where the senain, fors are chosen for life. The lower

order issued by Judge Jackson at Parkersburg against the striking West Virginia miners was published in yesterday's Sun, and its text differs materially from the hereotfore published summary of that order, upon which adverse comment has been based. The orrect version shows that Judge Jackson did not in the slightest degree encroach upon the manifest rights of the strikers and their sympathizers to argue with the men remaining at work, in the hope of getting those men to quit work and join the strike; but the injunction did restrain these prosely-

Judge Jackson's Injunction.

objection.

is chiefly advisory in its functions.

ownership of railways is to follow as

ters from trespassing on the company's property while engaged in their persuasive work. So much has already been said about this order and so much more is likely to be said about it in the political and economic discussions of the future that we feel warranted in reprinting the document herewith, entire:

IN EQUITY.

"James Sloan, jr., complainant, vs. Eugene V. Debs et al., defendants. "On this, the 4th day of August, 1897, the complainant in this action, by A. B. Fleming, his counsel, presented to the undersigned, one of the judges of the cir-cuit court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, his bill of complaint alleging, among other things, that the defendant, in conjunction with other defendants in the bill named, were conspiring together to interfore with the operating and conducting of the coal mines operated by the Monongah Coal and Coke company, and by such inter-ference preventing the employes of the Monongah Coal and Coke company from mining and producing coal in and from the said mines; and that unless the court granted an immediate restraining order preventing them from interforing with the employee of the owners of said mines,

there was great danger of irremediable injury, damage, and loss to the owners of said mines. "Upon consideration whereof the bill is

ing

rdered to be filed and process issued hereon, and a temporary restraining order is allowed, restraining and inhibit-ing the defendants and all others asso-clated or connected with them from in any wise interfering with the manage-ment, operation, or conducting of said mines by their owners or those operating them, either by menaces, threats, or any character of inimidation used to prevent the employee of said mines from going to or from said mines, or from engaging in the business of mining in said mines. And the defendants are further restrained from entering upon the property of the owners of the said Mon-ongah Coal and Coke company for the purpose of interfering with the employes purpose of interfering with the employes of said company, either by intimidation or the holding of either public or pri-vate assemblages upon said property, or in any wise molesting, interfering with or intimidating the employes of the said Monongah Coal and Coke company so as to induce them to abandon their work to

to induce them to abandon their work in said mines. And the defendants are fur-ther restrained from assembling in the paths, approaches, and roads upon said parins, approaches, and roads upon said property leading to and from their homes and residences to the mines, along which the employes of the Monongah Coal and Coke company are compelled to travel to get to them, or in any way interfering with the employes of said company in passing to and from their work, either by threats menaces or intimidation; and by threats, menaces, or intimidation; and the defendants are further restrained from entering the said mines and interfering with the employes in their mining operations within said mines, or assem-bling upon said property at or near the entrance of said mines.

"The purpose and object of this re-straining order is to prevent all unlawful combinations and conspiracies and to re-strain all the defendants engaged in the promotion of such unlawful combinations Australian house will be composed of members elected from districts, as are the representatives of the United States, and they will be paid, as in

dership, they may be able to do. Pub sentiment will always be with those who toil as these subterranean worker lo, if they do not receive just compensa-tion for their work, and if they are made victims of harsh and arbitrary rules Their life is at best a cheerless one, and heir cainings can suffice for little more than the scanty support of themselver and their families. If, therefore, they should join in unanimous protest, unite thoreughly, effectively, and make de-mands which public sentiment regards as just, they will demonstrate their vast power and win their victory if they are guided by a leader truly great.

Some day it may happen that a man gifted with the ability that makes the great leader may choose to use it in the direction of this vast army which takes from the bowels of the earth the food for the engines of modern civilization. He would discipline this army with the ability of a soldier and the tact of a political master. He would concentrate its vast power and use it with irresistible force, tent. and no man could predict the result of the collision of intellect with intellect, and of the power of concentrated labor with the power of concentrated capital.

To be successful, however, this leader and his army of mine workers must have justice and right upon their side not only in their claims, but also in their acts. Therefore, it behooves those who own and operate these coal mines of the United States to consider as carefully and as justly the rights of those whom they em ploy as they do their credit, the extension of their business, the markets, and how best, with fair profit, to supply them. That this is the disposition of of the mine owners is to be in-from the fact that so far, the tred iners in some districts have refused to in, even sympathetically, in the strike.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

From the Buffalo Express. The recent announcement made by Senator Mason, of Chicago, that he purses to devote a good deal of his time uring the present summer to perfecting a ostal savings bank scheme has aroused the papers of his city to renewed com-ment on the feasibility of such an insti-tution in this country. The system is designed to give the poorer class absolute curity for their earnings at a moderate ate of interest. It is likely that this rate of interest. It is likely that this rate of interest will not equal that paid by the savings banks of the country at the present time, but the trustworthi-the present time, but the trustworthiness of the institution, the government itself, is believed to be of more value to the depositors than the 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest lost.

Concerning the favor into which the postal savings banks have grown in England, the Chicago Times-Heraid says: "The growth of the postal savings bank system of England during the last ten years demonstrates in a remarkable manner its popularity with the people In 1886 these were 6,662,395 depositors In 1896 they had increased to 11,381,557. In 1896 the value of the postal deposits for the year was if5,656,552. In 1886 these in-creased to i32,978,550. In 1886 the interest paid to depositors or placed to their credit was 0 103,000. In 1806 the interest paid to depositors amounted to £2,222,545. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors jumped from 650.874,338 in 1886 to 697.868,975 in 1896. In 1868 there were only \$1 such banks in Canada, and the balance to the credit of depositors then was \$205,000. In June, 1897, there were \$00 banks, and the balance due depositors amounted to \$31,660,000."

There is little doubt that an institution of the kind would be largely patronized in the United States. At the same time, however, the government would encoun-ter an almost endless amount of trouble in its organization and conduct. The most serious question that would arise would concern the securities or invest-ments. The chief of these are the govern-

Had a crease ironed down the front.

-Washington Star.