

The Scranton Tribune

Published Weekly, No Sunday Edition. By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Daily, 5 cents; Weekly, 30 cents a month, \$1.00 a year.

TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, AUGUST 14, 1897.

"Scranton," remarks Secretary Atherton, "has an abundance of good sites." True, and a superabundance of bad sights which ought to be made good.

The First Bloodshed

It appears that a court at Pittsburgh has restrained the striking miners from assembling in numbers on a public road and from marching along the road toward the entrance to the Plum Creek mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company.

The foregoing circumstance is significant chiefly as an indication of the growing tenacity of feeling among the men on strike, a condition rapidly becoming critical. Up to this time the strike has been unique for the orderliness which has marked its progress.

Should a clash ensue, upon whom would the responsibility fall? We know where it ought to fall—upon those operators who have so greedily grabbed for business by price-cutting that they have forced the bituminous trade into a hole and literally driven other and innocent men to lower wages in turn until nearly all wages in the soft coal regions were depressed below the point of endurance.

The best way to deal with the apostle of assassination is to give him his own medicine.

Silver as a Future Issue

Senator Chandler, viewing the continued decline of silver and the simultaneous rise in wheat, refuses to be convinced. In his opinion it is only a question of time when monometallism will work such disaster to the human race that there will be an uprising of the masses and the money changers will be brushed aside like chaff before an autumn gale.

In an academic sense the advice is good, for as a means of mental discipline few subjects are comparable with it. When we reflect that experts who have made a life study disagree quite as radically and with almost as much emphasis as do the tyros who have gone no further into the problem than to read current newspaper editorials and the common campaign literature, something of its intricacy begins to impress us.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls Senator Durham and his friends "discredited political adventurers." By whom discredited and when?

A Governor in Error

Governor Atkinson of West Virginia recently pardoned a man who had been convicted of shooting his wife's paragon; and in the message accompanying the pardon he took occasion to express regret that the injured husband's bullet had not proved fatal. This having provoked criticism the governor now makes public a letter in which he reviews the facts in the case, showing them to point to an especially heinous offense on the part of the man shot, and adds: "I again say that any man who has a heart in his body and wife and children cannot but feel the same in the same manner."

Let this be granted. Could not the governor of West Virginia have signed that pardon without any accompanying rebuke of the legal offense of shooting with intent to kill? We will concede that in this particular case the facts were such as seemingly to justify the husband in the course he took to avenge the wrong done to him; and what therefore the governor made what will be regarded by nine men out of ten as a justifiable use of the pardoning power. How would the governor feel if during the next few weeks a dozen jealous husbands in West Virginia should accept his glorification of pistol practice on parsons as an invitation to open fire on men whom they morbidly suspect of wrong-doing but

been discovered, the prices of food stuffs have rallied and silver has kept on falling until now it is at a lower point than ever before, all of which constitutes circumstantial evidence tending to confirm the wisdom of last autumn's finding. It is well to study this question, of course, as a means of exercising the mind, but we don't expect that there will be much political call for such investigation three years hence.

The Canadian papers now advance the argument that if Americans abrogate the bonding privilege whereby Canadian railways, built on subsidies, are enabled to underbid American trunk lines for transcontinental traffic, they will cut off their own nose to spite their face. But if that were true, why should Canadians object? The fact is, their arguments in behalf of the continuation of the bonding privilege are entirely too thin, and the privilege will have to go.

Mr. Powderly and the Anarchists

A Washington dispatch says: "The Hon. Y. Powderly, the new commissioner of immigration, will signalize the opening of his administration by seeing that the United States is not made an asylum for the red-handed anarchists, now being driven from France, Spain and Italy by concentrated action of the great continental powers. Mr. Powderly says he will adopt every remedy under the law to exclude Planas, the leader of the Spanish anarchists, who has been conducted to Harve by French officials and shipped to New York. The immigration office will notify their officers at New York and all large seaboard ports to be on the lookout for anarchists headed this way. It is expected also that the United States consul at Harve will give specific information as to the ship on which Planas and his compatriots sail." The dispatch further says:

"Europe should keep her own criminals and her own paupers," said Mr. Powderly, with emphasis. With a copy of the exclusion law in his hand, Mr. Powderly pointed out the steps to be taken, and also showed the need of strengthening the law, so as to deal with the anarchist class. The law permits the exclusion of "persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crimes or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude." It also excludes "persons likely to become a public charge." These are the only provisions which, even indirectly, can be applied to anarchists, and the bureau will be compelled to resort to them in emergencies like the present.

After the Barcelona anarchist agitation, the French government sent to our state department a list of anarchists expelled from the country and expected to come to the United States. The list was sent to our immigration officers at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other ports, with instructions to apply the two provisions quoted against the anarchists named on the list. None of them were apprehended, however, as they either did not come or were smuggled in by way of the steamer. Mr. Powderly will again make the two sections of the law against this new tide of anarchists, and he is hopeful that it will exclude them outright or discourage them from turning this way.

Comparisons That Are Interesting

Walter Wellman in Times-Herald. Conversation at a London club: Present, four Englishmen, lawyers, professors, etc., and one American. An Englishman—Over here the writings of your Theodore Roosevelt are much admired. We look upon him as one of the greatest writers on sports in the world. The American—Glad to hear you say so. He is not only a clever writer but a good fellow. An Englishman—But I have heard that he fights with everyone. The American—If you mean that he quarrels that is not true. As a man, he had a good many tussles, but he was always fighting for the right. An Englishman—Such a man is in a decided minority in New York and America, is he not? [Laughter by all the Englishmen.] The American—Undoubtedly; and in that respect his nature is pretty much the same the world over—even in London and Great Britain.

An Englishman—You have such dreadful newspapers in America. Do you believe anything you see in them? The American—We believe almost everything. Newspapers in America are fallible, as they are here, but the best newspapers in our country are as accurate as the best newspapers here. I have been in London five days and I have noticed in your daily papers in that time three or four errors, besides several editorial blunders, like locating the American capital at New York, which were not corrected.

An Englishman—But we are told that your reporters call to see a public man, and the public man says he will not talk, refuses to say in that time three or four columns and writes a column interview with him.

The American—No such reporter could hold a place thirty-six hours in an American newspaper office. The latest outrage of this sort I have heard of was when a newspaper correspondent was introduced to a man at the Grand hotel, Christians, Ibsen said: "Glad to meet you, sir," and picked up his papers and will walk away. The reporter prepared a column and a half interview, which when published created quite a sensation. That journalist was not an American, but an Englishman. An Englishman—But your papers publish such gaudy headlines—dreadful things they are. The American—That reminds me. Please tell me which of your London dailies is now making greatest strides in circulation?

Several Englishmen—Mr. Harmsworth's Daily Mail. The American—Well; two or three years ago Mr. Harmsworth spent several months in the United States, studying our cheap newspapers. He returned to London and started the Mail. He brought over a number of journalists from America, and they are still on his staff. He has his eyes set on the American market, and the bold headlines over his news, and American methods of collecting the news to put headlines on. As you say, his paper is now growing faster than any other in London. An Englishman—Are you Americans really going to annex Hawaii? The American—Of course we are. An Englishman—Then I suppose you will want Cuba and the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and everything in sight? The American—Never. We shall not want your toes. We do not want the Bermudas or the Bahamas. But it is a strange thing that you English prick up your ears at the first suggestion that the United States is going to annex an island. For many years you have been roaming around the world, gobbling up all the inhabited and uninhabited lands you could get your claws on, until you make your jibes about the extent of your possessions, and just as soon as a little dot of an island down in the Pacific asks us to take her in that she will be saved from Asiatic domination and lift your hands in horror at the greediness of these Yankees. An Englishman—We should have a good deal more sympathy with you if you had concluded the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain. The feeling over here is that that would have strengthened Great

Britain before the world and would in time have strengthened you. The American—The people of the United States want a treaty of arbitration with England, and as soon as certain political changes can be brought about we will make such a treaty. But with or without a treaty you people should recognize the right and the manifest destiny of the United States to assume leadership among the western nations, to extend our political power and perhaps, our territory. Our efforts will be wholly confined to America. We have no objection to your gobbling up all you can get of Asia and Africa, but you ought not to make faces at us if we go ahead on our side of the water. An Englishman—It is too bad that your diplomats are so rude. Your Bering sea note was positively uncouth. If such a note had been sent by one European government to another it would have strained their relations. Explanations would have been demanded and apologies. But we don't quite hold you Americans responsible for the note. The American—We are willing to be held responsible, however. The trouble with you English is that you overlook the merits of the question and complain because we are not polite. You admit that we are in the right in our contention, but still complain because we are uncouth. Repair the wrong and you will have no occasion to complain of our manners. An Englishman—But why be so snarling about it in your diplomatic notes? The American—Because we have learned through experience that you English are too busy with your South Africa, your India, your Turk, and your many and mighty affairs throughout the world to pay any attention to us unless we give you a shock. When we poke you roughly in the ribs you make up an atrocious set of matters in good spirit. It was so with Venezuela, and it will turn out so with the seals.

MAN'S DANGEROUS AGE

From the Albany Times-Union. It is a singular fact, yet one substantiated by statistics, that most crime is committed in this state by men 29 years old. This is not only true of the lesser but also of the graver crimes, although a man is presumed to be at that period of his life not only in the zenith of his physical, but also in full and complete possession of his mental powers, with a complete appreciation of right and wrong and their respective consequences. This condition is a problem which has not been solved by the student of criminology, and one which is made more complex by the fact that the ages of 21, 27 and 45 years nearly equal it, with the intervening years showing a far less percentage of crime.

It is indeed peculiar that the criminal tendency should be so strong at 29 with no such inclination, so far as criminal statistics show, in as great a degree for the succeeding sixteen years, and then another outburst of the animal in man. This condition is found to be true by actual figures, and as all statistical conditions are sought to be determined are arrived at by this method, so may the student of this subject, as well as the insurance company who bases his rates on the general average of losses in proportion to the risks taken, and does so with full safety, employ it in solving the problem before him. Charles K. Baker, chief clerk to Superintendent Lathrop, has made this subject one of close study and will soon have completed a table showing this to be true. He has already completed one relative to murderers serving life sentences in the penal institutions, and its figures bear out the general conclusion. He offers at this time no explanation for this, but hopes after he has exhausted the subject, so far as the presentation of figures are concerned, to be able to set forth reasons why these years should be productive of the most crime.

The following figures show how old the various murderers who are serving life sentences were when they committed the act for which they are serving time, and the American—Over here the writings of your Theodore Roosevelt are much admired. We look upon him as one of the greatest writers on sports in the world. The American—Glad to hear you say so. He is not only a clever writer but a good fellow. An Englishman—But I have heard that he fights with everyone. The American—If you mean that he quarrels that is not true. As a man, he had a good many tussles, but he was always fighting for the right. An Englishman—Such a man is in a decided minority in New York and America, is he not? [Laughter by all the Englishmen.] The American—Undoubtedly; and in that respect his nature is pretty much the same the world over—even in London and Great Britain.

TOLD BY THE STARS

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aiacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 1.31 a. m., for Saturday, August 14, 1897. A child born on this day will "blow" his money and have a good time, and will not put it in a jar for some one to find after he is dead. This talk about love in a cottage is all right, but the up-to-date girl prefers a steam yacht to a mud scow for a voyage on the sea of matrimony every time. The victim of the bogus mushroom is a fellow who did not know it was "toasted."

OUR PRESIDENTS

George Washington first of all presidents stands. Who, then, to John Adams his high office. Thomas Jefferson next, beloved of the nation. The man who first drafted our great Declaration of Independence, and who, under Madison war with Great Britain did cease. And Monroe ushered in a new era of peace. Now in John Q. Adams have their last inning. And with Jackson, Democracy has its beginning. Then Van Buren, then Harrison, who very soon dies; Then Tyler, the first of vice presidents to rise. Polk, commanding, saw Mexico massed as our foes. And Zach Taylor then on the war's crest arose; Millard Fillmore then came, when the great fighter died. And then Franklin Pierce and Buchanan were tried. Great Abraham Lincoln fame's flaming hand. To the immortal Washington's family a second; Andrew Johnson was seated when Lincoln was killed. And it cannot be said that the chair was quite filled. Ulysses S. Grant, who had made war to peace. Came next, with his olive branch: "Let us have peace." Next the well-meaning Hayes, so kindly in face. Then Garfield, and Arthur, his vice, held the place; Then Cleveland, of whom as "an accident" speak. He was put in the place by a clerical freak. Ben Harrison next had the place for a while. And then we gave Cleveland a thorough trial. On this second inning he panned out quite thinly. And the people turned in and elected McKinley. J. S. Briggs, in Rochester, Florida.

Britain before the world and would in time have strengthened you. The American—The people of the United States want a treaty of arbitration with England, and as soon as certain political changes can be brought about we will make such a treaty. But with or without a treaty you people should recognize the right and the manifest destiny of the United States to assume leadership among the western nations, to extend our political power and perhaps, our territory. Our efforts will be wholly confined to America. We have no objection to your gobbling up all you can get of Asia and Africa, but you ought not to make faces at us if we go ahead on our side of the water. An Englishman—It is too bad that your diplomats are so rude. Your Bering sea note was positively uncouth. If such a note had been sent by one European government to another it would have strained their relations. Explanations would have been demanded and apologies. But we don't quite hold you Americans responsible for the note. The American—We are willing to be held responsible, however. The trouble with you English is that you overlook the merits of the question and complain because we are not polite. You admit that we are in the right in our contention, but still complain because we are uncouth. Repair the wrong and you will have no occasion to complain of our manners. An Englishman—But why be so snarling about it in your diplomatic notes? The American—Because we have learned through experience that you English are too busy with your South Africa, your India, your Turk, and your many and mighty affairs throughout the world to pay any attention to us unless we give you a shock. When we poke you roughly in the ribs you make up an atrocious set of matters in good spirit. It was so with Venezuela, and it will turn out so with the seals.

MAN'S DANGEROUS AGE. From the Albany Times-Union. It is a singular fact, yet one substantiated by statistics, that most crime is committed in this state by men 29 years old. This is not only true of the lesser but also of the graver crimes, although a man is presumed to be at that period of his life not only in the zenith of his physical, but also in full and complete possession of his mental powers, with a complete appreciation of right and wrong and their respective consequences. This condition is a problem which has not been solved by the student of criminology, and one which is made more complex by the fact that the ages of 21, 27 and 45 years nearly equal it, with the intervening years showing a far less percentage of crime.

It is indeed peculiar that the criminal tendency should be so strong at 29 with no such inclination, so far as criminal statistics show, in as great a degree for the succeeding sixteen years, and then another outburst of the animal in man. This condition is found to be true by actual figures, and as all statistical conditions are sought to be determined are arrived at by this method, so may the student of this subject, as well as the insurance company who bases his rates on the general average of losses in proportion to the risks taken, and does so with full safety, employ it in solving the problem before him. Charles K. Baker, chief clerk to Superintendent Lathrop, has made this subject one of close study and will soon have completed a table showing this to be true. He has already completed one relative to murderers serving life sentences in the penal institutions, and its figures bear out the general conclusion. He offers at this time no explanation for this, but hopes after he has exhausted the subject, so far as the presentation of figures are concerned, to be able to set forth reasons why these years should be productive of the most crime.

The following figures show how old the various murderers who are serving life sentences were when they committed the act for which they are serving time, and the American—Over here the writings of your Theodore Roosevelt are much admired. We look upon him as one of the greatest writers on sports in the world. The American—Glad to hear you say so. He is not only a clever writer but a good fellow. An Englishman—But I have heard that he fights with everyone. The American—If you mean that he quarrels that is not true. As a man, he had a good many tussles, but he was always fighting for the right. An Englishman—Such a man is in a decided minority in New York and America, is he not? [Laughter by all the Englishmen.] The American—Undoubtedly; and in that respect his nature is pretty much the same the world over—even in London and Great Britain.

TOLD BY THE STARS

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aiacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 1.31 a. m., for Saturday, August 14, 1897. A child born on this day will "blow" his money and have a good time, and will not put it in a jar for some one to find after he is dead. This talk about love in a cottage is all right, but the up-to-date girl prefers a steam yacht to a mud scow for a voyage on the sea of matrimony every time. The victim of the bogus mushroom is a fellow who did not know it was "toasted."

OUR PRESIDENTS

George Washington first of all presidents stands. Who, then, to John Adams his high office. Thomas Jefferson next, beloved of the nation. The man who first drafted our great Declaration of Independence, and who, under Madison war with Great Britain did cease. And Monroe ushered in a new era of peace. Now in John Q. Adams have their last inning. And with Jackson, Democracy has its beginning. Then Van Buren, then Harrison, who very soon dies; Then Tyler, the first of vice presidents to rise. Polk, commanding, saw Mexico massed as our foes. And Zach Taylor then on the war's crest arose; Millard Fillmore then came, when the great fighter died. And then Franklin Pierce and Buchanan were tried. Great Abraham Lincoln fame's flaming hand. To the immortal Washington's family a second; Andrew Johnson was seated when Lincoln was killed. And it cannot be said that the chair was quite filled. Ulysses S. Grant, who had made war to peace. Came next, with his olive branch: "Let us have peace." Next the well-meaning Hayes, so kindly in face. Then Garfield, and Arthur, his vice, held the place; Then Cleveland, of whom as "an accident" speak. He was put in the place by a clerical freak. Ben Harrison next had the place for a while. And then we gave Cleveland a thorough trial. On this second inning he panned out quite thinly. And the people turned in and elected McKinley. J. S. Briggs, in Rochester, Florida.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

The Busiest Store in Town

Most merchants say there's no business in August. They fall into the rut of not expecting it, and they don't get it. It's different here. We expect business all the year round, and we get it, because we have the goods you need at the time you need them, and we are satisfied to take great big losses now to clear our shelves.

LACES

Did you ever know of anybody disputing our title to being the best Lace store in the town? Here are some of the reasons: Beautiful Laces, that were 25 cents and 30 cents, now 10 cents. Another lot that were as high as 35 cents and 50 cents, now 15 cents. Scores of styles of Val Laces and Insertions, of our own importations, at prices that cannot be equaled.

DRESS GOODS

Choice Silk and Wool Fabrics, originally \$5 and \$6, now only \$2.98 the pattern. The finest Parisian Novelties, formerly \$8 to \$10, now only \$4.98 the pattern.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Better assortment and more extensive than ever. Special line of New Metallic Silkolines at 9 cents.

FINLEY'S

CLOSING OUT PRICES

Wash Goods

Real French Organdies

Reduced to 15 Cts. a Yard

Lappets, Lawns, Jacquets, Etc., 6c. a yard.

Half Wool Challies 10 Cents a yard.

Printed Ducks reduced to 7 cents a yard.

These are the Lowest Prices Ever Known

510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

A Dinner Sets Better

Then Think Again!

THEN THINK OF

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers.

Hotel Jermyon Bldg.

422 Lacka. Ave.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lacka. Ave.

By the Clothes He Wears. Many a man is judged. Carelessness in dress is a fair indication of carelessness in other things. Benefit by this lesson and buy one of our up-to-date suits. If it don't fit we make it fit. BOYLE & MUCKLOW 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies. ALWAYS BUSY. Garden Hose, Lawn Mower, Lawn Sprinkler, Ice Cream Freezer, Refrigerator, Window Screen, Screen Doors, Hammocks, Oil Stoves, Gas Stove Or Cooler. VERY BUSY ARE YOU? Well, so are we. But let us see if we can't interest you. Have you bought a...

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 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.

Then Think Again! A LETTER PRESS, 500 PAGE LET TER BOOK, HOWLAND BRUSH COM PLETE ONLY \$5.00. THOS. FORD, JOHN H. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN. Pittston Plymouth Wilkes-Barre. 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. 62; telephone No. 2524 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. WM. T. SMITH.