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 SCRANTON, AUGUST 16, 1897.

The Traction company has done well to sound the doom of the splitting fender. Now let it aim its guns at the twin specimen of barbarity who makes it a practice to walk on other passengers' toes and the public will applaud in earnest.

Exceeding Its Prerogative.
 A perusal of the text of the omnibus injunction granted on Thursday in the common pleas court of Allegheny county to restrain the striking miners from trying in any manner to cause the employees of the De Armit works to join their number compels the belief that the judicial power in this instance has been stretched. For the benefit of those who have not seen it, we print that injunction in full and recommend it to the study of our readers:

And now, to wit, Aug. 12, 1897, upon consideration of the bill filed in this case, and injunction affidavits hereto filed, and upon motion of S. Schoyer, Jr., S. B. Schoyer, William Kaufman and Harry Alvin Hall, attorneys for plaintiff, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed that a restraining order issue under the seal of this court to Patrick Dolan, president; Edward McKay, vice president; and William Warner, secretary and treasurer of District No. 5 of the said United Mine Workers of America; Patrick Dolan, William Warner, Edward McKay, Andrew Savage, Thomas Klesop, Lawrence Maghene, John Larimer, Silas Cole and Paul Trimmer, the above named defendants, and others associated with them in the matters complained of in the said bill, restraining and enjoining them, and each of them, from assembling, marching or encamping in proximity of the said mines and the houses of miners of the plaintiff company, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose, by intimidation, menace, threats and opprobrious words, of preventing said miners of said plaintiff company from working in said mines; and further restraining and enjoining them, and each of them, from introducing or compelling any of the employees or miners of the said plaintiff now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, to quit their work, or to leave the plaintiff's service, by any threats, menace and show of force or other intimidation.

Observe that this injunction differs in an important particular from the one issued by Judge Jackson at Parkersburg. The latter simply forbade trespass. It warned the strikers to keep off the property of the mine company. But this Pittsburgh instrument goes further. It challenges the right of assembly on the public highway and declares in substance that the sweeping powers of the court are at the command of any employer who desires to prevent a gathering of workmen to discuss wage questions of interest to his employees. True, the injunction issued on a petition which recited that the lives of the men employed and the safety of the property owned by the petitioning company were menaced by this prospective gathering of the defendant strikers; but that on an ex parte claim of this character the whole right of assembly is to be abrogated and society put under a kind of judicial martial law is a proposition which, it strikes us, would not be tolerated for a moment if the objects of its operation were the coal operators of Pittsburgh instead of their disaffected employees.

In defense of this sweeping injunction a decision by Judge Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Supreme court in the case of O'Neill vs. Behanna, et al., is cited. This was a case on appeal from Fayette county involving the definition of lawful and unlawful assembly, and in passing upon it Judge Mitchell affirmed:

First, it is unlawful intimidation of employees for a large number of persons to surround them and follow them for a considerable distance, urging them in a hostile manner not to go to work and calling them opprobrious names, though no physical violence is done, and persons are liable to damages to the employer.

Second, where persons are going to a place of employment, either under contract to work, or in search of work, and others have no right to stop them and occupy their time, without their consent or that of their employer, if actually employed, in order to prevent them from going to work; and persons so doing are liable to the employer in damages.

These principles manifestly are sound, but we do not see that they apply to the Pittsburgh case. There has been no intimidation practiced or threatened near the De Armit mines, neither had workmen under contract with De Armit been stopped against their will. But even though they had been stopped and hindered peacefully, De Armit's redress, according to Justice Mitchell, would have been in an action in damages, and not in a blanket injunction, issued on a biased petition in advance of any transgression of law. The vicious influence of such extraordinary exercise of the judicial prerogative consists of the fact that it tends to confirm labor in the belief that in legal issue between it and capital, capital is liable to receive the larger margin of consideration. In the main, this belief is unfounded, but in exceptional instances like the present consideration there appears to be enough of leaning toward the side of capital to excite suspicion, which, whether just or unjust, are undoubtedly injurious.

Summed down, the charge against Secretary Sherman amounts to the fact that he has difficulty in remembering names and faces. Many younger men have this same weakness without ever raising a suspicion as to their entire fitness for important and delicate trusts.

It is true, of course, that the Republican party did not create the European and South American wheat famine, in consequence of which American wheat has risen so rapidly in price. No one claims that it did. But the Republican party has enacted a law giving to the farmers of this country ample protection in the markets of the United States and giving to labor the chance to earn wages and thereby create a market for farm produce. And for the part which this policy plays in the glad drama of prosperity's triumphant return the Republican party

is fairly entitled to the exclusive credit. Had the opposite prevailed last November, there would have been such a mix-up in values that nobody would know where he was at.

Robbers who are kicked out of Europe should by all means be barred out of the United States.

Practical Temperance Reform.
 It has been estimated by an expert after careful examination of the internal revenue statistics that last year the American people drank 600,000,000 fewer ten-cent drinks of whisky than they drank the year before—a saving of \$60,000,000. What is even more reassuring, the same expert figures out that there was a saving in beer consumption amounting to 1,500,000 barrels, or not less than 200,000,000 five-cent glasses. Here we have in one year a total gain for economy and temperance directly amounting in cash value to \$72,000,000 or \$1 per capita; and probably representing an indirect economy of as much more in the form of lawlessness averted, fines saved and general wear and tear avoided.

It has been estimated in round numbers that the annual drink bill of the American people is \$1,000,000,000, or two and a half times their clothing bill, nearly fifteen times their school bill, and double the total output of America's grist mills. It needs no argument to prove that this disproportion between drink and food and between drink and clothing is humiliating, and if the hard times have wrought a permanent reduction of it by forcing many persons to be content with an abridged consumption of liquors they will not be regarded in future as an unmix'd evil. That there has been an equal economy in the use of tobacco during the past year or two is also a fact of general recognition, although unfortunately we are not now in possession of the statistics on the subject.

Some authorities ascribe much of this saving in useless expenditure to the bicycle habit, and no doubt correctly. They contend that not only is it customary for young men to reduce their non-essential expenses while hoarding money with which to buy wheels, but also, after the wheel is paid for, it necessitates a clear brain and an unpolluted lung. In other words, the rider must not be the worse for liquor or tobacco smoke else it will be additionally the worse for him. The contention sounds plausible and augments society's debt to the bicycle. All told, practical temperance reform appears to be decidedly on the gain and now while things are going the right way it would seem to be an opportune time for temperance societies to increase their energies and call up their reinforcements.

John Sherman could do a good deal more forgetting that he has done and yet remember a big lot more than his detractors ever knew.

A Patriotic Minister.
 Our ambassador to England should be held up by all Americans as a shining example to the Anglo-maniac. Instead of hastening to adopt every possible insignia and appendage of the nation to whose court he is sent and to attempt the task of deluding the Britishers to consider him almost one of themselves, he studiously proceeds as soon after landing as practicable to proclaim his pride in the land of his birth. One of the innovations introduced by him and which seems to attract much favorable comment in the way of equipment, for Colonel Hay is patriotic and independent enough to take over American-built carriages and as he has a very brave array of these, naturally they are receiving exceptional notice. His stables already contain a landau, a victoria, a brougham and an open wagon, all of New York make with rubber tires and the latest improvements. They are much lighter and smarter in appearance than the most approved English vehicles. American horses are also good enough for our ambassador and his splendid high stepping thoroughbreds come in for their share of admiration as the English idea of an American horse is a lean, spidery animal whose only recommendation is a record of two-something. There is more than a possibility that Colonel Hay will find himself, his horses and his general outfit quite the fashion. Oddly enough he seems to impress our English cousins most favorably. They consider him a real swell, and in very good form and regard him with a greater degree of respect and approval than have been accorded the majority of our ministers. He is the best advertiser of American goods yet sent abroad and a man who in a high position at a foreign court forgets not the interests of the produce in his own country is not the one to trifle with the greater affairs of her government.

Was it not a case of nerve on France's part to load her expelled anarchists on a ship headed for New York?

Troublesome Original Packages.
 Judge Simonton of South Carolina has again undertaken to interpret the federal law relating to original packages, and now decides that if a single bottle of liquor be shipped from one estate to a consignee in another, the consignee may, under the constitutional clause governing interstate commerce, receive and sell the "package" regardless of the liquor laws of his state.

In other words, putting this opinion to a practical test, if a brewery in New York were to ship bottles of beer to the proprietor of a speakeasy in Pennsylvania, could not compel that proprietor to take out a license to sell that beer nor could they in any manner interfere with him for selling it, provided he delivered the "package" to his patron in the same "original" form that it had been received by him.

This ruling at once nullifies state prohibition and makes a farce of five-cent license, since rather than pay a large fee to the state for a retailer's license it would enable any man to set up as a privileged dealer in original packages. It may be good law, but we doubt it. It certainly is not common sense. The United States supreme court is quite likely to make a slave of it.

The Diocesan Record celebrated its eighth anniversary with the issue of Saturday last in a way that gave evi-

dence of its prosperity. The Record occupies a field in which it is almost without competition; it has become very popular with advertisers and its large circulation shows that the paper is appreciated by the Catholics of Scranton and in the diocese generally. Business Manager McTague and Editor O'Connor have reason to feel proud of the success of the Record.

The first shipment of American tin plate to England has just been made and the market thus opened promises to prove a growing and a profitable one. It will be recalled that our Democratic friends used to say we could not establish a tin-plate industry in this country.

Naturally the free silverites exult over the fact that they have elected the successor to the late Congressman Holman. But as a matter of fact, that Indiana district has always been Democratic and its verdict this time simply recalls the taking, by the Dutch, of Holland.

General Grosvenor declares that while he thinks too much of the president to quarrel with him concerning his civil service views, he proposes to ask congress to repeal the entire system of competitive examinations for public office. He will ask in vain.

It would be a wise plan if other rich young men followed the example of George Coleman in allowing his mother to manage his finances.

There are 98,528 pensioners on the government rolls, but he is a mean citizen who would begrudge them what they receive.

Mr. Boland is doubtless convinced by this time that the anti-Harrity blood of Lackawanna county is rather sluggish.

How They Order It Better in Britain

London Letter in Chicago Record.
 Although Great Britain is far behind the United States and other countries in public bathing, it is the most convenient and extensive in the world, except, perhaps, that of Japan, where the people are amphibious. In every parish in this country, except those which are entirely agricultural, there is at least one place where, for a nominal fee, men, women and children can obtain a hot-water bath in winter and summer, and at any hour between sunrise and bed-time. At nearly all of these bathing houses there are swimming pools—one for men and one for women, sufficiently large and deep to enable the bathers to cultivate the art of swimming. Where there is only one pool it is reserved for women exclusively certain hours of the day, and the men have the use of it the rest of the time.

At many of the bathing houses there are two classes of pools. The second class is not so large nor so deep as the first class, the finishing and furnishing is not so luxurious, the stalls for dressing are not so convenient, and the bathers are required to furnish their own towels. But there is a corresponding difference in the price. It may cost from 8 to 10 cents for a bath in the first-class pool, and only 2 or 3 cents in the second class. At nearly all the public bathing houses are conveniences also for those who do not wish to go into the swimming pools. The water and the air are artificially warmed during the winter and are kept about the natural heat of the body.

In some of the large cities, like London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, the charge for a second-class bath is only 1 or 2 cents, and it is customary, particularly during the warm weather, for the workmen in the mills and the operatives in the mines to start for swimming pools as soon as the bell announces the end of the day's labor. Thus, at sunset, the swimming baths are crowded, and the significance of the posters warning people that they must not remain in the water or occupy the dressing stalls for more than a certain number of minutes is thus explained. At some of the public bathing houses the number of patrons runs up into the thousands daily. The man in charge of the baths at Leeds, England, told me that their daily average was above 4,000, and on holidays in summer the attendance often exceeded twice that number.

Hardly less important has been the work of the "Association for Promoting Cleanliness Among the People" in establishing public laundries for the use of the poor. The society owes its existence to the benevolence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who seems to have been the most practical and far-sighted philanthropist in history. Nearly all the great social reforms which have regenerated Great Britain began in 1844. It was a matter of charity at first, but it has since become a habit. It has taken it up, until now, nearly all the cities that have a considerable working population provide public laundries, for a nominal price—two to 4 cents an hour—the mother of a family may have the use of an abundance of pure hot water and every necessary form of rubbing, wringing, drying and ironing apparatus that ingenuity can suggest. These laundries are placed in the tenement house districts, where the people, living in small apartments, have no opportunity to dry their clothes, and no running water to wash with. Most of the houses are like the private residences of the rich, are without the conveniences which in our country afford so much employment to the plumber. One can thus appreciate the value of the reform which the mother of a family of children to be able to take their soiled clothing to a place where it can be boiled and scrubbed and dried and ironed and starched as neatly as at the laundry of the queen. They furnish their own soap and starch, and by limiting the time of each washer of families are enabled to get in the use of the tubs and wringers against those who wash for a living. In some of the public laundries the number of patrons reaches a thousand a day. In the Seven Dials parish laundry the daily average attendance was about 700 in the winter and 850 in the summer.

In Glasgow municipal paternalism has been carried so far that the city government undertakes to do a general laundry business for the poor. The city has no one to do their washing. These establishments, however, will not do ironing. They clean the clothes some "rough dried," and charge accordingly. This, however, is all that a workmanman requires, for he does not wear "holled" shirts and starched collars and cuffs. If he can get his underclothes and socks and flannel shirts thoroughly washed and dried he is well taken care of, and the price he pays is just sufficient to cover the expense. The public laundries serve another good purpose in furnishing employment for a large number of women who need food and shelter until they can find permanent positions. Therefore nearly all the washerwomen are refugees who are sent to the laundry by the police, the inspectors of the poor, or the sanitary inspectors, who have found them in a destitute condition.

In Glasgow, where the municipal reforms have been carried to the furthest degree of experiment, the city also maintains model lodging houses for the floating population that is always found in large manufacturing and commercial communities. There, under what is known as the "pure-air" law, which prohibits the overcrowding of sleeping apartments in tenement houses, and requires so many cubic feet of space for each person, the city officials undertake to care for those

who have no means to secure better accommodations. In Glasgow every wretched tramp may find free lodgings on the soft side of a board in the third-class lodging room. If he is willing to get to bed he is required to take a bath, have his hair cut short, if necessary, and be vaccinated, but he is not furnished with a pillow or bedding. If he produces a penny he can have much better accommodations in the second class dormitory; if he has three-pence he can get every year, as he is willing to pay sixpence—and hundreds of such men in Glasgow patronize the public lodging houses at that rate—he may have comfortable bunk in a room by himself, with sheets, blankets and a woven-wire mattress. Persons who visit Glasgow in search of employment not only find a place to sleep, but they find comfortable and respectable, but the superintendents often assist them in securing positions. It has become the habit of bosses in the mill and in the mill and factories to telephone to the lodging houses when they need men.

At Glasgow they go still further, and furnish suites of rooms for families under the care and at the expense of the city. A temporary refuge for those who happen to be homeless for one reason or another. A workman who comes to that city in search of employment can stay at home with his family and remain at a nominal price—a few pence a day—until he finds a permanent home for them. Families who are evicted from tenements for a few days until they are otherwise provided for. A laborer who is suddenly freed of a wife who has died, or who has been left a widower with a family of children, either by death or abandonment, may there find asylum until friends furnish relief or other accommodations may be found. The "family home" at Glasgow has 175 suites of apartments, with common sitting rooms, playrooms and nurseries and a spacious playground for children. I believe it is the only institution of its kind in the world. The public lodging houses of Glasgow shelter more than a million people every year, and those in other cities, although not so complete and extensive, do a corresponding amount of good.

THE CRIME OF 1897.

From the Pittsburgh Times.
 In politics, as in war or anything else, the man who keeps his ammunition up to date stands the best chance of success. It is no funeral of the Times what the issue of the silver party may be; but having a sort of a neighborly feeling for the under dog, no matter what he is being licked for, it is natural to feel sorry that the silver folks persist in keeping up the dead and musty crime of '73. When another one that is infinitely more obnoxious and far fresher is under their noses—the crime of 1897. The price of wheat, upon which everything was staked a year ago, with which everything else was compared, and which was staked or lost as silver rose or fell, has tied more hard knots in the whiplows of the Populist and the ears of the free silver emblem than any other means thing that the silver people complain of. Here, when it is absolutely essential to the silver man's prospects that wheat should hug the half dollar mark, the price has soared to 50 cents, with a market demand that promises to call for every available bushel, and, like enough, send the value of the higher than the thermometer went in July. Is itself the rise in wheat would not be so bad were it not that it is seducing every long-haired Agriculturalist to desert the party of dolorous ambitions, and made of him a man with faith in his country, his religion and his Republican affiliations. This is the climax of the crime. The harvest that have been turned off the farms of the United States this year have not only refused the impossible theories of the silver doctrinaires, but have weaned away the followers of the silver party. The crime of '73 was as the innocence of the sleeping infant when compared with the outrage and sin of 1897.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

Alaska is two and one-half times as large as Great Britain.
 It is eight times as large as all of New England.
 It is as large as the south, excluding Texas.
 It is as large as all of the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river, Virginia and West Virginia.
 It makes San Francisco east of our center.
 Its coast line is 26,000 miles.
 It has the highest mountain in North America.
 It has the only forest covered glacier in the world.
 It has the best yellow cedar in the world.
 It has cod banks, that beat Newfoundland.
 It has the largest river in the world.
 A man standing on a bank of the Yukon 100 miles from its mouth cannot see the other bank.
 The Yukon is twenty miles wide 700 miles from its mouth.
 With its tributaries it is navigable 2,600 miles.
 It is larger than the Danube.
 It is larger than the Orinoco.
 It discharges one-third more water than the Mississippi.
 —Times-Herald.

MUST START AFRESH.

From the Philadelphia Times.
 If the Democrats want to make themselves a factor in the state with a view of winning future battles, they must take a fresh start and command public confidence by mainly devotion to honest government and honest public and private credit.

AN INDUCEMENT TO STRADDLE.

From the Springfield Republican.
 Under the circumstances there is every inducement for the average college professor to "straddle" all questions not so clear as the multiplication table.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
 Astrolabe cast: 3:10 a. m., for Monday, Aug. 15, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that the members of the Second legislative district have exhibited a disposition to place Henry Kohler's political horses on ice.

It is now stated that the Scranton Klondike marines will go by boat when the Lackawanna river gets high enough to float their craft.

Mr. Boland appears to have been hit by a Harrity brick at the convention on Saturday afternoon.

Police officers should be instructed to take off their helmets when passing through Bellevue, that the dignity of the citizens may not be offended.

Ajacchus's Advice.

Do not contend that there are neither virtue nor honesty in the world. It is a bad advertisement for you and the town.

THE LAY OF THE MOSQUITO.

Though born of the mud I have swelled in blood. As pure as can flow in a vein. Once I ate a small boy. My heart filled with joy. As I chewed him again and again.

And once on the beach I tackled a peach. Of a girl, who was just twenty-one. I clung to her neck. Drank nearly a peck. Of blood that was second to none.

But alas, the day came When I shattered my frame. '32 nerve ever since I have missed. For I tried hard to saw. A hole in the jaw. Of a girl who had never been kissed. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

GOLDSMITH'S  **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
 ON
Wash Goods
 Real French Organics Reduced to
15 Cts. a Yard
 Lappets, Lawns, Jaconets, 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

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. VERY BUSY ARE YOU?
 ALWAYS BUSY.
 Well, so are we. But let us see if we can't interest you. Have you bought a
 Garden Hose,
 Lawn Mower,
 Lawn Sprinkler,
 Ice Cream Freezer,
 Refrigerator,
 Window Screen,
 Screen Doors,
 Hammocks,
 Oil Stoves,
 Gas Stove
 Or Cooler
 This Summer? If not, do you need one? If you do come in and get our prices. We are selling the above goods at the sacrifice. WE GIVE EXCHANGE STAMPS.
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