Daily Weekly...

the Scranton Tribune

By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ANTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCRAHTOR, PA. AT FECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 18, 1897.

It does not require printed words to assure the guests within our gates that they are welcome to Scranton and that nothing within reason will be neglected to make their stay a pleasant one. That the objects for which they have assembled may be realized and that from their present visit beneficial nequaintances and valuable knowledge may result is, we may safely say, the cordial wish of all our citizens.

The Harrisburg Platform.

Not having troubles enough of their own, a number of Democratic organs in Pennsylvania are concerning themselves about the Republican state convention, which is to meet at Harrisare curious to know how that gatherits platform, what views it will an- cover of the law. nounce concerning civil service reform, and in what language it will indorse the administration of Governor Hastings.

Time will tell; but if the Harrisburg convention shall be guided by cominsincerity. So far as the legislature is concerned the state convention would be thoroughly justified in condemning its inattention to duty, its proneness to extravagance and its recreancy to the programme of reform indorsed by the convention of 1895 and reaffirmed last year. The Republican party is well able to correct its own mistakes and to take care of those who abuse its trust. Nothing good is to be expected from the minority party as now captained in this commonwealth, no matter what promises it may make.

With reference to the course pursued by Governor Hastings in halting vicfour raids upon the state's substance there can be only one form of platform reference which will accord with the epinions of the great majority of the party, and that is unequivocal commendation. As the representative of the party and the people in the executive chair he did his duty and the party and people, through their representatives in state convention assembled,

will applaud him for it. So far as civil service reform is concerned, we have the precept of Senator Quay himself in its behalf, as voiced in the resolutions which he offered at Harrisburg two years ago. Further than that, we have the indorsement of it embodied in the St. Louis platform, and the benefit of the official policy pursued by William Mc-Kinley in the most important executive order issued on the subject since the enactment of the original law. There can be no possible doubt as to the proper attitude of next week's convention toward this issue.

Our Bryanite friends are invited to guess again.

Governor Hastings denies that he is a prospective candidate for congress, and says he is not worrying about the future. In that he is wise. He can well afford to let the other fellows do the worrying.

Our Consular Service.

It is announced by Carl Schurz, in the form of a prediction, that President McKinley meditates another whack at the spoils system. This is to assume the shape of an order very materially enlarging the scope of the examinations provided for those nominated for consular places, the aim being to secure a better average consular representation abroad and pave the way to a resting of this service upon a basis of permanency, irrespective of changes in

domestic politics. It is but fair to the president to say that in the consular appointments which he has already made he has, upon the whole, insisted upon a high average of personal qualification entirely additional to political indersement. The selection of consuls he has made a personal duty, not delegating it to any subordinate in the department of state. While it has not been expected that in the filling of the hundreds of offices in this branch of the public service he could at a leap clear the accumulated traditions of a century that make these appointments in a certain sense senatorial perquisites, yet it is entitled to be entered to his credit that he has invariably insisted upon the senators recommending men with respectable promise of public efficiency and not mere camp-followers hungering for any old job.

In this respect, indeed, he has not been alone among our modern executives. Both Harrison and Cleveland sought to emphasize personal fitness and succeeded upon the whole in improving the personnel and the standing of our representation in the foreign commercial centers. Their success was to reach their ideal, which was a premotions that would attract to it a body of specially trained men capable in time of coping with the expert diplomatists and consular officials of our principal commercial rival, Great Britain. But they failed because public per cent. sentiment had not yet been prepared to sustain their more advanced conceptions of a proper service. Since then the chief commercial organizations of the country, including the National Board of Trade and the National Association of Manufacturers, have agitated the matter until now it is our belief that the president would be justified in applying the order indicated hereto-

The question of a consul's fitness by

licanism should end at the shore line. wholly-the upholding of American treaty rights, the protection of American citizenship from foreign insult or nsistent safeguarding and promotion of America's export commerce. To inform our merchants and manufacturers promptly and intelligently concerning the conditions of the foreign markets and then to help them to secure and retain a foothold in those markets this should be the American consular official's constant aim; and to facilitate its achievement we as a nation should continue him at his place of duty during the period of his efficiency, with adequate recognition of good work done and ample incentive for improvement.

A Philadelphia milkman has been endeavoring to test the popular illusion that this is a free country, by underseiling his competitors. The other milkmen, it seems, expostulated with him in vain, and he built up a fine custom. Then he came to grief. In his complaint before court this week he tells a tale of woe which would sound fitting if dated back in the middle ages. It appears that one night in a lonely place he was set upon by other dealers and terribly beaten, besides being robbed of \$400. A much safer plan hurg one week from tomorrow. They for this man's competitors than highway robbery would have been to organing will treat the recent legislature in lize a milk trust and "do" him under

The Case For Currency Reform.

The case for currency reform will be well stated today at Detroit, in an address to be delivered by John P. Branch, president of the Merchants mon sense it will not hesitate to ex- National bank of Richmond, Va., bepress its convictions in straightforward | fore the American Bankers' associa-English. The day of the straddle plat- tion. We have before us an advance copy form has gone by in communities as of this address sent us by the author intelligent as Pennsylvania. People and its simplicity of language and dinowadays like frank avowais; and they rectness of argument are greatly to soon detect the ring of pretence or of be commended, in view of the common tendency to weigh this subject down with ponderous words which nobody can understand. Starting with a definition of what

characteristics our currency should possess. Mr. Branch will define them to be fixity and stability of value, adequacy of volume, flexibility, simplicity, uniformity and such equality of distribution throughout our territory that every man entitled to credit will be able to obtain its use at a fair rate. He favors of course the gold standard, and demands the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes, for these reasons: "The function of government is to govern. The legitimate function of banks is to issue currency. receive deposits, buy paper, and make loans. There should be no more interference on the part of the government in the banking business than in the milk business; but the government should see to it that banks comply with reasonable, just requirements, dictated by experience and common sense, just as all good municipalities should see to it that the milk supplied the people is pure and unadulterated. Once it is understood by the people that a bank note is not money, that bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks and bank notes are substantially of the same nature; when they understand that the issuing of notes is not a sovereign act to be solely reserved to governments; when they appreclate that the act is no more sovereign than the act of the merchant when he gives his demand notes, and that it is gratuitous interference on the part of the government to tax or otherwise forbid a bank to issue currency, while it leaves all other corporations free to make as many demand notes as their credit will permit; then they will demand that the banks be permitted to prosecute their legitimate business without interference on the part of the government. All other business is conducted without such interference. To discriminate against

safely and profitably be used." In conclusion Mr. Branch will say: A competent, non-partisan currency commission should be appointed; and briefly it seems to me they should advo-cate: First. The final adoption of the gold standard. Second. The gradual cau-cellation of government demand notes, said cancellation to be not faster than new currency is issued by the banks; the deposit of government revenues in the banks of the country, and the retirement of the government from the banking bus-iness. Third. They should advocate the repeal of the tax on the circulation of banks, and thereby make possible the is-sue of a currency which will expand and ontract automatically with the needs of the country; said currency to be under the supervision of our national government, and to be strrounded by ample, practical and efficient safeguards. If the currency commission does not solve the problem and guide the people to demand urrency reform based on eternal prin-iples. It is my solemn conviction that, with the inevitable return of hard times the people will solve the question for themselves, and free silver may be the least of our evils.

banks is unjust. They should be per-

mitted to issue as many notes as can

How does this gentleman explain the fact that for many years prior to 1892 the government demand notes, more commonly called "greenbacks," gave no trouble and proved adequate to the needs of business?

It is certainly now in order for the Washington correspondents to give John Sherman a rest.

ailway Earnings.

Nothing shows more plainly the reaction from a boom period and the effect of the recent financial depression than the passenger statistics of the Union Pacific railway. While this sysonly partial; that is, they both failed tem has never been above the average in passenger business it has in the permanent service, with a system of past six years dropped forty-four per cent. Freight traffic has in that time suffered a heavy decrease, but where passengers formerly brought more than 20 per cent, of the receipts from operations they now show no more than 17

> In 1889 passengers on the Union Pacific proper furnished \$4,324,582 of the total gross carnings of \$19,775,555. They furnished \$4,224,486 of the 1890 total of \$20,438,208, but in the last year only \$2,458,641 of the total of \$14,382,291,

On some lines the passenger travel has diminished from a fair volume to practically no travel at all. For instance, the Brighton & Boulder branch in Colorado from carrying 700,000 passengers one mile in 1889 came down to right should not include the political 11,000 in 1893, and reached the number

with the boom periods the falling off in Once beyond, it should be Americanism passenger traffic is even more marked, All of which goes to prove that the American public can economize when the necessary crisis presents itself and imposition, and the aiert, persistent and that touring for business or pleasure was one of the luxuries sacrificed by a large number of people in the past six years.

That railway earnings are looking up is shown by the comparison of figures for the first week in August from thirty ines, over those of a corresponding week in 1896. Of this number only nine announce a decrease. The Canadian Pacific gives the encouraging gain of \$64,000 which possibly may be in part attributed to the exodus to Klondike.

It is a notable fact that bank clearings last week represented a gain of 9 per cent. over the week previous; 35 per cent, over the second week in August, 1896; 29 per cent. over the like week in 1895; 46 per cent. over 1894; 44 per cent, over 1893; and were larger than those of the corresponding week in either 1892, 1891 or 1890. Figures like these make the calamity howlers tired.

Not the least gratifying fact connected with the business situation is that although there is an unprecedented movement of loaded cars from grainfields to scaboard, those cars do not go back empty. With the money secured in exchange for his wheat the western farmer is buying eastern merchandise and causing a rapid acceleration of prosperity's return in all sections of the country.

Worse things might happen to the Re publican party than the failure of Mr. Hanna to secure a legislature disposed to return him to the United States senate. The ascendancy of his methods and ideas in the Republican management is unfor-tunate to the last degree.-Springfield Republican.

Yes, very unfortunate-to the enemy. Mr. Hanna's only crime is success.

Senator Quay's health is so much mproved that he will not go to Hawaii just yet, nor will he retire. It apparently just needed the prospect of a political "scrap" to tone his system

It ought not to be necessary to call a meeting of the legislative junketeers o secure the payment of their expenses. Let each man who junketed pay his wn debts.

John Garman talks as if he really had party behind him.

Daily Newspaper as

From the Troy Times.

The current number of the New York Treachers' Quarterly contains an article by C. de F. Hoxie, instructor in Gram-mar school No. 40. New York city, on "Use of the Daily Paper in Teaching," which is full of time'y suggestions. As comes from one actually engaged in raining the young it must be conceiled to have practical value. The general idea which Mr. Hoxie desires to inculcate may be gathered from this extract; "Nothing gains or holds the attention

of school children like an apt statement of timely facts. Nothing is more effective n illustrating a principle or in clinching point than fresh up-to-date knowledge. s a never failing storehouse to the discriminating teacher. The 'news' can be made use of in connection with almost very subject that is taught in the class Is it geography you are teaching What added interest can be aroused by tracing the progress of the Turko-Grecian war, or by calling attention to a posible international complication for Uncle Sam in connection with Hawali's attempt to prevent a Japanase invasion! Is it history? Every page of a well edited daily paper teems with what might be termed ross references and side lights up in the texts of the school histories. Is it gram-mar or composition? Select a topic from the papers -- something on the tip of every. bely's tongue-and how much added in-terest will be developed in the analysis. parsing and construction. Give a dicta-tion exercise on Jameson's raid or the latest exploits of the Cuban patriots, and will be the smart adventurers who open see how the interest developed reac's to produce better spelling and punctuation."

The same principle Mr. Hoxle applies to civies, by citing examples which may be used in teaching pupils the duties and practices of citizenship, "Even arith-metic," he says, "may be enlivened by judicious references to passing events."
The student may be set to figuring out the time consumed in transmitting an important news dispatch, and so on. Mr. Hoxie concludes thus; "Of course discrimination must be used in the application of current events to school studies. It goes without saying that the trivial and vicious should be passed by and only such news used to illustrate the subjects targht as will be helpful to the pupil. But up-to-date illustration let us have, if we have up-to-date classes. As Emerson E. White well says: 'The knowledge that tells in the class room is fresh knowl-

The importance of the newspaper as an adjunct of civilization and education needs to demonstration. But Mr. Hoxle shows how it can be made useful in what is often regarded as very prosaic and humdrum work. To be sure, it would not be safe to utilize all newspapers as part of the schoolroom outfit. There is a class of yellow, journals which would breed mischief wherever introduced, and no teacher or parent would think of call-ing them into service for the purpose of aiding in the mental or moral develop-ment of the young. But there are plenty of good, clean, carefully edited papers whose columns daily furnish matter of the highest educational value. Every boy and birl will be better and wiser and more thoroughly prepared to meet the respon-sibilities of life by a course of this kind of reading.

SUNDAY BICYCLING.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. There are few classes of persons to hom the bicycle has been of such inestimable value as to a certain type of mode sermonizers. It has furnished them with material for countless dis-courses, and many and thrilling have been the moral lessons which some of them have drawn from it. Not long since a certain minister had what he called a bleycle Sunday. The novelty of such a preceding brought a large crowd of curious people to his church. Most of them came on licycles and in bicycle dress. A bicycle orramented with flowers was placed immediately in front of the pulp't, and when the time for the sermon arrived the minister mounted the bicycle and preached from it. His discourse was on the bicycle, and he drew many lessons relating to the spiritual life from the different parts of the bicycle. At the conclusion of the service a bicycle hymn was sung, and the congregation went home, if not spiritually edified, at least greatly entertained at such an unusual service. Another minister in direct on service. Another minister, in direct op-position to his brother of the bicycle Sunday, recently has declared in awful

factor at all. Demogracy and Repub- of 33,284 in 1896. In Kansas as compared driven both of these divines to such ex-

tremes, it is hardly possible that either of them by such means will greatly influence even a majority of their own congrega-tions. In the first instance, the natural idea of reverence implanted in the heart of the creature when ne approaches his Creator is outraged, and in the second such teaching in regard to Sunday is op-posed to the whole practice of the Chrisposed to the whole practice of the Chris-tian church for over a thousand years. The early Christians not only put aside the Sabbath, with all its minute cere-monial, but instituted another day to be observed in honor of one of the glorious mysteries connected with the life of Christ. The very use of the word Sabbath in connection with the Christian dispen-sation is a misurer as it is impossible sation is a misnomer, as it is impossible to find any similarity between the Christian Sunday as observed by the Christian churen of all times and the strict Sabbath of the Jewish people. Such a day was unknown among Christians until it was extended by the severe and pice. known among Christians until it as es-tablished by the severe and ples man-hating Puritens.

Nor did the early Protestant reformers have such views in regard to such strict observance of the day, for Luther said, in speaking of the observance of Sunday:
"If it be set upon a Jewish foundation, then I bid you work, ride, dance upon it:" and we read that Calvin used to play at bowls upon it. Sunday, the Lord's day, has indeed its divine obligation when the mind turns its thoughts to the contem-plation of higher things, and when the cares, the werries and the perplexities of life are for a while laid aside. The body also needs its rest and recreation. And no innocent amusement can be out of keeping with the proper observance of the day. It would be well for the strict Sabbatarian to porder over the words of Ignatius of Antioch, the pulpit of St. John, when he says: "No longer ob-serving Sabbaths we keep the Lord's

WIDE VS NARROW TIRES.

From the Lancaster New Era. Exhaustive tests made with wide tires have demonstrated, without room for doubt, their superiority over those of the usual width. These tests have been made over macadam, gravel, dirt roads, plowed fields and meadows. In nearly every in-stance the draft was found to be lighter with six inch tires than with the ordinary ones. On macadam reads, 1½ tons could be hauled with the same draft required to haul one ton with narrow heels. On gravel roads the relative difference was 2,510 pounds to 2,600 on narrow tires. On 2.610 pounds to 2,000 on narrow tires. On hard dirt roads the difference was 2.766 to 2,000. On dirt roads cut into ruts, the results were in favor of the broad tires, after the second run, even when the broad wheels were run over the ruts made by the narrow tires. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and soft under-neath, the broad wheel drew one-half lighter than the narrow ones; but on the same roads when soft and sticky on top and firm beneath, the narrow tires pulled materially fighter.

Narrow tires show to advantage in few instances, especially when the sur-face of dirt roads is too wet and slopp; to compress under the broad wheels and is underlaid with a hard, dry substratum also when the mud is deep and sticky enough to gather on the wheels. But ily Newspaper as
an Educational Aid
a the Troy Times.

e current number of the New York hers' Quarterly contains an article
i. de F. Hoxie. Instructor in Gramschool No. 49, New York city, on series of the New York at the New York and proper and country roads will be found for mon opinion. Six inch tires on farm wagens and country roads will be found for more satisfactory than two-inch ones. far more satisfactory than two-inch ones. By substituting the former for the latter an improvement in the public highways could be effected and be matter for sur-prize to those who have never seen what a change the substitution of the one for the other can effect.

SAVE THE SAVINGS

From Leslie's Weekly.

Whenever great public interest is mani ferted in any new discovery of minera wealth there are hundreds of sharp men who organize schemes by which they can get hold of the savings of the thrifty poor under the pretense that for each dollar invested in their enterprises small fortunes will be gained. This was the case thirty years ago, when new petroleum fields were being prospected, and it is the case today with the gold-fields in Alaska and the Northwest Territory of Canada. Be-tween now and early spring hundreds of interprises will be advertised, and the nillions of dellars in mere prospecting This is gambling of the worst type, as

the shares will surely be made out in lov figures, so that every one can purchase It is, indeed, nothing but a new form o offices to send out florid prospectuses and to receive subscriptions. They will surely do well if the public be but lured by their tales of the wealth that is waiting the coming of their agents. We have nothing to say against men of means, who can afford to lose, taking as many "flyers" as they choose in this far northern land of gold, but we must seriously counsel the poor, the thrifty, and the hard-working to keep their savings in the banks, where they can be had when that probable rainy day shall dawn and a lean cupboard open for a hungry brood.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolage Cast: 1.18 a. m., for Wednesday

August 18, 1897. (1) A child born on this day will be of the opinion that a man who is not a "jiner has no business in Scranton. Hopeful candidates can now discerrainbows in the sky where only fog wil probably appear a few weeks hence. Now that J. Nelson Graves has bee heard from, let the campaign be declared formally opened.

Mr. Harrity doubtless realizes that Boy Orator Bryan is getting to be a big boy now. Ajacchus' Advice.

The Times should not spend too much time "standing by the guns." Better get something to pul! out the spikes. POOR LITTLE VIOLET.

"I was so lonely," a violet said, As he nestled close to an eagle's breast, So tired, too, of the dusk and the dew, God sent you, I trink, to give me rest. Bear me away to the gates of day, To heights that forever are glad and

And soft on your breast as a bird in its nest, Let me learn what living and loving

The wind crept cold by the cyric's edge
That night, in his cavern beside the sea
The bird slept well, but the pride of the dell, Forgotten and faded, cried, "Ah! me! For the sweet, sweet dream by the shal-

owing stream.
For the lonely life that I used to hate-For the dusk and the daw so tender and But the wind made answer, "Too late foo late!"

Today in the calm of his cold content, High on the cliff the bold bird sits, And never a thought of the harm he Through the sunny space of his memory

flits; But the wind in glee creeps up from the And finding the violet doomed and dead, Wafts it away from the gates of day,
And buries it down where the dusks are
shed. —New York Tribune.



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.

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.

Wash

Goods Real French

Reduced to

15 Cts. a Yard

Lappeis, Lawns, Etc., 6c. a yard

Half Wool Challies 10 Cents a yard.

Printed Ducks reduced to 7 cents a yard.

These Are the

Lowest Prices

510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

A Dinner Sets Better



When served in a fine Dinner Set, and good dinner should be treated with enough respect to be served in nothing else. You should see our China and Table Ware of all kinds-their beauty attracts universal admiration, AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT. These goods all came in before the advance in the tariff.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

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.

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE,

Lewis, Reilly VERY & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



AUGUST SALE SUMMER FOOTWEAR COOL SHOES FOR HOT FEET

Ever Known LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.

> Well! Well! Just Think of It!

> > 600-PAGE LONG DAY BOOKS, LEDG-ERS OR JOURNALS, FULL DUCK BINDING, SPRING BACK, GOOD QUALITY PAPER, FOR 95c.

Then Think Again!

A LETTER PRESS, 500 PAGE LET TER BOOK, BOWL AND BRUSH COM-PLETE ONLY \$5.00.

> THEN THINK OF

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg, 139 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa

Garden Hose, Lawn Mower, Lawn Sprinkler, Ice Cream Freezer, Refrigerator, Window Screen,

Well, so are we. But let us see if we can't nterest you. Have you bought a

Hammocks, Oil Stoves, Gas Stove Or Cooler

Screen Doors,

This Summer? If not, do you need one? If you do come in and get our prices. We are seiling the above goods at a sacrifica. WE GIVE EXCHANGE STAMPS.

& SHEAR CO.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming

and the Repauno Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Eafety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth

Pittston

Plymouth Wilkes-Barre

Building, Scranton. AGENCIES: THOS, FORD. JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN,

MT. PLEASANT

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

at the lowest price Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.