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Does Attorney Duggan's withdrawal from the district attorneyship race mean that he saw no hope of an elec-

Common Sense On Currency Reform. men seem to be gradually approaching greenback bears to our currency system, and appear to be bent on diffusing their imagined alarm among the Tems and a banker who does not share in this mild mania of apprehension. Few men in New York city stand erick D. Tappan, the man who, as chairman of the clearing house com- place, assumes their guilt. This drift mittee in 1893, did not a little to check the rulnous outflow of gold in that year and break the backbone of the panic into which the bankers of the country, with-a-few conspicuous exceptions, were then thrown. Mr. Tappan does not view our present currency system as ideal, by any means, but holds that United States, turns out, according to Hi might better be let alone as it is his own representations, to be a Cuban until those who would improve it are agreed upon what form the desired Improvement should take and have reasonable assurance that this form will be acceptable to the masses of the people, than be made the subject of agitation which would have no other effect than again to unsettle business confidence. He is quoted as saying:

A dollar in greenbacks represents four or five times that amount of credit. Is the national bank note to be equally the national bank note to be equally influential? Behind the national bank note stands, after all, the credit of the government, precisely as behind the greenback stands the credit of the government, and is it fair to infer that the credit in one case is any better than it is in the other? Is it fair to infer that if a sudden convulsion or war should come to this country, the banks would be any better able to protect their curbe any better able to protect their currency than the government is? I out pretend to say whether they would be or not, but I do feel that this is a question which must be approached with the utmost care, with any sounding of danger signals, and I protest against this constant iteration of a charge that the greenback is an ever-present danger. unless at the same time something is offered which common sense and experience will suggest to every intelligent person is as good as the greenback at its best, and free from the objections which certainly can be discovered to the express. in the system.

This, we take it, is substantially the this subject. It does not oppose currency reform when urged at the proper time and in the proper manner; on the contrary, it is ready and willing to lend what evils may be shown to exist in tempt of the small group of discredited "reformers" who cluster around ex-President Cleveland politically and draw intellectual inspiration from Mugwump sources to stampede the country into a new campaign of rainbow chasing just at the time when, after four years of business havoc-the fruit of these agitators' former efforts -there is to be seen on every hand the happy evidences of prosperity's return. Propriety should suggest to such false guides as Messrs. Carlisle, Eckles & Co, have shown themselves to be that the most appropriate policy for them to adopt in the present juncture of affairs is the policy of slience. The country is heartily sick of their babble and tired of the whole chattering brood of agitators who menace its peace and disturb its convalescence.

Spain has just given Weyler another indorsement. Pride in a wrong course invariably precedes a fall.

Justice Versus Injunctions. The governor of West Virginia, Mr.

Atkinson, who by the way is a Republican, does not take kindly to the modern use, by certain judges, one of whom resides in his own state, of the injunction as a weapon to restrain the rights of workingmen to assemble in orderly manner for the discussion of grievances. In a public letter he says: "Capital and labor are inter-dependent, and, in my judgment, injunctions of courts of the modern kind, are doing more to widen the breach between them, than all other causes combined, I have profound respect for courts of justice, and have always, hitherto, upheld them, but I fear they are going too far in the issuing of injunctions restraining the natural rights of the people, for two particular reasons.

"First, the tendency is to usurp the - prerogatives of the executive department of republican institutions, which is dangerous, because the three co-ordinate branches of our government are intended by our constitution to be kept forever distinct and separate from one another. It is a fact apparent to all well-informed people, that the men who seek injunctions for their grievances, in most every instance are afforded ample redress by remedies at law. Why, then, should they not use the legal, instead of the judicial remedy? If this course were pursued, the people would have much less cause to complain of the actions of our courts than they now have.

"My second reason for the opinion ! entertain upon this subject is the rapid growth of a hostile feeling or sentiment of labor towards capital, in this country. Instead of allowing this breach to grow wider and wider each passing year, as it is now doing, every possible effort should be made to lessen it. I am one of those who believe in the people. I have always found the great mass of our people to be honest and well meaning. It is unjust as well as untrue to charge that the great body of the American people are tending towards anarchy. It is a false accusation. The people will do right, and are easily controlled, if they are properly and fairly dealt with. So long as they are restricted in their natural rights, and the charge is made against them

that they are drifting into anarchy, properly to do their work, for when the simply because they assemble for the courts can be trusted, Judge Lynch purpose of adopting measures for their own protection, that long will we have turmells and never-ending troubles and annoyances. In view of these facts, I hold it to be the duty of all good citizens, whether they be rich or poor, judges or executive officers, to unite on the broad plane of equal rights for all classes, and equal justice for all. When this is done, we will have restfulness among the people, and not

This is conservatively but justly argued. It is a wise principle, handed down from the very beginning of human justice, and ratified by the approval of the best judgment of civilization, that every man is entitled to be held innocent of crime until proven Have Inventions At a time when many well-meaning guilty. In case a man or a number of men fall under suspicion of lawlessa crisis of mental self-deception with ness it was, until recently, everywhere reference to the relation which the regarded as fair and just that the question of innocence or guilt should be decided by a jury of peers. But of late we seem to be drifting topeople, thereby scaring them out of ward a system of judicial interpretasome year's growth, it is refreshing to tion and execution of law which rests encounter a student of financial prob- upon the theory that men who engage in peaceful movements to better their industrial conditions may at the court's option, be deemed guilty until they can higher in financial circles than Fred- prove themselves innocent, and that before the very judge who, in the first will need to be halted else there will

> Planas, the reputedly dangerous Spanish "anarchist," who escaped from Spain into France, from there was exiled to England and thence came to the patriot in disguise. The disguise was not well chosen.

some day be trouble.

The Crisis in India.

The administrative capacity of Britsh statesmanship for colonial government, concerning which so many boasts have been made, is apparently about to undergo a supreme test in India, All the accounts coming from trustworthy sources agree that Anglo-Indian rule is nearing a crisis beside which the Sepoy rebellion of 1857 may appear mild. As yet we have only scattering reports of sporadic uprisings of Indian tribesmen on the Punjaub frontier, but those who have been in India and studied in detail the situation there aver that there is reason to suspect the existence of a deeply-laid conspiracy, including the Mohammedan natives, the Afghan influence and secret Russian intrigue, to improve the opportunity occasioned by the famine and the plague, with their incitement of native discontent, to strike a grand blow at British overlordship and, as the natives believe, do away with British oppression.

Those who have read the exceedingly vivid and instructive papers on India by Julian Hawthorne lately printed position of the Republican party on in the Cosmopolitan magazine will be prepared to appreciate the temper of the native millions for whom English occupation has seemingly meant absolutely nothing save spoliation. It is the aid of its statesmanship to correct | not clear that England could have materially improved her policy in India. the present currency of the country. The natives of that teeming land appear in some respects to resemble the North American Indians, notably in filth, superstition, treacherousness and unresponsiveness to attempts at their civilization. Unfit, according to the Caucasian standard, to govern themselves, they seem to be equally unfit to be governed by a superior race, and it may be fair to say for John Bull, as was said of the western fiddler, that he "has done the best he could." He has introduced improvements which the natives don't appreciate, he has ordered salutary reforms which they refuse to obey, and he has preserved under innumerable difficulties a good show of patience. True, he has also feathered his own nest, or, to use another figure, has sucked the orange well-nigh dry; but that is what British colonization is for. It may be doubted if any other European power could have done so well.

Nevertheless, this kind of argument doesn't appease the natives nor lessen the gravity of the situation in India. We begin to perceive the underlying significance of that, at the time, somewhat strange jubilee poem of Rudyard Kipling, which, coming in the train of inordinate boasting, sounds like the rattling of a skeleton at the feast. We quote four stanzas of it as showing its

prophetic import: The tumult and the shouting dies The captains and kings depart; Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget.

Far-called, our navies melt away-On dune and headland sinks the fire-Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh or Tyre!
Judge of the rations, spare us yet,

Lest we forget-lest we forget! If, drunk with sight of power, we loose Wild tongues that have not Thee in

Such boasting as the Gentiles use Or lesser breeds without the Law-Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust In recking tube and iron shard--All valiant dust that builds on dust, And guarding calls not Thee to guard-For frantic boast and foolish word, Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

British domination in India has "put its trust in recking tube and iron shard," and the next few months premise to disclose whether that trust is wisely located.

As will be seen by the authorized call in another column, the Republican county convention will be held Sept. 7 and the primaries on Sept. 4. A feature of the call is the inclusion of the Republican vote cast at the last preceding state election, with the rule governing the number of delegates to which each district is entitled. This will do away with all cause for confusion on this point and afford an interesting basis for comparison next

Last year's crop of immigrants brought into this country on an average of \$15 apiece, but what has it since

will be minus a job.

With wheat still soaring above the dollar mark and silver tumbling below the 50-cent mark it is not at all strange that ex-Governor Boles should feel the necessity of hedging on the 16 to 1 issue. We wonder how Mr. Bryan feels.

The renewal of talk about a new arbitration treaty contrasts somewhat strangely with the martial tone of the London press; but Uncle Sam is probably willing to give 'em any kind of attention which they may invite or

Injured Labor?

From the Troy Times. If ever there was a question that had been thoroughly discussed and considered from all points of view, it is the one, "Do labor-saving machines deprive men of labor?" The discussion probably began some time back in the stone age, and it has continued ever since. With the introduction of any new device revolutionizing production, the discussion breaks out with renewed force. Only recently the invention and introduction of a new machine for blowing glass jars has stirred up trouble, the men who have been earning a livelihood in this industry asserting that the invention has deprived them of an oc-If ever there was a question that had invention has deprived them of an oc-cupation upon which they depended for support. Very naturally they feel ag-grieved, and both they and their friends declare that this labor-saving device, as well as all other labor-saving devices, is intuitions to labor. In making this is injurious to labor. In making this is injurious to labor. In making this statement, however, they have in mind only the immediate and not the permanent results. Labor is an abstract term and is applied to the workers in general and not to a few individuals. While the individuals may suffer from the revolutionizing of an industry, the class, as well as the race, benefits.

Carroll D. Wright, United States comnissioner of labor, in a recent magazine labor-saving machines deprive men of labor, and of course he answers it in the egative. Pamiliarity with the history of adustrial effort throughout all periods of the world's progress compels such an answer, and no other is possible. No one disputes that much distress is often caused by the introduction of new machinery. Men lose employment and are forced into idleness, but in more than ninety-nine per cent. of these cases the distress is only temporary. A man who was a good workman before the introduction of the new machinery finds that his only need is to turn his efforts into a new channel, and his services are still in demand. Improvement in the method of production invariably means a greater demand, and with the increased demand come greater opportunities for labor.

statistics show that in countries where machinery is most generally employed the largest percentage of the population is engaged in remunerative occupations. The recent history of Japan s most interesting in this connection Only a few years ago the Japanese did the great bulk of their work by hand, employing only the rudest of tools and ppliances. Under the new order of things nachinery has taken the place of hand labor, but labor has not suffered. In point of fact, the Japanese now receives a wage that his father never dreamed of, and, furthermore, his services are con-stantly in demand. What is true of Japan is true of all other countries which have shown progress. There may be a few industries the workers in which have se cured no apparent gain from the intro-duction of machinery, but these are isolated cases.

Probably the chief point of dispute concerns the effect which machinery has upon the character and ability of the workmen. It is contended that "the machine does so much that the hand becomes the slave of the machine." If that human inventiveness is waning and that the introduction of new machinery takes away from the workman his creative ability, he in turn becoming a mere machine. This is certainly not the case. The greatest of inventors are the worknen themselves. They see before them device which induces study of its prin-ciples, and through this study they are inconsciously receiving a mechanical ed scation. There is hardly an industry that can be named in which the workers are not more intelligent than were their predecessors at the time before machines superseded hand labor.

To declare that the press of new in ventions is compassing the downfall of free and intelligent labor is to admit gnorance of the true facts. Concerning this subject the Hartford Courant says: "This question of the effect of machinery on mankind is a complicated one, but it is nonsense to say that 'machinery degrades labor and exalts capital.' Man has been defined as the 'tool-making animal, and civilization is accompanied by the development and specialization of tools. Our Yankee race is a race of inventors and builders of tools, and it is going to keep on in its appointed mis-sion. Napoleon said that God was on the side of the strongest battalion Nowadays progress is on the side of the nation with the best machinery."

Americans, who have so much reason for gratitude to inventors, should be the very last of all to declare that these inventors have wrought harm instead of good. With object-lessons on every hand it is only the wilfully blind who will

HAVE COMMON INTERESTS.

From the Rochester Chronicle. There are in this country many writers and speakers who persistently work for the separation of the American people into classes by continual assertions that classes exist with almost insurmountable barriers between them. By public speeches, by magazine and newspaper ar-ticles, by sermons from some pulpits, by horrible and horrifying pictures in the sensational press, they are doing their best to bring about what they affect to deplore, antagonism and hatred if not oren war between the rich and the poor, between capital and labor, between em-ployers and employes. It would not be true to say that there are no class of race distinctions in this country. Some of inherent or historic prejudices or of conditions long established, while others are largely the fruits of demagogism of the rankest kind. These distinctions however, are by no means so distinct or so formidable as the ranters represent them. The way is open to the poorest to obtain riches, to the most ignorant to obtain knowledge, and to the lowlest to rise to the highest places of trust and

Nor is it true that, left to themselves, the different grades or classes of our population would rejoice in the downfall or the misfor unes, each of the others. There is vastly more solidarity of sympathy and feeling among our people than the howling dervishes who are trying to set class against class will admit. We have our so-called anarchists and ex-treme socialists—few of whom, however, having as much venom in them as they laim-who profess hatred for the rich. the prosperous and the honored. Among laborers there are many who have thoughtlessly imbibed sentiments of that character and really feel an antipathy for the wealthy and the successful; but all of these would find their prejudices dispersing like the mist before the rising

class, but general prosperity; prosperity not only for the tanker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer; in a word, we want a prosperity which will reach out and touch every section, industry and business in this great country." That is the true spirit which should be neulcated and cultivated by all.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.13 a. m., for Monday, August 23, 1897.

0 It will be apparent to a child born on this day that if wheat continues to in-crease in price bread will soon be so ex-pensive that the ordinary man will be bliged to eat cake.

Parties of keen foresight already see seces of the local Democratic state lying around loose.

The Scrantonian is no longer the official organ of the police department ac-It is impossible to frighten A. C. Renshaw with the number 13.

On the Eastern Question. The Ameer of Afghanistan Is a crafty old Mohammedan; And particularly bad is his book of Jehad Which stirs up the hosts black and tan

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BEARDS.

From the Providence Journal. Are whiskers going out of fashion? This is an important question to a good

many men, and an authentic answer to t is easential. We are by no means sure It is essential. We are by no means sure that such an arswer can yet be given. The New York Mail and Express speaks of "a whiskerless craze" that is sweeping over the country, but the evidences of it are not yet wholly conclusive. Such changes come slowly. That they do come is beyond dispute. The time when cleanshaven faces were the rule is still within the memory of living man. Fifty years are beards and moustaches were little ago beards and moustaches were little worn. The portraits of that period show worn. The portraits of that period show this; they also suggest a reason why. The old-fashioned "stock" required a smooth face to set off its beauties. More-over, it took the place of a beard in the case of men with delicate throats. As for the moustache, that was considered alto-gether too raking for the place and to gether too rakish for the plain civilian. In Major Pendennis' time it was an af-fectation for a man not in the guards to wear one. But since then the moustache has ceased to indicate martial ardor. It is seldom worn long and sweeping, and curled up fiercely at the ends. Except for the purpose of concealing an upper lip not moulded on classical models, it is a rather unnecessary adornment. Most men take very little comfort in it, particularly at meal times. Perhaps we have skill. If fashion decrees that beards and moustaches must go there will be relief in the thought after the first shock.

Meanwhile it may be permitted to doubt whether "a whiskerless craze" really is sweeping over the country. The Prince of Wales is supposed to be the glass of fashion and the mould of form to the English race. But H. R. H. wears a full beard and a moustache, rather closely cut and giving an extremely neat appearance to the face. This is a very different thing from the Populistic style of whisker, which is long, flowing and often un-kempt and which by its disorder betrays an unquiet mind. Indeed, if there is a growing prejudice against whiskers, we believe that Populism must be responsible for it. Barbers are never Populists, and it is doubtless with a view of combating dangerous errors that they oppose the raising of beards. Yet their concern is perhaps excessive. The influence of hair on revolution is a subject which has not been sufficiently investigated to permit anyone to dogmatize upon it. But we should note that among the highly con-servative nations of the east the beard is held in high respect. "By the bear of the Prophet' is a sacred oath. Shy-lock, who was of eastern extraction, made a just complaint against Antonio when he accused him of plucking him by the beard; and it is a part of the general butality with which he was treated that no atention was paid to this insult.

Fashions in beards have ever seemed to have their origin in pure caprice. The priests of the western church, for example, have usually been clean-shaved; it is expected in the Roman body except where reasons of health forbid, and al-though the rule is not so rigid among Anglicans the tendency is against hair on the face in any form. The typical cler-gyman is clean-shaven. But in the eastern church, on the other hand, priests are required to grow beards, and a man who had none could not become a priest at all. In such cases there is no question of per-sonal appearance involved. Perhaps the wearing of whiskers has gained popularity from the notion that it is a mark of mental and physical superiority. It is the Aryan race that is most profusely bearded, and the Aryan race has always had a remarkably good opinion of itself. Yet on the other hand it might be argued that the wearing of beards among the Romans came into fashion when the Golden Age was over, when the Julius Caesars and the Ciceros had been superseded by the Neros and Domitians. In the classic sculpture the highest types of manly beauty are associated with smooth faces. Beards imply physical strength, possibly, but with it a certain coarseness of moral fibre. Such distinctions do not exist, of course, in these days; and if whiskers go it will be simply because we are tired of them. But for our own part we doubt if they really are to go

A LESSON OF HISTORY.

From the Springfield Republican. The more lynchings, the more assaults; the more assaults, the more lynchings. The lynchings are no actual deterrent, so far as can be observed, upon the crime they are aimed to exterminate. They have stopped assaults no more than They have stopped assaults no more than the inquisitorial tortures by the Spanish police upon the Barcelona anarchists stayed the avenging purpose of the slayer of Canovas. All history shows that extreme and unlawful punishments do not stamp out crime; on the contrary, they seem to stimulate it.

WHAT'S THE USE?

What's the use of money?-you can't eat a ton a day. You can't drink pounds of pearls in Cleopatra way.
You can't buy up the sunshine, and you can't abolish rain.

It won't stave off your sorrow nor take the sting from pain; What's the use of money? the philosophers exclaim. But you'll find for all their wisdom that they want it-just the same.

What's the use of money?--you may drown yourself in wine, Kill yourself with comfort and be dying as you dine. Wear away your finger nails a-counting out the gold.

Be happy when you're buying, and feel silly if you're sold;

What's the use of meney?—it may help to win the game.

And every fellow wants to be a winner—

What's the use of money?-sing it loud and sing it long. It don't make sick men healthy and it

won't make weak men strong, It ain't a bit o' use to ail the folks who are so dumb

That they can't get on a hustle and save up a little sum;
What's the use of money?—its a very

be grubbing for it always, but we want it—just the same.

—John Mackaye, in Pittsburg News. To



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