

The Scranton Tribune

By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Daily, 50 cents a month. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 25, 1897. It is reported that the Democratic love feast cost \$15 per plate.

The Democratic Ticket.

It would be untrue to say that the county ticket yesterday placed in nomination by the Lackawanna Democracy possesses no elements of strength. Geographically, to be sure, it represents a massing of the candidates in the city and leaves the Democratic strongholds outside of Scranton and Carbonate practically unrepresented.

As the campaign progresses, and especially after the Republicans have had the opportunity to select their standard-bearers and formulate their line of policy in the county canvass, the subjects at issue will be thoroughly discussed, hence it is unnecessary to refer to them at any length now.

Now watch Duggan what his snicker-sneeze.

An Ineffective Defense.

Stung by the criticism which has been passed upon two of the Judges of Allegheny county for the amazing injunctions recently issued by them in relation to the bituminous strike, the Pittsburgh Times, in the first defense yet offered by the press of that city, says: "The courts have enjoined the striking miners from unlawful interference with the rights of the operators and of the miners who are still working. Upon a showing of the same state of facts they would with even more elasticity enjoin the most powerful corporation in Pennsylvania. In granting these injunctions they have conserved and protected one of the most precious and vital rights of the workingman, namely, the right to pursue a peaceful and lawful occupation without molestation. They have decided that every one of the millions of the workingmen of America owns himself, and that tyranny in no shape can coerce him."

An article which we reprint elsewhere from the Springfield Republican meets this contention of the Times very fully. Intelligent objection to "government by injunction" does not rest wholly on the fact that particular injunctions bear heavily on the unemployed. The principle at issue would offer just as strong inducement for academic dissent if the injunctions to which our Pittsburgh contemporary refers had been directed, not against the strikers, but against the operators. Without considering now the ulterior effect of such injunctions upon an inflamed state of public opinion the question arises, Is it advisable to permit judges in equity to assume the powers of the legislative and executive as well as of the judicial departments of the government; in other words, to act through injunction proceedings, temporary and permanent, not simply to bridge an emergency until the cause at issue can be tried regularly in open court, but finally, as makers and enforcers of law? Is public opinion in the United States ready to clothe any man in any department of our government with such wholesale and far-reaching authority?

On this broad basis of examination we do not think that the injunctions recently issued in Allegheny county can pass muster. They are repugnant in the very theory of their being. It is not necessary to assume that the judges who made them were capable of being influenced dishonestly; whether the injunctions were the fruits of a conscientious exercise of the judicial prerogative or of corrupt bargain and manipulation is immaterial to the point that they represent a dangerous use of the judicial power, and one which needs no sooner to be understood in its full significance by the American people than it will rest under their hearty condemnation. But these particular injunctions were also inexpedient, inasmuch as they afforded unintelligent opinion the occasion for feeling, in a crude way, that long-enslaved rights had suddenly been cancelled without explanation, by a court acting to all appearances arbitrarily. This was especially unfortunate.

Dunmore won't do a thing to Candidate Schadt.

The chances are that Mr. Harry,

having captured the Lackawanna delegates, will not lose sleep over the Lackawanna resolutions.

Boiled down, the platform means that no sound money Democrat need apply. And they won't.

Some Railway Comparisons.

Exceedingly interesting figures upon a subject of present importance are presented by Robert P. Porter in a letter from England to the Boston Transcript. Mr. Porter went to the mother lode with the intention of gaining data for a comparison of the business of transportation as conducted in England with that business as conducted in the United States. It required but a little time for him to discover that the comparison would be decidedly instructive. Here, for instance, is a table showing the rates of freight for a hundred-mile haul on seven articles in general use, in Iowa and in England:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Iowa, England. Items include Soft coal, Salt, Bolts and nuts, Sugar, Cattle, Tobacco, Live poultry.

"Relatively speaking," adds Mr. Porter, "our passenger rates are lower when compared with those of England—much lower when density of population and the character of accommodation are considered. For example, the English third-class trains carry passengers for a penny a mile, or two cents American money. The cost of first-class traveling in England, with a population of 64 to the square mile, will average double this, while 99 per cent. of the people in the United States, population to the square mile only 23.3, travel first-class at an average cost, including the unsettled areas of the country, where population is less than three to the square mile, of two cents per mile."

The following comparison of the wages paid American and English railway labor will suffice, as the same ratio extends substantially through other branches of the railway service:

Table with 2 columns: Position, U.S., England. Positions include Engineers, Firemen, Conductors.

"This comparison," Mr. Porter explains, "is yet more favorable to American railway labor when the longer hours and more onerous conditions which constitute a day's work in England are considered. Of course, wages on the continent are still lower than those of England, so it will be seen that the United States presents the anomaly of paying the highest rate of any country in the world to those engaged in transportation, and receiving the lowest rate of any country in the world for carrying freight and passengers."

The railways of England, averaged, earned last year 2.58 per cent. on the capital invested, while in the same year the average dividend rate on American dividend-paying railway stock was only 1.27 per cent., and 79 per cent. of all outstanding American railway stock in 1895 paid no dividends whatever. These figures indicate that the anti-railway prejudice in some parts of the United States is largely without foundation and wholly unfair.

The platform-makers evidently forgot that Scranton has a Democratic mayor.

Education And Crime.

In consequence, largely, of the adoption by many states of compulsory school attendance laws, the annual reports of the United States commissioner of education show a considerable gain in the number of pupils under instruction. Since 1890 the total attendance has increased by 4,740,319, an increase much larger than the increase in population in that time.

Commenting upon this fact the Philadelphia Record says: "The theory of compulsion is based on the ground that illiteracy is provocative of crime, and intelligence a cure for it. With nearly one-fourth of the population of the country in the schools, if the theory of the compulsionists be correct, there ought to be a heavy falling off in criminality. But there appears to be no falling off. The grade of crime rises with the grade of intelligence. The prisons in the states where illiteracy is most prevalent are not so well tenanted as in the states where education has done a more perfect work."

It is unfair to expect an immediate reflection of compulsory school attendance in the statistics of crime. At least a generation must elapse before the benefits of a more widespread education of the children of the land will become fairly diffused. Criminal impulse is not a matter to be uprooted from human nature in a day, a week or a year.

But even though, after a reasonable period, the results should continue to be as our Philadelphia contemporary says they are now, would this be seized upon by it or by any intelligent person as a reason why education should be discouraged? If there is any argument for free schools at all the whole of that argument is applicable in behalf of the proposition that those schools, when made free, should be attended by the largest number of children that can safely be cared for in them.

It may be, as the Record intimates, that education begets crime; but we notice that shrewd business men prefer as a rule to invest money and do business in localities where education is most broadly diffused. They would hardly evince this tendency if the connection between education and crime were in the nature of cause and effect.

The Queen's English.

A criticism offered in the September Cosmopolitan by President Andrews upon college education may be open to reply in some of its points of attack, but not in this one: "The had quality of the written work done by fresh college graduates is notorious. Not to mention commencement orations and theses, usually the most arid and awkward compositions imaginable, young doctors of philosophy, brilliant specialists in their chosen line, not seldom compose wretchedly. Vry grammar and a shocking choice of words are not their worst faults. It is the higher

traits of rhetoric which suffer most. The report, however, articles, essays, treatises, or whatever the writing is, lacks unity, continuity and progress. The discussion is begun with points that ought to come later. Arguments, if any, are not arrayed, but hopelessly jumbled. The author says what he does not mean; often contradicts himself, and not seldom ends without giving the reader any clear idea of the view which he would like to present."

The president of Brown does not attribute this inefficiency in writing so much to defective training in rhetoric as to the fact that the general trend of much college instruction is toward mental confusion—a stuffing of the mind with unarticulated facts and ideas, and an arousing of mental power without subsequently disciplining it. His remedy in part is to throw out the classics and substitute biology—the science of life, under which broad heading are included political economy, political history and the science of government. By this means he avows that mental training would be accomplished along lines afterward useful in every day life. And, of course, in large part his remedy is also to strengthen the living personal sympathy and interest between pupil and instructor, so that the aim of the latter will be rather to develop fine minds and well-rounded moral characters than to display his own erudition from the platform or the lecturer's chair.

While agreeing with this to the letter, it needs to be said that often college graduates who, in spoken discussion, carry the thought logically and well, go to pieces, as it were, when confronted with pen, ink and paper. Their ability to think far outstrips their ability to give clear and fluent expression to their thoughts through the written word. Here it is not mental confusion which is the seat of the difficulty but very bad, almost criminally bad, instruction in composition somewhere along the line of the victim's educational progress. The doctor who, after treating a patient ill with a curable disease, should leave that patient crippled for life in some one of the five senses could be prosecuted for malpractice and made, if worth anything financially, to pay damages. There are times when it is borne in upon editors that many so-called teachers of composition should be haled into court for obtaining pay under false pretences.

Are Judges to Be Also Makers of Law?

From the Springfield Republican. We are obliged to the New York Evening Post for using language in discussing the coal strike injunctions calculated to incite the strikers to violence. Unfortunately true is it that questions of this kind cannot be effectively discussed outside of a court of law, and authority without seeming to the thoughtful and casual listener to place the speaker in the attitude of a lawbreaker. But the time to deal with issues when they arise, and not when the acts creating them have become memory, and those who would postpone the question until it is cooler are those who would postpone it altogether, and let admitted evils pursue their way unopposed. Furthermore, it is not true, as we believe, that plain speech upon a labor grievance has the effect of inciting laborers to violence. The better way to provoke violence is to admit the grievance and then refuse to give it voice, and leave it to rankle in the breast of the victim, and drive him to desperate acts. That has been the mistake of despotic governments from time immemorial, and nothing could be worse for the peace and order of our country than for the press to stand muzzled before acknowledged evils, in fear of the effect of free and honest discussion on the masses aggrieved.

As we see it, the courts of equity have raised an issue of such gravity in respect to the orderly processes of free government that it cannot be overlooked. There are two general cases to which, it must be conceded, equity proceedings do not apply: 1. Cases covered by existing law, such as trespass, intimidation, assault. And yet the injunctions issued by the federal court in West Virginia and the state courts in Pennsylvania are specifically directed against possible offenses of this class, and Judge Jackson goes to the length in his injunctions of forbidding "unlawful" acts of applying equity proceedings to admittedly unlawful doings. This is a palpable abuse of power.

2. Cases where the individual or corporation is acting clearly within the law, in a long recognized and undisturbed manner. Whether or not the plaintiff can prove the injunctions in West Virginia and Pennsylvania are of this class we do not know, though the public marching on the public highways might seem to be.

Obviously, however, the whole proceeding of a forcible strike in defiance of law for years falls under this latter class of cases, and in directing the power of equity against any of such proceedings, the courts are making offenses of what are not recognized by law as offenses, although the law-making power has long been so manifestly in the hands of the courts that it is not necessary to say so.

Such a transgression upon the duly constituted prerogatives of government can hardly be permitted. It is better that society sweat and suffer under these lawful strike disturbances and injuries until it is moved to apply a remedy in the proper way to apply it than that the judiciary shall unchallenged take over initiatory powers in government which do not belong to it.

FRUITLESS DISPUTATION.

From the Washington Post. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." The flame of a lamp comes in contact with a wisp of straw and a city is destroyed. A spark from a railway engine falls into a lamp of gas and devastation sweeps over hundreds of square miles. Small causes often produce great effects in all the affairs and relations of life. So much may depend on a seemingly unimportant act of utterance that, if consequences could be more clearly foreseen, who men might be afraid to act or talk. When, a few months ago, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott incidentally referred to Jonah and the whale, expressing the opinion that the judiciary was not intended for literal acceptance, it is scarcely responsible that he meant to start a storm of controversy. He doubtless believed that the liberalizing tendencies of the century had gone so far that

a doubt of the whale's having actually swallowed Jonah retained him in his stomach three days and three nights, and then deposited him safely on dry land, would excite any common man. But the Doctor reckoned without his host, for his deliverance awoke the sleeping lion of controversy and it shows no sign of abating again. Scarcely had the words of doubt fallen from Dr. Abbott's lips when scores of valiant defenders of literal interpretation sprang into the arena. Pulpits at right of him, pulpits at left of him, pulpits in front of him volleyed and thundered, while the heavy words of the press, manned by expert gunners, opened on his works. Of course there was a response from those Christian preachers and scholars who shared the Doctor's views, but they were not permitted to speak on every platform erected to promote religion. The great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, announced that there was no room on his Northfield platform for any man who doubted that the whale swallowed Jonah.

The battle begun in Brooklyn has extended to the uttermost parts of the United States; echoes of it are heard in Europe, and even in far-off heathen lands the missionaries are limited up their share in the campaign. Among the localities most disturbed by the commotion in Sioux City, Iowa, the Bible Institute of that progressive town has decided to hold a great convention for the purpose of Bible discussion, not on general lines, but on the specific questions of the Bible. The programme gives these questions as the topics to be debated: "Were Adam and Eve really ejected from the Garden of Eden? Did Balaam's ass speak? Did the whale swallow Jonah? Did the sun pause in its course at Joshua's command? Were these stories intended merely as parables, like those of Lazarus and Dives, the prodigal son and the good samaritan? Has the religious world erred in accepting them literally, or are those who doubt them questioning the truth of the Bible itself? Several thousand men and women, including clergymen of various denominations, are billed to spend five days in the largest auditorium in Sioux City discussing these questions. There are, probably, a good many honest and intelligent citizens who will believe that three days in a whale's belly were preferable to five days of uproarious contention over problems that cannot be solved. It seems to us that this is a titanic effort to settle a question that is the most good in the world in these days is not he who is always trying to 'prove his doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks.'

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by J. J. Acchiusi, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 3:15 a. m., for Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1897.

A child born on this day will be of the opinion that Mr. Horn is helpful at least. The statue of Columbus by all is oft admired. As it stands in dignity upon the square; His symmetrical proportions are such as are desired. Yet "Chris" is noted for his "stony stare."

Yukon News.

From the Klondike Gold Bug: Bill Mink has a new recipe for flapjacks which is offered as a premium to subscribers to the "Bug." These cakes are of excellent quality, and are eaten without the usual dressing of gravel stones to aid digestion. It is stated that another woman will arrive in town next week; a handsome widow, aged 45, from Tacoma. Upon the day the news was received Hank Williams had his hair cut and purchased new work-skin overcoat. The gossips are talking. We have received a batch of verses on "The Babbling Brook," from Willie Wickwire, a tenderfoot grocery clerk, who claims to have graduated from the Moss Run high school. We wish it distinctly understood that we write our news for the public, and even if we did not Willie's contribution would be excluded from the columns of the "Bug." We are always ready to recognize genius in our own people, and are free to say that Willie is better adapted to wrap up codfish and bacon down at Old St. Jones's grocery than to write verses for print.

VERY TRUE.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Political mountebanks who have no clear remedies to propose for the strife between capital and labor, beyond noting the other fellow out of office and putting themselves in should not be mistaken for patriots. It should be regarded as braveries in will to provoke a disturbance for what they may get in the melee.

NO ROOM FOR DISTURBERS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. The legality of keeping banished anarchists out of this country under our immigration laws is questioned by some. Well, what if illegal? We will just see the chances. America has all the anarchists within her borders now that are safe to let them in, and none others known to be such should be permitted to come in.

SMALL THANKS.

From the Springfield Republican. So the only thanks our government gets from Spain in declining to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and for doing nothing to prevent the Spanish Gulf coast to prevent the sailing of filibusters, is the presentation of claims by Spain overbalancing all the claims put in by the United States.

MOTHER'S KISS.

Tonight, as I sit with the smoke curling up From my pipe 'neath the old apple tree, Away from the town with its echoes of strife, What gladdening dreams come to me, Sweet dreams of the past when youth's happy day Was halloed with rainbows of bliss, And each little care fled swiftly away, When mother stopped down with a kiss.

Though the head has grown gray since That happy day, There's a balm in the silence that falls Like a blessing tonight on a care-burdened heart. There is peace in the joys it recalls. For I live once again as I lived long ago, No vision so happy as this, And I sigh for the charm that lightened the heart. When mother stopped down with a kiss.

And so as I sit 'neath the apple tree boughs,

Near the homestead's flowering aisles, Afar from the town with its tumult and strife, The heavens seem lit up with smiles; And down from the sky like an angel of light, Comes one whose beautiful features I know And mother stoops down with a kiss. And the faith that she taught and the love that she sought, In my bosom find joyous abode. For all that is good in my most-tempest-torn life, Is due to the seed that she sowed. For faith held a promise which love emphasized, and hope made it true. And the joy of that promise is this, That comfort will come when life's work is done. And mother stoops down with a kiss. —E. A. Niven, in Wilkes-Barre Record.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR. Special Sale of Curtains.

Notwithstanding the new Tariff, which has increased values in this line greatly, we will offer during the rest of this month some of the greatest bargain opportunities ever known in Lace, Chenille and Derby Curtains.

- 75 cent Nottingham Curtains at 49 cents. \$1.00 Nottingham Curtains at 75 cents. \$1.25 Nottingham Curtains at 98 cents. \$1.50 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.25. \$2.00 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.49. \$2.50 Nottingham Curtains at \$1.98. \$3.00 Chenille Curtains at \$1.98. \$3.49 Chenille Curtains at \$2.19. \$3.98 Chenille Curtains at \$2.29. \$4.23 Chenille Curtains at \$2.49. \$4.49 Chenille Curtains at \$3.19. \$4.98 Chenille Curtains at \$3.69. \$3.98 Derby Curtains at \$2.49. \$4.98 Derby Curtains at \$3.49. \$5.49 Derby Curtains at \$4.29. \$6.49 Derby Curtains at \$4.98.

FINLEY'S Now Open FOR Inspection

an advance line of Priestly's Plain and Fancy Black Dress Goods for the Fall Trade. Also an elegant line of EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN COLORED SUITINGS

Which cannot be duplicated. 510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE Well! Well! Just Think of It!

600-PAGE LONG DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS 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 COMPLETE ONLY \$5.00.

THEN THINK OF Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 129 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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

600-PAGE LONG DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS 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 COMPLETE ONLY \$5.00.

THEN THINK OF Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 129 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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

600-PAGE LONG DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS 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 COMPLETE ONLY \$5.00.

THEN THINK OF Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 129 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S A Fit of the Blues Our Summer Clothing is all cleaned up, except a few Blue Serge Suits. It will pay you to call and see them and Try One. BOYLE & MUCKLOW 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies. VERY BUSY ARE YOU? 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?

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES Pittston Plymouth Wilkes-Barre THOS. FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN. MT. PLEASANT COAL 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. 4; telephone No. 224 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. WM. T. SMITH.