

The Scranton Tribune

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. State Treasurer—J. S. BEACON, of Westmoreland. Auditor General—LEVI G. M'CAULEY, of Chester. County. Sheriff—CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of Scranton. District Attorney—JOHN R. JONES, of Blakely. Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, of Carbondale. Treasurer—W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scranton. Clerk of the Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, of Scranton. Recorder—CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranton. Register—WILLIAM K. BECK, of Monticello. Jury Commissioner—CHARLES WIGGINS, of Scranton. Election day, November 2.

The ladies interested in the Homeopathic convention are planning a series of entertainments of exceptional interest, during the stay of their guests. If the visitors are not impressed with the advantages of Scranton and vicinity and the enterprising of their fair hostesses, it will not be the fault of the latter. No better advertisement for the new Homeopathic hospital could be devised than the arrangements prompted by the hospitality of our Scranton ladies on this occasion.

The Birthday of Our Navy.

"Old Ironsides" was one hundred years old yesterday, and after lying for many years at Portsmouth, she has been brought back to Charlestown Harbor, from which she was launched Sept. 20, 1775. The Constitution is by far the most famous vessel that has ever floated the American flag, and it is fitting that in the hundredth anniversary of our navy's birth, the record made by this remarkable ship should be recalled. Read the illustrious names that belonged to some of her captains—Hall, Bainbridge, Decatur, Rodgers, Stewart. The bells and spikes that fastened her rigging were furnished by Paul Revere, the mention of whose name sets throbbing the pulses of every school boy.

Betsy Ross sewed the stars and stripes for the first American flag to float from the brave ship's mast-head. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a noble poem about her in the crisis of the nation and thus on down the first eventful half of that century the Constitution continued to be surrounded by a glow of patriotic and romantic interest. The wild excitement was spread abroad by her famous battle with the Guerriere and ever since that memorable event the reputation of her name is enough to start a flood of emotions in the hearts of those who remember those days of peril.

Splendid, indeed, has been the history of the great war vessel and it is fitting that Charlestown should celebrate her birth, if only as an object lesson to the youth of the land, who in the rush, hurry and worry of these end of the century days are likely to be too little impressed with the importance of many points in our past years of storm and stress.

It is probable that "Old Ironsides" may be removed to Annapolis and there used as a National Naval Museum. For at least another hundred years she will remain the central figure in the treasure house of the nation, venerated and guarded by Americans as in Nelson's flag ship, the "Victory," by the English people.

Value of the Guard.

The value of the National Guard in preserving public safety as illustrated at Hazleton during the past few days has been duly recognized everywhere, and the speed with which Pennsylvania's troops were notified and encamped at the scene of the disturbance has been a matter of surprise. In commenting upon the splendid showing made by the soldiers under General Gobin, the Brooklyn Eagle says:

"But for the presence of troops in the coal regions there would undoubtedly be a renewal of bloodshed and the sufferers would not be the miners. In fact, the Poles and Hungarians in and about Hazleton, Harwood, Humboldt and Lattimer would have proceeded to a prompt and deadly revenge for the shooting of their friends and relatives, had it not been for the arrival of a body of soldiers larger and better equipped than any before ordered to the scene of any local trouble. There are 2,700 troops, besides constables, police and sheriffs. The presence of these men has exerted a quieting influence, and people who argue against the state military establishment making fun of what they call 'parlor soldiers,' may be able to deduce some wise conclusions respecting them in crises like this. The militia is expensive, but the ignorant men under lead of anarchists and demagogues are more expensive. Strikers might destroy more in a day than would offset the pay of the militia and the cost of arms, armories and transportation in a year. Many times within the past decade it has been proved to the satisfaction of reasoning persons that in our present state of civilization the soldierary can no more be dismissed than it is a fact. It is regrettable, but it is a fact.

Some may prelate in the folly that so often goes with ignorance and attempt a renewal of violence but the loner that the troops remain in sight, the less likelihood will there be of such a thing. Fortunately these men know what soldiers are, if they do not rec-

ognize the civil power. They come from a country where government proclaims itself through militarism, and they respect rifles when they will not respect warrants. If they have held a notion that because our soldiers are not constantly in evidence, as they would be in Prague, Cracow or Pesth, we therefore have no physical force by which physical force can be met, and while the lesson was gained at a fearful cost it is well that it is learned."

The spectacle of 150 women marching armed with clubs, stove poker, stones and similar weapons would be ludicrous were it not so pathetic. It is an exemplification of women's rights which will not be any particular source of pride to the most ardent suffragist in the land, while condemnation of the tactics employed in this Amazonian march must be tempered with pity for the participants urged forward by a mistaken sense of power, or by the ill-advised insistence of men who would thus themselves evade the possible consequences of lawless deeds.

A New Departure.

Eugene V. Debs may yet merit more praise than he has received if he continues to advocate the pacific programme suggested in his Sunday night speech in Chicago. It is a conclusion which may well be forced upon the attention of the walking delegate and the fiery-tongued labor agitator that the future of Social Democracy can have no hope from the dagger or the torch. Debs' advice to the anarchistic element that it would be better for it to withdraw from the organization will gain him many enemies among the apostles of fire and sword, but it will give him a renewed hold on the more conservative and intelligent members of the great labor population of this country.

The fact that Fitzgerald Murphy frankly acknowledges that he made a mistake in uttering such firebrand sentiments regarding the killing of the strikers at Hazleton, is also especially significant at this time.

The most idiotic case of display of a bad, up to the present date, was in the case of an Indiana clergyman who at a lonely spot on his uptown journey from the station at Chicago, the other evening, was overtaken with curiosity as to whether the twenty-five dollars he had been carrying in his inside pocket was intact. He removed the bills to see, and promptly three colored men sprang out of the shadows in the vicinity, snatched the money and fled. The police officers smiled and looked sympathetic when the minister told them of his calamity, but as yet have not caught the robbers.

A New Industry for Canada.

The Philadelphia Press advises Canadians to spruce up their hotels so that the American tourist may be more comfortable when he visits their larger towns. He admires and enjoys the primitive conditions existing in Canadian forests and does not object to the dirty streets and squalor of Quebec, but what he does want is a clean bed and food that he dare eat in the hotels of the chief cities.

The difficulty with our Canadian neighbors is that they are so busy nursing jealousy against us and so worried lest we may secure an undue portion of the Klondike gold, or may injure their commerce, with our tariff regulations, that they neglect the real gold mine which our people furnish them in the guise of the tourist. If they would pet him a trifle more and give him decent food, drink and lodging he could be "worked" to an unlimited degree, and they would find their country more of value as a summer resort than in its wealth of nearly un-get-at-able buried treasure.

The announcement that Poole, the celebrated London tailor, and Worth, the Parisian dressmaker, will soon establish branch houses in New York is but another indication of the gratifying results of the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. It is said that American tourists at a moderate estimation have been spending over \$1,000,000 a year in Europe for made-up garments and London and Parisian novelties in the wearing apparel line. Many tourists would return with fifty or sixty trunks filled with goods purchased on the other side of the Atlantic at reduced rates, which could be met in competition by pauper labor only. The Dingley clause, placing a duty on all baggage exceeding \$100 in value, equalizes prices in a way that makes it an object for tourists to buy goods at home. Under the new tariff law the tourist can save but little by purchasing goods in Europe, and hereafter will help the bulk of the money that has helped enrich the foreign manufacturer, at the expense of the home artisan, on this side of the water. The check placed upon the flow of American cash into European coffers cannot fail to assist materially in promoting home industry and making the return of good times permanent. The tourist baggage clause is one of the most meritorious features of the Dingley bill.

At the convention of the Fremont association last week in Pittsburg, a resolution was adopted opposing civil service as constituted and laid down by Grover Cleveland. As this clause was reached, a veteran arose and wanted to know if any one could undertake to tell what the principles of Grover Cleveland are, and suggested that the resolution would be strengthened by leaving him out, adding: "We've had enough of Grover. Let him rest in peace." The most interesting feature of the convention was the reading of a document sent by Lieutenant Francis Preston Fremont, U. S. A., son of the old hero. It was the original deed of manumission of the first slave legally freed as a result of the war of the rebellion, and signed by J. C. Fremont, major general commander.

The recipe for Arctic mutton chops should begin thus: "First catch your sheep." Explorer Peary expects to have nice toothsome mutton on his Arctic voyage, prepared from Cape Breton Island sheep a half dozen of which were to be taken on before the Hope left the wharf. But the wary Cape Breton sheep declined to be

caught after a half day's pursuit, so the expedition started with a cow, the killing and dressing of which delayed sailing for some hours.

The Paterson, N. J., Press says: "Two state governors have during the past week shown the right kind of metric for men in their position. The prompt action of Governor Mount, of Indiana, in insisting upon a speedy investigation of the brutal and unjustifiable lynching at Versailles, where five men upon the mere assertion of one of the number were shot and hanged, will receive general endorsement with the hop that the murderers will be brought to justice. By the prompt mobilizing of troops at Hazleton, Governor Hastings doubtless prevented a worse occurrence than that which called for the presence of the soldiers. Such quick execution furnishes to all persons an object lesson of the majesty of the state and its determination to enforce the laws at any cost." It is suggested that Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, follow the illustrious examples in the case of the colored postmaster who was shot at Hogansville.

The Bethlehem young man who has invented a non-puncturable tire wheel is now worrying over the possibility of not being able to thoroughly protect his discoveries. He has a dozen or more patents on the hub alone, and proposes, if possible, to overcome the military objections to bicycles since General Miles has announced that as long as carpet tacks and broken glass are available a bicycle corps in time of war would be absolutely useless. By the way, by this invention the pneumatic part of the bicycle is situated in the hub, while the tire is of solid rubber.

The Engineering and Mining Journal is authority for the statement that there is a great demand in Germany for diamond drills and especially for men to take contracts in boring holes. In the Strasfurch salt district \$28.50 per meter is paid and it is possible to bore forty meters a day. This enterprise might pan out better for fortune-seeking Americans than the mining in the Klondike, where diamond drills are not in fashion. Besides, the difference in the climate is a slight inducement, and then there is the beer.

Another tribute to American manufacturing superiority, according to the New York Tribune, is conveyed in the announcement that Japan is about to abandon the English steel rail on her imperial railway and substitute for it the heavier American rail, known as the Pennsylvania standard. Japan is a wide-awake country, with keen commercial instincts, and her preference for American manufactures, if sufficiently encouraged, may do much to change the existing trade relations, in the far east.

The Philadelphia Times speaks of it as "The Dingley Failure." Of course, the Times refers to the present wave of prosperity brought about largely by the Dingley tariff bill; and of course the Times must follow out its usual line of proceedings by donning sackcloth and ashes when everybody else is happy.

The Bars Must Be Put Up Yet Higher

From the Lancaster New Era. Few facts and figures have more interest for the average American at the present time than those which are concerned with immigration problems. Every one is aware of the demand on the part of the majority of the American people for some legal measures that shall limit, even though it may restrict, the number of desirable immigration. We all know why this is demanded; it is not only a very reasonable request, but it seems absolutely necessary in the present state of our ship up to its past and present standard. It is true we are a nation of 70,000,000 souls, and it may be alleged we need not be under any apprehensions that a quarter of a million or even a half million foreigners annually dumped upon us can do us much harm. Granting that such a view is in the main correct, there are other considerations that come into play and deserve recognition.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the number of strangers who came to us from other countries was 220,522. That was more than double the number who came here in the year before. In other years the annual arrivals were more than half a million. But it is not to the mere numbers that Americans are opposed, so much to their character. And here we may pause to say that the character of the people who have been arriving in this country during the past few years is of a different froth that of the men who came to us half a century or more ago. Then the newcomers were mostly Germans and Irish, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. It is no longer so. True, the Emerald Isle and the Fatherland still send some of their sons to our shores, but in diminished numbers. Instead we have the swarthy sons of Italy, the unkempt Poles, the unwashed Hun. Worst of all, those who now cross the sea are the most abject and illiterate of all their countrymen.

It will hardly be believed when we say that 50 per cent. of all the immigrants Italy sends us can neither read nor write their own language. Of those who came from Poland, 75 per cent. are in the same fix. Russia, Austria and Hungary present us with 28 per cent. illiterate. Is it any wonder that these people, knowing neither our laws, nor our customs, are continually violating them, from a mistaken idea that this being a land of freedom and liberty, they can do as they please? Not only are these people illiterate, but they are also largely unskilled workmen. They come here knowing no trade. They must rely on an odd job they find to do. They help to augment the volume of the unemployed and the idle. There is at all times a large quantity of labor that can get nothing to do, except odd jobs now and then. It is from the ranks of such men that the criminal class graduates.

But there are some other objectionable features to this almost unrestricted immigration. Much of it has been criminal and pauper. Of course, we try to guard against that, but often unsuccessfully. The proportion debared and returned is steadily diminishing. During the past year the number did not reach one per cent. This is another deplorable evil. There was a time when even the jails and work houses of the world poured their inmates upon us. From very shame, that had been almost stopped, but even now it is sometimes attempted. All these things seem to render it almost imperative that further restrictive legislation should be had. It is demanded on all sides. The need of it is acknowledged. The remedy must be applied.

HONESTY OF THE SEXES.

From the Washington Post. The Philadelphia Inquirer, in a recent issue, discusses the "Honesty of the Honesty of the Sexes," reaching the conclusion, that, so far as the natural outfit goes, neither sex has any advantage over the other on the score of honesty.

The Inquirer admits that, up to this time, there have been few instances of dishonesty among the vast number of women who have occupied responsible positions, but it accounts for the scarcity of female rascals in business by the statement that women "has not yet had the same opportunities nor the same temptations as those which surround man." It says that "when we find women presidents of industrial corporations, of trust companies, and of banking institutions, or cashiers and paymasters with the handling of enormous sums of money, and find that they do not give way to temptation, then it will be time to argue in favor of their superior integrity, but at the present time conditions do not exist upon which to base the conclusions that some arrive at so cursorily."

It may be that there is still left a peg on which to hang a doubt of the superior honesty of the female sex. It is possible that, if women and men had for ages been exposed to equal temptations, they would now be on a common level as to morality. But we think there are some strong grounds for the belief that nature gave to woman a greater love of honesty than she bestowed on man. For the last thirty years there has been a continuous and rapid increase in the number of criminals employed in stores and offices, as clerks and cashiers, and contemporaneously with this there has been absolutely no increase in the proportion of female criminals. It strikes us that this is a very significant fact. In the United States, as in England, it is not only the criminal statistics are an eloquent tribute to woman's honesty. We cannot help believing that nature more than education and environment is responsible for this.

IGNORANT ELECTION BOARDS.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. Judge Scott, of Northampton county, has set an example which, if more frequently observed by the courts, would have the effect of giving many sections of Pennsylvania more honest and more intelligently conducted elections, and at the same time prevent many costly contested elections. An election board in one of the wards of South Bethlehem had been arrested on the charge of grossly violating the election laws at the election held last November. The accused plead guilty when brought to trial and their counsel made an earnest plea for leniency, claiming that the judge and inspectors were ignorant of the laws and were therefore not morally guilty. Judge Scott very properly held that men who did not see fit to make themselves acquainted with the duties and requirements of an office of so much importance to the people had no business to seek or accept the trust; that having accepted they must assume every responsibility. The men composing the election board in question had so grossly disregarded the law as to invalidate the result of the election in the ward, and that if these unfaithful officers were permitted to escape with impunity in the county, could hereafter be punished, no matter how aggravated its offense. He therefore sentenced the entire board to sixty days in jail, pay a fine of \$300 each and the costs.

The vigorous manner in which Judge Scott dealt with this case will have wholesome results in Northampton county, and possibly in other sections of the state. Either through ignorance, negligence or corrupt action, election boards are responsible for nearly all the expensive contested elections in Pennsylvania. Either through ignorance or partisanism, they accept votes that ought to be rejected, or reject votes that ought to be accepted. In many other ways they show their incompetency of moral undertakes to perform the duties required of an election board. Contested elections follow, but the election officers are seldom called to account. Judge Scott intends to call a halt on that particular evil in Northampton county and he is right. To elect an illegally conducted election would do away with nine-tenths of the election contests which cost the taxpayers of the state more than \$100,000 every year, besides frequently defrauding candidates of the offices to which they would have been elected if an honest election had been held.

The effective remedy for this glaring evil is to hold election boards to a severe account by the courts. Give election officers to understand that neither ignorance of the laws nor intentional irregularities will be condoned, and the evil complained of will soon be reduced to a minimum.

SILVER THREADS.

From the Salt Lake Tribune. The goldbug press of Europe is furious, of course, over the contemplation of the possible restoration of silver. The press in the same class on this side of the pond will doubtless echo the wrath of the same class of attorneys on the other side. But it is well enough to remember that the silver issue is not a mere matter of English chancellors of the exchequer, a year ago last March, in effect, invited the nations to do what France and the United States have done, and since then some 5,000,000 people have died of famine in India and English writers are declaring that it was more than a money matter for the English people, and we believe that despite the clamor, Premier Salisbury's reply will not be unfavorable next month.

Humor of the Day.

"Have you got anything in the way of a water color," asked the caller. "You'll find the milk dealer on the block below," was the reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Here's an account of a man," said Mrs. Gadsby, "who hasn't spoken a word to his wife in three years."

"That's rather a long adherence to one of the rules of politeness," said Gadsby.

"Rule of politeness?" said Mrs. Gadsby, in a scornful tone.

"Yes—never interrupt a lady while she is talking."—Detroit Free Press.

Hags—It is said that Dame Fortune kicked a man who was saying "I'm a hags-Guess it was her daughter, Miss Fortune, who called on me.—Chicago News.

"Are you prepared?" asked the attending clergyman, solemnly. "For your long sleep?" The doomed man shivered as he contemplated the fatal rope. "You refer to this snore, I presume," he faltered, with an effort to smile.—Detroit Journal.

Summer was a winsome thing. Oh, Summer was a winsome thing. When first she left the lap of Spring! All garlanded and dew-impregnated. These jeweled darling of a world!

But now she's yellow, dry and parched, With brazen heavens over-arched.—We'll welcome Autumn's newer wiles! And turn our backs on faded smiles!

Yet when October's leaves are red, We'll mourn June's blossoms lying dead! I think in world of endless bliss I'd look back and sigh for this!—New England Magazine.

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Autumn in the Silk Goods Section.

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- 1, a line of Mixed Cheviots, strictly wool and an A1 cloth for general wear. This week, \$1.98 a Dress Pattern
- 2, choice line of Jacquard and Camel's Hair effects. An imported cloth and shown only in the newest color-combinations. This week, \$3.35 a Dress Pattern
- 3, a line of high class "Crepon" effect, "Novelty" Suitings, also in the latest Color-Combinations. Looks equal to goods at more than double the price. This week, \$4.85 a Dress Pattern

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