The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

By The Tribune Publishing Company.
WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Daily.....50 cents a month.

TEN PAGES.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 3, 1897.

Now that it's all over, we don't mind admitting that Mr. Schadt made a right smart fight.

The Result in Lackawanna.

After the hottest county fight in the history of Lackawanna the Republicans have rolled up what seems at this writing (2 a. m.) to be a complete victory. The slump in the Republican vote throughout the country has been stayed in this county and the party of protection and sound money is again grandly victorious.

The surprise of the returns is the vast vote for Dr. Swallow. It is an admonition to the Republican management in Pennsylvania that will need to be heeded next year.

At all events, the weather was impartial.

To Straight Republicans.

Now that election is over we desire to say a word concerning the Scranton Republican.

For thirty years the editor of that paper has derived a livelihood either directly or indirectly from the Republican party. It has been estimated that $400,000 would not measure the amount of money in actual cash, not to mention other benefits, which Hon. Joseph A. Scranton has received at different times from that party's hands. It is true that he has made partial return in the support which his newspaper has from time to time accorded to Republican candidates and policies; yet we call the candidates of the past to witness that this has never been given freely out of party loyalty; but invariably it has had to be bought.

The Scranton Republican is Mr. Scranton's personal property and he can do with it what he pleases. It is his privilege to sell his paper's influence to the Democrats whenever the notion strikes him or, as in the recent campaign, to give to the nominees of his own party such craftily phrased nominal support that every word in their favor was offset by six words to their harm. His legal right to do any of these things, or, as in the mayoralty campaign of 1896, openly to fight the Republican ticket, not because bought but because of an individual grudge, is not to be questioned.

To be sure, a manly fighter would stand out in the open, either for or against; and not skulk along among the camp followers, waiting to rifle the dead, as the Republican has done in the campaign just ended. But we realize that considerations of decency, of fairness, of gratitude to party, and apparently even of personal manliness do not appeal to the Republican's malignant and embittered editor, hence these pointers are waived. To discuss them would be a waste of space.

But as a journal that since its foundation has invariably supported with its best energy the nominees of the Republican party, even to the editor of the Republican himself, its bitterest factional and business opponent, we believe The Tribune has a right to ask the Republicans of Lackawanna county, in this moment of full following a hard-fought battle, to draw comparisons between its record and the Republican's, and to let us know whether they prefer treachery or fidelity.

As a unifying force Seth Low appears to have unified chiefly into Tammany's pocket.

With Respect to Foot Ball.

Sorosis, the great woman's club of New York, was regaled this week by an address from a fair member, Mrs. Shaw, in which se eulogized foot ball amid the gasps of fond mammas and the applause of other new women who listened. She declared it to be rough, but not brutal or dangerous, and the best all-around exercise ever devised for a boy. She believed it to be a complete school for self-control and productive of excellent results. One of its advantages which she particularly emphasized was that no boy can eat sweets and pastry, smoke cigarettes, drink tea, coffee or alcoholic beverages and play foot ball, and she also asserted that organization, subordination, authority and the spiritual lessons of courage and manliness are thus learned. She quoted statistics to show that the interest in athletics had raised the standard of morality and temperance fifty per cent. in twenty-five years.

Although Mrs. Shaw is a teacher of boys, as she states, it is evident that she has none of her very own; has never gone through a season of remonstrance against permitting her darling to be halfback, has not yielded through sheer inability to further continue the contest, and then shuddered at the thought of a foot ball grave, where in imagination or reality she has seen him maimed and unconscious after a scrimmage, with intelligence, or life, or former activity forever crushed. She has not awakened in sudden terror for many nights thereafter as the horrible scene recurs to her overwrought brain, and in fact Mrs. Shaw has evidently seen nothing but the thrilling panorama where the brave, splendid young fellows in the beauty and grace of their youth and energy have engaged in a rough and tumble skirmish, resulting in no harm as far as outward appearances might be judged.

Mrs. Shaw and other new women who applaud her views might arrange a compromise which as suited to all sides has points in its favor. They like athletics. They enjoy the spectacle of rough sport. Why should they not train their own muscles to such a degree that thumping, banging, hair-pulling, knocking down and dragging out necessary to the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of a boy, from childhood to the age of twenty-five years, could be afforded him by his mother or some near feminine relative warranted to do the matter up in appropriate style? It would do away with the gory delight of foot ball games, to be sure, but if properly advertised it might offer as great financial inducements to the public without the probable accompaniment of serious injury to either contestant.

Political obituaries of Tom Platt may be expected for a season; but we advise sensible folks not to bet money on his extinction.

The Result in New York.

The result in New York is a natural and among most persons an expected consequence of the division of the anti-Tammany vote. It is a consequence for which Seth Low will be held accountable before the bar of American public opinion. He was the wrecker who made a union of forces impossible.

It is not what Spanish diplomacy promises but what Spanish government does that counts against Spain in Cuba. Fair dealing simply is not a possibility of the Spanish character.

Cuba's Reply.

In a few days whatever doubt has existed in any American mind as to the reception likely to be accorded by the Cuban insurgents to Spain's new offer of so-called autonomy will be removed. A meeting of the leading Cubans in the United States was held recently in New York at which a committee was appointed to draft a formal statement of their position. The government officials of the Cuban republic have already defined their attitude by means of a proclamation signed by President Capote and countersigned by Generals Gomez and Garcia. This proclamation reads as follows:

"Cuba cannot accept autonomy even in the ample form enjoyed by Canada and the Australian colonies. After our best chiefs and 150,000 persons have been wantonly assassinated by Weyler we will not offend their memory by surrendering to autonomy. Therefore, while rejecting the autonomy offered so late by Spain, we do not believe it necessary to remind her that our laws punish as guilty of high treason all persons who come to the territory of Cuba libre with overtures for the establishment of peace through autonomy."

It is possible that the government of the United States may be influenced by Spanish diplomacy to continue its present attitude of neutrality; it is even possible, though hardly probable, that Spain will persuade the administration at Washington to use its good offices with the insurgent leaders in the effort to induce them to discontinue their struggle for independence and accept the overtures of Spain. But we believe that in either event the Cuban people, both in this country and in Cuba, will stand firm, utterly refusing to accept any conditions short of absolute independence from Spanish rule in all its odious and treacherous forms. They have shed too much blood and wasted too much treasure in their war against Spain to desist now that they know full well that Spain is beaten.

No honest American can ask them to compromise with thieves and murderers; and no government representing the American people can much longer remain inert if not hostile to the Cuban cause.

The gunning season, though as yet brief in its career this autumn, has brought in a serious record of scattered brains, shattered arms and missing fingers.

Pensions.

At the recent Luzerne County Teachers' institute a resolution was passed directing a legislative committee to draft a bill for the pensioning of teachers after a service of not exceeding twenty-five years.

At the last session of the legislature a bill was urged by strong judicial influence, the object of which was to make it possible for common pleas judges to retire on pensions after twenty years' continuous service on the bench. This measure is likely to reappear.

In the congress at Washington a movement has made some headway to annex to the civil service system a provision for the pensioning of classified employes of the federal government who have exceeded a stated period of service. This movement also contemplates a disability pension for victims of accidents or sickness.

In Germany a system has gone into effect requring employers in certain industries to set aside a certain percentage of their gross receipts for the pensioning of disabled employes and for the indemnification and maintenance of the families of employes killed while on duty. This plan is now before the British parliament in the form of a bill strongly indorsed by the English labor unions and by some prominent English statesmen, among them Joseph Chamberlain.

In addition to these we have pensions paid to veteran soldiers and to soldiers' widows and orphans; pensions to disabled firemen; pensions to policemen hurt in the discharge of duty; railway pensions and a variety of other forms of endowment, public or private. The tendency is all in the direction of pensions. Every year adds to the number of pension funds sought to be collected by public taxation.

We do not say that any of these propositions is bad. Undoubtedly the great majority of them are admirable in purpose and effect. The pensions paid to victims of the war for the preservation of the Union certainly represent no less than justice and in many instances fall far short of that.

But it is seemingly permissible to inquire if in this general trend toward pensions of one kind and another there is not the danger that the rising generation may be taught to neglect due personal thrift and may be reared in the notion that for each citizen to lay up something for a rainy day is an old-fogy idea without modern necessity or force.

Whether we pay our teachers, judges, workmen, etc., enough to enable them to provide for their own futures is, of course, another question, into which we shall not at present go.

It is announced semi-officially that the British government is about to order the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick. Whether it will be white enough to try to make some atonement for the cruel injustice done her is another question.

The worm has turned. Emperor William has grown very tired of himself as pictured by the American press. He objects to our method of depicting him with his crown awry and without his company manners. He resents the impertinent tone we persist in employing when we talk of his imperial pouting spells. In fact, he proposes to put a stop to it; but, unfortunately for us, not in the way he would prefer. The dungeon, chains and cells in common with thieves and murderers of the lowest degradation, are what await the German editor or writer who dares to criticise the emperor. None of these are efficacious in the case of America's newspaper makers. So the emperor has decided to boycott our press. No clipping bureau must send him any of the fran'k things said about him on this side for his own good, and he hopes to forget as soon as possible the smart of wounded vanity in the sugared words his own papers will print for his delectation. But what an amount of other good reading he will miss!

The London Times labors under the hallucination that Mr. Dingley is so unsophisticated as to believe that the amount of $100 is an ample allowance for a lady's wardrobe. Dear Times Mr. Dingley has been married.

The announcement that Zola has decided to postpone his lecture tour in this country until some other year will not be regarded as an irreparable calamity.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.17 a. m., for Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that the American eagle still flaps his wings.

Candidates Okell and Atherton have gone out to the woods to count their votes.

There is a suspicion that conscience does not cut much figure in the make-up of some men.

People who prepared to shed tears with Mr. Langstaff may now cry from disappointment.

Pensive persons predicting Pryor panic proved palpably "previous."

Numerous men who start out to be reformers, end up as demagogues and wind-bags.

The vest pocket vote was all mixed up yesterday.

Greater New York had better send for Brother Parkhurst at once.

Governor Atkinson on Judge Lynch

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A large portion of the message of Governor Atkinson to the Georgia state assembly is devoted to a ringing denunciation of lynching, which has become so alarmingly prevalent in his and other states. It would be well if other governors would take the subject up in the same manly and fearless way, and suggest the same or other feasible methods to check the crime. Governor Atkinson prefaces the important topic by noting the serious increase oferi me in Georgia, and consequently, of the prison population. He finds that the number of convicts have increased from 885 in 1871 to 2,352 in this year, exclusive of 1850 which are in the county chain gangs, and, futher, that the increase of crime in Georgia, and consenegro race. In 1871, he says, 15 per cent. of the convicts were white, and 1897 only 8 per cent., while during this period the blacks in the penitentiary have increased 600 per cent. More negroes were received into the penitentiary in 1896 than in the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, and he adds: "This result has been reached in spite of the fact that, in addition to what has been done by towns and cities supporting local school systems, we have spent withing that time about four million dollars in an effort to educate the people that they may become better citizens."

—o—

The governor does not admit that this expenditure of money has been a waste, for he holds that it is unquestionably true that a large number of the negro race have made progress intellectually and morally, but he says: "While this condition exists among the better element, a considerable per cent. of them have no regard for law or morals, and, from this element the penitentiary is being replenished with alarming rapidity. How to correct this demoralization and elevate this people to a better standard of citizenship is a problem which must call into requisition the nobility of character and the wisdom of the Anglo-Saxon." He observes that to educate this element without at the same time giving them moral instruction is an injustice to them and to society. He suggests that it is therefore the part of wisdom to look more to character in selecting the teachers who are to receive the state money for services in the schoolroom.

—o—

With this introduction, Governor Atkinson proceeds on his message to the alarming frequency of the graver crimes, which have so aroused the fear and resentment of the people to cause them to resort to lynching without waiting the action of the machinery of the law. Within the last three years, he says, there have been in Georgia twenty-two lynchings, a little more than an average of seven a year. While the governor admits that in dealing with this question the people of the Southern states are of all people, in the most trying position, on account of having a large percentage of the population clothed with the rights and privileges of citizenship, before receiving the training necessary to prepare them for the duties and responsibilities thereof, the people schould be more determined in insisting upon leaving to courts and juries the punishment of violators of the law. If defects exist in the law, he declares emphatically the remedy is not to ignore and violate the law, but to amend it. The citizens cannot be justified in trampling upon law and assuming the functions of judge, jury and executioneer; the man who does becomes a criminal. The governor then adds forcibly that the frequency of lynchings within the last few years is calculated to alarm every citizen who realizes the dreadful results to which it leads. To denominate these offenses lynchings does not make them less lawless or barbarous. An act like this "is an attack upon government itself—a conflict between the force of anarchy and law. It is fundamentally wrong, because it defies government, ignores law and punishes without law or evidence. Under our government, laws are made and unmade at the will of the majority. If there are unwise laws, the people can repeal; if a need for one, the people can enact. Any organized effort to set at naught our laws, and punish crime without and in defiance of the law, is itself criminal. It is worse than criminal. In its very essence, it is treason against the majority and against government."

—o—

Governor Atkinson follows this scathing arraignment by declaring that a mob is not a safe tribunal to justly determine any cause, and supports his position by reciting numerous cases where lynched men were afterwards clearly proved to be innocent of the crimes charged against them. He then calls on the legislature to adopt such measures as will guarantee everyone charged with crime a fair and impartial trial, and warns that body that responsibility for the crime of lynching rests not only upon actors, but upon the community which shuts its eyes to the crime and permits and tolerates it, and upon legislators who refuse to enact laws to suppress it. It can and will be stopped when the better element, who deprecate mob law, aggressively condemn and determine to suppress the practice." In conclusion, Governor Atkinson makes a number of pertinent suggestions to the legislature to check increasing crime. Among them are that, while trials should not be hasty, the should be prompt; that the court be permitted, under certain conditions, to change the venue to any county in the state without its decision being reviewed by the Supreme court; that the laws regulating the granting of continuances be altered; that the law which gives the defendant more peremptory strikes be amended so as to give each party the same number, and to amend the law so as to punish assault with intent to rape with death, unless the punishment be reduced upon the recommendation of the jury trying the case. Such legislation, the governor believes, would check the crime, if it would not entirely put a stop to it, for he admits that the certainty of prompt trials alone will not end lynchings. Further legislation, he contends, is necessary, and suggests one measure which in effect calls for a rigid investigation of the conduct of any arresting officer from whom a prisoner is taken and lynched, and if it be shown that he has not performed his duty in the fullest particular, to provide for a severe punishment therefor.

—o—

Messages against lynchings have been uttered by governors before this, but few have been as strong or as emphatic as Governor Atkinson's, and, if he succeeds in awakening the legislature to the point of following his suggestions, it may be the beginning of a new era in the south, as well as in some other states, where lynching is gaining a foothold.

FIT VENTILATION OF CARS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

There is one harm coming from railroad traveling which is so obvious and yet so easily remedied that the wonder is that it is allowed to continue. This is the practice in cold weather of opening both doors of a car every time a train stops. It is the cause of more harm to the health of passengers and of more deaths than all the railroad accidents put together. In a recent number the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette said: "We need not and should not tamely submit to the reckless and outrageous damage to the health of the traveling public which the servants of the railway corporations, one and all, needlessly inflict on their victims by turning strong draughts of cold air upon their backs and shoulders every time a train begins to stop at a station. The inrush of cold air through the rear door of the car when it is opened before the train comes to a standstill is of all the markedly unhygienic surroundings of railroad traveling in the United States ten-fold the greatest in causing attacks of bronchitis acquired in this kind of travel."

—o—

The remedy is so simple that it is strange it has not been applied. The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette says that the way to abate the nuisance is for the health authorities to requere "common carriers to keep the rear door of railway cars closed in all but the mildest weather and oblige their patrons to pass out by the front door;" and it thinks that if a few suits for damage were brought against railroad companies by persons whose health has been injured by these cold draughts the rule would be quickly established and observed of keeping the rear door closed. This is an evel in car ventilation which can be easily remedied. Other phases of the same question may be surrounded with difficulties, but this one is not. It is a good time of the year now to begin this reform, and every railroad which wishes a repuoatitn for looking after the comfort of its passengers should introduce it and see that it is strictly adhered to.

BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The bicycle has increased both the health and the hazards, the perils and the pleasures of life; but in exactly which proportion no one knows, and in the nature of things it is extremely difficult to determine how far the bicycle has made life more dangerous. "Accident Assurances," a Boston paper, has collected from the newspapers the bicycle accidents in the United States in August. They numbered 1,450, and the journal which collected them reaches the conclusion that they are about 15 per cent. of the whole number. This is, of course, not much better than a mere guess, though the paper from which we are quoting claims to have reached this conclusion "after careful investigation." These August accidents consist of 46 deaths, 244 fractures, 224 cuts and lacerations, 429 contusions and bruises, 44 dislocations, 89 sprains and 297 injuries to the head.

—o—

For an innocent recreation in a single month this will strike most people as a pretty fair list of casualties. Besides the forty-six persons reported instantly killed in August there were forty-eight persons reported as likely to die. Assuming one-half of them as terminating fatally and there would be seventy deaths from bisycles in August. August is a favorite month for riding. "Accident Aussurance" concludes that the average number of deaths for the month is 65, or 780 a year. Nearly all the deaths from accidents probably get in the newspapers, so that one may fairly say that the fatal bicycle accidents in this county are from 700 to 800, and nearer 800 than 700.

—o—

Taking even 800, this compares with 181 passengers killed in 1896 (year ending June 30), 1,900 railroad employes and 4,406 persons run over by trains. These things are, however, relative. About 5,000,000 bicycles are believed to be in use. If there are 800 deaths, and this means a pretty fair proportion, there is one death annually for 6,250 bicycles. Among trainmen there was in 1896 one death for every 152 employed. This indicates that it is forty-one times as dangerous to be a brakeman as to ride a bicycle. No one can certainly object to a risk as small as this.

MR. GAGE'S CURRECY PLAN.

From the New York Sun.

Create a new division of the treasury, to be called the issue and redemption division, and transfer to it $125,000,000 in gold, to be used only for redemption purposes; also, transfer to it, to be used in like manner, all the silver dollars now held in the treasury for the redemption of silver certificates and all the silver dollars and bullion held under the Sherman act of 1890

Refund the oustanding interest-bearing national debt in 2½ per cent. bonds, expressly payable, principal and interest, in gold, and permit these bonds to be used by national banks as security for circulation up to their par value.

Reduce the minimum capital with which national banks may be organized to $25,000, and reduce the tax on their circulation to one-half of one per cent. per annum.

Fund $200,000,000 of the oustanding greenbacks in the new 2½ per cent. gold bonds as fast as the banks will gather up and deposit such greenbacks in the treasury, and hold them for reissue againt deposits of gold only.

Permit the banks to issue, in addition to notes secured by bonds, other notes without security beyond the banks' own assets, to the extent of 25 per cent. of their capitals. The government to guarantee payment of these notes, and also that of the notes secured by bonds, protecting itself by levying a tax of 2 per cent. per annum on the unsecured notes, and by a first lien on the assets of the banks issuing them. No notes to be of a less denomination than $10, and all to be redeemed at such sub-treasuries as the comptroller of the currency may designate.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

CHIFFONS--

Are the things now—for all ladies. No one article has ever sprung into such popularity before, and no dress decoration was ever so beautiful. The numberless designs of delicate and rich embroidered Chiffons would actually set one to thinking and asking themselves how could human brain ever devise so many ideas. We have taken special care this season to select the newest and best and ask you to call and see them.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

This Is the Mecca for Books, Good and Cheap. 264 Titles from the Best Authors, of Whom We Will Name a Few:

Allen, Alexander, Arnold, Braeme, Broughton, Blackmore, Black, Barrie, Bronte, Braddon, Besant, Caine, Corelli, Carey, Collins, Carlyle, Cameron, Carleton, Cooper, Dumas, Doyle, Dickens, Duchess, Elliott, Fothergill, Fielding, Gothe, Goldsmith, Gray, Gaboriau. Holmes, Hughes, Hope, Hugo, Hawthorne, Hever, Lytton, Lover, Marlett, Meredith, Marvel, Mulock, Longfellow's Poems, Lyall, Oliphant, Reade, Ouida, Stevenson, Sue, Sand, Stowe, Scott, Tolstoi, Trollope, Thackeray, Warden, Weyman, Wetherell, Verne.

Don't delay purchasing, because the subject you want may not be here if you wait too long. All 12 mo. Library binding, good print,

Price, 16 Cents Per Volume.

FINLEY'S

Great Linen Sale.

Saturday, Oct. 23rd will inaugurate a

Great Autumn Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

The character of our Linen Stock is too well-known to need much talk on our part. We merely say that having purchased largely in anticipation of the advanced prices consequent on the new tariff schedule, we can offer extraordinary values.

It is impossible to enumerate the different lines and prices, therefore we mention only a few items:

One case silver bleached German table linen, 64 inches wide, ten different patterns. 59c a yard, good value at 75c.

100 dozen silver bleached napkins.

50 pieces Scotch and Irish damasks, from 25c to $2.50 per yard. 200 dozen napkins to match. Linen sheets, pillow and bolster cases, counterpanes, bureau sets, etc.

510 and 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Lamps To Burn.

We have them in all colors with globes and silk shades at prices that are right and goods guaranteed. Also a fine line of extra Globes, Shades and Chimneys to fix up your old lamps if you wish.

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

General Blanco will have no use for an

OVERCOAT

But many Scrantonians as well as our friends throughout the country will. We are prepared to show the best line of exclusive makes ever shown, ranging in price from

$5.00 to $45.00

Combining Style and workmanship. All are treated alike and everybody buys at the same price.

Boyle & Mucklow,

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

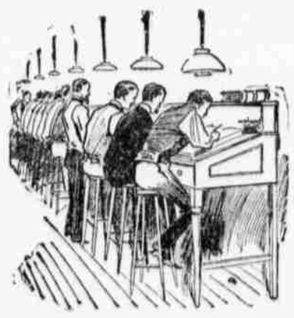
ALWAYS BUSY.

Harmless Kicks

DON'T HURT A GOOD SHOE. SUPPOSE IT DID, WE HAVE LOTS THAT WILL STAND OUT-DOOR SPORT FROM 50c UP. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.



Office Duties

Are accelerated and time is saved by having the proper Stationery, Blank Books, Letter Files, Pens, Ink, Paper, that are used so constantly by large business houses and offices. We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of office and mercantile stationery and everything needed for all business and professional men. We also carry Typewriters' Supplies and Draughting Materials. We are agents for the celebrated Edison's Mimeograph and supplies.

Reynolds Bros
Stationers and Engravers.
Hotel Jermyn Bldg,
139 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.
Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES:
THOS. FORD, Pittston
JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth
E. W. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre

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 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.
119 Washington Avenue.

Paxton, Simple, Crown — ROASTING PANS
Never Break, Soapstone, Castiron — GRIDLES
Earthen, Enamel, Common Tin — BATTER PAILS

All Sizes and Styles

WE GIVE EXCHANGE STAMPS