THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898.

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

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 15, 1898.

Edward A. Van Valkenberg, in a Pittsburg interview, asserts emphatically that John Wanamaker is a patriot. After this splendid indorsement what more can be said?

Bicycle Abuses.

With the advent of spring comes once more into public attention the tria's attorney can find a leg to stand question of regulating the use of bicycles upon the public thoroughfares.

One of the notorious abuses which is steadily growing worse in this city is the riding of bicycles upon the sidewalks. Men and women of eminent respectability do this with cool impunity. They appear to think that the sidewalks were built for their benefit exclusively., At all events their actions illustrate the principle that the pedestrian ds not entitled to the slightest consideration. Riding on sidewalks has become such a nuisance in Scranton that it must be stopped. If the police will not stop it there should be an organization of pedestrians for mutual protection, followed perhaps by a black listing of these who would if they could, appropriate the entire street for wheeling purposes. But the police ought to act in this matter with

the same decision that they would evince If a drayman were to make a practice of driving upon the sidewalks or a horse-back rider to practice equestrianism upon the right of way of pedestrians.

Another nuisance is the scorcher. His objectionable characteristics have been so often pointed out that there is no need of re-enumerating them. Yet he is still with us and while this remains true the public has good reason to

complain. Considering how many wheels are now daily ridden through the crowded streets of Scranton and how every day adds to the number, it

is plain that there should be at last a serious effort on the part of the municipal authorities to impose reasonable regulations on this form of rapid transit and to see that such regulations are duly respected. which we now quote: The matter has been dallied with long

enough; it is high time to get down to real business.

After the affair with Spain has been from any one party or section of the satisfactorily arranged it might be a country. The platforms and speakers good idea for the government to turn of all parties have emphasized and reits batteries upon the Southern lynch-iterated the demand for the restoration it requires preparation and schooling to enable most men to meet a crisis in the

haps there are others throughout the eral Lee certainly deserves better treatment at this time. He has seemed to state, not necessarily partial to Quay, be the right man in the right place in who think like them.

once and forever.

on.

whom

nized.

States.

The Question of Indemnity.

outburst of race prejudice. We were

inadequate, hence our liability to Italy,

which our government promptly recog-

But in the Lattimer affair the Aus-

trian subjects who fell in front of

American rifles fell because they were

in revolt against American law; be-

a position of great responsibility, and it is too bad to have his efforts cheap-The president doubtless is not disapened by the cry of a lot of tin-horn pointed at the cool reception given by presidential boomers who believe that the public to the published suggestion no man can display patriotism unless that he endeavor to adjust the Cuban

an office of some kind is in prospect. problem so that while Cubans shall be free in fact Spain may yet retain a It has been announced that a numnominal sovereignty. 'This is what ber of persons concerning whom the Cleveland wanted to do and what Mc-New York Voice, in its series of at-Kinley would like to do. It would be a tacks upon American colleges, has fine compromise-for Spain. But we made assertions alleged to be libelous much misinterpret the temper of the intend to seek redress in the courts, American people if they are in a mood and it is to be hoped that the news is to tolerate a further postponement of true. The mingled impudence and the inevitable in Cuba. We think they venom which this paper has exhibited will insist that Spain get clear out, at in its mendacious crusade for an impossible condition of college manage-

ment deserves to be rebuked in the

most effectual manner possible. It is reported that Attorney Coxe, who attended the Martin trial in be-The United States supreme court half of the Austrian consul at Philahaving decided, in the Nebraska maxidelphia, has expressed to his client the mum rate case, that a state legislature bellef that the Austrian government has no right to establish charges for has substantial ground for demanding transportation which are insufficient an indemnity for those of its subjects to enable the transporting corporation who were killed in the Lattimer insurto earn a fair profit, there remains for rection. We doubt it. Anxlous as he the anti-railroad Populists of the may be to establish a case, it is diffiblooming west to build railroads of cult to see how in this matter Austheir own and make transportation free. That would make the haughty plutocrats tremble. The comparison of the Lattimer in-

cident with the episode of the Italians The New York Life Insurance commobbed several years ago at New Orpany announces that holders of its leans is exceedingly inapt. In the policies who may hereafter enlist in a New Orleans affair it was not war with Spain will be charged no extra premiums, and if they are killed shown that the Italians upon the rough hand of the in service the policies will be paid in full. We infer from this that the New mob was laid had committed any crime or given provocation to violence. They York Life Insurance company does not were simply the innocent victims of an | expect a war.

Miss Ima Hellpopper, of Oklahoma, under treaty obligations to extend to has asked the courts for permission to the subjects of Italy on American soil change her name. Natural timidity of the full protection of our laws. The man made the young lady despair of protection afforded at New Orleans was ever having such a name changed through the medium of the marriage license clerk.

> Judge Woodward make take consolation in the reflection that the abuse of knaves is honesty's highest compliment.

cause after having been received into Were it not for the suspicion that this country through its courtesy they Winter is still lingering in her lap, had set forth to establish a despotism Spring would be more than welcome. of their own. If there is any indemnity to be paid as a consequence of this de-Spain shows a disposition to render plorable tragedy it seems to us that

a verdict of not guilty in the Maine Austria should indemnify the United case without leaving the jury box. The effects of that \$50,000,000 peace A correspondent asks us if the articles

fund are awaited with widespread in-

The Need of State Police Emphasized

From the Philadelphia Press. HERIFF MARTIN was able to disperse a riotous mob and restore or-der in Luzerne county because he

had the backing of an exceptionally courageous and loyal posse com-itatus. It must be admitted that av-crage cltizens, taken at random and abruptly pressed into the service of the sheriff, cannot be relied upon for sus-tained effort of a difficult and dangerous character. Neither can they be trusted to give their chief the required moral and material support in a critical emergency

live. right spirit. Sheriff Martin says he never

men whose judgment is influenced more by prejudice than by reason. The trial of Sheriff Martin and sixty deputy sher-iffs has established again the principle that law and order will be maintained in GOLDSMITH'S C.B. BAZAA this country at all hazards. An American jury composed of fair minded men could give but one verdict. That verdict establishes again the principle that a sher-iff has a right to use summary and even extreme measures when such action, in his judgment, is necessary to prevent dis-order and lawlessness. Any workingman who is dissatisfied with the terms of employment can stop work, but he cannot compel other men to give up their em-ployment. He has no more right to stir up mob spirit for the destruction of life

and property than a capitalist would have to resort to force to compel men to work for him who were not satisfied with bis terms. The decision in the Hazleton case will have a wholesome effect in all parts of the country.

LESSONS FROM LATTIMER.

From the Philadelphia Times. The verdict of the Luzerne jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies acquitting them for having fired upon the mob of strikers at Lattimer, teaches several things which were greatly needed to be emphasized by the judgment of our courts. It makes no new law, but simply teaches the law as it is, and as it must be obeyed. It teaches that the humblest citizen or resident of this state has the absolute right to accept employment when, where and under such circum-stances as shall be satisfactory to himself and his employer. This is an inalienable right. It is a right that is not ques-tioned in the rich and opulent, but it has been systematically disputed among the poor and dependent, and especially among the ignorant alien labor elements of our industrial centers.

It teaches that while it is entirely law-ful for men to refuse to work when the terms are unsatisfactory, and may use any peaceable and reasonable persuadon to induce others to poin them, they have no right to attempt to intimidate or co-erce in any violent manner, others to join them unwillingly and surrender the em ployment they would be glad to continue. Workingmen dissatisfied with their wages may unite, organize and use all peaceable and lawful methods to induce others to act with them, but the absolute right of others to refuse or accept their demand to join in the strike is pointedly declared to be the law that must be obeyed. It eaches that if men shall unite in a strike and violently attempt to intimidate oth-ers, go in bodies armed with clubs an pistols to drive men from their homes or employment, and assault those who do not yield to their demands, it is the duty of the sheriff when summoned to maintain the peace, to disperse them peaceably if possible, or to employ any means ab-

solutely necessary to halt riotous proceed-ings even to the extent of firing upon the mob. Such is the law, and it is the law as old as the commonwealth itself.

It teaches to the alien labor element of the state that has heretofore been igno-rant of our laws, and that has believed that liberty simply means license, that they are under a government of law; that they must respect the rights of person and of property; that for all wrongs the law furnishes a peaceable remedy, and that those who attempt to assert their real or imaginary rights by violence that endangers the safety of person or prop-erty, must be suppressed even to the ex-tent of taking life if it shall become necessary. This feature of our law will henceforth be well understood by the ig-norant alien labor elements of the state which have heretofore never studied the laws under which they live, and have often assumed that they were a law unto themselves, with the right to assert the power of might and endanger both life and property by violence. They have not understood this law in the past, but the verdict that is the closing sequel of the Lattimer tragedy, teaches it in such un-mistakable terms that even the most ig-norant of our alien residents in labor regions will henceforth understand the om-

hipotence of the laws under which they IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

From the New York Sun

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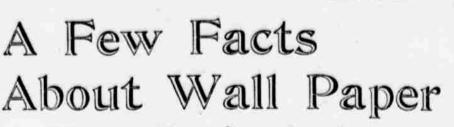
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of peace and for the independence of

do not know. False Alarm. Having been taken to task by the

in the Scrantonian signed "Mac" are

written by John G. McAskie, esq. We

New York Evening Post, among other papers, for its recent raising of the

partisan issue in connection with the Cuban problem, the Chicago Times-Herald makes an extended reply, from

terest.

0 "For three years there has been growing demand-more urgent with every passing month-for American intervention in Cuba. This has not come

John's Objective Point.

The Philadelphia Ledger is frank enough to disclose the real animus of the present Wanamaker movement. It does so in these words:

Senator Quay's opponents are confident of defeating him for re-election, no matter what the outcome of the gubernato-rial contest should be. It is claimed that Senator Quay's friends cannot elect a majority of the legislature under any circumstances, and even should he be supported by the majority of the Republi-can members, this will not be sufficient, if these Republicans who are not favorable to his re-election, refuse to go into the party cavcus. Here is where Sena-tor Quay's danger lies, and he realizes it. In the last legislature there were 215 Republicans and 38 Democrats. It is con-ceded that the Democrats will come near doubling their number in the next lerisfature on account of Republican factional contests in many districts, principally, and the election of Democrats in close districts which they lost last time by reason of the slump in the party vole, Giving the Democrats 75 in the next assembly, would leave 179 Republicans. At the session in 1897 the Republican oppopents to Senator Quay had seventy-six members of both houses. This number is more likely to be increased than dimin-ished, but should it stand at what it was it would leave 193 to support Senator Quay for re-election. Should the sev-enty-six anti-Quayites refuse to go into the Republican caucus, and it is under-stood that such is the purpose of the anti-Quay leaders, Senator Quay would lack twenty-five of enough members to give him a majority of both branches and in-sure his re-election. The result would be a deadlock, which could only be broken by the retirement of Senator Quay from the contest, as his opponents seem so de termined in their opposition that they will accept no other solution to the situa tion

In other words, Mr. Wanamaker's gubernatorial candidacy is set up specifically for the purpose of paving the way to a bolt. There will be a show of fighting for Wanamaker delegates to the June state convention, but the real work of the Philadelphian's campaign will consist of nominating legislative candidates who can be refied upon to jump the party traces whenever Mr. Wanamaker shall give the word of command. It is not that he wants office himself-two senators from Philadelphia could hardly be tolerated by the state at large. His purpose instead is to pay off an old score which is on his political account with Quay. To facilitate this aim he is willing to serve as a decoy candidate for governor and afterward, when defeated in convention, to set an example of bolting, meanwhile paying current expenses.

We had heard from sources friendly to Senator Quay the intimation that such was Mr. Wanamaker's programme but we had not expected that that programme would be revealed by his supporters in detail so soon. The Ledhowever, is Mr. Wanamaker's ger. chief advocate; it speaks by the card. Unquestionably it will add spice to the situation to have it understood from the outset that the Wanamaker movement is a deliberately planned bolt In the light of this information we can readily understand why such stalwart party men as Mesars. Martin and Magee are reluctant to become part-

how1?

Cuba. In his first regular message to congress President McKinley promised that served him last time, because it is action unless there was good reason for further delay. He made this promise to the American people, not to any party. The situation in Cuba has grown worse instead of better. Spain has continued to spend millions for more ineffectual blood and not one peseta for We recognize the need, too, in the counrelief from the famine and fever slaving Cubans at the rate of nearly one there. thousand a day. Remember the panorama of Spanish cruelty and incompetence has been unrolling before the eyes of the people of the United States until they have become thoroughly convinced that nothing but Spanish ily look out for themselves. It is quite evacuation of Cuba can bring peace otherwise in the sparsely settled regions evacuation of Cuba can bring peace either to Cuba or to America. "The duty to intervene in Cuba existed before the Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. That shocked the American people into a popular demand for immediate intervention. The demand came from the people, and behind it stalked this alternative for President McKinley: Either you will lice, which shall extend its care over evdo the bidding of the people of the United States now or they will visit their just wrath on you and your party at the first opportunity next November. They will not be particular about the instrument of their indignation and will not hesitate to punish a failure to

The ordinary expenditures fall heavily upon the scattered populations, whose wealth is very limited. The governor of Pennsylvania, in his annual message, recommended that good public schools should be maintained by the state in towns not able to provide them. A simiiar principle applies to the construction of bridges and to the making and repairing of roads. Pre-eminently all this applies to the establishment of a state po ery country lane and every isolated dwelling.

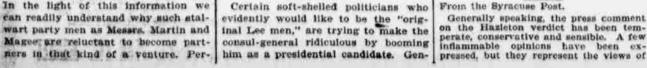
There was once a tradition that the country was the abode of domestic peace and security; but, as things now are, nowhere is orime committed with more impunity. A riotous mob may terrify whole township. The solitary dwelling obey their sovereign will. This brings us to the alternative-born of the events us to the alternative-born of the events sessions. The children on their way to of a century, backed by the sentiment of a century, backed by the sentiment of civilized humanity and presented by quented lanes, are exposed to the violence a united people-'free Cuba now or a of the tramp and the criminal, who has free-silver congress will free Cuba after next November.' The question is, Shall fore the body of his victim is seen. One free-sliver congress will free Cuba after result of all this is the tendency of the villager, of the farmer and his family, to Cuba be saved in response to a patriotic popular demand now or by the leave their quiet but insecure homes and edict of a populistic, partisan victory to crowd the already congested cities, where the husband and father knows that in November? What does the New York Evening Post think will be the while he is absent at his daily work hi family are not exposed to imminent peril. result next November if President Mc-Kinley permits Spain to retain a vest-There should be a department of public safety at Harrisburg charged with the oversight of a police covering the entire ige of sovereignty in Cuba?"

It is possible to share in our Chicago state. Every road should be patrolled at contemporary's sympathles without exleast once a day. Encampments of tramps should be broken up. Menaces of disor-der, violations of sanitary laws, causes periencing its apprehensions. We believe that at this time the American threatening fire should be reported. Cat-tle going at large should be restrained. The members of this police should be perpeople, without regard to party, have full confidence in President McKinley's patriotism and are willing, regardless sons above the average intelligence, able to impart information, and they should be persons of a calm disposition, fitted to of domestic politics, to give him a free hand. The candidate for congress who exercise something of judgment, and not only to arrest offenders, but often by a timely counsel to prevent offense. Mobs should undertake next fall to make this a partisan issue by assailing the presicould be restrained and dispersed by such a force. The central authority should have power to transfer the members of dent would get licked, that is all,

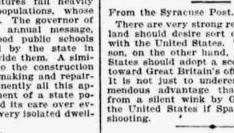
According to the prognosticators this force from one locality to another and to promote them for merit and effi Spain's navy in case of war will not take New York, as was first predicted. ciency only. but will turn pirates and destroy Amer-Of course, such a department would ican commerce. This is a very fine pronvolve some expense. Everything worth gramme considered from an European

having costs; but this expense would be more than balanced by the added value outlook, but what will the White more than given to all farms, by the better security Squadron be doing all this time? given to life and property in the mining regions and by the increased tranquility and happiness of a rural life. In all this In 1896 deposits in state banks in matter we can derive very useful lessons from the experience of the older countries of Europe, where the rural police has Pennsylvania amounted to \$216,664,457,-44; in 1897, to \$239,083,745.94, an increase of \$25,419,288.50. How would this do as long been an established institution the Text for a Scranton Times calamity

A WHOLESOME EFFECT, Certain soft-shelled politicians who From the Syracuse Post. evidently would like to be the "orig-inal Lee men," are trying to make the



The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the asking too much of responsible citizens sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States to call on them to undergo what these men did in the police service. Such duties into slave and free territory, and finally should not devolve on chance conscripts threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil The entire state should have its police force, charged with the duty of enforcing war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility the law and preserving the peace. We ecognize and meet this need cities between the sections is everywhere van-ishing, let us hope never to return. try, but owing to a stupid conservatism we have not thus far provided for it The small towns, the villages and the rural districts need the care of the state more largely than the cities. In the lat-ter consultation, co-operation and combination are easy, and the people can read-





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