### the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month

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New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that those must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, MAY 8, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

#### OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. State.

Congressmen at Large — GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDELER. Anditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH

Legislative.

First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

By his published opinions on the Philippine situation, ex-Vice Consul-Edwin Wildman, of Hong Kong, is in a fair way of keeping pace with his

#### Paying the Piper.

IOWA, as in Pennsylvania, there dependents of a man addicted to intoxication can recover from the liquor dealer who sells to that man any damage which can be proved to have resulted from the sale. A case is point has just been decided at Sioux City.

Mrs. Louise Faivre sued John Manderscheid and John Arensdorf because they sold her husband liquor which caused him to become intoxicated. In this condition he lay outdoors one winter night and became so badly frozen that amputation of a hand was necessary. Mrs. Faivre has been awarded \$6,000 damages.

In morals this law is certainty sound. Every other business man is responsible in damages for the havoc which his business creates. If a steam railroad or street railway company kills or maims a man through its negligence it has to pay compensation. Why not apply the same principle to the traffic in intoxicants?

The middle-of-the-road and sidepath Populists seem in danger of exhausting their strength upon each other long before the regular campaign

#### To Europe in Four Days?

LL KINDS of rumors have been set affoat by the Pennsylvania Rallroad company's purchase of a controlling interest in Long Island railroad. One of the most interesting is that the purchase is a step in the real ization of the late Austin Corbin's plan to make Montauk Point the American terminus of a four-day trans-Atlantic line of steamers.

The Corbin plan was to double track the Long Island road and so improve its facilities that passengers could be carried from New York city to Montauk Point in three hours. It was his idea to construct a tunnel from the Flatbush avenue station in Brooklyn under East river to the foot of Cortland street and another tunnel from Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, to Bowling Green, thence under the North river to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. The establishment of steamship piers at Montauk Point would do away with the delays attending the steamship run from the easterly end of Long Island to Sandy Hook and through the intricate channel to the upper bay. Mr. Corbin figured that by these means the time of the journey from New York to Southampton

could be reduced almost to four days. No confirmation of this rumor has been obtained; but it is regarded as an interesting fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad company is largely interested in the American line of steamships controlled by the International Steamship company, whose president, Mr. Griscom, is a Pennsylvania company director.

Rev. Dr. Hertz furnishes more testimony to sustain the theory that pro-Beer sentiment can be best cultivated at a distance from the scene of action.

#### Traveling Free Libraries.

DISPATCH from Harrisburg announces the organization of the Free Library commission recently appointed by Gavernor Stone under the act of 1899. Sepator Magee is president, John mean treasurer, and Dr. Reed, the librarian, is secretary. Messis. ason and Reed, in conjunction with W. M. Stevenson, of the Altegheny Carnegie library, are to frame regulations and select books for traveling libraries; while W. N. Frew of the Allegheny Carnegie library, and Henry Belin, jr., of this city, are to draft a general library law calculated to develop the intent and scope of the work contemplated in the act creating the commission.

Dr. Reed explains that for the present the traveling libraries which are to be instituted will be supported by the voluntary contributions of benevolent gentlemen in different parts of the state, the hope being that in the near future a reasonable appropriation may be made by the state for the enlargement and maintenance of the work. "The plan," he says, "will be to send books in boxes, each containing from 50 to 100 volumes, directed to the care of reputable taxpayers in sections of the state where libraries do not exist. It is hoped that in the near future hundreds of these libraries will be placed in circulation to the great good of people residing in sections of the state remote from centres of population and destitute of library facilities. It is be- ability.

lieved that many thousands of dollars may be secured from corporations having large numbers of men in their employ and other gentlemen interested in promoting the intellectual life of the people of the commonwealth, thus supplementing in a most advantageous way any provision which may be made in the future by the legislature of the

It would require comparatively small contributions of money or books from each friend of education in the comnonwealth to carry library facilities to every remote locality. As a matter of public profit the legislature should set aside at its next session a generous sum for the purpose of perfecting and xtending the mechanism of this work; but it will always be desirable to have liberal private co-operation. In few ways can benevolence be more effectively directed.

Under the present army law there is a chaplain for every army post, who remains at the post whether the soldiers are there or not. The result has been that thousands of soldiers stationed in the Philippines have had to get along without religious instruction. The army reorganization bill which has passed the senate does away with this antiquated system and assigns a chaplain to every regiment, who is to go wherever the regiment goes. The change is certainly desirable.

#### Destroy No Just Safeguards.

government in certain constructions in Savannah harbor it is necessary to secure their presence within the jurisdiction of the Federal court is a law which provides that the of Georgia. They were indicted in that court but fled to New York and an attempt to extradite them failed, owing to certain technical defects in the law. To remedy those defects Attorney General Griggs drafted, the senate passed and the house judiciary committee will today give a hearing in a bill which in its first form made an indictment in any federal court ground for extradition. To this form the objection was properly raised that it would multiply spite prosecutions and subject to indignity persons indicted in

> ary hearing. This objection called forth the following amendment: But nothing herein contained shall be held t make an order of removal in any case where i shall be shown that the defendant, by reason of absence from the district in which the indictment is found, could not have committed

distant places on flimsy evidence with-

out benefit of rebuttal at the prelimin-

offence with which he is charged." This amendment does not satisfy the opponents of the Griggs bill, chief of which is the New York Sun. That paper contends that it leaves the proposed law open to the cardinal objections that, under its very language, a copy of the indictment alone shall be absolute evidence of guilt, and that the defendant shall have no right, however innocent he may be, to show his innocence before the committing magistrate. The Sun adds:

Under this new bill a federal judge we compelled to order the removal of the defendant, even though it should appear upon the face of the indictment itself first, that it harged no offence against the United second, that it was bad in form, and should quashed, or third, that the offence charged could not be legally tried in the district to which removal is sought as the law now repuiries, or fourth, that the offence has been fore whom he was arraigned for removal was just as competent to pass upon the defect of the indictment as the judge holding court where it was found. It would be monstrous to send a citizen across the country to a remote state to have the objections to an indictment heard when the indictment was on its very face bad and one which should be at once quashed. To remove a man from his home for an offence which is equally triable in his own state is an unreasonable seizure; and any seizure which does not guarantee to the accused a regular commitment with the right and dety inquiry into probable cause is an u seizure, and one guarded against by the federal constitution.

It is desirable that the co-conspirators in the Carter frauds against the government should not escape; but it is also much more desirable that the constitutional liberty of the individual citizen should be jealously protected in the enactments of congress. A way should be found to avoid the just objections of the Sun and yet to authorize extradition in criminal litigation in the federal courts.

In a few days the incomparable Paderewski will have completed his latest concert tour of the United States and sailed for home. The tour has comprised 98 concerts, representing 23,000 miles traveled, and the receipts exceed \$269,000 or about \$2,700 a concert. The artistic sense of the American people may be in a primitive condition but nothing is wrong with their pocket-books.

#### THE OCCASION AND THE MAN.

#### Would Strengthen the Ticket.

om the Rochester Democrat, and Chronicle, With the disappearance of Speretary Long's Charles E. Smiss is introduced. Mr. Smith, as the country anows, is a successful editor and ber of years a noted-editor in Albany, and active in New York Republican policies, Later he became the editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia Press, and is now at the head of the postoffice department of the United States. He is a brilliant and magnetic campaigner, a clean man in posities and popular both in Pennsylvania and New York. Should Mr. Smith become the choice of the convention his chargeer, record and talent would all contribute to the atrength of the ticket.

#### In Every Way Admirable.

on the Lancaster Examiner The latest name to be mentioned for the vice residency is that of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. He is said to have the quiet, but sympathetic, support of the president. every regard Mr. Smith would be an admirable andidate, and if the sad changes of time should place him in the White house his large knowledge of men and public affairs would make hin in executive withou, fear and without reproach meriting the confidence of the whole people.

#### Without Flaw or Blemish

rom the Buffalo News. And now comes the name of Postmader Gen eral Smith. Mr. Smith is a man whose repu tation is without flaw or blemish. Even Demo erats would vote for him just to be on ... side of fair and square dealing, energy and

### CONSTABLES SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

[Concluded from Page 3.]

me, ought to be kept home, going around for lottle, ought to be kept home, going around for social pleasure, innocent perhaps at the start, but there are a lot of people who are abroad for just such innocent girls, and it is a matter of conservation that many of them picking up an acquaintance in a flirting way, are their edges into places where liquor is desit out, and these girls, under age, are allowed to be supplied with liquor, and in tost way, with their minds befogged by liquor, the ground is laid for undermining their virtue in a very much more serious way.

much more serious way.

There you see is an example where selling to
minors, selling to girls—we sometimes think
our boys are the only ones that are in dauger
from the liquor trans—but selling of this kind
to girls is even more pregnant with danger
and with disaster to the community and to the relfare and peace of every one, than to boys,

WHY IS LAW DISREGARDED? Well, gentlemen, how does all this that I have illuded to come about? Why is the law discegarded in this way? Perhaps you have already begun to ask yourselves that question. Some say it is the fault of the judges. I have not infrequently been waited upon by committees of men who were licensed dealers in licuor asking that the judges should do something to break up the lidegal selling that there was going on around them. They seem to have thought that there was the place to resort. All of the judges, I have no doubt, have the same experience.

Letters will come and do come constantly to

Letters will come and do come constantly to the judges making similar complaints. These are more frequent just before license court than at other times, and almost always are anonymous. Gentlemen, the judges are ready to do their duty to the last degree, but these parties who ap-peal to the judges mistake the power of the judges with regard to instituting any prosecu-toin. We may refuse licenses, but what would be the result. Speakeasies would spring up in their places. N ORDER to bring to justice the contractors who conspired with Captain Carter to defraud the

> inate licensing on the one hand, and estriction on the other that would result, as I ave just said, in increasing the number of these arties who go on selling without a license.
>
> I venture to say that any liquor case that omes up for trial in court receives from the judges different consideration from what an or-dinary case would. If you were present in court, I believe you would readily note it. I find it by duty to talk to jurors, to charge them when here in the trial of a liquor case, differently from what I would in an ordinary case, so that it ay not be charged that the court has not don ts full duty in the premises. I frequently speak o judges who are called in here from press of hysiness, and teil them they must do the same, that they have got to hold the matter up to the jurors more stringently than in an ordinary case. But, gentlemen, the judges cannot prosecute I cannot sit as a judge in the trial of a cas if I direct a man to be prosecuted. So if I c colleagues have got to start prosecutions as soon as we do that we have got to sto off this bench and somebody else has got to cor and try the case. It is entirely incompatible

#### WHAT PEOPLE THINK

with our duties.

People think, mistakenly, that we can assist them in this matter. Then again others think ne mayor is the man, the mayor of Scranton They say, why he has all the police force back of him; the police roam all around the city and they know what is going on; if any of these places are selling without a license they know ; if any of them are selling openly on Sunday they know it; if he would only just say the word to the police these places would be shut up. They point to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, where he law is more strictly administered. If you were in either of these cities on Sunday you would find it a very difficult thing to get a glass of liquor. If you were sick you would have to get a prescription and go to a druggist, so stringently is the law enforced and so orderly s a result is the whole community. And that s all, as people argue, because the mayor with is hand upon the police presses these parties

and makes them close.

Others say it is the district attorney; he is the general prosecutor; he has the assistance of the county detective; if he would only bring pressure to bear upon these different places they would have to close. He prosecutes other cases, cute the violations of the liquor law which lie

hack of these other offences?
Then there are still others that lay it to constables. The constables they say are the ap-pointed parties, the law makes them come up and outlawed. The accused would be carried to a give in their returns at every quarter sessions, distant district as ough the federal judge be stating that they have been all around through stating that they have been all around through their wards and through their townships, and they have had their eyes on these parties to see whether they are selling on Sunday or selling without a license, and they do not see anything. They are appointed to watch, but they are not vatching. It is even charged that they are lected not to watch; that the liquor influence is that elects the constables, and that as sport as a man gets to be a constable he does not have to do anything else; what everybody else ees, he cannot.

speaks of them. I mention them, however, with at any further commert. Whatever opinion I may have in the matter I do not express it. we reached the point, gentlemen, where, regard ess of the mayor, the district attorney or the onstables, the people themselves, or at least one of them, have a last taken the matter into their own hands, and that is where the adminis of the law, after all, in the emergency, and the last emergency, rests.

#### HAVE NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

We have now, according to the transcripts that have been sent into this court, numerous arrests, charging all these different violations of the law to which I have alluded; and the people oming in here in this way, with these charge with this effort made without the assistance of anybody else other than the assistance that the aw gives them, the question now is, gentler how are you going to treat these prosecutions? You represent the people, gentlemen, and that tion is with you

reminent Scranton dailies, to show you what oundence, or what lack of confidence, the peo-ole have in the jurors that attend our courts; "The trouble with presecutions in liquor cases that it is almost impossible to secure a jury hat will convirt. Deplore it or not as we may we might as well free the feet that may, we might as well face the fact that a majority of the people look with toleration upon violations of the license laws and regard with sathing the unattractive fellow who works on he sentiment of a dealer for a glass of whisky to relieve his pain and then prosecutes the dealer for violation of the law. There have been a good many cases before the Lackawanna courts in which the testimony against the defendant has been so straight as to make his guilt absolutely certain and yet a verdict of not guilty has been returned. This has often been so patent as to call for severe rebuke of the mores from the bench and their machange from urther attendance at court. There is no doubt whatever of the desirability, even the necessity, of a movement to compel respect for the liceuse laws and suppression of gambling places. Never has there been a time in the history of Scranton when they were so holdly set at defiance. On Sundays and on election days nearly every sulcon in the city is in full blast under the masses of officers of the peace, who only await the creater from their surectors. order from their superiors - close them, save already called attention to the fact that t is difficult to procure a conviction in court. but the city authorities have the power to brazen openness of the Sunday and lection day business.

This editor evidently is one of those who ink the mayor is the responsible party. "That was demonstrated in the administration of Colonel Ripple, and it could be done again. The spying methods of the Men's union are not to be commended. The proper method is for the city authorities to give notice that Sunday sales will no longer be tolerated and to therefore impartially enforce the law, This editor does not like the way that the cople have started at this, or, apparently, does

#### SOME GROUND FOR FEELING

The views so expressed are undoubtedly as ve said, the views of many. It must be con is difficulty in securing a conviction in our courts in these cases. Jurors seem to require an extra amount and a peculiar quality of evidence in order to find a party guilty. If detectives have happened to play a part in bringing about evidence against a party, it seems to excite a prejudice in the uninds of jurors, as though a sort of unfair advantage had been taken of the man. Just think of it! Because man is caught they object to tac way he is of a fe

### CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH W. BAILEY.



This is the latest photograph of Congressman Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, who, on March 4 next, will deprive Senator Beveridge of the title of the "youngest member of the Senate." Bailey is 37 years of age, Beveridge 38. By the retirement of Senator Chilton from the race Bailey has a clear field for the Senatorship.

you draw in the ordinary witness. I can speak from experience of the difficulty.
When you get a man who is a frequenter and a patron of a place, he seems called upon to shield him if he can; he is strangely oblivious to the liquor he got there. Perhaps lager will be corn beer or some other innocent and fanciful drink; whiskey will be a beverage of unknown composition. These are just varieties of the evi-dence that is encountered by means of the or-dinary witness. Such witnesses perhaps will say that they did. that they did not pay for what they got, so as not to make out a sale; it was a pure gift, just a friendly act on the part of the man behind the bar, who was passing over the liquor, who did it just as a friend-a friend of the amily perhaps.

And jurors allow themselves to be humbugged with just such stuff. I sometimes cannot control myself, to hear parties come in and actually perjure themselves in that way just to let some fellow get off, and then to have the jurors approve it and sanction it by bringing the party not guilty.

I allude to this, gentlemen, simply to point out how it happens that we have come to the pass that I believe we are in-how these diffialties exist. They are constantly experienced. Parties who are called upon to administer the law understand it. It is time that jurors, a rep-

law understand it. It is time that jurors, a rep-resentative body of men, have their attention called to it, and the attention of the commun-ity called to it by this public charge.

It has got to stop if law would amount to anything in this community. One disregard of the law brings on another. Let a man lose his respect for one branch of it and he will be under the temptation to disregard another; it progressive.

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way is to hold it and enforce it, as we are all sworn to do, in every part. We are not responsible for the law. The party knows the law: there is not a man breaking the liquor law but what does it knowingly. It is not any mistake on his part. He knows it just as well as the thief who steals my property. And why should he be favored in the administration of the law? Why, when the law says he shall not, shall be be allowed to go on? In these words, gentlemen, I have endeavored not to inflame your minds, not to unduly in fluence you, but simply to allude to facts that are just as much in your own cognizance as they are in mine: I simply have arrayed them before you. Sometimes these things escape us, or we only see a part of them. Now you have them brought together, they are face to face with you. I have done my duty in this matter; the question is whether you will do yours. As say I do not desire you to treat these case that come before you any differently from what you would any other case, I simply ask you to reat them the same way, I simply ask you not o array your prejudice against recognize that a violation of the liquor law is a violation of the law; it is just as much a violation of the law as theft is.

These men who are selling without a licens are filching out of the treasury the license they ought to pay. What privilege should a man have who comes in and applies for a license and goes through the farce of obtaining it and does not take it out? Suppose hould do that? They will in time. espect the law?

The enforcement of the law finally rests with the jury. All the officers of the law can do is to present the facts, and it is for the jury o say whether the party is guilty or not guilty, t is for the grand jury to say whether an in-lictment shall be found, a true bill if the facts are shown. You are not to array your mind against a man because this matter is brought to you by means of a detective. De-tectives are constantly utilized; they have to be; crimes have to be ferretted out in that way. Why should that he to the prejudice of

I believe these to be serious and important matters; I should not have dealt upon them at this length if I did not, and with this charge submit the matters into your hands.

#### MAY CERTIFY CONTRACT.

Contractor Gibbons Wants to Put Strikers at Work. It is very probable that Controller

Howell will certify the contract for the Scranton street sewer in a day or two. providing he is sufficiently secured by

aught. And yet look what you have to meet the contractor, M. J. Gibbons, from any personal loss. Whether he signs it of not will depend on City Solicitor Vos burg's opinion on the legal aspects of

the case. It will be understood that the controller has not certified the contract because the ordinance providing for the sale of the bonds to be used in paying the city's share of the cost has not yet passed councils. Mr. Gibbons, however, says that he is desirous of starting work at once, to give immediate employment to a large number of the Mt. Pleasant strikers who are desirous of working on the sewer.

He offered yesterday to file a judgment bond with the city treasurer for the full amount of the city's share, so as to secure the city controller if that official certified the contract. Assistant City Solicitor Davis was not so sure that this would be entirely binding and advised the controller to get an opinion on the matter from Mr. Vosburg, who was out of town a large part of yesterday.



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