

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. VREBLAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Matter.

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 these 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. Congressman at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS A. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.

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

Paying the Piper. IN IOWA, as in Pennsylvania, there is a law which provides that the 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.

Mrs. Louise Faivre sued John Manderscheid and John Aresdorf 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 \$8,000 damages.

In morals this law is certainly sound. Every other business man is responsible in damages for the havoc which his business creates.

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

To Europe in Four Days? ALL KINDS of rumors have been set afloat by the Pennsylvania Railroad 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 realization 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 Cortlandt 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 prober sentiment can be best cultivated at a distance from the scene of action.

Traveling Free Libraries. A DISPATCH from Harrisburg announces the organization of the Free Library commission recently appointed by Governor Stone under the act of 1899.

Senator Magee is president, John Thompson treasurer, and Dr. Reed, the state librarian, is secretary. Messrs. Thomson and Reed, in conjunction with W. M. Stevenson, of the Allegheny 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 believed 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 state."

It would require comparatively small contributions of money or books from each friend of education in the commonwealth to carry library facilities to every remote locality. As a matter of public profit the legislature should act aside at its next session a generous measure 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.

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 go 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. IN ORDER to bring to justice the contractors who conspired with Captain Carter to defraud the government in certain constructions in Savannah harbor it is necessary to secure their presence within the jurisdiction of the Federal court 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 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 distant places on flimsy evidence without benefit of rebuttal at the preliminary hearing. This objection called forth the following amendment:

But nothing herein contained shall be held to require such judge, justice or commissioner to send an order of removal in any case where it shall be shown that the defendant, by reason of absence from the district in which the indictment is found, could not have committed the offense 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 would be compelled to order the removal of the defendant, even though it should appear upon the face of the indictment itself, first, that it charged no offense against the United States; second, that it was bad in form, and should be quashed; or third, that the offense charged would not be legally tried in the district to which removal is sought; or fourth, that the accused would be carried to a distant district, though the federal judge before 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 to another state for an offense 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 duty of inquiry into probable cause is an unreasonable 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.

CONSTABLES SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

(Continued from Page 3.) Some 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 men of that kind are kept out of places where liquor is dealt out, and these girls, under age, are allowed to be supplied with liquor and treated as they wish, their minds befogged by liquor, the ground is laid for undermining their virtue in a very much more serious way.

There was one example where selling to minors, selling to girls—we sometimes think on boys are the only ones that are in danger from the liquor traffic—but selling to children is even more pregnant with danger and with disaster to the community and to the welfare and peace of every one, than to boys.

WHY IS LAW DISREGARDED? Well, gentlemen, how do all this that I have alluded to come about? Why is the law disregarded 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 indicted and taken to court asking that the judges should do something to break up this illegal selling that was going on around town. They seem to have thought that there was the power to control. All the judges, I have no doubt, have the same experience.

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 appeal to the judges mistake the power of the judges with regard to instituting any prosecution. We may refuse licenses, but what would be the result. Speakers would spring up in their places.

We try to exercise a wholesome mean between indiscriminate licensing on the one hand, and a restriction that men of that kind are kept out of places where liquor is dealt out, and these girls, under age, are allowed to be supplied with liquor and treated as they wish, their minds befogged by liquor, the ground is laid for undermining their virtue in a very much more serious way.

I venture to say that any liquor case that comes up before the judges is attended by the judges different consideration from what an ordinary case would be. If you were present in court, I believe you would readily note it. I find it my duty to state to you that in the trial of a liquor case, differently from what I would in an ordinary case, so that it may not be charged that the court has not done its full duty in the premises.

But, gentlemen, the judges cannot prosecute. I cannot act as a judge in the trial of a case if I direct a man to be prosecuted. My colleagues have got to be prosecuted, just as soon as we do that we have got to stop off this bench and somebody else has got to come in and try the case. It is entirely incompatible with our duties.

WHAT PEOPLE THINK. People think, mistakenly, that we can assist them in this matter. Then again others think the mayor is the man, the mayor of Scranton. They say, why has all the police force back of him? Why does he not send all the police and they know what is going on; if any of these places are selling without a license they know it; if any of them are selling openly on Sunday they know it; if they are only just say the word to the police these places would be shut up. They point to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, where the law is more strictly administered. If you were any officer 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 strictly is the law enforced in those cities as a result is the whole community. And that is all, as people argue, because the mayor with his 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. If a man is murdered or if there is a robbery committed by the prosecution will prosecute and cut the violators of the liquor law which lie back of these other offenses?

Then there are still others that lay it to the constables. They say, why are the appointed parties, the law makes them come up and give in their returns at every quarter session, stating that they have been all around through their districts, and they are not aware of any place where they have had their eyes on all parties to see whether they are selling on Sunday or selling without a license, and they do not see anything. They say, but they are not watching. It is even charged that they are elected not to watch; that the liquor influence is what elects the constables, and that as soon as a man gets into the constabulary he has to do anything else; what everybody else does, he cannot.

I speak of these things because everybody speaks of them. I mention them, however, not to give any further comment. Whatever opinion I may have in the matter I do not express it. We have reached the point, gentlemen, where, regardless of the district attorney or the constables, the people themselves, or at least some of them, have a last taken the matter into their own hands, and that is where the administration of the law after all, in the emergency, and the last emergency, rests.

HAVE NUMEROUS ARRESTS. We have been, according to the transcripts that have been sent into this court, numerous arrests, charging all these different violations of the law to which we have alluded, and people coming in here in this way, with these charges, with this effort made without the assistance of anybody else other than the assistance that the law gives them, the question now is, gentlemen, how are you going to treat these prosecutions? You represent the people, gentlemen, and that question is with you.

I read from a clipping taken from one of our prominent Scranton dailies, to show you what confidence, or what lack of confidence, the people have in the jurors that attend our courts.

"It troubles with prosecutions in liquor cases is that it is almost impossible to secure a jury that will convict. Deplete it or not as we may, we might as well face the fact that a majority of the people look with tolerance upon violations of the license laws and regard with loathing the unattractive fellow who works on the sentiment of a dealer for a glass of whiskey to relieve his pain, and then prosecute 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 patent as to call for severe rebuke of the jurors from the bench and their discharge from the bench and their suspension from the saloon in the city is in full view under the noses of officers of the police, who only await the order from their superior to close them. I have already called attention to the fact that it is difficult to procure a conviction in court, but the city authorities have the power to prevent the open saloon of the Sunday and election day lounging after all, in the emergency, and the last emergency, rests.

THE TRIBUNE has exclusive control of the finest line of Calendars ever exhibited in Scranton. It is early yet to think of 1901, but it is necessary to place orders early for the class of work here outlined. The full line of samples is now ready at THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second customer.

THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.

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 58. By the retirement of Senator Chilton from the race Bailey has a clear field for the Senatorship.

And get look what you have to meet if 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 party 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 evidence that is encountered by means of the ordinary witness. Such witnesses perhaps will say that they did not pay for what they got and are 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 party perhaps.

And jurors allow themselves to be humbugged with just such stuff. I sometimes cannot control myself, to hear parties come in and shield parties who are called upon to administer the law. I have got to stop if I am to get any respect for the law. I have got to stop if I am to get any respect for the law. I have got to stop if I am to get any respect for the law.

THE ONLY WAY. The only way is to hold it and enforce it, as we all seem 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 is so plain, shall he be allowed to go on?

In these words, gentlemen, I have endeavored not to inflame your minds, not to unduly influence you, but simply to allude to facts that are before you, and to suggest to you that you are in mine; I simply have arranged them before you. Sometimes these things escape us, or we only see a part of them. Now you have to bear upon these different places they would have to close. He prosecutes other cases. If a man is murdered or if there is a robbery committed by the prosecution will prosecute and cut the violators of the liquor law which lie back of these other offenses?

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THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.

FINLEY'S Infants Department. All the little details for our annual opening of "Baby Furnishings" are now complete, and on Monday we will place on sale our spring line of Infants and Children's Hats, Caps, Cloaks, etc., etc, and invite your inspection of the same.

Lewis & Reilly 114-116 Wyoming Avenue. For Wedding Presents? Yes, we have them, in Sterling Silver, Rich Cut Glass, Clocks, Etc. An interesting variety of the richest goods in America. Prices the lowest, guarantee perfect at MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 34 Lackawanna Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa. We carry the largest line of office supplies in Northern Pennsylvania.

1901 CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR. An opportunity to secure exclusive patterns and first choice. Tinted Backs, Hangers, Colortype Backs, White Backs, Gold Embossed Mounted Photographs, Half-Tones, Lithographs. Prices—From \$12 to \$95 per Thousand. THE TRIBUNE has exclusive control of the finest line of Calendars ever exhibited in Scranton. It is early yet to think of 1901, but it is necessary to place orders early for the class of work here outlined. The full line of samples is now ready at THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second customer. THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.

Ripans Tabules. A machinist in St. Louis relates that for eighteen months his life had been a perfect torture by reason of pains and general bad feeling arising from indigestion, but having read about Ripans Tabules he said: "I made up my mind at last to try them, and they are great! I now use them every now and then, and have no more indigestion, no bad feeling, and my appetite is much better. Everybody that suffers from indigestion should try them."