

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 5, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTER. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY. For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN, OF LANCASTER. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA, OF PHILADELPHIA. For Congressional Electors: GALUSHA A. GROW, OF SUSQUEHANNA. GEORGE E. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND. Election Time, Nov. 6.

IN THE CASE of real men THE TRIBUNE would not descend to personalities; but in the case of the nebulous-headed pomposity that officiates as the editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record, we have to fit our style of argument to the opposition's tough-hid sensibilities. Luckily, we don't have to do this often.

Too Transparent.

We do not think that many persons of good judgment will be deceived by the flimsy endeavor of certain Democrats in this city to inject political differences into the pending effort to secure uniform law enforcement on Sundays. It would be no more pertinent were they to try to make the accuracy of the multiplication table an issue of partisan politics.

The existing Sunday law has the endorsement of proportionally as many Democrats as Republicans. Among the former is the governor of this state and the head and front of the Democratic leadership in Pennsylvania. We mention this fact not because it makes any difference so far as the real question at issue is concerned, but simply as an offset to the desperate demagogism of those local Democratic leaders who think that if they can divide good citizens along party lines in this matter, they can more easily step in between and make off with the offices. We have a better opinion of our citizens than to think that any considerable number of them can be caught by such chaff.

It is as important to the Democrat as to the Republican that a law, when enacted, should be enforced. It is as important to the Democrat as to the Republican that he should be saved from a system which would doom him to seven days' work per week for six days' pay. A defiance of law by men from whom better things are naturally expected hurts all members of all parties and should be corrected in response to the concerted demand of good citizens of all faiths and creeds.

SHADES of Nelson P. Reed, here is the staid, old Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, which he built up on foundations of unwavering loyalty to the leadership of the party, intimating that it is a waste of time and money to hold Republican state conventions merely to ratify predetermined results. And this, too, from a journal printed at the home of the only candidate on this year's ticket who can be fairly said to have been a predetermined one! Whither are we drifting?

Mr. Dickson's Letter.

In the mainly letter from A. W. Dickson printed elsewhere in this issue, there occurs a vigorous defence of Rev. Mr. Dony, which comes with good grace from a courageous friend who is not afraid to speak out, when occasion demands. We have observed that it is this kind of friend that people of all beliefs respect and revere. But it is aside from our purpose to enter at present into any discussion of Mr. Dony's methods as a public prosecutor. We described them as "unpopular;" and such they are. But we did not abuse him, and do not even consider him the issue, now. The only point we desired to make was that a broad movement for law enforcement is independent of and superior to persons and personalities. Even those who do not think that it is Mr. Dony's place to do the work for which regular officials are paid by public taxation will admit that the question now before the people of Scranton—namely, the enforcement of an existing law in face of its persistent defiance—rises superior to any one individual and reaches the plane of a public duty. The man who fails in his duty as a citizen because he does not like Mr. Dony rears his case on a flimsy excuse.

THE RINGING of church bells upon Sundays is an offense to very few, if to any. Upon the contrary, there are thousands who hear it with marked pleasure. The sweet tones of church chimes are identified with some of the most beautiful and ennobling sentiments and recollections that fill out the human experience. To argue that it constitutes an infraction of the rights of the majority is to get outside the domain of sensible argument and into the depths of embittered spleen.

Nova Scotia in Evidence.

Those who have professed to believe that the Nova Scotia bituminous coal syndicate, in which pretty much the same capital is united that, in the kindred big syndicate called the sugar trust, had experienced likewise no difficulty in getting its interests furthered by the Democratic tariff thinkers, was merely a campaign fiction will read with interest this excerpt from an editorial in a recent number of the Springfield, Mass., Union. The general tenor of the article was abusive of the anthracite operators for protecting their own interests and that of the workmen in their employ; and hence the Union exhorts to learn that "Boston and New York coal dealers have turned to the Dominion Coal company, controlled by the Whitney syndicate, for supplies from Nova Scotia. This company is prepared to put large quantities of soft coal into the New Eng-

land and New York markets and has already begun the work. Arrangements have been made by which Nova Scotia coal can be landed at New York for from 30 to 40 cents a ton less than is charged for coal from Newport News, even after paying the duty of 75 cents per ton. This will take the place of the small anthracite used in mills, and will cut into both hard and soft coal producers."

This information comes in the nature of news and has one element of improbability, viz., the fact that the Whitney syndicate, while awaiting the action of its congress, has not yet put its Nova Scotia properties in shape for a prolonged commercial war. It may be that owing to the bituminous strike it can get small quantities of coal landed in New York and sold, despite the present McKinley duty of 75 cents per ton. But this advantage would not last long, if Republicans had the making of the law; for they would raise the duty on soft coal the moment it was discovered that foreign miners in a Canadian province were undermining American miners in American markets. The Whitney syndicate is desperate and determined; but it will meet its doom so far as this country is concerned as soon as the people choose their next assortment of congressmen.

THE SPANISH Cortes have just refused by a overwhelming vote to abolish bull fighting; but our inspiration to make sarcastic references to civilization, the nineteenth century and such things is somewhat retarded by the recollection that even America tolerates prize fighting and foot ball.

JUST BEFORE he and Chris Magee sailed for Europe, Senator Flinn, of Allegheny proposed 200,000 plurality for General Hastings, but thought it possible the Democrats might make it 300,000. The latter, it may be added, seem in a fair way to sustain Mr. Flinn's prediction.

Another Delusion Functured.

The genial brained editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record, conscious at last of the ridiculous break that journal recently made in its grotesque attack on the congressional candidacy of a fellow Republican to whom it afterwards had to make public apology, now tries to divert attention therefrom by the reiteration of perils falsehoods about THE TRIBUNE. He appears to find childish delight in parading the delusion that Mr. Scranton, in his relation as the publisher of a competing newspaper, is somehow concerned in the direction of THE TRIBUNE; and were it not that such a delusion, however contemptibly originated, is liable to occasion misunderstandings, we should regard it a pity to rob the Record of its pot playing.

But facts are facts; and among the number is the fact that Mr. Joseph A. Scranton not only has had enough to do to attend to his own affairs since THE TRIBUNE started, but that if he ever lacked employment in the past, this journal is rapidly making anxiety for him today by printing every week day the best morning newspaper in northeastern Pennsylvania and increasing the circulation of the same wherever merit counts.

ADJUTANT GENERAL GREENLAND promptly chills his ardent boomers by jolly refusing to weather the frost that awaits this year's Democratic candidate for governor. The honor, therefore, once more goes begging, sadly begging.

Rights of Retail Liquor Dealers.

An interesting legal point has just been decided by the supreme court, in a case coming up to it from Philadelphia, and known as the Germantown Brewing company, appellant, against Edward Booth. The suit was originally brought by the brewing company to recover on a note of \$8,000, which amount has been advanced by Thomas Clements, president of the company, to start Booth in the saloon business. A collateral contract was entered into at the time in which Booth agreed to repay the loan in monthly installments of \$200, and in default of payment, to assign his business and transfer the license to any person the brewing company might designate. Judge Gordon, in the lower court, held that this agreement was contrary to the provisions of the Brooks law, making the brewing company an interested party in the retailer's business, and that it was contrary to public policy. His language was particularly severe. He said:

One of the most salutary provisions of the license law is that which separates the interests of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in intoxicating liquors from that of retail sellers. The applicant for a retail license is required to declare that he is not interested in the profits of any other place where such liquors are kept and sold, and that no one else is or will be permitted to be pecuniarily interested in the profits of the business for which the applicant applies during the time for which a license is asked. The agreement between the parties in the present case was intended to defeat and violate this wholesome provision of the law. The brewing company was advancing money to embark the retail dealer in business, and in the event of his failing to pay the money was to become surreptitiously and unlawfully the owner of the license and was to carry on the business. By this agreement both parties were deceiving and perpetrating a fraud upon the court, colluding to violate the law. It does not require any argument to show that such an agreement was against public policy, and therefore void. The present judgment was a vital part of this agreement and was given to enable the brewing company to enforce it. The judgment, therefore, falls under the like condemnation.

Upon appeal to the higher tribunal, this finding has been reversed. Justice McCollum, in delivering the ruling of the supreme court, said:

A loan made to enable the borrower to carry on a lawful business is not against public policy nor violative of any statute. The sale of liquors by a licensed dealer in them is such a business. If he removes from the license to which he is entitled, and in the event of his failing to pay the money was to become surreptitiously and unlawfully the owner of the license and was to carry on the business. By this agreement both parties were deceiving and perpetrating a fraud upon the court, colluding to violate the law. It does not require any argument to show that such an agreement was against public policy, and therefore void. The present judgment was a vital part of this agreement and was given to enable the brewing company to enforce it. The judgment, therefore, falls under the like condemnation.

in relation to the transfer of his license did not invalidate the judgment in question. We cannot find in the evidence any warrant for the conclusion that the plaintiff has acquired, or sought to acquire, an interest in the defendant's business or violated any provision of the license laws; nor can we discover any bar to the collection of the balance of the loan by process upon the judgment given to secure it.

These two opinions are so clearly at variance as to occasion surprise that two judges, both celebrated for legal acumen and clear perception, could get so far apart in interpreting a single law as applied to a single group of facts. It is possible that public opinion throughout the State will divide in much the same radical manner. The trouble probably is that while Judge Gordon had in mind the intent of the Brooks law, or at least of the majority sentiment behind it, Justice McCollum looked singly to its letter. It will not be seriously maintained by him that it is coincident with the public good to have large brewing companies own a large proportion of the retail saloons through the transparent medium of a merely nominal individual proprietorship.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the growth of the belief that if the United States were to adopt a prohibitive tariff, suspend all relations with other nations and then adopt the unrestricted coinage of silver it would be the most prosperous nation on the globe. On a par with this theorizing was the scheme of the man who proposed to pull himself up into the skies by lifting at his boot straps. Sometimes alluring theories don't work in actual practice.

IT IS TYPICAL of the energy and good judgment of most communities in this neighborhood that almost the first public body organized in the picturesque village of Embury is a board of trade; and that almost the first thing the board did was to appoint a committee to go gunning for industries. When people get that kind of citizenship to the front, there's no telling where to draw the line on one's sanguine expectations.

THE SUCCESS of a newspaper which regularly brings to several hundred thousand readers as much carefully edited news and as well written and sensible advice, politics excepted, as freight each day's issue of the Philadelphia Record is a public fortune. At seventeen, this able journal never looked happier, and never gave more in exchange for one cent.

IN ANY event, if the newspaper correspondents at Washington were on trial in this sugar trust scandal, they would expect at least a jury of their peers; which is not what they would have in a jury of star-chamber, shirt-bagged senators.

WHEN WE consider what consummate triflers these Democratic congressmen can make of themselves upon occasions, Coxey's folly becomes by contrast almost pardonable.

AS THE Coffee Cools.

An exchange opportunely calls attention to the iniquity of the quick luncheon, which in the larger cities is an important factor in recruiting subjects for the great army of dyspeptics who pass an existence of misery at the period of life when they should derive the greatest of enjoyment. The exchange refers particularly to the steam coffee boilers and other contrivances by which lunch can be served with lightning rapidity and often at the same pace. There is no objection to the lunch prepared in this manner. Coffee drawn from one of the eternal heaters may be fragrant and the pork and beans, sausage and pie, may be as palatable as could be furnished at the home dining room. It is the method of eating that is objectionable. The man who imagines that a piece of mince pie, and a ham sandwich, or a plate of sausage, washed down with a cup of scalding coffee, without mastication, will produce good effects upon his organs of digestion will some morning when it is too late discover that he has made a miscalculation.

The individual who boasts that he can dispose of his lunch in five or ten minutes at the outside will some day spend his spare time consulting patent medicine almanacs for remedies to cure the ill of the flesh. Human ostentatious in the business world may flourish for a time, but sooner or later they are forced to acknowledge that this or that article of provender "does not agree with them." The average stomach will digest food that dyspeptics would regard with apprehension, provided the food is taken in a proper manner and care is taken in mastication, but there are few organizations that will stand for any length of time the "bolting" of the most delicate morsel.

Captain Duryea, of Boston, who is in the city, a guest of his sister, Mrs. Agnes Booth, art exponent at the public schools, has had thrilling experiences upon the lonely deep that equal some of the wildest tales of the sea that ever quickened the heart of the small boy. During his career on the sea Captain Duryea, although still a young man, has been shipwrecked three times and has had many miraculous escapes from a watery grave. Mr. Duryea's last experience about two weeks ago is probably among the most interesting. As part owner of a merchant vessel, Captain Duryea and a crew of fourteen left George town, Guiana, with a cargo of sugar. They sailed upon the Caribbean sea and touched San Domingo on the voyage northward. At Santa Clara Captain Duryea was attacked with yellow fever, and the vessel remained in that port three weeks until he could regain strength. Upon resuming their voyage the sailors encountered coral reefs off the Isle of Pines, that were not on the regular charts, and the ship foundered.

Upon consultation it was decided that Captain Duryea should undertake the perilous journey for relief alone. He therefore set sail in a small cat-rigger boat in the direction of Cuba. For three days and three nights with no land in sight the lonely mariner drifted on, with no other company than a half dozen immense sharks that swam after the little craft in readiness to take advantage of any accident that might precipitate its occupant within reach of their jaws. During the journey he was unable to close his eyes for a moment in sleep. Sailing against the wind he was obliged to tack constantly in order to make progress in the direction given by the needle of the compass which formed a part

of his slender outfit. The fourth morning he was rewarded by the sight of land and in a few hours later sank exhausted on the shore at Batubano, Cuba. Hastily chartering a yacht and crew Captain Duryea turned back to rescue his former comrades. Upon reaching the reefs, however, no trace of the ill-fated vessel could be found. The ship and crew had disappeared entirely and not a spar remained to give a clue to the fate of the unfortunate sailors who remained behind. For days the yacht cruised about the locality, but the rescuing party were unable to find anything of the lost ship or the crew.

Sad and disheartened, the leader of the rescuing party turned his face homeward and sailed back to Batubano, from which point he went to Havana. On landing in that city Captain Duryea's sole earthly possessions consisted of the clothes he was wearing and three Spanish pennies. He had no difficulty, however, in obtaining assistance and last week landed in New York, suffering some from the effects of the yellow fever, but otherwise in good condition physically.

THE FUN THAT ADAM MISSED.

That Adam was a lonely man I'm ready to believe, Although his many days were blest With nature's fairest Eve; By maiden aunts and cousins fair The man was never kissed, And thus I often think about The fun that Adam missed.

It seems to me his life was like An oft-repeated dream; He never treated girls and paid Three-hundred-dollar cream; He never, when a little boy, By grown-up girls was kissed; And when he died he never knew The fun that he had missed.

He never went security And had the note to pay; He never saw his bank's cashier Stalk gracefully away; In all his life he never by A mother-in-law was kissed; But why go on and ramble? The fun that Adam missed?

Perhaps, if he were living now— But, then, why speculate? He'd be too old and not inclined To play with fickle fate. For centuries the wanton winds His unknown grave have kissed; Perhaps he sleeps the better for The fun that he has missed.

—New Moon.

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