THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1897.

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 20, 1897.

To insure publication in this paper, volunteered communications of a con-troversial character MUST BE SIGNED FOR PUBLICATION by the writer's true name. To this just rule we cannot hereafter make exception.

The Foreign Shopping Habit.

We have received a number of letters commending a recent editorial which deplored the habit among well-to-do Scrantonians of going to New York or some other distant city to do their buying. The head of one of the largest mercantile establishments in this city writes: "You have hit the nail on the head. The penchant of our wealthler citizens for going out of town to do the greater part of their shopping is an indisputable fact. Several of the large dry goods stores of Scranton have for years endeavored to keep this trade at home by laying in the finest kind of goods and marking them to sell at lower prices than the same articles could be purchased for in New York but the result has been (to our sorrow) that these high class novelties have lain upon our rheives until we were com pelled to sell them at a great loss."

Only one criticism has been offered upon The Tribune's position. It has been suggested that if Sciantonians be discouraged from going to New York to do their purchasing, on the same principle buyers living in the boroughs and towns proximate to Scranton would be kept out of the stores of Scranton. But this does not follow, either in logic or in fact. There is a difference between subtracting a large sum of money from the business channels of the community by foreign buying and transferring its expenditure from one to another part of the same community. The communication between Scranton and its various suburbs throughout the county is nowadays so close that the dollar spent in any onplace within the county is pretty sure to find its way speedily around the circle. It is not so, however, with the Scranton dollar spent in New York, For every dollar that New York gets from us we receive back in cash on the average not more than one penny. The money taken from Scranton to New York and spent in New York's stores is money to which the people of this community may in most instances address a sad farewell. Once spent it is gone forever.

We are advised that our remarks on this subject are likely to strike more persons than we wot of. Very likely. All the more reason, therefore, that the ill-effects of the foreign shopping habit on local prosperity shold be pointed out. It is not to be believed that any citizen of Scranton, and especially any citizen whose wealth has been largely accumulated in Scranton or in its vicinity, can take offence when he is informed that a thoughtless custom on his part or on the part of his family

nothing more nor less than a reproduce | could not be otherwise. He could place tion in that island of the inhumanities himself where he had always trusted which have marked the rule of the himself-in the hands of his God. He Saltan in Armenia, the grand old man, looked the messenger of death calmly concludes:

Further, it remains to be recognized that, at the present juncture, Greece, whom some seem disposed to treat as a criminal and disturber, has by her bold action conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to Europe. She has made it impossible to palter with this question as we paltered with the bloodstained question of Arme-nia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it on the order of the day for definite solution. I can remember no case in which so small a state has conferred so great a benefit. As to the notion that Greec is to be ce-erced and punished. I hardly like to sui-ly the page on which I write by the men-tion of an alternative so detestable. It would be about as rational to transport the Greek nation, who are in this as one man, to Siberia by what, I believe, is called an administrative order. If any fellow citizens in large trusts, and the called an administrative order. If any one has such a scheme of policy to prosober, quiet estimate of the good citizen, back of all criticism, which says:

pose. I advise his proposing it anywhere rather than in England. Let it be borne in mind that in this unhappy business all "This man could be trusted." Such a life is within the high aim and hope of along, under the cover of the "concert of Europe." power and speech have been the monopoly of the governments and their all, make up the true history and organs, while the people have been shut out. Give us at length both light and air. march of the highest civilization. Such a life, whether its end comes early or The nations of Europe are in very various stages of their training, but I do not be-lieve there is a European people whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolstate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has meaning performed. late, is a great loss. The nomination of Powell Clayton of

Arkansas to the Mexican mission; of William M. Osborne of Massachusetts cently performed. to the London consul generalship; of Gladstone's letter proves anew that John K. Gowdy of Indiana to the Paris the spark of human heroism has not consul generalship; of Joseph H. Brigexpired. Though, to employ his fit

ham of Ohio to the assistant secretarymetaphor, the modern David faces six ship of agriculture, and of Perry S. Goliaths, there is that in the temper Heath of Indiana to the first assistant of Christianized humanity, as we bepostmaster generalship confers office leve there is that, also, in the sustainupon first rate men who have, in addiing providence of Almighty God, which tion to merit, the recommendation of makes the struggle not unequal. The substantial party service. These aptrumpet calls to the rescue, and we shall pointments display the executive's good presently see a crash of makeshifts and judgment. of apologies

And how grand an old man he is!

It is of course unfortunate that the governor and the legislature are not in Tribune that Representative Connell of thorough accord with reference to the this district would endeavor to have a building of a new capitol, but inasduty placed in the new tariff bill on much as the governor has the popular side of the controversy and also the last say, the legislature had better prepare to descend,

James Blair.

means committee to consider the coal James Blair has lived so long in this schedule. He was asked to appear beommunity and been so intimately connected with all its best interests that fore it and he did not then think it necessary, because as there is no anhis name is familiar to thousands who thracite anywhere else but in Pennsylhave little personal acquaintance with vania, why should there be a tariff?" him. He was an important factor in As a matter of fact, the reason why the growth and development of Scran-Mr. Connell did not appear before the ton before he became a resident and ways and means committee on that oc when it required some faith in men casion was because he did not receive and foresight in possibilities to stimuthe letter of notification in sufficien late courage. In coming here to reside time. The fact that about 200,000 tons he was only following the wise instincts which arose with the success of his of Welsh anthracite are imported annually along the Pacific coast, which at a tinancial venture. He was a pioneer in investment at the beginning of our \$150,000 in revenue, should have been industries and again a pioneer in person sufficient, one would think, to have when it was necessary for our financial induced Representative Leisenring, who interests to take on solid and permanis also interested in coal, to appear benent foundations. The characteristics for - that committee with the necessary of such a man, who was the architect information. It is true that Pennsylof his own fortunes, make their apprevania's anthracite does not need tariff ciation the more wise and valuable to us just as we understand what relation protection, but if it were subjected to such competition as menaces the westthey bear to that kind of success in life which has no discount in its

steady, sturdy and honest growth. Primarily there was the Scotch and to protest. Mr. Connell will vote for the Dingley American colonial ancestry. He was

which gives it its financial value, see tection of Turkish rule in Crete means penceful and expressively happy; It enormbusty expensive machinery. The which was on the island has been stroyed. By whom will it be fepiare Not by the Cubans, for they have money. Not by native Spaniards and the same reason. Experience has prov to Europeaps and to clizens of the 'The of States that they can place by the in the face and overflowing with gratitude for all that he had received in this ed States that they can place no confl dence in the permanency of any peac which may be patched up between th life, he could ask in child-like submission to round out his ninetieth anniversary, but only if it was best.

people of the island and the mother coun-try, and there are no means by which the terms of such a peace coull be en-The estimate of such a life comes the terms of such a peace could be the forced. The Cabaras would not invest mil-lichs in magnifiery which could be de-stroyed in an bour. On the other hand, if the independence of the Band is ac-howledged unit the Cabara erect a stabl-form of performent the solution that has home to most of us. It has no military glory to gild its close; no high elation in the public gaze to add to its honor, or bespeak a world-wide and lasting memory here. It only has the flow to them in greater volume than they will need. With peace assured, there h high and common praises of a good and no other country where money would flud quicker or more profitable employment and money is always to be found for safe faithful servant. It bespeaks part of its reward when in this life it comes to the trusting of the savings of the investments. widow and orphan, the confidence of

The suggestion that the Cubans should be willing to purchase their independence is not to be considered. Let them conquer it. Why should they pay for it? No part of Spain's vast debt has ever inured to their benefit. So far from that, the money extorted from them by Spain is only to be commod in billions. After having been decounted in billions. After having been de counted in billions. After having been de-spoiled by her, why should they be made to pay the sums, or any part thereof, which have been spent in attempts to keep them in service subjection?

The absolute independence of Cuba 1s. also, indispensable to the maintenanuninterrupted peace between the United States and Spain. For fifty years that isl-and has been an unfailing and constant source of disagreement and entanglement between the two countries, that at times have brought the two countries to the very verge of war. Under Spain it has been, and will continue to be, a thorn in our side. During the entire period of our civil war its proximity to our shores made it a point from which we were constantly in a point room which we were considering inarmed. Vessels inden with every kind of contraband of war and with supplies salled openly from Cuban ports to the coast of the Southern Gulf States. They would do so again under similar circum-stances. No land officials attempted then, or mould attempt in future to instance

or would attempt in future, to prevent them from being laden or dispatched. No war vessels at sea were present to inter war version at sea were present to hitto-cept them even when they were in Cuban waters. We captured the vessels so en-gaged when we could, but after the war was over no indemnity was asked for these unfriendly and harmful acts.

Our obligations toward Spain, now in a position similar to that we occupied to-ward her in 1861-65, are held to be very different. Under the pretext of enforce anthracite coal, for the protection of western coal interests, the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer remarked: "Two months ing our neutrality laws, laws which we ing our neutrality laws, tests with the enacted during the last century, Spanish spies are allowed to swarm in our cities and ports, employed in ferreting out ev-ery scheme for the shipment of supplies supposed to be intended for Cubans in reago Mr. Connell, as president of the Coal Operators' association, was notified of the meeting of the ways and volt, and furnishing information thereof to our officials, who in turn are compelled by their instructions to seize and con-demn them. National vessels, which were destined for the protection of our revenue and to afford assistance to storm-tered markets in distance to stormtossed mariners in distress, are diverted from the purposes for which they were built and made to patrol our coasts, seek ing for vessels supposed to be bound for Cuba with supplies for the insurgents, h order to bring them back to port. All this takes place while other vessels load-ed to their scuppers are allowed to sail away and carry to the Spanish army every sort of supplies, supplies without which duty of 75 cents per ton would yield that army would soon perish from starva that army would soon period starve tion, for they are only kept alive by pro-visions coming to them from over the seas. When we have troubles Spain add to them. When she is in trouble we have to ment the sease of the sease of the sease of the sease to the sease of the sease to be sease of the sease of to assist her.

The people of the United States are The proving desperately tired of this unilater-al contract. If our revenue cutters were employed in performing the duties for which they were designed, and if our citi-zens were allowed to act toward Spain as ern product, we suspect that the Lu- the subjects of Spain were permitted, without hindrance, to act toward us un-der similar circumstances, the struggic in Cuba would soon be ended. Her people zerne member would have been the first would soon be free, and the United States

would have a friend, and not an enemy.

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The Tariff on Coal. Commenting recently upon the report in a dispatch from Washington to The

is making poorer the community around him and by just that much diminishing his chance of future orofits. A little common sense is all that is needed to put this whole matter aright.

----The legislature at Harrisburg needs

a ring master. It is too skittish.

Gladstone to the Rescue!

The letter of Mr. Gladstone to the Duke of Westminster espousing the cause of Greece and branding with the seal of infamy the "concert of the powers" to perpetuate the putrescent sway of the Turk in Crete is by all odds the most vigorous, timely and significant utterance of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and it seems impossible that it can fail to exert a powerful influence for righteousness. With one apothegm he cuts to the very vitals of his subject. That is when, after explaining how on prior occasions European concert had been shaped to worthy ends, he remarks that "the best up frugality and economy. How oldwhen in its corruption always changes to the worst." The concert of the powers is now in its corruption and so is infinitely more vicious than would be its utter shattering. Read Gladstone's words:

The Armenian massacres, judiciously in-terspersed with intervals of breathing time, have surpassed in their scale and in the intensity and diversity of their wiek-edness all modern, if not all historical, experfence. All this was done under the eyes of the six powers, who were repre-sented by their ambassadors, and who thought their feelbe verblage a sufficient counterpoise to the instruments of death, shame, and torture, provided if in fram-ing it they all chimed in with one ano-ther. Growing in confidence with each successive triumph of deeds over words, and having exhausted in Armenia every expedient of deliberate and wholesale expedient of demorrate and wholesale whickedness, the Sultan, whom I have not scrupled to call the Great Assansin, recoi-lected that he had not yet reached his climax. It yet remained to show to the powers and their ambassadors, under their own eyes and within the hearing of their own eyes in Constantinous its of their own ears, in Constantinople itself, what their organs were too duil to see and hear. From amid the fastnesses of the Armenian hills to this height of dar-ing he boldly ascended, and his triumph was not less complete than before. They when riches drop as it were from the did, indeed, make bold to interfere with his prerogatives by protecting or export ing some Armenians who would otherwis a speculative fever. have swelled the festering heaps of those murdered in the streets of Constantino ple, but as to punishment, reparation, or even prevention, the world has yet to learn that any one of them was effectual-Is cared for. Every extreme of wicked-ness is sacrosanct when it passes in Tarkish garb. All comers may, us in a tournament of old, be challenged to point to any two years of diplomatic history which maye been marked by more glaring themselve of forcess by more glaring inequality of forces; by more uniform and complete success of weakness combined with wrong over strength associated with right, of which it had, unhappily, neither consciousness nor confidence; by so vast an aggregation of blood-red records of there, or by so profound a disgrace thed upon and still elinging as a shirt of Nessus to collective Europe. All these terrfole occurences the six powers appear to treat as past and gone, as dead and burfed. They forget that every one of them will revive in history, to say noth-ing of a higher record still, and in pro-mediate scaling to bundle these further de-Ing of a higher record still, and in pro-ceeding calmity to handle those further de-velopments of the great drama which are new in progress they appear bilisifully unconscious that at every step they take they are treading on the burning cinders of the Armenian massacres.

to religion and business, and in tariff bill whether anthracite is kept on the free list or not; but there would time when slow and sure success only be obvious propriety in placing the was thought of and when it was as same duty on the one kind of coal as is natural to persistent and unnervous effort as the outcome of the oak is to admittedly necessary on the other.

the acorn and its surroundings. He be gan business life young and in a small Why Cuba Should vay: satisfied with small beginnings. He watched the slow growth with quite as much care and delight as in after years he did the larger success

From the New York Sun which crowned the same kind of effort Spain is sending no more troops to Cuba and zeal. He was always a grateful She has none to send. She is not sending money to pay those who are there now, man for the small successes of early life and no less for the larger ones which and for the same reason; she has none to send. The campaign which is now draw-ing to a close finds Weyler's troops became as naturally as the first, under a law of heaven which he believed in, hind barricades and in fortresses. They are discouraged by the dismal failure of We too often undervalue such a life in these times of excitement, when nervous their attempts to make any progress to ward putting down the "rebellion" and disheartened at the prospect of months and ambitious youth look too much for speedy results without estimating and of idleness in which disease will be as fatal to them as bullets, with large ar-rears of pay due them, and no prospect noting the conditions and the means. The characteristics which gave our rears of pay due them, and no prospect of success in sight to keep up their spir-its or inspire them with hope. The pa-triots, on the other hand, are in posses-sion of the open country and exercise all authority therein. The successful end fellow citizen his sure success are homespun virtues, downright honesty, unflinching watchfulness for details and little things of life which go to make of their heroic struggles approaches, and as it comes nearer we hear suggestions that peace should be restored upon Spain s fashioned those two little virtues are to us today! They sound like the drops granting "autonomy" to them if they will lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, the United States guarthat make the ocean; but they tell in the long run and in the large. There anteeing the performance of Spain's agreement, or Cuba agreeing to pay as can be written over such a life: "He that is faithful in little will also be ndemnity in case the independence of

the Island is acknowledged, This is an invention of the enemy. Th is, there can be, only one solution to the Cuban question which will give peace and on it from the palaces where the merbring prosperity to the Island, and that absolute independence. The propositie to grant to its inhabitants "autonomy chant now rules as a prince. But out of that store ran railroads into and creatif accepted by them, will not answer the purposes for which they took up arms. Similar promises have often been made ed cities, tallroads built with the same conscientious attention to economic desand as often broken, and they will con-tinue to be broken. The present suggest tails and the inexorable laws of sure business growth. It is better to so tion is coupled with the condition that the United States guarantee the performbuild and finish than with a receiver and the ruin of fortunes. Such a life ance of any promises which Spain may make to her colonists. Nother the ex-coutive officers nor the congress of the limited States have the power to do anyis necessarily a conscientious one. The seeds of religion were implanted (it used to be so in early times) with the thing which they are not authorized to do by the constitution; and the constitusame care as, and along with, the seeds of success. It was difficult to separate tion has not authorized congress or an department of the government to estab-lish a bureau wherein the performance the two. Success so bought, hard, slow and sure, it is no wonder that of obligations assumed by a foreign gov-ernment may be guaranteed by the Unit-ed States. What form would such a guarmore worth is put on its rewards than

intee take? How could it be enforced? clouds in a thunder storm of excitement and in the nervous tension of But suppose the Cubans were to accept the proposition, if made; of what benefit would "autonomy" be to them? Autono When it comes to the point of trustmy means nothing beyond giving them a volce in the management of their local affairs. It would not take them out of worthiness then we can bring out our golden weights to place in the balances the category of subjects. It would not relieve them from the power under which and estimate such a character as has just closed its career in the midst of their substance is now squeez-1 out o their substance is now squeex.) out of them by the screws of taxation and ex-port duties. It would not give them from having any army quartered upon them in time of peace. It would not se-cure to them a proper representation in the national councils, nor protect them from the swarms of Stanish horn officials us. Quiet, faithful and persistent labor, rigid and inborn economy enabled James Blair to retire from business without the too often necessary experience of a failure and a compromise

of debts, and afterwards a watchful from the swarms of Spanish born officials who fill all the offices of the government care enabled him constantly to add to on the island. It would add nothing to their manhood, their rights, or their prosperity. Nothing short of absolute inthat sturdy growth unaffected by the blaze of extravagant life. Such an exdependence will do that. To secure this, not "autonomy," they took up arms. For this they have fought and suffered. It would be subsidial in them to be satisfied $w \Delta h$ less, now that success is so certain. perience has its lessons of inestimable value. On the religious side Mr. Blair was the same quet, imperturbable and progressive man that he was in business. Of course it was with no show of

This is the only solution of the struggl pretence. Faithful to the ordinary dua which they are engaged which can ben fit them, even from a material point of ties and claims of religion, in season view. Suppose they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, in what condition would the island be found? Deand out of season, he was true to his convictions and reverent in his demeanor. His benefactions were fre-After showing in detail how the pro- quent and often large. His end was but the successful cultivation of the crops,

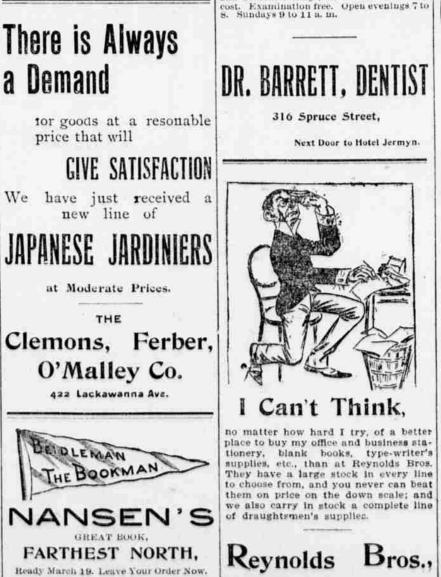


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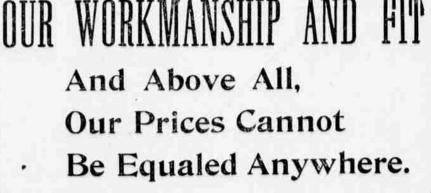
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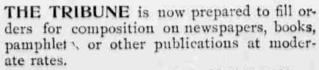


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