the Scranton Tribune

Fublished at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

FRANK & GRAY CO. Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City,

SCRANTON, MARCH 22, 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.

Plan of the Dingley Bill.

From the instructive report with his presentation of the new tariff bill tations. to the house on Friday of last week we cull certain points of general interest.

The government, since July 1, 1892, has run behind in its expense account \$203.811,729, and has been forced to sell | should guess he would. bonds to the face value of \$262,315,400. This insolvency of the government in time of peace and natural plenty has been a potent cause of distrust in business circles.

The average annual deficiency in revenues under the Wilson tariff is about \$70,000,000; therefore, the problem before congress is to so adjust the new protection to American industry and

1896 because of a loss of employment | The article quotes Daniel Webster's wool and woollens are restored.

Income about \$21,000,000.

Metals and cotton goods are unher is again protected. Other changes:

then imports reach their gin of safety.

Do not these general lines of tariff reform clearly fit the prevailing necessity and commend themselves to pub-He favor? Where is the man, except the Mugwump, who can conscientiously oblect?

The King of Greece begins to realize abuse and disgrace it. that "thrice is he armed who hath his

Our Merchant Marine.

The first bill introduced in the sen are of the present congress was one by Senator Elkins to impose a discriminating duty of ten per cent, on imports carried in other than American vessels. This bill fulfils a pleage prominently duty of the officer to satisfy himself embodied in the St. Louis platform and that they have done nothing to forfeit Its alm, if not its method, merits the their acquired rights. For a naturalapproval of every citizen. We have ized citizen may, by returning to his on numerous occasions shown by fig- native country, and residing there ures how disastrously the American with an evident intention to remain, merchant marine has vanished from or by accepting offices there inconsistthe high sens and how essential is its ent with his adopted citizenship, or by restoration if this mighty nation shall concealing for a length of time the fact reap the full harvest of its natural ad- of his naturalization, and passing himbut the subject is important enough to | tive country until occasion may make warrant renewed argument.

In the year ended June 30, 1895, out of a total foreign commerce of \$1,456,000;-500,000 while foreign vessels carried 12 per cent, of our comerce with other nations was handled by American sailors on Yankee ships. The commissloner of navigation under Harrison, Mr. Bates, estimates that in thirty years we have paid to foreign ships for ocean transportation an amount of money not less than \$4,500,000,000, or at the average rate of \$150,000,000 a year. It is obviously a commanding duty of American statesmanship to try to devise plans for putting some of this money into American pockets. There is no reason save careless legislation why much of it should not be placed there. Even so late as 1845 American ships handled \$1 per cent, of our imports and exports. The decline since then has been rapid. In 1855 the percentage fell to 75.6; in 1860 to 66.5; in 1870 to 35.6; in 1880 to 17.4; in 1890 to 12.9

and now it is about 11 per cent. But inconspicuous as the American flag is in our own home scaperts, its almost utter absence from many of the great foreign scaports is even more striking. In November, 1895, the American consul general at Bangkok, in a report on the foreign trade of Siam. said: "The lack of American shipping everywhere is so noticeable as to give the Impression among Asiatics that we are not a commercial nation. Of over 500 merchant steamers and ships that entered the port of Bangkok in 1894 not one was American. Of over 1,700 yessels that entered the ports of Japan in the same year only 32 carried our flag." A British foreign office report on the commerce of Rio de Janeiro for 1895 records that only 51 American ships

sel entered, and in 1895 there was none. Ited with saying, "that four years hence" state so far as fedral parronage while Great Britain entered 216 vessels. | a vast majority of voters will announce German 161 and France 94. At Per- for the coincide of silver as advocated British ships, 129 Norwegian and 88 Mr. Post really believe any such thing? German, with only 5 American sailing vessels and not a single steamer under the United States flag. The entries of steamers at Shanghai in 1895 were 1.789 pening since the assassination of Lin-British, 127 German, no American of a decline in the public's merals? steamers and only one American sailing vessel.

Two plans for restoring our seagoing merchant marine are advocated; one. the polley of direct subsidies, the other a system of discriminating duties. Each plan has its advocates, who hold out for it alone. It is to be hoped that one or both of these plans may at no distant day be enacted into law and which Chairman Dingley accompanied | that the result will be equal to expec-

> Mr. Van Valkenberg says he would like to see Mr. Wanamaker become a candidate for state treasurer. We

Protect American Citizenship.

In an article evidently inspired at the state department the Washington Post says: "Recent experiences of this government with persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, but born and residing abroad, and participating in military operations tariff that it will yield approximate- against foreign governments, will probly \$70,000,000 of additional revenue and ably lead to a number of new treaties at the same time afford substantial which shall define the status of citizenship and the rights of persons who are naturalization under American law By placing wool on the free list and as a cover for hostile neis against other lowering the duties on the manufact powers. Such nets are not justified tures of wool, the last administration by international law, even by citizens lost \$21,000,000 of revenue per annum; of the United States, and it is felt that our farmers lost a market for \$0,000,000 the dignity of American citizenship is pounds of wool as well as a loss of 10 prostituted by men who have no intencents a pound on what they did sell. Con of remaining within the United or a total loss to them of \$20,000,000; States, subject to their laws, but avail and our manufacturers and their work- themselves of the prestige of the flag ingmen lost a market not only for the for protection against their own unlawgoods which increased foreign imports ful acts. A trenty with Spain is among had supplanted, but also markets for those under consideration upon this goods which the farmers and masses subject, but the regulations will not of the people were able to purchase in be seriously undertaken until the pres-1883, but which they could not buy in | ent troubles in Cuba are at an end."

and purchasing power. That is why remark that "the raturalization laws in the new tariff the former duties on of the United States contemplate the residence in this country of naturalized Sugars now dutiable at about 9 mills citizens, unless they shall go abroad in per pound will in the new bill yield in the public service or for temporary revenue 1.63 cents a pound—an increase | purposes," and also reproduces the which will not materially affect the comment of Secretary Frelinghuysen consumer, but which will protect the in 1882 that "should we protect those native beet and cane sugar industry who have by fraud obtained an apparand increase the government's yearly ent right of citizenship, the high dignity of that privilege would be degraded, and the position in foreign changed from the Wilson tariff, the countries of those who have rightfully rates in the agricultural, earthenware | and honestly obtained it would be imand glass, silk, liquor and wood and periled." Attention is also called to the woodlens schedules are practically declaration of Secretary Fish, in 1870. those of the McKinley tariff, and lum- | that "a residence for a long series of years in a foreign land, coupled with a are in the direction of increased duties | non-payment of taxes to the sovereign on inxuries, entirely for revenue pure of birth or naturalization, may, withposes. Duties are made specific where out formal change of allegiance, forfeit ever possible, to prevent undervaluation. Reciprocity is not only restored but enlarged.

a claim to protection from such soverely slight increase of expense, ity this we do not mean that an asphalt pave can be hald on all our highways at nominal cost, but a good, serviceable rout. A rough estimate of the increased l'hited States who accepts and enters on an intended permanent denicle in the large and tolerably smooth as to its surface and tolerably the bill places it is a surface and tolerably the bill places it is surface. revenues to be derived from the new on an intended permanent dendelle in dry even in a rainy spell. tariff bill places it at from \$75,000,000 | n. foreign state, loses the right to normal level. This meets the current the government of the United States deficiency and goes it \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year better—a reasonable marpressions, which nearly conform to main in any sort of condition. Drain will, we are told, be made the basis of new treaty agreements designed to role of cement tossed over them at hap-more fully protect the rights of legitimate citizens in the future, by defining they are piled in regular tiers so as to present the appearance of a house and the mortar is put dry between the layers

In the present regulations of the consular service it is declared that the utilization; the known rules of intervention of our diplomatic representatives in foreign lands may be soleited by any person claiming to have been once naturalized as an American citizen, but it is also stipulated that should passports or other protection, be asked for such persons, it will be the vantages among the powers that be, | self as a citizen or subject of his nait his interest to ask the intervention of the country of his adoption, or in other ways which may show an intent 600, American vessels carried only \$170.- | to abandon his acquired rights, so far resume his original allegiance as to \$1,286,000,000. In other words less than absolve the government of his adopted away forever. country from the obligation to protect hlm as a citizen while he remains in his

native land." The wisdom of this strict precaution against the abuse of American citizenship needs no demonstration. It is no part of this government's duty to permit its hospitality to be traded upon for purposes essentially fraudulent and dishonorable. We certainly have troubles enough of our own, without thus being dragged into troubles with other nations wherein we cannot defend ourselves on moral grounds and have no wish to assert an unjust position, bullylike, by threats of force.

Ample argument but not senseless obstruction by means of mere timetaking talking should be the guiding principle in the rules of the United States senate. It is proper that the senate should be a deliberative body, but its deliberation should be to some definite purpose.

For some reason or other, the Hon. William E. Curtis, one a justy bugler for protection, is "forningt" the Dingley bill. This, of course, is sad, but it appears to make, as yet, no visible impression on congress.

Sherman is a failure as secretary of state. Anybody but Smalley would wait for evidence before delivering so osity with empty words and highsound crushing a verdict.

Some curious opinions were uttered recently in Denver by W. M. Post, esq., From the Washington Post, entered that only 51 American ships recently in Denver by W. M. Post, esq. From the Washington Post.

This is a good day to speculate with the senators from Pennsylvania interpretation of the people's money if they can be perquestionably control the situation in that suaded to join your scheme.

nambuco there were entered in 1895 351 by the Chicago platform of 1896." Does

It appears to be the general testimony of newspapers publishers that no hap-British, 445 German, 143 Swedish and | coln has occasioned such a demand for Norwegian and 2 American. At Can- newspapers as did the defeat of Corbett ton in 1895 there were entered 1,596 by Fitzsimmons, Is it an indication

> The mention of a prospective vacaney on the superior court bench has uncovered as yet only about forty can-

> We expect the Scranton Times yet to prove that the Armenian massacres were due to the gold standard.

as the show business pays. Wouldn't Mr. Kinsley be willing to compromise by sending in that resigna-

The morals of the republic will now

be rafe from Bob Fitzsimmons as long

A Gladstone in the United States would make short work of Spanish rule

Corbett and Bryan might form a 'have been" syndicate.

Why Strive for Good Roads?

Written for The Tribune

tion on April 13

From the standpoint of a Scrantonia his seems a sury question. One would think it would never be asked by any many total who even once in his life has traveled over North Main avenue of made an effort to reach any of our sub-urbs either aroot or by means of wheeled renicle at this time of year. Still, as here seems to be in some quarters an that it will arouse some one hitherto li different to do samething practical along the line of road improvement by joining ctively supporting the fackawanns

This organization is not, as some mis the numerous bleyensts of our cit baker, of Madison; Hon, William K. Beck, and others all being actively interested in its organization. There are no dues connected with signing the membership list of this organization, and by so doing you simply pledge yourself to "use your best

But now to answer the question; Why

that it is not properly expended. A good the international law of civilized states. North Main avenue, for instance, and half the trouble will disappear at once. Brick loosely thrown together with a few bartheir privileges those who have sought the edifice is till untrustworthy, for the the protection of the flag merely to fall zephyr may cause the whole concern

No not intelligent selection of best materials must be followed by practical must be closely followed; careful supervision must be given to every particular from the very foundation to the topmost tier of brick in order that you may feel assured the structure will sustain its own weight and all reasonable demands which may be made upon it.

So, if you desire a good road you must not expect that it can be built by haphaz-ard methods. No matter how good your materials, if they be not properly and scientifically applied, and carefully super-vised they will give only the same old tory of a bad road full of ruts and chuck-holes;" broken springs and axies; spayined and broken-winded horses; to her with exasperating delays and pro-

fanity. So you see that every one is interested. The farmer, because over a good road he can go to market in less time with a envier lead; the merchant, because he an reach a larger number of customer In a given time; the wagon maker becaus more people will use the rouds and thus he will sell more vehicles; the wheelman ause he can make more century runs ne drummer, because he can enlarge his stritory; the elergyman, because a con-

We need good roads while alive, an even when our spirits have left the tenement of clay, a good road is still a news sity to convey our bodies to their last resting place. How many a life might have been spared could the physician reached the stekhed sooner. who has not seen the poor horses strain ing and aweating to draw the heavy

If you desire further information along his line, when the league solicitor calls n you, just give him a dollar, and while on will be aiding the league to the exeive every month for a year the national ergan of the learne, called "Highways," which is chuck full of interesting "tion

GLADSTONE'S BRAVE WORDS.

H. G. Dunning.

From the New York Son, At the end of the nineteenth century with its boasted civilization, we are wit-nessing deeds worthy of the dark ages. The shibs of war of the powers are to ruise around Crete, scattering proclama lons of autonomy among a people cu off from all knowledge of what is passing in the outside world, and from all co-munication with friendly advisers. was indeed needed that a man in Mr. Gladstone's high and responsible position should stand forth, like a prophet of old, and warn the civilized world of the day According to Squire Smalley, John Rets that menace it, when government the purpose to keep their peoples in the dark, and satisfy their legitimate curi

THE SENATORS IN CONTROL.

ing phrases.

not over-certain of success in the corvention would have secured to them son good offices without the formality of a indorvement by the United States sent tors from their state, with whom they can always agree, But Mr. McKinley he served notice upon all the Pennsylvani anglicants that it is useless for them come to the white house seeking any position whatever without having the ridusement of Senator Quay and his endougher. The two intergentlement are of course, enjoying the situation exceptingly, and one of their friends in the seate said yesteriay that they were qui willing to meet the anti-Quay factor half way in case the other party may the flist overtures, the first overtures,

PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW PARTY.

'rom the Times-Herald.

From the Times-Herald.

We have always known that these United States and the people thereof were in the most desperate straits—forever on the brink of ruin, particularly after an election, for one set of politicians or another has always been telling us so, but we never knew in what an extremely parlous state we were until we read the prospectus "for a new party" which is to be organized under the auspices of a magazine published in this town called New Occasions. The editor, Mr. Adams, who was chief of the Bryan literary oureau in the late campaign, rises to this occasion in lurid if not lofty style, declaring that "those who love their courtry are defeated, crushed, humiliated and almost discouraged. The election of 1896. almost discouraged. The election of 1899 was more than a defeat. It was an over-wholming disaster for the allied forces and it is pure fully to expect that anothe battle will again be fought on simila

Undoubtedly the late election was at overwhelming disaster to the affec-forces. It was a victory so great that the ditor is quite right in saying it will not fought over again. When Satan at his "allied forces" were "huried headions flaming from the ethereal sky, with hid-eous ruin and combustion, down to bottomlers perilition." they never again fought another battle on "similar lines." No more will the shver forces, and we are glad to perceive that one of their late leaders recognizes the truth. But this is not the worst of our condition. Mone with a capital M, has been crowned kin and Greed, with a capital G, made prin minister? Not only so, but not a tra ier, nor a trace of the party of Jeffe

net, nor a trace of the party of Jefferman and Jackson. "Their principles are ig-nored, their precepts forgotten, their grand truths despised. Standing like a Colossus astride the dead bodies of the two old parties is the bloated figure of the pawnbroker." A colossal pawnbroker, whether bloated or not, in that attitude would indeed be a sight for gods and men, but as Wrs. Siddons once inquired, when and representative farmers of various sections of our county, notably William Streator, of Chinchilla, whose efforts to secure a new route to Abington have been prominent of late; George Biesecker, of Newton; T. J. Matthews, of Spring et al. (1) Spring Spring that a certain person was employed in a bureau; "How sat he these?" We remember that at the battle of Shrewsbury Ealstaff requested Prince Hal to bestride this if he saw here down in the battle. aim if he saw him down in the hattle but that was simply as a "point of friendship," This pawnbroker is evident by not doing a friendly act, which may be natural enough for a pawnbroker, bu why he wants to be hanging over those demnition moist and unpleasant bodie s more than we can make out,

Turning from his airy and imaginatly flight with the pawnbroker, the edition comes down to earth again. "Let us strive for good rose need them hadly; second, because they exist in other places; third, because they may be had in this vicinity if intelligent organized efforts are put forth; fourth, because a good road is cheaper than a had road in the end, and can often be had at very slight increase of expense. By this we do not mean that an asphait pave can be hald on all our highways at nomean be hald on all our highways at nome and whether it is possible to bring him through them I don't know." Mrs. Michael the high him the editor of New Occasions has used up his pawnbroker, and so he prohe wants a new party, nothing less than ships and their congressional districts of July 4 next and send 357 men of "unim peachable integrity" to the people's congress. Then will be formed the Amer and his prime minister "Greed" would better look out! It is a great scheme, and if parties were made like chairs and tables, and did not grow out of conditions and circumstances, it might work

INGALLS' REVISED IDEA OF PUGILISM.

From His Letter Describing the Carson

Fitzsimmons was one of the memorable battles of the world, as asserted by many chroniclers and judges of such events. then the sorrow, the dangers and the in moralities of the prize ring are large the product of the imagination. The o dinary game of foot ball between two college teams displays more brutality and is attended with more peril to life an limb than appeared in any of the fourteer rounds that closed so disastrously for Corbett. More broken ribs and fractured offar bones result from hurdle jumpii and horse racing every season than ar possible in pugilism for a century.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR MUGWUMPS

From the New York Sun. The Dingley Tariff bill may be open i-citiesm, but to have any effect on public pulon it must be criticism from some ther source than the Mugwumps, the diastrous failure of whose lying tariff an humbug scheme of government generals has been impressed too painfully upon the people for any pretence of politics wisdom from them to humbug the publ

AN OPINION INDORSED.

'Dis here piece," remarket Ploddin, 'sounds an Impressive warnin.' It says us Americans order take more time for our meals." "So we ought," replied Meandern like. "We orter take more time, at a minute of it, neither," - wast ugton Star.

AMENDED.

"Climme some other expression for that old saying of 'one foot in the grave,' will you?" asked the new reporter. "Suppose you say one wheel in the re air shop," suggested the bloycle added -Cincinnati Enquirer.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolahe cast: 3.18 a. m., for Monday, Mayon 22, 1897. 399 A child born on this day will doubtle.

become a spring port if he has the proper bringing up. With apologies to Mr. Dunning, let us have good roads if for no other purpose than to allow the reckless bicycle rider better opportunities to knock pedestrians down on the streets. The young man who can get past the

Ajacchus' Advice.

powerful as fealousy.

age of writing poetry without mishap, is generally safe until the 'gold brick' and 'monte' periods of life are reached. Even the bleaching boards at Base Ball park begin to show signs of spring. The Mulberry street land asphalt boom ers evidently do not believe in "watered By MARIE CORELLI, There is no magnifying implement so JUST ISSUED

> BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, 437 Spruce St., Opp. The Commonwealth

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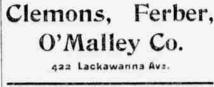
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