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WRITER'S TRUE NAME. To this just visa
we cannot heretofore make exception.

Plan of the Dingley Bill.

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

The government, since July 1, 1897,
has run behind in its expense account
\$208,811,729, and has been forced to sell
bonds to the face value of \$262,315,409.

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
tariff that it will yield approximately
\$70,000,000 of additional revenue and
at the same time afford substantial
protection to American industry and
labor.

By placing wool on the free list and
lowering the duties on the manufac-
tures of wool, the last administration
lost \$21,000,000 of revenue per annum;
and farmers lost a market for 50,000,000
pounds of wool as well as a loss of 10
cents a pound on what they did sell,
or a total loss to them of \$50,000,000;

and our manufacturers and their work-
men lost a market not only for the
goods which increased foreign imports
had supplanted, but also markets for
goods which the farmers and masses
of the people were able to purchase in
1893, but which they could not buy in
1896 because of a loss of employment
and purchasing power.

That is why
in the new tariff the former duties on
wool and woolsens are restored.

Signers now dutiable at about 9 mills
per pound will in the new bill yield in
revenue 1.63 cents a pound—an increase
which will not materially affect the
consumer, but which will protect the
native beet and cane sugar industry
and increase the government's yearly
income about \$21,000,000.

Metals and cotton goods are un-
changed from the Wilson tariff, the
rates in the agricultural, earthenware
and glass, silk, liquor and wool and
woolens schedules are practically
those of the McKinley tariff, and lum-
ber is again protected. Other changes
are in the direction of increased duties
on luxuries, entirely for revenue pur-
poses. Duties are made specific where-
ever possible, to prevent undervalua-
tion. Reciprocity is not only restored
but enlarged.

A rough estimate of the increased
revenues to be derived from the new
tariff bill places it at from \$75,000,000
to \$80,000,000 when imports reach their
normal level. This meets the current
deficiency and goes to \$5,000,000 to \$10,
000,000 a year better—a reasonable mar-
gin of safety.

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

The King of Greece begins to realize
that "justice is he armed who hath his
quarrel just."

Our Merchant Marine.

The first bill introduced in the sen-
ate of the present congress was one by
Senator Elkins to impose a discrimina-
ting duty of ten per cent on imports
carried in other than American vessels.

This bill fulfils a pledge prominently
embodied in the St. Louis platform and
its aim, if not its method, merits the
approval of every citizen. We have
on numerous occasions shown by fig-
ures how disastrously the American
merchant marine has vanished from
the high seas and how essential is its
restoration if this mighty nation shall
reap the full harvest of its natural ad-
vantages among the powers that be,
but the subject is important enough to
warrant renewed argument.

In the year ended June 30, 1895, out of
a total foreign commerce of \$1,456,000,
000, American vessels carried only \$170,
000,000 while foreign vessels carried
\$1,286,000,000. In other words less than
12 per cent of our commerce with other
nations was handled by American sail-
ors on Yankee ships. The commis-
sioner 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 \$150,000,000, 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 81 per cent of our im-
ports and exports. The decline since
then has been rapid. In 1855 the per-
centage fell to 75.6; in 1860 to 68.5; in
1870 to 55.6; in 1880 to 47.4; in 1890 to 12.9
and now it is about 11 per cent.

But inconspicuous as the American
flag is in our own home seaports, its al-
most utter absence from many of the
great foreign seaports is even more
striking. In November, 1895, the Ameri-
can consul general at Bangkok, in a
report on the foreign trade of Siam,
says: "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 ves-
sels that entered the ports of Japan
in the same year only 22 carried our
flag." A British foreign office report on
the commerce of Rio de Janeiro for 1895
records that only 51 American ships
entered that port out of a total of 1,460.
At Bahia in 1894 but one American ves-

sel entered, and in 1895 there was none,
while Great Britain entered 216 vessels,
German 161 and France 94. At Per-
nambuco there were entered in 1895 371
British ships, 150 Norwegian and 88
German, with only 5 American sailing
vessels and not a single steamer under
the United States flag. The entries of
British, 445 German, 143 Swedish and
Norwegian and 2 American. At Can-
ton in 1895 there were entered 1,506
British, 127 German, no American
steamers and only one American sail-
ing vessel.

Two plans for restoring our seagoing
merchant marine are advocated, one,
the policy 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
that the result will be equal to expecta-
tions.

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

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 partic-
ipating in military operations
against foreign governments, will prob-
ably lead to a number of new treaties
which shall define the status of citi-
zenship and the rights of persons who
are naturalized under American law
as a cover for hostile acts against other
powers. Such acts are not justified
by international law, even by citizens
of the United States, and it is felt that
the dignity of American citizenship is
prostituted by men who have no inten-
tion of remaining within the United
States, subject to their laws, but avail
themselves of the prestige of the flag
for protection against their own unlaw-
ful acts. A treaty with Spain is among
those under consideration upon this
subject, but the negotiations will not
be seriously undertaken until the present
troubles in Cuba are at an end."

The article quotes Daniel Webster's
remark that "the naturalization laws
of the United States contemplate a
citizenship in this country of naturalized
persons, unless they shall go abroad in
the public service or for temporary
duties, and also reproduces the com-
ment of Secretary Frelinghuysen in
1852 that "should we protect those
who have by fraud obtained an appar-
ent right of citizenship, the high dig-
nity of that privilege would be de-
graded, and the position in foreign
countries of those who have rightfully
and honestly obtained it would be im-
paired." Attention is also called to the
declaration of Secretary Fish, in 1870,
that "a residence for a long series of
years in a foreign land, coupled with a
non-payment of taxes to the sovereign
of birth or naturalization, may, with-
out formal change of allegiance, forfeit
a claim to protection from such sov-
ereignty," and to that of Secretary Eya-
rta in 1881, that "a citizen of the
United States who accepts and enters
on an intended permanent domicile in
a foreign state, loses the right to
claim the diplomatic interposition of
the government of the United States
against such foreign state." These ex-
pressions, which nearly conform to the
international law of civilized states,
will, we are told, be made the basis of
new treaty agreements designed to
more fully protect the rights of legiti-
mate citizens in the future, by defining
their character and shutting out from
their privileges those who have sought
the protection of the flag merely to
abuse and disgrace it.

No, not intelligent selection of best
materials must be followed by practical
utilization, the latter being equally im-
portant. Must be closely followed; careful
supervision must be given to every particu-
lar 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 are not properly and
scientifically applied, and carefully super-
vised they will give only the same old
story of a bad road full of ruts and
"chuck-holes," broken springs and axles,
spicined and broken-winded horses, to-
gether 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
heavier load; the merchant, because he
can reach a larger number of customers
in a given time; the wagon maker because
more people will use the roads and thus
he will sell more vehicles; the wheelman,
because he will have a larger market;
the drummer, because he can enlarge his
territory; the clergyman, because a con-
stant source of profanity will have passed
away forever.

We need good roads while alive, and
even when our spirits have left the ten-
ement of clay, a good road is still a nec-
essity to convey our bodies to their last
resting place. How many a life might
have been spared could the physician
have reached the suffering home, and
who has not seen the poor horse strag-
gling and sweating to drag the heavy
hearse and outrages to the village cem-
etry?

If you desire further information along
this line, when the league solicitor calls
on you, just give him a dollar, and while
you will be aiding the league to the ex-
tent of 50 cents, you will in return re-
ceive every month for a year the national
organ of the league, called "Highways,"
which is charged with interesting "1001
Roads" information.

Yours for the betterment of highways,
H. G. Downing.

GLADSTONE'S BRAVE WORDS.

From the New York Sun,
At the end of the nineteenth century,
with its boasted civilization, we are wit-
nessing deeds worthy of the dark ages.
The slave of war of the powers are to
be crissed around the globe, scattering procla-
mations of autonomy among a people out
from all knowledge of what is passing
in the outside world, and from all com-
munication with friendly advisers. It
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 dan-
gers that menace it, when governments
combine and are only in sincere accord in
the purpose to keep their peoples in the
dark, and satisfy their legitimate curi-
osity with empty words and high-sound-
ing phrases.

THE SENATORS IN CONTROL.

From the Washington Post.
The senators from Pennsylvania un-
questionably control the situation in that

state so far as a federal patronage is con-
cerned. The names of several
McKinley men in Pennsylvania, among
them being the well-known Chris. Magee,
and they had hoped that their friendship
for the one-sided Republican candidate
for the presidency at a time when he was
not over-certain of success in the con-
gressional election would have secured for
them good offices without the formality of
an endorsement by the United States sen-
ators from their state, with whom they do
not quarrel. But Mr. McKinley has
served notice upon all the Pennsylvania
candidates that it is useless for them to
come to the white house seeking any par-
ticular whatever without having the in-
dorsement of Senator Quay and his col-
leagues. The two latter gentlemen are,
of course, enjoying the situation wonder-
fully, and one of their friends in the sen-
ate said yesterday that they were quite
willing to meet the anti-Quay faction
half way in case the other party make
the first overture.

PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW PARTY.

From the Times-Herald.
We have always known that those
United States and the people thereof
were in the most desperate straits—fore-
ver 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
perilous state we were until we read the
prospective "New Party" which is to
be organized under the auspices of a
magazine published in this town called
New Occasions. The editor, Mr. Williams,
who was chief of the Bryan literary bu-
reau in the late campaign, rises to this
occasion in kind if not lofty style, de-
claring that "those who love their coun-
try are defeated, crushed, humiliated and
almost discouraged. The election of 1896
was more than a defeat. It was an over-
throw. It was a capital G, made prima-
ry, and it is pure folly to expect that another
battle will again be fought on similar
lines."

Undoubtedly the late election was an
overwhelming disaster to the allied
forces. It was a victory so great that the
editor is quite right in saying it will not
be fought over again. When Stan and
his "allied forces" were "hurled headlong
down the hill of defeat, with hit-
ting rain falling on their heads, and
national perilation," they never again
fought another battle on "similar lines."
No more will the silver forces, and we are
proud to say, their own leaders, recognize
the truth. But this is
not the worst of our condition. Money,
with a capital M, has been crowned king,
and with it a capital G, made prima-
ry minister! Not only so, but not a trace
remains of the party of Lincoln and Sum-
ner, nor a trace of the party of Jefferson
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 Mrs. Siddons once inquired, who
told that a certain person was employed
in a bureau, "How can he be there?" We
remember that the title of Shakespeare's
Falstaff requests Prince Hal to bestirre
him if he saw him down in the battle,
but that was simply as a "point of
order." The same scholar is evidently
not doing a friendly act, which may
be natural enough for a pawnbroker, but
why he wants to be hanging over those
"dead bodies" and unburied and un-
buried, we can only surmise.

Turning from his airy and imaginative
flight with the pawnbroker, the editor
comes down to earth again. Let us
say he "talks business. Let us be frank.
Let us consider things just as they are,
and see if there be any hope for the
future." Certainly, why not? Mr. Sid-
dons' difficulties are, almost over-
whelming just at present," said Mrs.
Middens. "Based on a certain occasion,
and whether it is possible to bring him
through them I don't know." Mrs. Sid-
dons' resource was the pawnbroker,
and she turned to him for aid. She has
used up his pawnbroker, and she pro-
poses to "refer this matter back to the
American people." The old parties be-
ing dead and buried, as we have seen,
he wants a new party, nothing less than
the American party. The people are re-
sponding to assemble in their town-
ship local district districts and on
July 4 next send 25 men of "unim-
peachable integrity" to the people's
congress. Then will be formed the Ameri-
can Party, and after that King "Money"
and his prime minister "Greed" would
better look out! It is a grand scheme, and
if parties were made like chairs and
tables, and old and out of con-
ditions and circumstances, it might work.

INGALS' REVISED IDEA OF
PUGILISM.

From His Letter Describing the Carson
Fight.
If the encounter between Corbett, and
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 im-
portance of the pugilism are largely
the product of the imagination. The
oldest game of foot ball between two
college teams displays more brutality and
is attended with much more peril to life and
limb than appeared in any of the fourteen
rounds that closed so disastrously for
Corbett. More broken ribs and fractured
collar bones result from hurdle jumping
and horse racing every season than are
possible in pugilism for a century.

SHORT SHIRT FOR MUGWUMPS.

From the New York Sun.
The Dingley tariff bill may be open to
criticism, but to have any effect on public
opinion it must be criticism from some
other source than the Mugwumps, the
disastrous failure of whose lying tariff and
budget scheme of government generally
has been impressed too painfully upon
the people for any pretence of political
wisdom from them to humbug the public
a second time.

AN OPINION INDORSER.

"Dis here piece," remarked "Pleading
Pete," "sounds an impressive note o'
warning." It says us Americans ought take
more time for our souls.
"So we ought," replied Steamroller
Mike. "We utter take more time, an'
not waste a minute of it, neither."—Wash-
ington Star.

AMENDED.

"Gimme some other expression for that
old saying of 'one foot in the grave,' will
you?" asked the new reporter.
"Surely," suggested the bicycle editor.
—" Cincinnati Enquirer.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alcechus,
The Tribune Astrologer.
Astralabe east; 218 a. m. for Monday,
March 22, 1897.

A child born on this day will doubtless
become a spring poet if he has the proper
bringing up.

With apologies to Mr. Downing, let us
have some code 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
age of writing poetry without mishap, is
generally safe until the "gold brick" and
"monte" parlous of life are reached.

Even the bleaching boards at these ball
parks begin to show signs of spring.

The Mulberry street land asphalt boomers
evidently do not believe in "watered
stock."

There is no magnifying implement so
powerful as jealousy.

Acnechus' Advice.
This is a good day to speculate with
other people's money if they can be per-
suaded to join your scheme.

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.
Scotch Dimities

Our Center Show Window has now on exhibition 50 different patterns of Genuine Imported Scotch Dimities, which were made exclusively for this establishment and came direct from the looms on the other side of the Great Atlantic to us. To See Them is to Admire Them. They all run in short pieces, never more than two and sometimes only one Dress Pattern of a kind. The popularity and excellent wearing qualities of Scotch Dimities is too well known to require any further comment.

Spring Novelties In Lace Department

Have just arrived—Applique Brussels, Points Arabian, Irish Crochet, Russian Lace, Point de Venice, Point d'Esprit, Point Gaze, are here in tempting array in all widths for neck, sleeve and dress trimmings. Also a beautiful line of Plain and Embroidered Chiffons and Mousseline de Soie.

Nursery Cloth

A new article that is far superior and much more desirable than Rubber Cloth, because it is pure white, light in weight, washable and of less cost. This will interest Hospitals, Physicians, Mothers and Nurses. We have the sole agency for this city and can supply it in any desired quantity.

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