

The Scranton Tribune
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WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

TEN PAGES.

We wish that Wilkes-Barre would
name some game that she can play.

A Challenge to Battle.

If Street Commissioner Dunning can
carry his point in the matter of work
on the streets, and secure in every
ward an honest accounting for public
funds expended, and a capable super-
vision of public labor done, he will
achieve the most important reform
that has lately been proposed in con-
nection with the local municipal govern-
ment.

His letter to the councilmen calling
attention to the ordinance which vests
in the street commissioner the power
of initiative and supervision over all
street work is in effect a challenge to
battle. It will naturally provoke every
citizen who has been in the habit of
paying his taxes, to find out what the
commissioner is doing in the line of
his duty, and finally cashing their war-
rants by arrangement, with no assur-
ance that he may not put half or three-
fourths of the proceeds in his own
pocket. The idea of a business-like
accounting for street work will operate
on a certain political school in this city
like a red flag on an irascible bovine.

The Best Way Out.

Our distinguished friend, Colonel
Waterson, continues to labor Grover
Cleveland for entertaining presidential
expectations in connection with the
national contest in 1900; and calls in
vain for the "sage of Princeton" to re-
lieve the sound money movement in the
southern states from the embarrassment
incident to his prominent identifica-
tion with it by declining, once
for all, an irrevocable determination
not again to permit the use of his name
as that of a candidate for further po-
litical performance.

Gossip at the Capital.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, May 31.
If the arguments which the Democrats
are to offer in opposition to the pending
tariff bill, the Senate will be gauged
in their accuracy or convincing power by
that of their chief spokesman, Senator
Vest, which he presented in his opening
speech against the bill, the latter will
have little effect with members of the
Senate, or with the country.

Senator Vest, in his opening speech,
attacked the protective tariff, bringing
forward as a chief argument against it
the recent statement of the Bureau of
Statistics and of free trade representa-
tives generally that the exports of man-
ufactured articles from the United States
have increased more rapidly than they did
under the protective tariff. In support
of his statement, he presented a table, say-
ing: "I ask permission to insert a table
for the correctness of which I have the
highest official authority, showing the
enormous increase in the exports of our
mercantile manufactures from the year 1889
to 1896, the increase being conspicuous
under this derided Wilson law." That
table, as it appeared in the Congressional
Record as a part of his speech, is as fol-
lows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Rows include 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896. Values range from \$2,250,000 to \$10,400,000.

A comparison of the above, as pre-
sented by Senator Vest, with the official
figures of the Bureau of Statistics,
of the United States, a publication prepared
by the secretary of the treasury, shows
that of the 90 statements which it con-
tains, no less than 30 are inaccurate, or
at least fail to correspond with the of-
ficial publications of the statistical ab-
stract. Of the 22 statements which relate
to the exports of the year 1896 under the
Wilson law, only 12 correspond with the
figures of the 1896 issue of the statistical
abstract.

While many of the discrepancies in the
statements of Senator Vest's table quoted
above are comparatively small, and a few
of themselves sufficient to cast a doubt
upon the accuracy of the statements of-
fered in so important a subject as that
under discussion by the Senate, while in
a number of cases they are so great as to
render the statements absolutely valueless
for comparative purposes. For instance,
his statement of the value of "cycles and
parts" exported in 1896, sets the figure
at \$2,790,000, while the official figures of
the statistical abstract show the exports
of "cycles and parts" in 1896, at \$1,850,000.
It may be remarked also in this connection
that the large showing which the sena-
tor is able to make for the totals of his
table are due in part to the fact that in
the preceding years referred to in the
table, 1889 and 1891, "cycles and parts"
are not classified under that head, the
manufacture of this particular class of
articles having not assumed such propor-
tions as to warrant a separate classifica-
tion. His statement of the value of wire
exported in 1896 is \$1,700,000, while
the statement of the statistical abstract

Philadelphia Times expresses the significance
of this gathering when it says:
"For the first time in American history
a concerted movement is on foot to
promote commerce between the sev-
eral American republics. Heretofore
this trade has been left to promote
itself. When we needed the coffee,
hides and rubber of South America we
purchased them on the best terms we
could, considering that we must have
the goods and could get them now-
here else. We have paid principally
in cash for our enormous purchases,
and have allowed the manufacturing
countries of Europe to capture the bulk
of this trade in manufactured goods.
These goods we could have furnished
ourselves and thus have paid in the
products of our mines and mills for the
products of South American forests,
plantations and pastures. This differ-
ence to trade with our nearest
neighbors was mainly due to the won-
derful expansion of home trade arising
from the rapid development of our
own country. We have reached the point,
however, when we must extend
our markets to maintain our prosper-
ity, and we find the trade of these
near neighbors monopolized by the
countries of Europe. While we slept
they cultivated the South American
trade, and now that we are awake
we must cultivate it as assiduously
and the congress of the present week
will afford the opportunity to begin."

In this congress delegates from every
country in the hemisphere south of the
Rio Grande will be brought together
and for forty-five days will be af-
forded opportunity to study the industrial
achievements and prospects of the
United States. They will visit every
principal trade center in the country,
receive explanation of American pro-
cesses at first hand, gain introduction
in a general way to American busi-
ness interests and business ideas, and
they will return to their respective
lands qualified to co-operate with in-
telligent efforts by American exporters
to introduce among their countrymen
a superior quality of American
made wares. This arrangement, how-
ever, is not to be wholly one-sided,
for though as the chief nation con-
cerned we are likely to make the great-
est gains in such a cultivation of Pan-
American trade relations, the benefits,
to be permanent, must be reciprocal.
The idea of the present congress is al-
most wholly an outgrowth of the recip-
rocity policy revived with such ad-
mirable dexterity and timeliness by the
late James G. Blaine, and it will con-
stitute in session a striking tribute to
the remarkable presence of his states-
manship.

It is asserted that while protesting
the most pacific intent the Sultan is col-
lecting all possible military strength
with a view to keeping Thessaly and
defying the powers. It would serve
them right.

Commissioner Calhoun's Report.

From two sources it is learned that
Commissioner Calhoun's report to the
President concerning the conditions
observed by him in Cuba will confirm
in every detail the already published
information as to the frightful suffer-
ing and havoc wrought by the present
insurrection; but we are told further,
through the medium of the one or two
news channels in Washington in sym-
pathy with Spain, that Judge Calhoun
will discourage any desire of the presi-
dent to aid the Cubans toward
establishing an independent republic.
According to these informants, his
opinion is that a condition of auton-
omy under nominal Spanish sovereignty,
similar in main details to the auton-
omy enjoyed by Canada, would af-
ford the best practical solution of the
whole problem, since it would give
Cuba the substance of freedom and yet
enable Spain to retain the shadow of
control.

The fact that Mr. Calhoun himself
will reach Washington within a few
days, and that his deductions will
undoubtedly soon afterward be available
in his own words, suggests the wisdom
of deferring final judgment until we
can be sure of one ground. But on its
merits the foregoing solution, while
presenting certain obvious advantages,
is also fraught with serious difficulties.
In the first place, would Spain consent
to a nominal sovereignty over Cuba,
unless it were coupled with such re-
bucious exactions as would hopelessly
over-
tax the already impoverished island-
ers? Is it not the revenue from Cuba,
rather than the mere prestige of sov-
erignty, which Spain covets and to
retain which she is making a desperate
fight? Would the Spanish officials who
for years have filled their pockets with
Cuban pickings be satisfied to fore-
go their traditional opportunities for
inordinate extortion? Secondly, would
the Cubans in arms be willing to ac-
cept peace on terms which would leave
them to some extent still under the
odious rule of Spain? Could the United
States government, in the plenitude of
its freedom, ask the Cubans to remain
half slave and half free?

The argument made against Cuban
independence, especially the argument
made by Secretary Olney, whose views
on this point were so warmly indorsed
by the Spanish minister of foreign af-
fairs, is that the men who are active
in the present rebellion are unfit to
govern the island or the people of Cuba
intelligently, judiciously and success-
fully; and that the Cubans as a whole,
in their present state of ignorance and
habitual restlessness, are not qualified
to exercise the rights of freemen. They
must, in other words, be "governed
with a strong hand," and unless that
hand be our own—and Mr. Olney ac-
cused the very idea of Cuban annexa-
tion—it must naturally be the hand of Spain.

The trouble with this argument is that
it carries those who make it too far.
If Cuba is not fit to be free, how can
the evils of Spanish administration be
removed? An autonomy that gave
Spain the whip hand would be no au-
tonomy at all. An autonomy like that
which Canada enjoys could only rest
upon the willing consent of the bene-
ficiaries of it; if forced upon the people
of Cuba, either by us or by Spain, it
would be, not independence but despotism,
to be again resisted as soon as the
Cubans had recuperated their strength.

We believe that public opinion has
traveled to a stage in this country
where it would not tolerate in an Amer-
ican executive, whoever he might be,
a proposition in the name of the United
States for the continuance in Cuba of
any form of Spanish sovereignty. The
St. Louis platform demanded Cuba's
independence, and did not use qualify-
ing adjectives. Since that time settl-
ment among our people adverse to
Spanish rule in Cuba has intensified
very perceptibly. If Commissioner Cal-
houn has any idea that the war in
Cuba can be ended by the good offices
of the United States on the basis of a
new lease of power for Spain, he is
surely cherishing a mistake. But we
have no authoritative knowledge yet
that such is his view, and we believe
that he will report very differently.

Another Pan-American Congress.

Philadelphian's entertainment this
week of the Pan-American Commercial
congress will direct the public's at-
tention to the negligence of which our
greater business men have been guilty
in past years toward the trade oppor-
tunities in Central and South America,
and will, it is believed, do much to
correct that guilt in future. The Phil-

adelphia Times expresses the significance
of this gathering when it says:
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STOP CROAKING.

From the Washington Post.
Times are not made easier, but harder,
by croaking. Although it may tempora-
rily soothe the unbusinesslike member
of the political economist, or any sufferer
from timidity of business, to grumble
about the present and predict worse for
the future, it adds not a cent to his in-
come, it only strengthens a disagreeable
habit, tends to sour his temper, makes
him an unpopular member of a family,
and an undesirable companion.
There are other effects of croaking more
serious than these merely personal con-
siderations. It acts to retard the tempo-
rarily and prolong the duration of a
period of financial and industrial de-
pression. The louder the chorus of grum-
bling, the greater the impression it makes
on the minds of capitalists and business
men, and the more despondent they get.
It is not the unbusinesslike member of
the family, but the cheerless and cautious
spirit, in lieu of the general prevalence of
croaking, who would take the things
out of pants, and tend to an early re-
covery of confidence and resumption of
activity all along the industrial lines.

It is entirely safe to say that half-and-
we think much more—of the hard times
which are done by those who have not
only not suffered from hard times, but
have been substantially benefited thereby.
All persons who held salaried positions
before the war, and who have since
retained their positions, have not only
retained their salaries, but have seen,
since the disturbance began in 1863, the
very best times they ever saw, and better
than we hope they will ever see again
from the same cause—the enhanced pur-
chasing power of money by reason of an
unexampled reduction in the price of the
products of labor. There is some excuse
for the croaking of a man out of work
and vainly hunting for employment, but
one hears far less complaint from that
man than from his neighbor who has re-
ceived just as many dollars a month since
the crash of four years ago as he ever
received in the flush times preceding that
upheaval.

NOT A BAD TRAIT.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.
It is alleged that the only postmaster
named after by Congressman Connell
in Lackawanna county is a Democrat
named Burke at Minooka, and that he is
in the employ of Mr. Connell. If the truth
were known it would doubtless appear
that Mr. Burke has rendered the Republi-
can party effective service in the past.
Mr. Connell is not the man to strengthen
the Democracy by distributing office
among them. He has a way also of tak-
ing care of his real friends, which is not
a bad or unprofitable trait.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alcehus,
The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrolabe Cast: 12 P. M., for Tuesday,
June 1, 1897.

It will be apparent to a child born on
this day that
When the Scranton club secures first
place
Wilkes-Barre will have an eclipse of the
face.

Too many alleged newspapers in this
part of the world are seeking notoriety
that should be accompanied by a brick-
bat.

Victims of the rose could make com-
fort from the fact that the malady seldom
attacks any but people of culture.

Straw hats and russet shoes are in sea-
son.

There is nothing so cheap as com-
plaints—except advice. If you don't be-
lieve it ask our direct commissioner.

Hully gee! but it is fine!
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Scranton, 2.

THE BOOKMAN'S OUTING.

SALE OF PAPER COVERED BOOKS.
OUR WINDOW TELLS THE STORY.
Beideman, The Bookman
437 Spruce Street, The Rotunda,
Board of Trade Building.

the amount an \$1,900,000, the gain made by
Senator Vest's figures thus being 10 per-
cent over the official figures. His total
of iron and steel manufactures exported
is given at \$4,160,000, while that of the
statistical abstract is \$4,160,000.

Not only are Senator Vest's statements
of the value of exports in various years
and of various articles inaccurate, meas-
ured by this official publication, but an
analysis of the official statements show
that in nearly every case the percentage
of growth of exportation of manufactures
under the protective tariff law was more
rapid than under the Wilson law.

The following are a few examples of the
growth of importations under the Wilson
law compared with the growth under the
protective tariff:

Mowers and Reapers—The exportation
of mowers and reapers in the fiscal year
1894 under the McKinley law is shown by
the 1896 volume of the statistical abstract
to have been \$2,121,423, or an increase of
100 per cent over the \$1,060,711 of 1894
under the Wilson law. The exportations
of mowers and reapers in 1896, under the
McKinley law, were \$2,121,423, or an actual
falling off again while there had been a
steady gain under the protective tariff
law.

Flour and Cultivators—The 1894 exports
of flour and cultivators amounted to
\$25,853, while from 1892 to 1894, a single
year, the exports were \$25,853, or an in-
crease of exports of flour and cultivators
of \$26,000, thus being greater in one year
than the exports of flour and cultivators
under the Wilson law. It may be added
that the 1896 exports under the Wilson law
were \$25,853, or a decrease of 100 per cent
under the protective tariff law.

Other Agricultural Implements—The ex-
portations of other agricultural imple-
ments under the McKinley law amounted
to \$1,226,252, and in 1896, un-
der the Wilson law, they were \$1,226,252,
or an actual falling off again while there had
been a steady gain under the protective tariff
law.

Senator Vest's list of articles might be
followed through to the very end with
similar results, but those indicated above.
In practically every case the official fig-
ures show either a falling off in exports
of the articles, item by item under the
Wilson law, or a decrease of gain. In fact,
less than was made under protective
tariff laws in preceding years. It is
proper to add that in all cases the figures
above refer to the percentage of gain in
the statements made by Senator Vest
and in the figures quoted from the sta-
tistical abstract.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.
A Genuine Surprise

We've planned it deliberately, and gone about it with the honest intent of
making this a memorable week in merchandising. From different stocks
we have selected one item of seasonable, reliable merchandise, and have
marked these items at a price that is very much below their normal value.
Each lot will be sold at the advertised price, and will be found exactly as
represented. The loss of profit will be charged up to advertising. This
is your buying opportunity. All ready for you when you read this:

- Yard Wide Cottons
Silks for Waists and Dresses
Fancy Wool Suitings
Black Brilliantines
Hosiery
Wash Goods
Women's Ribbed Vests

FINLEY'S ARE YOU "SPRING POOR?"

Suppose you try a new line of economy this
season and pay us for your New Suit just half what
you expect to pay the Merchant Tailor.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW,
416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.
Department Shoe Stores.
ALWAYS BUSY.
DUPONT'S POWDER
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS...
THE PLACE TO BUY IS WHERE YOU
CAN FIND THE LARGEST ASSORT-
MENT. OUR ASSORTMENT OF
SCREEN DOORS:

LAWN VASES
FOR CEMETERY PLOTS.
See our new line of them.

FOR I'M TO BE MARRIED, OH, OH,
COAL AT RETAIL.
WM. T. SMITH.