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SCRANTON, JUNE 18, 1897.

The suspicion is growing that the real crisis at Harrisburg has to do less with public than with private revenues.

All That Cuba Wants. A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Manzanillo, Cuba, sends two important statements from generals high in the Cuban cause. One is by General Rabi, commander of the insurgent cavalry forces in Orlent; the other is by General Calixto Garcia, who ranks next to Gomez in authority. General Rabi says:

Intervention by the United States in Cuba in any way which would mean ma-terial help to us, or would give a pre-text to Spain for declaring war on the American nation, is, in my opinion, un-necessary. If the United States will rec-oguize our belligerency, and remain perfectly neutral in the struggle, that would be a wise and just measure, and it is all we ask. At present the United States, by persecuting our expeditions from that by persecuting our expeditions from that country and thwarting all the efforts of our friends to help us, deprives the Cu-ban army of an adequate supply of mu-nitions of war, and is, therefore, prace tically an ally of Spain. I go so far as to say that in this respect the United States is to us a more formidable for than the Spanlards themselves. The Spanlards fight us and the United States does not her us have arms to defend our lives. let us have arms to defend our lives. But if the American nation will remain neutral so that we may buy in the United States arms and ammunition and send them in our own armed vessels to Cuba, then we can fight the Spaniards on even terms. If without a regular supply of arms and ammunition we fought for ten arms and animunition we rought 107 that years in the first war, and now, for more than two years have checked 200,000 Span-ish regulars besides their irregular troops, you can imagine how easily we will whip them if they do not have such potent as-sistance as that the United States gov-errment has cleven them. ernment has given them.

General Garcia writes in a similar strain. "To recognize us as belligerents," says he, "Is neither to declare war upon Spain nor to give Spain any cause to declare war upon the United States, nor to make any material sac- steadiness of the growth of the conrifice for Cuba. It is only to do justice. I have always believed that the Cubans alone can win this war if we have only fair play." It will be remembered that Maximo Gomez, the general-in-chief and the backbone of the whole revolutionary movement in Cuba, is on record to the same effect. He ridicules the notion that Cuba wants help, and says it has no wish for any advantage which it cannot fairly win with the United States remaining

neutral. These words of the three leading Sitka. Cuban generals may be words of boastfulness, but they are words which, accepted by us, leave our hand

discerning Canadians the desire for a more beneficial one, and then will come annexation. Opponents of Hawalian annexation

are reminding Secretary Sherman that in his "Recoffections," published two years ago, he pledged himself to "do nothing to extend his country's limits." But it may be he has kept his pledge. What has been done on the Hawaiian treaty may have been done for him.

A Favorite Fuel. Once in a while some pessimistic writer about the coal trade attempts to prove that anthracite is being driven out of the market, or in other words that neople are ceasing to burn as much of it as formerly. We have, for example, been told repeatedly in the past few years that natural and manufactured gas, coke and prepared mixtures have been crowding into the

black diamond's field and undermining its supremacy as a parlor fuel. A good many people have come to believe this, but an examination of the figures on the subject does not sustain the doleful contention. From 1865, as is pointed out in the

June circular of the Anthracite Coal Operators' association, shipments of anthracite have increased more rapidly than the population. In five year periods here is the increase of shipments;

	Shipments. Tons.	Increase.	
		Tons.	Per cent.
\$70.		6,529,800	67
\$75.		3,330,281	21
\$0.		8,724,770	18
355.		8,186,285	34
90,		4,231,348	13
595.		10,689,795	29

And here is the increase in population in the same periodo in the New England and Middle States, which until recently absorbed almost the entire anthracite tonnage:

Increase in Pop- ulation. Per Cent.		Consump. per Capita. Tons.	
United	& Middle	United	
10	1.21	0.45	
14	1.29	0.53	Spe
	n. nt. . Total United States.	n. Caj ht. To . Total New Eng Unitad & Middle States. States. 10 1.21 14 1.35 14 1.29	n. Capita. nt. Tons. . Total New Eng. Total United & Mindle United States. States. States. 10 1.21 0.45 14 1.25 0.53

1875. 1880.

1885.

1.59 2010/01/01 1895. errerere 8 12 0.71 It should be explained that in the consumption per capita for the New England and Middle states there has been deducted 3,000,000 tons from the shipments of 1895; 4,500,000 tons from

1890, and 10,000,000 tons from 1895 in order to make an approximate allowance for shipments to Southern and Western states and Canada. But the instructive feature of this tabulation is the sumption per capita in the country generally; a growth equalling almost thirty pounds per annum. Such a growth does not look as if the doom of anthracite were at hand.

The letters of Mr. J. E. Richmond of Honesdale on Alaska, which were printed in The Tribune two years ago, are being republished in the Alaskan, the oldest Alaska paper and the most westerly publication in the United States. The Alaskan is published at

> Bellamyism Once More. ter a long interval of silence

ilized tongue.

ly fallow have been fertilized and put in the way of cultivation in time to come Even here ignorance may have been

The doctrine of "Equality," if it shall be like its title, will probably prove quite as illusory as was the fundamentai tenet of "Looking Backward," in which event its chief effect will be to augment the number of humanity's disappointments.

Two-thirds of our coal imports come from Canada-the bulk from Nova Scotia. True, we sell Canada three tons of coal for each ton bought by her in the United States; but that which we buy of her we don't need, while most of that which she buys of us is purchased from necessity. A uniform duty of 75 cents per ton, therefore, on all kinds of coal would not be too high.

It is an interesting fact that while the Pennsylvania legislature was haggling over and squeezing the essence out of a just measure of libel law reform, the Massachusetts assembly was engaged in passing a similar measure. Wherefore this difference?

It is proposed at Harrisburg to put the question of civil service reform to a popular vote. This would afford instructive election returns. No count of noses has ever been made on this single issue so far as our recollection goes.

The next congress of the Universal Postal union will meet in Rome in February, 1903, at which time the assembled delegates will doubtless begin to make Rome howl.

Queen Victoria's alleged blindness appears to be all in the eye of a reckless London correspondent.

iossip at the Capital cial Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, June 17.

According to Waiter Weilman, inter-national considerations of the highest im-portance induced the president to send the Hawaiian treaty to congress sooner than had been expected. Until recently it had

had been expected. Until recently it had not been supposed the president would send the Hawalian treaty to congress ill next winter. But two very important considerations led to a change of this programme. In the first pace, it was nec-essary to avoid a defeat of the tariff bill, which was jeoparded by the wrangling over the Hawalian reciprocity treaty. Secondly, Spain has for some time been trying to induce Japan to make a bold trying to induce Japan to make a bold stand against Hawaii. The Spanish gov-ernment has during the last six months sounder the starting the list six motions sounded every government in Europe as to the chances of support of a diplomatic order in case of intervention by the United States between Spain and Cuba. No encouragement has been found, ex-

The Madrid government appeared to be at the end of its string in the search for

at the end of its string in the search for support, when the disturbance between Japan and the little island republic of Hawail came to the surface. Information of a trustworthy character has reached the state department that the Spanish minister in Japan has encouraged the Japanese in making a bold stand against Hawall, holding out as an inducement

the result of a presidential election might turn upon a belated return from disfant Hawail is a contingency, remote though it may be, which ough to be considered in dealing with the subject of annexation.

AN EPOCH-MARKING ACT.

from the Washington Star

From the Washington Star. The signing of a treaty for the annex-ation of the Hawgian islands is an act of which the administration may with every reason be provid, and upon which the country may with reason be congrai-ulated. It is the working of "manifest destiny," and in the direction of the ful-fillment of our just obligations to our-selves and others. The aspirations of more than fifty years are realized in it, and the best and most progressive scati-ment of this present day approves it. The ment of this present day approves it. The details of the convention may with all mfety be left to leisurely examination. They are the work of competent men, with a definite patriotic end in view. But the significance of the convention is some-thing to be selsed at once, and is suff-clent to give the country-the whole coun-try-a thrill of pride and pleasure.

(1) The islands belong in our scheme of advanced and rapidly advancing national power. We are exclusively a land power no longer. We are a sea power as well, and must support that power in every proper way. It is especially necessary that we make ourselves strong in the Pacific, and the Hawaiian islands are the key to and the Hawalian islands are the key to the Padfic. Their distance from our main coast line will soon be annihilated, by the laying of a cable and the estab-lishment of a line of fast vessels, and under the influences of speedy and fre-quent communication the new country in its full development will reflect both tho spirit and the characteristics of the old.

(2) The United States has a record of phenomenal success in dealing with newly acquired territory. Texas is a great and prosperous empire. The Louislana pur-chase, though inhabited at the start by people of an allen tongue and habit, is now a garden spot, and the home of mil-lions. When it was acquired, it was more difficult and took more time to go from Washington to New Orleans than now to go from Sar. Francisco to Honolulu. Alaska is rapidly developing under the Stars and Stripes. This is assurance in itself of our ability to convert the Ha-walian istands at a very early day, with the splendid start that American civiliza-to already has there, into territory so prosperous and inviting that it will fill up with people of excellent stamp and con-dition. (2) The United States has a record of

(3) This step will arouse the people and appeal to them on the score of the future, it will serve as a finger-board, pointing It will serve as a finger-board, pointing to what is before us, and how, if the country is to take its proper place in the growth of the world, the future must be met. There are just two conditions in the world, for nations as for individuals; growth and decay. The United States cannot hope to stand still. If it does not go forward it will certainly go backward. But growth of course, does not mean a

But growth, of course, does not mean constant expansion of boundaries. It means the rising to all occasions when the country's welfare demands it, and when to make itself properly felt it must make itself strong.

There will follow some talk about Cuba. There are very many people who would be glad to see Cuba speedily follow Ha-wall into the Union. The topic is full of suggestion. But sufficient unito the day is the island thereof. The Hawaiian group is ripe and we take it in. With Cuba as ripe and as anxious for absorption—and that condition seems swiftly approaching —who shall say that the result in her case will not be the same?

A SENSIBLE POLICY.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. The city of Scranton, through its board of trade and enterprising citizens, has for years made every possible effort to induce desirable industries to locate there, and these efforts have been attended with result in general sectors have been attended with gratifying success. Surprise has been ex-pressed that recently when a western bi-cycle plant made overtures with a view



BAZAAR

Great Wash Goods Sale.

Our New York buyer, during the past few days has taken the pick of the best things in the market at his own price, and has just shipped us 20 cases of stuff that will take our custo. mers by surprise. The manufacturer and jobber pocket the loss and we are glad to give our customers the benefit:

At 5 Cents ... - 100 styles of printed Batistes.

At 7 Comis --- A Complete line of the popular Red Ground Lawns and Dimities, with dots and figures.

At 8 Cents--- 25 different styles of Printed Wash Fabrics, well worth double.

At 10 Cents --- A large variety of Piques, Lawns, Dimities and Batistes.

At 12 1-2 Cents --- An immense range of Longcloths, Organdies and Batistes.

At 15 Cents .-- Beautiful and exquisite French Organdies.

We are making preparation for the greatest June Sale of Fine Muslin Underwear ever known in this city, which will begin Thursday, June 24th. Such excellent garments, generously made and beautifully trimmed, at such low prices, we know will be the talk of the town.



washed of all further responsibility. Recognition of belligerency is what the Cuban insurgents want. It is all they ask for from this government. They say they will be content to abide the consequences of it. Unless there is substantial reason for a contrary course it appears as if the house might now without injustice to the president take up the pigeon-holed Morgan resolution and proceed to pass it. There can be no possible question of the popularity of such a course.

Last December eight "anarchists" were hanged at Barcelona and forty others sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Now it comes out that the "confessions" upon the strength of which these sentences were pronounced had been wrung from innocent men by tortures which included the lash, the gag and the hot iron. If Spain will permit such atrocities at home, what will she not overlook in Weyler's doings in Cuba?

Borrowing Trouble.

The Springfield Republican professes to see very serious possibilities in the future as a consequence of the unwillingness of the framers of the Dingley bill to negotiate a reciprocity of tariffs with Canada. It says:

The Canadiaus seeking closer ties with their nearest neighbor found in Washington a new administration that was beni on divorcing Canada from the continent to which, in a commercial sense, she hat urally belongs. Instead of offering trate concessions we have simply made it harder than ever for Canada to trade with us. We have driven her back into the arms of England; we have made loss cordial our relations with that party in the Dominion which is least prejudiced the Dominion which is least prejunces gainst the republic; and, as sure as fate, have done our best to keep the North American continent divided and to build up, strengthen, solidify the British em-pire. In thus driving Canada from her natural alliances, in a commercial sense, we inevitably widen the breach between Great Heitain and the United States, for our relations with the empire are mainly determined by the British Canadian con-pection. The rejection of the arbitration treaty was had enough, but was that to be compared with the present Republican tariff policy? By reciprocity Canada could have been tied to the United States with tremendous force which no amount of sentiment for the British connection could have overcome, and through that we should have been drawn nearer to the mother country. But by forcing our neighbor to seek a trade alliance 3,000 miles away we strengthen on this conti-nent a rival power and banish still fur-ther in the mists of the future the dream of Angio-Saxon unity,

The "dream of Anglo-Saxon unity" was hardly built of sufficiently substantial stuff to warrant the framers of the Dingley bill in entering into a ernment, and declined to be happy uncompact with Canada which would have given Canada the meat of the egg | Bellamy with his iridescent nationalisand left the United States in possession simply of the shell. Our contemporary looks only at the sentimental side of the subject; it ignores the practical impossibility of the negotiation by Canada of any alliance with finally for good or evil. It was a com-Great Britain sufficiently advantageous in the long run to stop the ultimate drift of Canadian inclination toward political union with the United the belief that the net effect has been States.

Sontimental considerations may retard Canada's "manifest destiny," but they cannot stop it. The inevitable painted in colors which make it harder emptiness of Canada's present alli- than ever to endure, and about the only ance will sooner or later foster among | gain at all is that some minds previous-

ward Bellamy is about to offer the public another book dealing with social rouble problems after the manner of "Looking Backward." It will be called "Equality," but as to its tenets we are not informed further than that it will in volve in some respects an answer to ritics of his nationalistic and co-op-

that the Japanese woud exchange their present friendly relations with the United States for an alliance with Spain. erative policy. A note from the pub-That was not the game. On Spain's part the effort was to bring about a threatenisher tells us that publication will be simultaneous in the United States, ng state of affairs in Hawaii, which might Ing state of analys in Hawaii, which might deter the United States from proceeding with much vigor in the direction of Cuba. Spain's theory was that the United States would conclude one trouble at a time was enough, and if trouble menaced on Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain and Italy, from which it is to be inferred that a large

sale is expected. But that would be the west would be likely to go much slowre toward trouble in the east. Spain's game was easy enough for ev-eryone to understand, and the Japs did only a natural expectation after the success of "Looking Backward," of which over 400,000 copies have been sold not mistake it. While Spain was try-ing to use ambitious Japan to puil Cubar in this country alone, and which has been translated into nearly every civchestnuts out of the fire, the wily Japan-

cover of possible trouble between Spain and the United States it was their pro-gramme to secure from Hawaii satisfac-tion for the alleged violation of their Since the time of the publication of 'Ben Hur" no such an instance of suddenly acquired popularity has been known in American letters as that treaty with island republic. which followed the production of "Looking Backward." The author of

It is not believed in Washington that Japan has any serious intention to an-nex Hawail. Considering that it is well known to be the traditional policy of this this interesting book duplicated Byron's experience of awakening one government to permit no transfer of Ha-wall to any other power it is inconceivmorning to find himself famous. Prior to that time he had been known in the able that the Japanese ambition could run so far as to come into collision with the United States. But there is no cerjournalistic and literary circles of Springfield, Mass., as a man of vigorainty on this score. ous ideas and diversified culture, whose

As long as Japan had to deal with Ha-wall alone, and Hawaii as an indpendent government was responsible to other naeditorials in Mr. Bowles' Republican were not simply well written, but oflons for its conduct and its treaty com-acts, a situation might easily be built ten unique in originality and virility, but of whom no startling literary p in which Japan would be nominally ustified in making war upon the Pacific epublic. Threats of this nature have alachievement on a broad scale was for a moment expected. We have been told ady been made by the Japanese ministhat "Looking Backward" was written at Honolulu. for the greater part during the inter-If Japan were to make war upon Hawali of course the result could be easily fore-told. Hawaii would be at the mercy of the Japs. As the victor Japan might devals in Mr. Bellamy's dally toll as a newspaper worker, one favorite time and place for its composition being dur-

mand ceasion of the Islands or a part of them, and England or Russia might then ing the noon hour at a little table in take a hand and give diplomatic suppor one of the German beer saloons in to the justice of her contention. Springfield, whither the author was ac-The Hawallan minister here has supplied customed to go for his lunch. This the state department with some important information concerning the policy of Japan. The Japanese are exceedingly agmay be a fairy tale, although it was told to us by Mr. Bellamy's cousin; but gressive, almost imperative. They have virtually held over Hawaii the menace of war if their demands be not complied in the socialistic undertone of the book

one may almost perceive the reflex of a German restaurant.

with. That the present situation is on of danger to the future of Hawaii and o It was the shrewd judgment or good fortune of Mr. Bellamy to put forth possible danger to the peaceful relations existing between the United States and Japan has been recognized at the state this work just at the time when the public mind was in a humor to dabhle epartment. Before these affairs reached their pres-ont critical state President McKinley had in sociology of the visionary kind. Political and economic conditions had lecided upon the annexation of Hawall bred an unrest which among the ignoras a part of his administrative policy but had thought to defer action till nex ant tended to violence and, among the winter. Spain's machinations with Japan may not have had any important influ-ence upon the course which the Asialte learned, to speculative socialism. Nobody knew just what he wanted, but everybody fancied he wanted somenation has pursued toward Hawaii, but under the circumstances it was thought to be the part of prudence for the United thing new in social customs and gov-States to give notice to the world as soon as possible that Hawali is soon to become a part of the United States, and that til he got it. In this emergency came therefore any aggressive policy toward the little republic is really an aggression, in the end, upon the United States. tic dream, and in a day the field was his. We have never been able to determine to our own satisfaction Now that the traditional policy of the United States never to sock territory be-yond the sea is about to be broken down by the force of circumstances, it will not be a long step to similar action in refer-case to Cuba. Hawaii is 2,000 miles from the United States, Cuba minety miles. whether the spasm of mental speculation which his book incited worked plex eddy of intellectual agitation whose counter currents baffle close investiga-

tion; but upon the whole we incline to WORRYING PREMATURELY. pernicious. Dissatisfaction has been created with conditions that can never From the Philedelphia Ledger. We have in the curious mixture of Asiatic, American and European peoples in Hawaii the elements of racial strifa and of political danger in very close pres-idential contests. The presibility that be changed; the inevitable has been

hat the United States was not to be locating in Scranton no encourage feared, as the chances were that Spain would give the United States enough ment was given. In conversation with a prominent Scrantonian a few weeks ago a was asked whether the bicycle plan on the Atlantic to keep Uncle referred to had been secured. "No," was the reply, "the fact is we do not want it am's finfer out of the Hawalian pie.

No one supposes that Japan would de-We have one or two small bleyels facto-ries in Scranton already, in which some of our people are interested. They are liberately seek to annex Hawaii at the risk of war with the United States, or of our people are interested. They are doing their best to expand and build up a prosperous business. They ought to have a fair chance without being har-rassed by local competition." There is reason and good sense in a policy like that. The fact is that the Scrantonians have exercised excellent judgment in their efforts to bring new industries to that city. They calculate closely the probab-jity of success from all standpolats, and when convinced that they have a good thing they hold out every reasonable inducement and encouragement; otherwise they pay no attention to it. Scranton only wants industries that give promise of success and that will add something to the general prosperity and welfare of the city. Others are not encouraged to locate there. And it must be admitted that is is a very good policy.

CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS.

Washington Letter, Chicago Record,

There are \$7,103 positions under the gov-ernment of the United States subject to the rules of the civil service. Of these 15,573 were placed on the merit system by 15.573 were placed on the merit system by President Arthur, 15,698 by President Har-rison and 35,957 by President Cleveland during his two terms of office. There are 9,531 persons in the service who may be appointed to office without examination by the president. This does not include laborers or fourth-class post-masters. Of these 4,308 have a fixed ten-ure of office for four years; 3,894 are ap-pointed for good behavior.

IT SEEMS SO.

From the New York Sun. True Americanism now dominates the white house.

AN EASTERN LEGEND. There's a tender Eastern legend,

In a volume old and rare, Of the Christ-child in his garden Walking with the children there.

And it tells-this strange, sweet story-(True or false, ah, who shall say?) How a bird with broken pinion Dead within the garden lay,

And the children, childish, cruel, Lifted it by shattered wing, Shouting, "Make us merry music, Sing, you lazy fellow, sing."

But the Christ-child bent above it, Took it in his gentle hand, Full of pity for the suffering He alone could understand.

pered to it-oh, so softiy! Laid his lips upon its throat, And the song-life, swift returning, Sounded out in one giad note.

Then away, on wings unwearied, Joyously it sang and soared, And the little children knowling Called the Christ-child "Master-Lord." Grace Duffleid Goodwin, in Our Dumi Animals.



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