

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JUNE 23, 1897.

If the asphaltting of Mulberry street does not begin pretty soon the public will have a right to conclude that the important thoroughfare is to be paved chiefly with broken promises.

Why Americans Also Jubilate.

An ideal day at Farview yesterday combined with inspiring music and beautiful scenery to put the multitude of excursionists into fitting humor to appreciate the oratory that eulogized Victoria and exploited the greatness of modern England. The commemoration was a notable success and those whose energy and enterprise it owed percentage merit in consequence the most cordial congratulations.

In a community in whose population are numbered so many persons once subjects of Great Britain's queen, and who are so closely identified by memory and blood relationship with the jubiling millions across the sea, it was only natural that the jubilee at London should awaken responsive enthusiasm. These Americans who have not this personal interest in the commemoration of a monarchial event will not be so, churlish as to resent the affair at Farview. They will look upon it in the same kindly and tolerant spirit in which the majority in England look upon the annual celebrations which Americans in the kingdom observe on the Fourth of July—as an exhibition of sentiment creditable to those who make it and immediately conducive to international confraternity and good will.

In this connection we are favorably impressed with the suggestion offered in last night's Truth, namely, that by way of good natured contrast with the exercises at Farview yesterday the Americans of the two counties unite to effect an even more impressive demonstration on Independence Day. It is no reflection upon the achievements of the English people during the three-score years of their venerable sovereign's reign to point out that America, too, has had sixty years of progress. At the moment of Victoria's ascension the stars in the Yankee flag numbered but 25 and they formed the emblem of less than 15,000,000 people. Today the stars number 45 and the population exceeds 72,000,000.

In 1837 the wealth of the United States was only \$5,000,000,000. The sixty years of intervening democracy have increased it to \$20,000,000,000. In this interval our railway mileage has grown from 1,497 to 179,821, surpassing the total mileage of all Europe; the capital of our banks has increased from \$29,722,091 to \$1,051,976,254, and their deposits from \$17,397,185 to \$1,907,156,277; our postoffices have multiplied from 11,762, with an annual revenue of only \$4,236,779 to 70,164, with a revenue of \$76,982,128; the cereal product of our farms has enlarged from fourteen to ninety million tons and our annual manufactured product has risen from \$9,000,000,000. In this period we have given to civilization the telegraph, the telephone and the Atlantic cable; the harvesters, the trolley car and the typewriting machine; and best of all, the discovery of anesthesia with its almost limitless easement of human pain. In material progress we have astonished the world, and our achievements in the domain of thought, fancy and research have been not less wonderful.

The contemplation of these facts alongside the causes which our English cousins and their sympathizers offer for their present demonstration of gladness can do them no injury and may do us much good. By all means let us have a rousing celebration of Independence Day.

The crusade which has been begun against President Andrews of Brown university because he favors bimetallism is akin in narrowness to the Puritanical instinct of some of New England's earlier inhabitants who rewarded independent thinkers by burning them at the stake. The cause of sound money receives infinite harm from such fanatical champions.

Too Soon.

Denial quickly follows the report of a few days ago that President McKinley had begun to negotiate a new treaty of arbitration with England. It is said that while his devotion to the principle of arbitration is as firm as it ever was he does not consider it an expedient thing to send to the same senate which killed one peace treaty another instrument containing essentially the same provisions. He will await a more favorable opportunity and in the meantime strive to promote the interests of international good will in other ways.

To the majority of persons this course will appear as sensible and prudent. The principle back of the treaty that was killed survived its death and will be increasingly in evidence in the statesmanship of the future. No pressing necessity exists for an agreement in writing between England and America binding them over to keep the peace. They are not belligerent. And if they were it is improbable that a scrap of paper would prevent a scrap of arms. The fact of the matter is that the two nations stand in exactly the same relationship toward each other that they occupied prior to the consideration of the last arbitration treaty, and, in fact, are on a better basis of understanding than they were before President Cleveland sent to congress his clarifying Venezuela message.

Under these circumstances there is little need of jeopardizing the cause of arbitration by subjecting a second treaty to the risk of probable defeat. The senate which rejected the one

treaty could hardly be expected within a twelve-month to accept the other. Nor could the McKinley administration as a matter of expediency afford to imperil its present amicable relations with the senate in order to gain the empty applause of the impatient.

Subsequent history has shown that when General Woodford told Spain, twenty-seven years ago, that she might better give Cuba her freedom at once and save trouble he told the truth. If Spain doesn't like that kind of advice the fault isn't his.

The President's Cuban Policy.

Concerning the president's Cuban policy the dispatch which we reproduce elsewhere from the Chicago Times-Herald is entitled to credence not only because it comes from a source of established trustworthiness, but also because it coincides with the instructions laid upon Major McKinley by the St. Louis platform and represents just such a policy as a man of the president's temperament and humane instincts would be likely to adopt.

It is a firm, dignified and effective solution of the most vexing problem by which American statesmanship has in late years been confronted. That Cuba is entitled to unconditional home rule, with opportunity to fit herself in the fulness of time for complete independence, is a proposition to which every discerning American will cheerfully assent. That if Spain will not voluntarily accord such freedom to the victims of her persistent misgovernment in Cuba it will become the duty of the United States, not only as a matter of protection to her own commerce and security but from the highest humanitarian promptings, to intervene for its establishment in spite of Spanish obstinacy is equally clear.

The general principles of the administration's policy as outlined in that dispatch combine a pacific intent with such firmness of purpose as cannot fail to win the respect of every honest man conversant with the circumstances. The American people will await with keen interest the progress of its unfolding after General Woodford shall have reached his post of duty at Madrid.

Mr. Cleveland has declined to express himself on the Hawaiian question, but the chances are he is doing some tall talking.

A Role That Will Not Do.

The announcement by Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army, that rather than pay a fine in consequence of his recent conviction for maintaining a disorderly house he will go to jail is a continuation of a cheap and disreputable attempt to play the martyr. Instead of capturing sympathy he has deservedly won contempt. There are the facts: At the New York barracks the Salvation army, under Booth-Tucker's direction, conducted nightly services made noisy by horns and drums and continued until far in the morning, until the neighbors, driven desperate by the unseemly din, took the matter into the courts. After a fair trial in which the testimony unmistakably pointed to the barracks as a nuisance, Booth-Tucker was found guilty. Had he then accepted the verdict of the law and moderated the practices thus declared illegal, all would have been well; but instead he immediately started a howl of martyrdom and tried to project himself upon public notice as a man under persecution for righteousness' sake.

The public has no quarrel with the Salvation army so long as it keeps within its proper place. It may have its suspicions that the army is not as free from humbug as it ought to be, considering the noisiness of its pretensions; but that is neither here nor there. Let the army show respect for the rights of the community and practice obedience to the law, and it can get along in this country without any trouble. But if it proposes to set up on the Booth-Tucker principle of superiority to the law and to the common decencies of life, and fancies it can make a successful appeal to American sympathy on that basis, it will make a fatal mistake. The sooner it realizes this fact the better.

It is announced that General Lee has requested the president to permit him to relinquish the consul generalship at Havana some time in July. It is needless to say that this request proceeds from General Lee's own inclination and is in no sense indicative of executive dissatisfaction with his official course. On the contrary, President McKinley shares with the American people their high admiration of the efficient and patriotic character of the Virginian's services at Havana, and would no doubt be glad, if he could, to cast a vote for General Lee when the latter shall run next fall for Governor of Virginia.

Conquering a Deficit.

The revenue programme decided upon at Harrisburg after a conference of the various leaders, including the governor, Senator Quay, Chairman Elkin and representatives of the Wanamaker faction known as the "Seventy-six," includes the following features:

- A reduction of \$500,000 per annum in the state school appropriation. The doubling of the retail liquor license fee in townships and boroughs. The raising of the license fee in third-class cities to \$750. The addition of 10 per cent. to the license fee in first- and second-class cities, these various increases to go to the state. The taxing of distilleries and breweries according to their capacity; and lastly: A revision of the mercantile tax law by which dealers will be made to pay in accordance with the business done. It is understood that the "Seventy-six" will fight the cut in the public school appropriation, and it is possible that no increase in the liquor license fee will be made in the first- and second-class cities; but it appears that the direct inheritance tax as originally passed will be passed upon by the Supreme court and it is thought that it will be pronounced constitutional, in which event the revenues of the state will be ample for all probable emergencies. Even should it be declared invalid, the foregoing programme, it is claimed, will supply sufficient revenue to bridge over the crisis until better times shall arrive. There will be bitter opposition from the liquor men to the increasing of the retail license fee, and in communities like this it is doubtful if such an increase would materially augment the revenues from this source. It would be more likely to swell the number of saloons that pay no license at all, except to the federal government; and without an improved machinery for enforcing the license law the multiplication of speak easies could proceed almost without hindrance. But there is no possible adjustment of state taxation which would not be open to objection from some quarter; and if the plan outlined above is the best that can be devised, it should be pushed through at once, so that the agony may end.

ord-class cities; but it appears that the other amendments are likely to be pushed through unchanged. The direct inheritance tax as originally passed will be passed upon by the Supreme court and it is thought that it will be pronounced constitutional, in which event the revenues of the state will be ample for all probable emergencies. Even should it be declared invalid, the foregoing programme, it is claimed, will supply sufficient revenue to bridge over the crisis until better times shall arrive.

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Railroad earnings for the first half of this month show a gain of six per cent. over the same period last year, and still the croakers say business isn't improving.

Uncle Sam's Progress in Sixty Years

Bion H. Butler, in Pittsburg Times.

Englishmen are pointing with a good deal of pride to the remarkable growth of London from the time of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. They have reason to feel gratified by the development of their metropolis, for in the three score years it has arisen from a cluster of houses and a few streets to a well built city of four times that number of inhabitants. But while London has grown 300 per cent. in 60 years, it is interesting to note that the same people to a well built city of four times that number of inhabitants. But while London has grown 300 per cent. in 60 years, it is interesting to note that the same people to a well built city of four times that number of inhabitants. But while London has grown 300 per cent. in 60 years, it is interesting to note that the same people to a well built city of four times that number of inhabitants.

In 1830 there were not quite 40 miles of railroad in the United States. At present the steam and street railroads run close to 200,000 miles, employing an army of more than three-quarters of a million people, and paying in wages annually, directly or indirectly, fully \$700,000,000. The railroads, not in existence when Victoria was a girl, now employ a million and a half as many men as the cost of running the federal government annually, and their debt is five times as much as that of the United States. It is apparent that in manufacturing and mining the development has been more rapid than in other lines, for these are comparatively new industries. Since 1830 the coal production has jumped up from 65,000,000 bushels to 5,513,000,000, or 600 per cent. Horses increased in number from 2,000,000 in 1850 to 15,000,000 in 1890, and cattle in the same time from 17,000,000 to 51,000,000.

In 1830 Ohio was out west, and the northwest corner of the state was still unsettled. Illinois had fewer than two inhabitants to the square mile in forty half her territory, and not more than 10 or 12 in the most populous portion. The Potawatomi Indians lived on the south end of Lake Michigan, and nobody cared enough for the swamp lands to dispute their possession. Where then the country had a settled area of 62,000 square miles it now covers an area of almost 2,000,000, or a greater rate of progress than the marvelous growth of London's population which excites the admiration of the Britons. Since 1830, which is as far as the census figures go back, the number of farms has increased from 1,448,000 to 4,594,000, or fully as rapidly as the population. The increase in the longer period. Since 1840 the cereal production has jumped up from 65,000,000 bushels to 5,513,000,000, or 600 per cent. Horses increased in number from 2,000,000 in 1850 to 15,000,000 in 1890, and cattle in the same time from 17,000,000 to 51,000,000.

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When it comes to fine streets, comforts of city life, public or private buildings, or any of those things that go to modernize or improve either town or country, the old world is sadly behind the progressive and audacious hunter of the western hemisphere. London has some fine buildings, though they date far back than the queen's reign. But London has nothing to surpass the public buildings of this country. Our national capitol, rebuilt and built largely since the accession of the queen, is the superior of anything built in London at the same time. If it is not also true of the city hall in Philadelphia, the capitol at Albany, and that in Austin, Tex. And so far as business places and the things that people are concerned, no city in Europe has anything like so many comfortable, commodious and modern buildings as nearly any prominent city of the United States. London, with its narrow, crooked streets, must depend on one-horse cabs for her rapid transit. A crowd that travels on Pittsburg's trolley roads at 3 o'clock in the evening would fill London, if put in cabs, in a jam from Trafalgar square to the Bank of England. The tiny stores, the crooked and narrow lanes, the lighted hallways and the stuffy little rooms in which men have offices would not be tolerated in any American city of 10,000 people, let alone a big place that prides itself on its skyscrapers, with elevators and all sorts of Yankee modern conveniences.

Of course America can lay no credit to augmenting the growth of London

through supplying any perceptible number of the added inhabitants. For the tide of immigration has been generally the other way. Many of our best alien population have come from London as well as from other parts of the British empire. But to the inventive genius of the American, which has made progress possible wherever civilization has obtained a foothold, London owes her share. American products have been gradually increasing in the British capital, but they are now in abundance. The Londoner will be sure to find in his market American fruit, rides an American cycle, uses American typewriters, American sewing machines, and even in building machinery of any sort for himself he has commenced to come to the United States to get tools to build them with. London has made a marked and creditable growth since Queen Victoria ascended the throne, but when it is compared to real growth like that which has characterized the foremost nation of the world, London or any other place cannot stand up and be counted.

THE NEXT POSTMASTER.

An Ideal Selection. Scranton Truth: "The appointment of Colonel E. H. Ripple as postmaster of Scranton commends itself to the cordial approval of all who desire to see the affairs of the city conducted efficiently and well. In our judgment no better appointment than that of Colonel Ripple could be made. He brings to the discharge of his duties unimpeachable integrity, a considerable experience in public life and a keen sense of his official obligations to the community, that cannot fail to make him an ideal postmaster. We do not deem it necessary to review the career of Colonel Ripple in connection with this important appointment. He has lived in this city all his days, with the exception of that crucial period in his life when he served his country as patriot and prison-martyr, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men he has been regarded as the soul of honor. The Truth congratulates Colonel Ripple on his appointment, and it congratulates the people of Scranton still more. When it comes to such an important branch of the public service as the postoffice, the personal character and fitness are of far more importance than politics and in this respect, as in all others, Colonel Ripple measures fully up to the requirements of the situation."

Business Methods Will Prevail. Scranton Times: "There is not a particle of doubt that Colonel Ripple will make an excellent postmaster. An extremely busy man with manifold duties, he never neglects any of them. Under his administration business methods will prevail, and the high standard of service which has been maintained in the Scranton postoffice will be continued, if not improved. Democrats have no reason to complain of the change. It was to have been expected with a change of administration, and Mr. Vandling desired that it be made at once. We can therefore with pleasure extend our hearty congratulations to Colonel Ripple upon his appointment, and wish him success and happiness in the performance of his duties."

IS STILL THERE. Wellman in the Times-Herald. "The man is still at the foot of the flagstaff in Honolulu," says a citizen of Hawaii now temporarily sojourning in Washington. "What I mean by this can best be illustrated by a story from history. Some years ago the French attempted to collect a claim against the Hawaiian government by a show of force. Matters finally reached a point where the commander of the French war vessel in the harbor proposed to shell the town. He was doing so by calling on the commander of the British cruiser stationed there and suggested that arrangements be made to protect the lives of British subjects. 'If I were in your place I wouldn't shell the city,' said the Britisher. 'But I think I will do it, just the same,' said the Frenchman. 'Wait till I tell you something you do not know,' retorted her majesty's officer, 'and then you may think better of it. At the foot of the flagstaff in front of the king's palace stands a man. He is there all the time. He has in his pocket an American flag. The king's ministers have prepared a decree of session, transferring the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The moment you fire on the town or give notice that you are about to do so that deed of session will be signed by the king. The Stars and Stripes will be attached to the halyards and sent flying at the top of the pole. Then you are to come to the water and the American flag, if you wish to do so.' 'The Frenchman thought better of his scheme, and Honolulu was not shelled.'"

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrologer Cast: 2:18 a. m., for Wednesday, June 23, 1897. A child born on this day will notice that much of the oleosity has departed from boarding houses better hereabouts. Providence hall club can now sympathize with the Scranton High School alumni. Each have been "shut out." If you don't believe it, ask George B. Davison. The arrest and punishment of bad boys for playing ball on Sunday is all right, but why not make an example of some of the bicycle scorchers also who infest the streets at night. Many of our citizens who take no stock in the queen's jubilee, do not object to coal royalty.

Alacchus' Advice. Do not study the divorce docket when contemplating matrimony.

LOOKING FORWARD. 'Tis an era of achievement. We have had the telephone. In spite of all the doubt and the derision that were shown. The genius of progression plodded on, without dismay. And mechanics, linked with lightning, took control and came to stay. 'Twas a man of a better mold that showed the power of steam. And made the locomotive more substantial than a dream. And a man of a better mold that mightily things may not be swept in reach. When the member from Hawaii takes the floor to make a speech!

There are problems which we've handed up to date with scant success; If the new state does no more with them, It so surely can do less. 'Tis said a distant view oft makes relationships more clear. Than a microscopic study through a glass that's held too near. Perhaps these myst'ries of "hard times" like clouds will clear away. When the man from Honolulu takes the case in hand some day. New hope, at all events, will hang on what he has to teach. When the member from Hawaii takes the floor to make a speech! —Washington Star.

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