

The Scranton Tribune

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This season's junket hills at Harrisburg foot up \$116,000, or about \$115,999-99 more than the whole season is worth.

Benjamin H. Throop. To few men is it given in any age or land to witness and to participate in the transformations which passed before the eye of the late Dr. Benjamin H. Throop. Had he been spared but three years longer, his residence in this community would have permitted a diamond jubilee suggesting changes in their scale not less marked than were those which made notable the three-score years' retrospect just commemorated across the ocean.

It is not possible for those of us who are of the younger generation to speak of Dr. Throop as he revealed himself to intimate and life-long friends. That work of appreciation must be left to others. But it is not now inappropriate to think of the remarkable development which his eventful career spanned—the growth which turned the wilderness into the alert and thriving city, in its sweep carrying the country physician along until he became the millionaire and especially of the honorable part which he played in this great drama of progress, as minister to the needs of illness, discoverer and exploiter of natural resources, pioneer in the establishment of municipal improvements, first postmaster, and active factor in a thousand enterprises which contributed their quota to the result we now call Scranton. Modest, unassuming, democratic, yet even in his later years surcharged with the energy and will-power that in the younger days had lifted him so rapidly forward, his personality, no less than his distinguished achievements, form a subject very profitable for our contemplation.

As he goes to his well-earned rest we are newly reminded that the links which connect our town and time with the generation and conditions in which the former had its birth are fast disappearing. It is a source of gratification that Dr. Throop has left in collected form many of his memories of the city's earlier day. His foresight in this respect is not least among the claims which he offers to posterity's grateful remembrance.

The Allegheny member who called the annual encampments of the National Guard "nothing but a general drunk" possibly gauged others by himself.

Money Not Omnipotent.

On few occasions we do find it possible to connect in the mind the expressed by the Springfield Republican but it says some things concerning the true mission of the modern university which go directly to the mark. Its text is Garfield's remark that "Mark Hopkins at one end of a bench and a student at the other make a university," and its objective point is to refute the contention of the critics of President Andrews of Brown that a modern college president is useless unless he can draw funds.

"Among the great changes that have come over college administration and policy during the past generation," it remarks, "one of the most significant is this atmosphere of the department store. There has been an urgent demand for 'great executives,' as college presidents, men who could 'build up' the institution, expand its plant, erect new laboratories, gymnasiums and dormitories—men, in short, who could 'draw' the funds. It has been a long season of great strife between rival universities to see which would attract the greatest public attention, offer the largest number of 'courses,' catalogue the most students. It has been, also, a period phenomenal for the rise of the college 'team,' without which, in a dozen branches of competitive sport, an institution has been considered more than half dead. The great president has given the 'team' abundant rope, because a game or a race won, a championship secured, 'advertises' the college."

"They call it growth to point to all these magnificent new structures adorning the plain old campus, to say that the students have doubled or quadrupled in number since So-and-So took charge, to exhibit the new ball field enclosed, like a jail-yard, by a high fence, and to be able to give a college yell as the new comes of another great victory over the rival institution. And growth assuredly it is—in large measure a necessary, wholesome, splendid growth, demanded by the advance of knowledge, the onward steps of science, the veritable enlightenment of the times in which we live. But has not this growth, resultant in no small degree from 'the struggle for existence,' cost us something, precious in itself and worthy of the most jealous preservation and care?"

"The serious danger from the rapid and huge expansion of our educational plant is that it will become commercialized and materialized. In a time when the spirit most distinctive of the age is that of the mere acquisition of wealth, and the great fortunes of the country are largely in the hands of men whose methods of money-making have not been fair and honorable—when pocket-greed is seizing on municipal councils, legislatures and courts—the true ideals of institutions of learning may easily be subverted by the worship of mammon. It will be a sorry moment—and we trust it will never come—when the Mark Hopkins are no more, and the notion of such a university as Hopkins at one end of a bench and a student at the other can excite only a paroxysm of tribute to a musty something that has had its day.

The time has not yet come when the great teacher, who seeks only truth and who disseminates knowledge with the fearlessness of a Hebrew prophet, is no longer wanted in a college needing funds. We prefer more Hopkins and, if necessary, fewer 'funds.' We prefer a university in a barn to one in a palace, if the barn be necessary to secure absolute independence of thought and an atmosphere of simple, unalloyed truth-seeking. These are brave words and they are also timely. Americans never before stood in such danger of having their hearts and brains commercialized as they stand now. It is time for the sentiment to be cultivated that mere money, measured in bulk, is not omnipotent.

In the past seven years, according to statistics now current, there have been 183 train hold-ups in the United States, resulting in 73 homicides and 55 cases of felonious wounding. It is not known how much money the robbers secured in the aggregate, but presumably the vocation pays else it would be abandoned. It may yet become necessary for express messengers and trainmen to wear bullet proof undershirts or else to accumulate an increased fund of nerve.

Monroe's Doctrine Up to Date. On the afternoon before his sudden death the late Edward B. Cooke, of Chicago, who represented with signal ability the Fourth Illinois district in congress, visited the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Gibson, at the latter's office, and talked for an hour or more about the Cuban problem, in which Mr. Cooke was deeply interested. During that conversation he outlined a basis of American intervention in Cuba which is worthy of consideration inasmuch as it proposes a sweeping amplification of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Cooke first pointed out that under the Monroe doctrine we refuse to allow nations in the other hemisphere to acquire dominion or control over American soil or American states, for the reason that our own safety and dignity may be disturbed or threatened by such foreign acquisition or aggression. But he also called attention to the fact that our dignity as a nation and the peace of mind of our citizens are disturbed when gross and inhuman tyranny prevails near our own boundaries. This fact he offered as a sufficient warrant for the enunciation by our government of a corollary of the Monroe doctrine to this effect: "When any people in this hemisphere demand local self-government against a foreign tyrannical or other oppressive government, and where such people, being so oppressed, resort to war in good faith seeking to gain their freedom, then the government of the United States will not remain neutral, but will, when so disposed, decree, and enforce the decree, that such oppressed people shall be and forever after remain free, with full right to choose their own form and method of government, and to thereafter control their own destiny."

Mr. Cooke added, these being almost his last words: "The letter of the Monroe doctrine is that no foreign power shall make acquisitions or acquire by force territory or dominion over people within this hemisphere. Yet the United States are allowed a foreign power to perpetrate and maintain a cruel and heartless tyranny by force of the bayonet over people at our doors who are weak and defenseless, who are seeking for and declaring their right to local self-government; who are claiming the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our Declaration of Independence declares to be the inalienable right of man; who are waging in the throes of agony, starvation and death a second prolonged and desperate war for independence, and who are in good faith struggling to secure and maintain their own local self-government and freedom. The failure of the United States to act in this Cuban matter is in my mind most deplorable and is disgraceful to us as a nation."

It is said the principle phrased by Mr. Cooke has so favorably impressed the president that it will appear in substance in the correspondence which this government will soon address to Spain. How true this conjecture is cannot yet be known; but we feel within bounds in saying that should William McKinley affirm such a doctrine in the name and over the seal of the United States it would afford him and his administration a truer claim to the esteem of his contemporaries and to the applause of history than any other ten acts which as president he will be called upon to perform.

It looks as if India could join with Ireland in a jubilee calamity cry.

Not Worth the Candle.

The esteemed Philadelphia Press is inspired by thought of Lieutenant Peary's forthcoming polar expedition to indulge itself in the following burst of sentiment: "The same unconquerable spirit that led the first navigator of all time, Christopher Columbus, to find new worlds, and that lured Sir Francis Drake over an unshaded sea and around the globe, has inspired these attempts to unlock the unknown gateway of the north. No such great achievement can succeed without human sacrifice, but every triumph is worth more than its cost. In this hazardous voyage toward the north pole Peary should have the support of the American people. He will sail under the Stars and Stripes, and there will be eternal glory for the flag that is first unfurled beneath the pole star. Peary deserves the most substantial encouragement that can be given him, for while success would be immortal fame to him, it would also be a triumph for American enterprise and the result of the closing nineteenth century."

The comparison between Columbus and Peary is unfair in every respect save as to courage. It must be admitted that in the element of personal daring the polar explorers stand in a class by themselves. But where Columbus fulfilled a well-matured plan in the hope of facilitating international commerce, Peary at haphazard ignores a thousand warnings in his ambition to do a thing which, if he should succeed in doing it, would carry with it no advantage further than the mere prestige of the achievement. The risk of life and value made by Columbus was made in the hope of shortening the sea-way to Asia; in other words, it was dictated by the highest type of public spirit. The ventures of Peary and others of his ilk are not backed by the ex-

pectation of adding material benefits to humanity, but are due wholly to the appetite for notoriety. That the frozen North conceals behind its barriers of ice and snow a new continent suited for the development of a higher civilization or that beneath the polar star its treasures vast for the use of the sons of men is not included even in the poet's dream, much less does it stir the imagination of the pole-hunters. Their sole hope is to win a name, to feel heroic, to capture the flicker multitude's momentary applause.

This "unconquerable spirit" of Peary and Co. is not different in any respect from the spirit of the aeronaut who, at the county fair, for the delectation of the curious, rides his balloon into the heavens and takes desperate chances on ever getting back to terra firma alive. We do not question their bravery; we merely dissent from the proposition that they show enough good judgment in their method of displaying their bravery to warrant rational human beings in lionizing them. The heroic which defies the locomotive is brave, but we don't consider it especially deserving of admiration. The whole amount of it is that the North pole game is not worth the candle, and those who play it display quite as much folly as heroism.

An effort is to be made at Harrisburg this week to reconsider the subject of libel law reform; but if the journalists of the state want justice done, they will cease to beg of the legislature and proceed to demand their rights. The thick heads in the legislature who think that any old libel law is good enough for the newspapers will respond to a clubbing more quickly than to argument.

Evidently the Scranton Tribune is looking for a scrap. It glides around with a chip on its shoulder.—Diocesan Record.

You're mistaken there. There isn't a more peaceable institution on earth than The Tribune. But it will confess that with its steadily increasing circulation and expanding business it does feel somewhat chirpy.

In the striking of Senator Pettigrew dumb while he was filibustering against the new tariff bill it is to be hoped other senatorial obstructionists will perceive the hand of Providence.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, June 27. Will the "protests," so called, of foreign nations against the tariff which the United States is about to establish be seriously considered by congress in the final shaping of the tariff bill, or if not considered will the enactment of the tariff law be followed by any adverse results in our commercial or other relations with those countries? This is a question which members of congress are asking each other seriously just now and are also asking government officials whose reports are raked up to show the history of former occasions of this sort and their result. The opponents of the bill are pluming themselves upon the features of the proposed tariff law and a disposition to make protest of some sort against it. While this is true as regards a number of countries, it does not give the exporters and importers and legislators the slightest uneasiness. It is no new thing to them. Similar protests have been raised from time to time since the time after tariff measures and they have been politely received, as these are, carefully "filed" in a cabinet pigeon hole and never heard from afterward either in the framing of the bill or in their bearing upon future commercial relations of these countries with the United States.

This custom of filing protests against pending tariff measures is altogether a one-sided affair. The United States and the nations which have made these protests, tariff laws come and go with other nations and the United States pays not the slightest attention. The protective system grows apace in Europe and elsewhere and such nations as France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain and others which are now according to our proposed new tariff, increase year by year or from period to period their protective duties, but in all these cases the world over the United States has never entered a protest of general character against anybody's tariff laws or protective duties. There have been occasions in which the attention of foreign governments has been called to certain of their laws or regulations which seemed to bear unjustly upon a single industry in the United States or discriminate against productions of this country as compared with those of other countries, but there is no record in which the government of the United States has offered any protest to a general tariff measure proposed by other countries which would bear equal weight upon all nations sending their produce to the markets of these countries.

That any nation should assume to offer a protest against a proposed law by another nation which law is to bear with equal weight upon the productions of all nations, article by article, seems rather absurd, but that these protests should come from nations which themselves have a high and steadily growing protective tariff, adds very much to the interest, not to say to the impertinence, of such a proposition. It seems a little curious, for instance, to observe that Italy, which collects about five million dollars a year tariff on American petroleum and equalizing duties on many other articles, should be offering a protest, either official or otherwise, against tariff legislation by the United States. Some people might suppose it a trifle inappropriate for Germany, which collects a tariff of \$25.50 per hundred kilos on certain grades of clothing and 1,200 francs per hundred kilos on other articles of a similar character, to assume to offer a protest against tariff measures of any other country. There might seem a slight impropriety in a protest from France, which places a duty of \$29.50 per hundred kilos on smoking tobacco and 3,600 francs per hundred kilos on cigars or cigarettes. So also there might appear reason for criticism upon a protest from Spain, which in her tariff places a trifling duty of 1,300 pesetas on every gross weight of each of calash imported and 975 pesetas on each omnibus and diligence. But there is a practical business side to this question of protests against our tariff and especially as to the probability of any action following these protests. It is one thing to make a bluff, while a measure of this character is under consideration, and quite another to "call" the tariff and commercial hand of such a nation as the United States, especially under the circumstances existing with those countries which are reported as hinting at retaliation in case their protests are not regarded.

Among the countries which are reported as offering objections either official, unofficially or in public prints in reference to our new tariff are, Japan, China, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Argentina, Mexico, Canada and possibly Brazil. Less than half this number have filed protests at the state department, but there

have been sundry grumbings and mutterings among the others either in their legislative bodies or in the individual personalities of their representatives here and elsewhere or in the public press. The practical business question which is raised to these people and governments is whether they can afford to take any retaliatory steps against a tariff which makes no discrimination as between countries or which does not discriminate against any one of them individually. If they were to attempt retaliation by American products from their markets or discriminate against our productions in any way it would be expected, and very properly, that the United States would return the compliment by excluding or discriminating against the products of the country which had taken such action. The practical business result of an occurrence of this kind would be that nearly every one of the countries in question would suffer a greater loss in the sale of her products than would the United States.

Of the fifteen countries included in the above list, thirteen sell more goods to the United States than they buy from us and the total sales of the fifteen countries in question to the United States are hundreds of millions of dollars greater than our sales to them. The results would be that if they should undertake to exclude our goods from their markets, similar action on our part would cut off a much larger market for their producers than would their action affect the markets of our producers. An attempt at retaliation by the countries in question, with possibly two exceptions, would therefore be much more disadvantageous to those countries than to the United States. Hence the improbability that the nations which are offering these protests have the slightest expectation that their action will be anything more than a mere bluff or be followed by any attempt at retaliation by them in case their protests are unheeded.

A few examples of the commercial relations existing between some of the nations in question and the United States will be sufficient to show that there is no probability that they are going to endanger their own business interests by any steps which might possibly close the ports of the United States against their productions. In the statements which follow a ten years' period has been covered in showing the commercial relations between the United States and the countries in question, in order to give a fair average showing of the sales of those countries to people of the United States and the return sales of our products to those countries. It will be observed in the statements which follow that in practically every case, the countries now suggesting retaliation, which would affect commercial relations with us, have sold us very much more of their productions than we have sold to them, and therefore any action on their part, disturbing or closing these relations would cut off a larger market for themselves than they would destroy for us. Japan has sold to us in the past decade \$22,280,209 worth of goods and bought from us \$45,097,117 worth of our productions. China's sales to us in the past ten years are \$180,246,849 and her purchases from us \$42,237,710. Austria-Hungary's sales to us in the past ten years are \$82,301,481 and her purchases from us \$10,968,224. The total sales to us of the countries in question which are reported as complaining, formally or otherwise, of our tariff, have been in the past ten years \$485,945,523, while the purchases from us in the same length of time have been only \$2,029,220,782. Thus they have sold us in the past decade \$1,784,722,841 worth of goods in case of what they have bought from us or an average of \$178,472,284 per annum.

The following table shows our purchases from and sales to each of the countries in question during the past decade:

Table with columns: Imports from U. S. (1886-96), Exports to U. S. (1886-96), and U. S. (1886-96). Rows include Greece, Turkey, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, China, Italy, Netherlands, Canada, France, Brazil, Spain, Germany, and a Total row.

THE BEST APPOINTMENT.

From the Free Press. While the Sunday Free Press has opposed Hon. Ezra Ripple in his several political ambitions, it has done so without malice and solely from a sense of duty. It has never breathed a word against his fair name, his ability or his strict integrity. It has never descended to calumny or misrepresentation. It is heartily glad to see the sincerity that we congratulate Colonel Ripple today upon his appointment as postmaster of Scranton. Mr. Connell could have appointed no one who would administer the affairs of the office with greater satisfaction. We are confident that every detail of the office will be well cared for and that both business and individual needs in the postal services will receive prompt and careful attention. The Sunday Free Press wishes Postmaster Ripple all manner of success in his new position.

INSURES EFFICIENT SERVICE.

From the Providence Register. Colonel E. H. Ripple has been appointed postmaster of this city and will take charge on July first. He has filled many important positions of trust in the past and is well qualified for the important office he is about to assume. He will be such a postmaster as this growing city needs.

GIVES SATISFACTION.

From the Industrial News. The confirmation by the senate of the nomination of Colonel Ezra H. Ripple as postmaster of Scranton, gives general satisfaction throughout the city and insures a thorough business administration of the affairs of that important branch of the governmental service.

WELL QUALIFIED.

From Chambersburg Public Opinion. Colonel Ezra H. Ripple has been nominated by the president to be postmaster of Scranton. The nomination will be hailed with satisfaction in Grand Army circles. It was eminently fitting to be made. It insures an intelligent, efficient service.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Jaccuchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrologer Cast: 3:06 a. m., for Monday, June 28, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that the advance agents of Fortune for July are a trifle slow about raising a rumpus this year. There is no reason why Pittston should not take courage. The home of a prize beauty ought to attract a cigarette factory at least. The Sunday World wishes it distinctly understood that it is not an organ. It is probable that the World wants to be the monkey. A sad face is not always an indication that the young man is in love. He may have been eating cucumbers.

Jaccuchus' Advice.

Envy no man, who wears epaulettes of leadership. Just observe the woe of John Fahey when he attempts to round up the local Democracy for the fall campaign.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

A Big Week IN THE Parasol Trade.

We're facing a condition here; half the season gone and little Parasol weather yet. Only one thing to be done, and we're not slow in doing it. There'll be fewer Parasols here a week hence, or we're not prophets.

- \$2.00 Parasols Cut to \$1.49. \$3.00 Parasols Cut to \$1.98. \$5.00 Parasols Cut to \$3.98. \$7.00 Parasols Cut to \$4.98. \$8.00 Parasols Cut to \$5.98.

Our Great June Sale of Muslin Underwear has created more commendable talk on the part of the ladies than any of our previous sales. That our efforts have been appreciated has been evidenced by the very liberal buying.

- LOT 1.—Chemise, Drawers, Skirts and Gowns at 39 cents. LOT 2.—Gowns of Cambric and Muslin, very rich embroideries, at 59 cents. LOT 3.—Comprises Gowns and Skirts of the finest at 98 cents.

BUT A FEW DAYS MORE AND THE GREAT SALE WILL BE AT AN END

FINLEY'S KEEP COOL In One of Our Crash Suits, Outing Shirt AND Straw Hat. Only Correct Makes at Rock-Bottom Prices. BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.



Lewis, Reilly & Davies. Having purchased a large line of Manufacturers' Samples, all new and perfect, at about Half Price. We give our customers the benefit of it.

AMERICAN WEEK. American Shoes for American feet. Our Fourth of July FIRE CRACKERS for the boys on July 4th. LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SHOES. SHOES.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Heppano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

INSURE EFFICIENT SERVICE. From the Providence Register. Colonel E. H. Ripple has been appointed postmaster of this city and will take charge on July first.

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Have You Seen Them. IF NOT, SEE THEM BY ALL MEANS BEFORE YOU BUY ANY OTHER, AND WHEN YOU HAVE SEEN THEM YOUR TROUBLE WILL ALL BE AT AN END. FOR WE FEEL SURE YOU WILL BUY A LIGHTNING OR WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZER. WE SAY YOU WILL BECAUSE WE KNOW YOU WANT THE BEST, AND THE LIGHTNING AND WHITE MOUNTAIN ARE THE BEST.

510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. GET A WATER FILTER.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 119 Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lackawanna Ave. re.

Reynolds Bros Hotel Jermyn Bldg, Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

MT. PLEASANT COAL AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price. Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 61 telephone No. 254 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. WM. T. SMITH.