

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

By The Tribune Publishing Company.
WILLIAM CONNELLY, President.New York Representative.
FRANK A. GRAY CO.
Room 5, Tribune Building, New York City.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Daily, 10 cents a month.
Weekly, 50 cents a year.
Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as
second-class mail matter.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 5, 1897.

Our friend of the News-Dealer is mistaken in calling the editor of the Tribune "an anti-bicycle crank." The best friends of wheeling are those who urge wheelmen to show reasonable consideration for the rights of others.

The Day We Celebrate.

The suggestion has been offered, and it seems to us an appropriate one, that Americans, while commemorating the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of their own independence, give heed to the struggle for a similar freedom which is now in progress in Cuba. Let us look at this struggle with every wish to be fair. Let us concede that it has not been a contest of opposing columns, drawn up in conventional battle array; that its progress on the other hand, has been marked by many irregularities and some barbarities on both sides, the natural incidents of a guerrilla war; and that there is some reason to doubt whether, should they gain their independence, the insurgent Cubans would at first know how to use it.

To be just, we must likewise consider the inequalities of the combat and the causes of the unpopularity of the Cuban people for the reason of their own self-government. When our own revolution broke out, the patriots who formed its mainstay were well schooled in the principles of republicanism and had had more than two centuries of experience in the art of taking care of themselves. They had had the benefits of a very general education both of mind and morals; and the pioneer conditions of their situation in the new world had ingrained into their nature a granite-like self-reliance. But turning to Cuba we perceive a people who for almost four centuries have been kept in literal bondage—a people of whom only a small percentage has had the luxury of an education; a people whose clergy upon the whole have been illiberal if not tyrannical; a people whose knowledge of government has been derived through its injustice, its perjury and its prolonged and horrible corruption. That they have at last revolted from such a tyranny compels them to our admiration; and that they are as yet poorly qualified to assume the power they seek should augment, rather than decrease, the volume of our sympathy.

Taken as a whole, the odds in our Revolution were in point of numbers but slightly in favor of our oppressors; nevertheless it required the aid of France to effect the final discomfiture of the British. We fought them on land and on sea, having a battle field on which to move the size of twenty Cubas, yet today 200,000 Cubans, with the crudest kind of discipline and the poorest possible equipment, without a navy and confined to the mountain fastnesses of an area not as large as the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are holding at bay 250,000 of the picked soldiery of Spain, and have done this for more than two years. In their crude way they have established a government, ordained a constitution, chosen a president, cabinet and subordinates, and installed a postal and revenue system, and though we are told by the college professors that to make a flawless case of belligerency they must capture and hold a seaport, we think it is proof of a mighty quality of belligerency that they have been enabled, against such odds, to keep their heads and hearts joined.

Is it not one of the corollaries of the Declaration of Independence that the pioneer experiment in republicanism should do what is properly within its power in aid of other peoples striving to gain their liberation? Ought we not to learn in the example of France a duty of our own to suffering Cuba? Is it not time for American patriotism, raising the courage of its selfish interests no less than its convictions, to say in imperious voice to Spain: "The knell of tyranny in this hemisphere, struck by the founders of the American republic, sounds now for Cuba, and decrees its release?"

That irrepressible reformer, the Hon. E. A. Van Valkenberg, of Tioga, captain-general of the Seventy-six and chairman of the Harrisburg committee on trouble, merits the congratulations of the press. He has made a long legislative session as interesting as a dime novel.

Two Interesting Strikes.

It is agreeable to read, in the same columns which tell of the foolish strike just inaugurated among the bituminous coal miners, that the idleness caused locally by the recent strike of steel workers is about to terminate, and that tomorrow both mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company will resume operation for an indefinite time. Concerning the wage scale which formed the bone of this brief local contention we have nothing to say, for the reason that we are not in a position to give an intelligent judgment; but it needs no technical knowledge of the steel business to perceive that when the dissatisfaction of a few men causes hundreds to lose employment who want to work and need the wages of that work, there is furnished a situation in whose prospective termination the public has abundant reason to rejoice.

As for the strike now on among the soft coal miners, while it may, if prolonged, bring temporary benefit to the anthracite industry, we are unable for this reason to view it with enthusiasm. The inadequacy of the wage schedules at present obtaining in the bituminous fields is not open to dispute, but there is large room for discussion as to

whether the strikers, even should they eventually exact the concessions for which they contend, would emerge in an economic sense the winners by the transaction. The history of earlier strikes in the same industry is not propitious of a very substantial victory; and in the event of the strike's failure, the men engaged in it would not only have lost their own wages during the period of its continuance but also would have succeeded in throwing thousands of other workmen out of employment at the very time of all times when it was most essential that the convalescent business interests of the country should have an unobstructed roadway to recovery.

In a certain grim sense these recurrences of the strike spirit are prophetic of better times. Men do not strike when in the trough of hard times. They strike only when the boat falls or when it proceeds to rise again. The present strike is a movement aimed to take advantage of the improving trend of business, but the country will be fortunate if it shall not have the effect to halt improvement and force the business world into a relapse.

President Andrews, of Brown university, returns from Europe convinced that international bimetallism is both practicable and near at hand. It would be a rare joke on the trustee of Brown if his rosy predictions should be realized.

Why the Eagle Screams.

During the recent jubilee celebration the papers contained many statistical comparisons between the records of England and the United States within the past sixty years, and some of them were noticed in these columns, but we offer no apology for recurring once more to this appropriate theme at this time of Yankee jubilation.

The economical progress of England during the present reign has been summarized by Mr. Mulhall in a table representing conditions in 1837-40 and 1894, and those of the present time by proportionate additions to that base. He also gives the figures for the intermediate year 1870, which serves the purpose of making the progress of sixty years more easily apprehended, and of showing how the progress of twenty-seven years, in the early part of which period those measures were taken which the silver men are convinced presage universal ruin, compares with the progress of the previous thirty-three years. To supplement this interesting table we will give the corresponding figures, and many others, for the United States, for which we acknowledge indebtedness to the New York Journal of Commerce. The following are Mr. Mulhall's figures for the United Kingdom:

	1837-40	1870	1897.
Population	100	121	159
Commerce	100	480	623
Shipping	100	322	575
Mining	100	319	462
Textile manufactures	100	232	399
Hardware manufactures	100	419	599
Iron and steel	100	162	251
Agriculture	100	129	195
Revenue	100	149	195
Wealth	100	203	287

For the United States, the figures most nearly corresponding in point of time to the Mulhall data are as follows:

	1857-60	1890	1897.
Population	100	211	361
Real valuation	100	422	1,000
Per capita valuation	100	200	400
Improved area of farms	100	166	679
Farm value	100	259	492
Wheat produced	100	278	529
On the basis of 100 in 1849			
the crop of 1891 would be	100	794	
Corn, 1849-91	100	599	
Cattle, 1849-91	100	290	
On this scale the crop of			
Cotton, 1857-96	100	134	599
On this scale the crop of			
Hops, 1849-96	100	2,059	3,175
Tobacco, 1849-96	100	120	322
Wool, 1849-96	100	279	462
Foreign commerce, 1857-96	100	216	687
Foreign shipping, 1857-96	100	212	121
Coastwise shipping, 1857-96	100	286	490
All merchant marine, 1857-96	100	224	481
Railroad mileage, 1857-96	100	32,922	131,021
Mileage on the basis of			
100 in 1850	100	342	
Pig iron made 1849-96	100	579	5,999
World's production of pig iron, 1849-96	100	620	1,570
Shipments of anthracite, 1857-96	100	1,892	4,899
Shipments of Cumberland coal, 1849-96	100	1,717	8,600
Production of anthracite, 1857-96	100	579	
Production of all coal, 1857-96	100	507	
Iron ore production, 1870-96	100	503	
Capital in textile mills, 1849-96	100	147	543
Value of product of textile mills, 1849-96	100	561	1,042
Average wages in wool mills, 1849-96	100	150	
Average wages in cotton mills, 1849-96	100	159	

From these figures it is very clear why the eagle screams.

The Wrong Way.

Representative Crumpacker of Indiana has ideas of his own on the question of territorial expansion. He has introduced in congress a resolution for the submission of an amendment to the constitution providing that no non-contiguous territory shall be annexed to the United States except in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by the president, ratified by a two-thirds majority of both branches of congress, the house to vote two years later than the senate, and confirmed by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. It is probable that the gentleman from Indiana overestimates the danger of our tendency to go out to sea for new dominion. The case of Hawaii is exceptional. If the bill of Cuba are the only ones likely to arise during the lifetime of the present generation.

If it is desirable to have an expression of popular opinion on the question of annexation, why not provide for a direct one by the people? An amendment introducing the referendum in such contingencies and calling for a poll of the country at the next ensuing general election would be in keeping

with the character of our institutions. Concerning no subject ought the voice of the majority to be more desirable than giving sanction to representatives in power than concerning the taking of new territory and new population into the national fold. Though not probable, it is conceivable that congress and state legislatures might be improperly influenced to vote in favor of annexation schemes were the inducements offered made sufficiently tempting; but it is scarcely to be believed under any circumstances that a majority could thus be obtained at a popular election in favor of an essentially unpopular territorial grab.

Coming to the particular proposition which doubtless prompted the Crumpacker resolution, we confess that we have a lively curiosity to know how a popular vote upon the admission of Hawaii as a territorial colony would fall. We believe, however, that the affirmative of this proposition would carry overwhelmingly.

For a good Fourth-of-July lesson in the usefulness of true patriotism we commend the following statement of Dr. W. H. Danforth, the American physician who volunteered in behalf of Cuba: "The officers and privates get nothing whatever for the services in the army, and the privates which they have to endure are sufficient to make the strongest man quail. The food is insufficient and varies not a particle—except that what there is may be more abundant at sometimes than at others. Bread and coffee we never get, and only at rare intervals do we obtain potatoes. For five months I lived on meat alone, and when I returned to this country was ill for several days on account of the inability of my system to take care of the food which I had eaten, and that too of the plainest sort." How many of our spread-eagle eulogists of liberty would submit to such privations in liberty's cause?

It is no doubt true that the salaries paid to the common pleas judges in Pennsylvania are much smaller, upon the whole, than in other wealthy and populous states, and far below a just recompense for the ability, character and knowledge required of those judges. At the same time the State Bar association acted prudently in declining at this time to begin an agitation for a re-rating. In proportion to other incomes just at present judicial salaries are by no means contemptible.

The San Francisco official who caused the arrest of two adulterous elopers as a public example should carry the lesson one step further by causing the offenders to be flogged, horse-whipped and forced to endure each other's society the remainder of their lives. That would be a punishment commensurate with the crime.

The little English torpedo-boat, Turbinia, whose screws are rotated by escaping steam, continues to astonish the experts across the water, her latest speed achievement being forty miles an hour. If inventor Parsons can only adapt the turbine principle to the big transatlantic liners, his fortune and reputation will be made.

In more than two-thirds of the territory of France people are dying more rapidly than other people are being born. It is argued that if this proportion isn't soon reversed the French republic will begin to deteriorate. In morals it would seem to have deteriorated already.

It is well to remember during the celebration of this day that the best patriotism is unselfish, and that not always the kind which makes the biggest noise is the safest and most to be prized.

The American public has heard the last of the proposed tax on tea. The poor man's breakfast table is again unmenaced.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, July 4.
Now that the senate changes in the tariff bill are complete it is probable that a pretty close estimate of the prospective earnings of that measure when it comes upon the statute books. Of course the conference will make some further changes but it is not expected that they will be of such character as to materially alter the income of the government from the bill when it becomes a law.

"I think we may assume," said Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, talking upon the subject, "that the new law will, after the enormous stock of foreign goods now on hand has been absorbed, produce sufficient revenue comfortably to meet the expenses of the government."

"You do not suppose, then, that it will meet the running expenses in the first few months of its operation?"
"It will be scarcely reasonable to expect that it will. As everybody knows, there is more than a year's supply of foreign goods in the country. By some it is estimated that there is two years' supply of sugar on hand; there is a large supply of woolen goods and many months' supply of tobacco, to say nothing of the hundreds of other articles which have been brought in, in excess of the usual demand and believe that on important matters the house rates will stand. Whatever changes may be made, however, as between the house and the senate bills, will not be sufficient seriously to affect the question of total revenue and I believe that the law, when it is at work normally and conditions are normal, will supply ample revenue and in a way very satisfactory to the people."

Other members of the house and senate agree with Mr. Dingley upon this general proposition. Senator Aldrich, who has just returned to the city and is able to resume the consideration of the new tariff measure, has expressed himself to his

friends as confident that the bill, even in its present form, would be productive of sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenditures of the government after the supply of foreign goods now on hand, upon which duties have already been paid, is exhausted. Congressman Dingley, member of the ways and means committee, also expresses the same opinion. "I believe," said he, "that the new law will produce sufficient revenue as soon as imports resume their usual course. The fact that there is in the country a year's supply of such important revenue-producing articles as wool, sugar, tobacco, woolen goods and other articles of this kind, will, of course, reduce very much the importations during the next few months and consequently make the receipts under the new law light after several months. But the people, I think, understand this fully and will not expect anything else in view of the fact that the importers have been permitted to fill up the warehouse and country generally with foreign goods before the new law and people are able to buy and when the stock now on hand is worked off, I have no doubt that the new measure will produce ample revenue and until that time the people will understand that any deficiency in its earnings is due to the enormous stock of goods which have already been brought in and upon which the duties have all been collected and turned into the treasury."

It may be added, in substantiation of the views of Chairman Dingley and Representative Dingley, that the new measure have been following the work of the senate very closely estimate that the bill as it now stands will produce a revenue slightly in excess of that estimated for the bill when it left the house, and as it is probable that the rates will be somewhat increased in conference, they look with confidence upon the bill as a revenue producer under normal conditions. This fact that an unusual quantity of foreign goods has been rushed into the country since congress was called together to pass a new tariff bill is well known, but it may not be uninteresting, in view of the fact that the bill is likely soon to become a law and that its supporters admit that its first few months of operation will be seriously embarrassed by the extraordinary recent importations, to indicate somewhat in detail what these excessive importations have amounted to. The following tables show the importations during the past four months on wool and sugar and also the total importations during the same period; the figures for the four months in question are compared with those of the corresponding months of the preceding year, which will indicate the excessive importations since the inauguration of the present administration and their prospective effect upon the revenue when the new law goes into effect:

	1896.	1897.
Table showing importations of wool (pounds), March 1, to July 1, 1896 and 1897.		
March	17,484,079	54,676,532
April	22,179,805	95,529,963
May	15,438,312	85,807,017
June	5,216,185	45,000,000
Totals	48,418,911	241,094,280

	1896.	1897.
Table showing importations of sugar (pounds), March 1, to July 1, 1896 and 1897.		
March	432,291,532	483,323,380
April	338,381,530	773,527,377
May	541,104,452	769,653,965
June	472,637,376	750,000,000
Totals	1,844,627,540	2,796,707,462

	1896.	1897.
Table showing the value of total importations March 1 to July 1, 1896 and 1897.		
March	\$65,455,052	\$76,251,447
April	\$8,649,579	\$10,317,792
May	\$7,290,859	\$9,321,827
June	\$6,163,749	\$7,000,000
Totals	\$28,559,239	\$33,591,066

NOT UNREASONABLE.

From the Washington Post.
Judge Hemphill, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, has laid down a rule in his court that "all applicants for naturalization must first show as a condition to the grant of their application that they can read and understand English." It does not seem to us unreasonable or oppressive to demand, as a condition precedent to naturalization, that the applicant should show that he can "read or understand" the English language. It is, of course, conceded that ignorance of our language is proof of inferiority of intellect or lack of education. One might possess the best natural gifts and vast and varied learning without knowing a word of English. There are many intelligent men now in the United States—some of them men of means and enterprise—who have not deemed it necessary to learn to read or speak the language of the country. We hold, nevertheless, that any alien desiring to be enrolled as one of the sovereigns of this republic should be able to read and understand English and to employ it in speech. Any other country whose government is based on the ballot may reasonably and properly require a similar qualification for full-fledged citizenship.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aineola, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrologer Cast: 1:01 a. m., for Monday, July 5, 1897.

A child born on this day will not be surprised if the American eagle is a trifle hoarse from its three days' scream this year.

All men are doubtless created equal, but the woman who can wash a dish as large as a biskony out is apt to look down upon her neighbor's moss agate.

Singers who perpetuate Independence Day poetry must be pardoned if in the course of their song they feel off something that has been hinted at before.

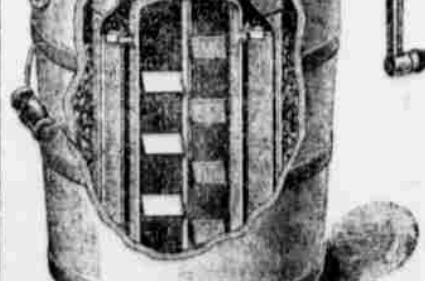
At this season the fellows who cavil at the frivolities in fashionable woman's dress are perspiring under four-inch standing collars.

Left over Fourth of July powder might be utilized to good advantage in exterminating bicycle acrobats.

Every one can observe better than we can ourselves how our coat fits.

The man who can find no enjoyment in the festivities of the "ever glorious" should emigrate to England or else take something for his liver.

So Simple.
"I wish to see a bonnet," said Miss Passee, aged 40.
"For yourself, miss?" inquired the French milliner.
"Yes."
"Marie, run downstairs and get me ze hats for ze ladies between 18 and 25 years." Bonnet sold.—T. H. H.



THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO.,
422 Lackawanna Avenue

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.
Hurrah, for the
Glorious Fourth.

The Little Wants of Picknickers, Excursionists, and Pleasure Seekers
of all kinds have not been forgotten by us.

Shirts, Shirt Waists, Collars, Belts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc., can be found here in endless profusion and at prices lower than any other place in the city.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF OUR GREAT MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE.

Garments at 39 cents, worth 75 cents.

Garments at 59 cents, worth \$1.00.

Garments at 98 cents, worth \$1.50.

We will also include in this sale a lot of LADIES' FINE RIBBED VESTS, with crocheted and ribbed necks and shoulders, at 10 cents, or three for 25 cents.

Store Closed Monday, July 5th.

FINLEY'S
Special
Sale of
Shirt
Waists

To enable us to close out our entire line in short order we have cut prices to the lowest notch and will offer every Shirt Waist in stock cheaper than the cost of manufacture. Remember, we carry no low priced or trashy goods at any time, and those mentioned below comprise the cream of the two most popular brands on the market, viz., the "King" and "Derby" Waists:

One lot reduced to 69c.
One lot reduced to 85c.
One lot reduced to \$1.00.
One lot reduced to \$1.39.
One lot reduced to \$1.50.
One lot reduced to \$2.00.

In connection with Shirt Waists, we are showing the finest stock of Belts, and at the right prices.

510 AND 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Try a Tribune
Want Adv.
Quick Returns.

The
White
Mountain
Excellent Cream
and frozen in
4 MINUTES
with the IMPROVED WHITE
MOUNTAIN FREEZER. Buy the
best; they are the cheapest.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO.,
422 Lackawanna Avenue

Our Store will be Closed
ALL DAY
MONDAY, JULY 5th

We trust that our patrons will bear the above in mind and attend to any purchases before that date.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW,
416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly
& Davies.

AMERICAN WEEK.

AMERICAN SHOES for American feet. Our Fourth of July gift—FIRE CRACKERS for the boys on July 5th.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SHOES. SHOES.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming
District for

DUPONT'S
POWDER
Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smoketests
and the Repano Chemical
Company's
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
Safety Fuses, Caps and Exploders.
Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth
Building, Scranton.

We would like to call your
attention to our win-
dow display of
Oil Stoves

WEDDING
INVITATIONS,
WEDDING
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Printed and engraved
promptly at reasonable
prices. The stock we use
is the very best we can
buy. Also Reception, Vis-
iting and At-Home Cards,
Monograms, Addresses,
Crests, etc.

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. 4;
telephone No. 224 or at the mine, tele-
phone No. 272, will be promptly attended
to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.
Beside Ice-Cream,
hundreds of frozen des-
serts can be quickly
and cheaply made in
Lightning
Freezer
RUNS EASY.