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Senator Vaughan's letter has the right ring to it. It sets an example for the other honest members of the recent legislature, and they cannot be too eager to get from under the odium.

Well Chosen.

The selection by the president of Mr. Powderly to be commissioner-general of immigration will afford much local gratification to the appointee's neighbors and friends, who will rejoice at the compliment involved in the preference; but it will do more than this. It will reassure the great body of American citizens who have long wanted at the head of the immigration bureau a man of demonstrated loyalty to American traditions and of inflexible devotion to the higher interests of American citizenship.

During Mr. Powderly's tenure of the office to which he has just been called we can feel at ease on one very important point. The laws governing the restriction of immigration will be enforced fully, fairly and with intelligent eye upon the public welfare. And if it shall appear that in any detail the laws are inadequate or defective, there will be no uncertainty in the language in which Mr. Powderly will call upon congress to correct them.

A nomination so satisfactory in its indication of thoroughness in the work to be performed should receive prompt confirmation.

Attorney Hawley has performed a good service courageously in exposing the attempt which was made by James B. Doherty to influence improperly his decision as a referee. For the sake of our courts an example must be made.

Nearing the Finish.

General gratification will be felt at the successful progress of the new tariff bill beyond the last period of vital danger. The substantial agreement of the Republican conferees of the house and senate upon the chief points of contention—the wool and sugar schedules—renders purely formal the remainder of the proceedings in conference, and insures the bill's advancement to the executive within the present week.

In the one place where political dynamite lay concealed—namely, in the sugar schedule—the victory is with the people and the sugar trust, notwithstanding its formidable strength in the senate, receives the most pronounced defeat of its career. It is given out with some show of gusto by organs of the trust that the schedule as finally agreed upon is a compromise; but it is a compromise in which the house captures the kernel and the senate gets only the shell. On their main contention the original framers of the new tariff bill win, and the recalcitrant senators who distorted that measure in committee stand not only robbed of their hoped-for advantages but also discredited before the party and the public.

Already business is reflecting the brightening prospects for a federal revenue system which shall provide income sufficient for the expenses of the government without malicious prostration of home industries; and with the details of the new bill now practically fixed, there is reason for the expectation that improvement will continue in accelerated stride.

If the belligerent Spaniards who threaten to bombard Key West will slake their thirst for gore in the blood of the news fakers at that point the American public will be disposed to tender them carte blanche.

One Old Sore Healed.

Sometime ago it was announced that the unexpected retention of the American cruiser Brooklyn in English waters on July 5 had given our naval authorities uneasiness for a peculiar reason. Under the United States naval regulations every American warship on Independence Day, no matter where it may chance to be, must fire a salute of 21 guns. Custom requires the ships and forts at a foreign port to respond to such a salute when offered in the same harbor. In the republic's early days this would have put upon the English people the awkward necessity of helping to commemorate their own military humiliation, and to avoid embarrassment in the period when Yorktown still rankled in the British mind, the practice was introduced in our navy to detain no Yankee ship in a British port on that day.

Preparations had accordingly been made for the Brooklyn to leave Southampton on July 2 when sudden news was received of the illness followed by the death of Admiral Miller's daughter. This kept the Brooklyn in port for several days. She reached New York on Saturday and the Sun in speaking of the incident says: "The Brooklyn, however, seemed to be as welcome at Southampton on the 4th as she had been at Spithead, and as her officers and men had been everywhere during the jubilee. There was only one British warship in the harbor of Southampton, the cruiser Medea, and she dressed ship at sunrise, and remained so all day, saluting with twenty-one guns at noon, just as the Brooklyn did. The Brooklyn's officers believe that had the cruiser remained at Spithead the whole assembled fleet would have saluted. Officers of the admiral's staff remark upon the particular desire of the English, everywhere manifested during the jubilee celebrations, to honor them as Americans, treat them in the best way they knew how, and make friends with them. That the Fourth of July compliment of the Medea was not worthy due to jubilee enthusiasm is shown by a prior experience of an officer now on the Brooklyn who was at Alexan-

dria before the bombardment. The bombardment was begun on July 11, but on July 4 all the ships there saluted in honor of the American ship."

In spite of the friction which we appear to be fated continuously to have with the diplomatic part of her majesty's government, Americans, we imagine, will appreciate this little courtesy and hold it in grateful remembrance. We could not have complained had the Medea remained mute after the Brooklyn's salute of 21 guns in celebration of Great Britain's worst disaster in modern history; but the fact that the old salutes over this once sensitive point has disappeared will certainly prove welcome news. And after all, a right interpretation of the event commemorated by the Brooklyn's blazing guns distributes the benefits as freely among Englishmen themselves as among their kinsmen on this side of the blue.

There is a good deal of truth in the assertion that if a Philadelphia regiment were to come home from camp bearing the honors which the Thirtieth win year after year, the citizens of that appreciative city would testify to their admiration by building for it the finest armory in the state. Scranton has an adequate armory—on paper. Isn't it time to try to put it into brick and stone?

That Controversial Law.

The remarkable powers to which the controller of Luzerne county lays claim under the Kline act intermittently attract public attention. One of the latest instances has to do with the furloughing of prisoners in the Wilkes-Barre jail. The warden is under contract with the board of prison commissioners to feed the county's penal charges at 20 cents a day. Controller Lloyd, by process of his own, arrives at the belief that 7 1/2 cents' worth of food a day is all that these jail birds should get apiece. Therefore, he refuses to allow the warden's bills on the 20-cent basis and declares that to get his signature the food bills must be whittled down to the 7 1/2-cent basis. This forces the warden to go into court for an authoritative definition of the controller's powers, making the second or third appeal of this kind within as many months.

The necessity for an early adjudication of these various points at issue is strongly hinted at in the Pittston Gazette, which in referring to the 7 1/2-cent-per-day notion of the controller is moved to note the possibility that men "might be kept alive on such food, but if the owner of a good sized dog were to limit him to such a diet we fear that such owner would be in danger of arrest by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Be this as it may, however, the question before the court is whether or not the county controller may set aside a contract made by the lawfully authorized officers of the county and arbitrarily fix a price for services that have been rendered in accordance with such contract; and every man who has dealings with the county, or who may have, should be interested in the early decision of this question."

"In county affairs," the Gazette continues, "the controller is but one of many executive officers whose duties are distinct, and when a county controller takes the position that he is warranted in overruling and setting aside the official acts of not only all other county officers, but the judges upon the bench, we hold that it is time to determine just what the legal functions of Luzerne's county controller are, under the essentially special statute in force in two counties of the state relating to the office; and if the courts say Mr. Lloyd is correct in the claims he makes, and the people think it is a good thing to perpetuate, why let us have the law made general, extending its provisions to every county in the state—and then dispose of all other county offices."

With due respect to our esteemed Pittston contemporary we must demur to his suggestion that this law be made general, if its interpretation by the Luzerne controller be the correct one. Whatever the verbiage of the law may be we do not believe that it is the will of the people that one man should have supreme authority over the regulation of bills and contracts for the entire government of a county. To put such power within the prerogative of the controller would be to offer unexampled invitation to its corrupt and despotic use and would end by making of its occupant either the prize scallawag or the premier boss in his hailiwick. Neither idea accords with the traditions of good county government.

The Kentucky judge who freed the murderer of his wife's seducer under the unwritten law which allows a man to protect his home will probably be condemned by fussy folk; yet the decision was manifestly just, and human custom has from time immemorial sanctioned it. To expect a wronged husband to seek redress for such an injury as was involved in the Kentucky case in the hitling and inadequate processes of a modern court is to expect the incredible. No man worthy of the name would await such a tribunal, and no state of civilization which leaves to mankind a modicum of manliness will expect him to. We may pretend otherwise but it will be only pretence.

The report of Major Symons of the Engineer corps upon the proposed ship canal from Buffalo or some other lake port to the Atlantic ocean offers no encouragement to that much mooted project but suggests that if the Erie canal were improved to admit 1600-ton barges the result would be cheaper freight rates than if there were a deep-water ship canal. We think we see the railroad lobby at Washington or Albany permitting the Erie canal to be thus improved.

In the eyes of the London Post, "every indication points to the certainty that Great Britain will be compelled to fight for her existence against the United States as soon as the American government believes that war can be safely begun." This will be fearful news to Tommy Hayward.

Governor Hastings is showing these days that while he is not anxious to foment trouble he proposes to do his

duty, and he is doing this with the wholesome vigor that comes from a fine physique, good digestion, plenty of nerve and no end of skill in spotting "strikes" and jobs. If the governor is not pleasing the "boys" there is consolation in the fact that he is earning the lasting gratitude of the people.

The New York Sun's plan of currency reform has at least the merit of simplicity. It consists of (1) making revenue equal to expenses; and (2) providing by law that greenbacks redeemed with gold shall be held in a fund by themselves and re-issued only in exchange for gold. Such a plan would eliminate the danger of the endless chair, and that is all about that versatile man require just now.

If it is true that Secretary Sherman had Mrs. Rugg's indemnity claim in two, and that he took prompt advantage of bargain day and pay up. There may be some costs of collection added if she tries to be fussy.

The value of Canada to Great Britain consisting of what Englishmen can make out of it, why should not the Canadian people save this tax on their industry by setting up on their independent account?

It is noticeable that the impetuous orator of Frank Willing Leach as an anti-Quay reformer does not cause general business to suspend.

Those new gold discoveries in Alaska offer another hard whack to Mr. Bryan's pet theory about the insufficiency of the gold supply.

The Anthracite Outlook Bright

From the New York Sun.

The statistics of the anthracite coal production for June and for the six months of 1897 ended with June 20, with the deductions that may be drawn from them are extremely encouraging for the great coal companies and coal-carrying railroads. The output for June was 2,920,000 tons, a decrease of 230,000 tons compared with the same month in 1896, and a decrease of 527,644 tons as compared with June, 1895. The total shipments for the six months of June 30, aggregated 16,100,000 tons, as against 18,385,548 tons for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 2,285,548 tons. It is fair to assume that the small shipments of the last six months are not due to any equivalent falling off in the matter of consumption, but only to curtailments of purchase which have been brought about by greater concern in the action of the companies, and as a consequence the New York anthracite trade sees an enormous amount of coal mined and shipped to bring the year's supply up to the normal level. What the total amount will be no one can predict with anything like accuracy, for the figures of the past four years have shown great fluctuations.

Ten years ago the country was using more than 30,000,000 tons of anthracite coal each year. The demand for coal seemed to be toward an increase at the rate of 10 per cent. a year. If such a rate had been kept up the amount now demanded would be more than 15,000,000 tons. Instead of this the amount mined in 1895 was 46,000,000 tons and in 1896 45,000,000 tons. The business was in an upward trend, and the effort of every operator to take advantage of every chance for a sale price down, and although there was an improvement in this respect in 1896 over 1895 to an extent of perhaps 40 cents a ton, such big coal roads as the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Delaware and Hudson were forced to reduce their dividends. Jersey Central's dividends fell from 10 per cent. to 4 per cent., and Delaware and Hudson's from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. It seems certain, however, that the total hard coal consumption fell below the figures of last year, and if this proves true, there are still nearly 7,000,000 tons to be mined and shipped before Dec. 31. This would be 4,000,000 tons a year, and distributed in an even manner over every one of the big hard coal roads. If with this coming business, and although it is expected a lowering of prices or a failure to uphold a fair price, then the outlook would be anything but bright for the railroads. But this seems to be the case. Prices are ruling stronger and nearer to the cards rates than they have for a long time. Some stove coal has been sold recently at \$1.20 a ton net, and the companies declare that in August they expect to receive the full July circular rate of \$1.50.

One of the causes which have led to the small shipments of coal in the last few months is the curtailment of orders by the companies used to extend to dealers. It had been the rule to let pay dealers all their orders with coal and pay for it on long credit. The railroads found themselves hard pressed to carry all of these accounts last year and they have put in operation a determination that if they arrived then, not to extend any long credits. One effect of this is that now when the heavy fall sales are about to begin there is little coal in sight. There is none at the mines nor in the big coal pockets, and this Anthracite Operators' association found, after examining nearly 200 coal yards in this city that they contained only 50,000 tons, or 18 per cent. of their half million tons capacity. This is believed to be a real indication of the coal in the whole seaboard. When the demand for fall begins, it will then, apparently, set all hands to work and tax the resources of railroads and shipping docks.

Many strong dealers are said to be following their old tactics and holding off from placing their orders on the hope of breaking the price, as they have done many times before, but the operators declare that this can hardly happen this year, because of the circumstances just described. It is contended by them that an average rate can be obtained for the coal yet to come to market of 50 cents a ton higher than it was last year. If this proves true, the result will be a benefit to both operators and the coal roads. Under their agreements the railroads and operators share the price of the coal in proportions of 60 per cent. to the railroads and 40 per cent. to the operators. An advance of 50 cents a ton therefore means a dollar gain to the railroads for every ton hauled, and where the mine owners are also the mine owners, as in the case of many of them, the whole increase in price is their gain.

CUBA'S FRIENDS.

From the New York Sun. "I never realized how widespread was the interest in the cause of the Cuban insurgents until last week," said a New York man. "I was under the impression that sympathy with them was confined to the large cities, where the war has been agitated by the newspapers and the people are in a position to know something about the merits of the cause. But last week while in Binghamton, N. Y. I had occasion to drive out to a small summer settlement known as Quaker Lake. It is about fifteen miles from Binghamton, and the road is through a desolate and mountainous country. One doesn't strike many houses on the way, and to make the trip more cheerful the road passes through the deserted village of Brackney, once a prosperous settlement, whose inhabitants worked in the tin mines. About a mile beyond Brackney I came across a little mite of a house, almost hidden among the trees and about a dozen yards from the road. I would have passed it by without noticing it at all, but for a small flag pole which stood in front of it, from which waved the flag

of Cuba. Under it was the American flag. A man sat on the ground in front of the house, and as he didn't look particularly formidable, I got out of my carriage and opened conversation with him, on the plea that I wanted a drink of water. I worked the talk around to the flag, and finally asked him who had put it there. "Me'n my woman," he answered. "Any interest in Cuba? I ventured. "None," kept the interest of a farmer in a struggling race," he said. "It's this way: Me'n Sue, that's my woman, have been reading about this here war for a long time, and we allowed we was agitators and for them that was trying to throw off the yoke, every time. We can't see but what this here war is just American history over again, and as we thank the Lord for our blessings we pray for them as is trying ter get the same for themselves. "But the flag," I said; "where did you folks ever get a Cuban flag?" "That," said my new acquaintance, "is Sue's work. Sue's follow down here New York was advertising something with a card which had that Cuban flag printed on it in colors. Sue just 'lowed she could make a copy of it, and she did. I don't know if Sue made that American flag ther fifteen years ago, and I put that pole up. We love it, we do, but jest now we think it's fair ter put Cuba on top. The eagle ain't a-minding what Miss Sue do, because we're patriots and love him first anyway!" "The old fellow wasn't around when I drove past again by moonlight on my way back to Binghamton, but the two flags were there, waving in the breeze."

AN ADMIRABLE SELECTION. From the Philadelphia Press. The appointment of Terence V. Powderly as United States commissioner of immigration is an admirable selection from every point of view. Mr. Powderly comes to his post peculiarly equipped to give the country what it has not had for four years—a competent administration of this most important office. Mr. Powderly, being an expert on labor matters, for years has advocated the passage and enforcement of strict immigration laws. As the administration does not desire any executive nullification of salutary statutes, Mr. Powderly is the right man for the place, since he will enforce the laws as they should be enforced and prevent the immigration of contract laborers, paupers and all those undesirable classes which the existing statutes are expected to screen out, but which have of late been getting in under a lax administration of the office. Aside from this, Mr. Powderly is a man of character and force. For years identified with what was then the largest labor organization in the world, after leaving it he did not relax his grasp on affairs, but in the study of law further equipped himself for public life in various capacities. His attitude toward labor questions has been both sympathetic and practical, and he is no visionary in his new field of work he should be able to try to do the country and the labor market service of unusual value.

THE TARIFF AGREEMENT. From the Philadelphia Press. The country will find double reason for rejoicing today in the fact that the tariff conferees have reached an agreement and that the agreement embraces the defense of the Sugar Trust and the triumph of the just and equitable house schedule. On the tariff matters of difference there has been no difficulty in reaching an adjustment. But the sugar schedule involved a vital issue of principle and of public morality, and it is profoundly gratifying to all friends of honest rule and public decency that the attempt to make congress the minister of the odious Sugar Trust has been indignantly defeated. This consummation has been reached by the firm attitude of the house and by the speaker and its conferees, and by the unwavering resistance to the senate committee demands. The day which witnesses this triumph of right is a great day for the Republican party and for the cause of public morals and honest government which it represents.

NOT SATISFIED YET. From the Carbonade Leader. The country will find double reason for rejoicing today in the fact that the tariff conferees have reached an agreement and that the agreement embraces the defense of the Sugar Trust and the triumph of the just and equitable house schedule. On the tariff matters of difference there has been no difficulty in reaching an adjustment. But the sugar schedule involved a vital issue of principle and of public morality, and it is profoundly gratifying to all friends of honest rule and public decency that the attempt to make congress the minister of the odious Sugar Trust has been indignantly defeated. This consummation has been reached by the firm attitude of the house and by the speaker and its conferees, and by the unwavering resistance to the senate committee demands. The day which witnesses this triumph of right is a great day for the Republican party and for the cause of public morals and honest government which it represents.

TOO PREVIOUS. Wellman, in Times-Herald. Senator Jones of Arkansas, makes a public announcement that the Democratic party is going to attack President McKinley because the administration has not done anything for Cuba. Mr. Jones, as usual, is too previous. About the time he gets his attack well under way the cables will be bringing hot stuff from Madrid.

THEY RECOGNIZE IT. From the Washington Star. There is enough dynamite in the senate sugar schedule to blow the Republican party into smithereens. Tom Reed and the house Republicans, who are nearer the people than the senators, recognize this fact and do not propose to be accessory to political suicide.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrôloabé Cast: 1:38 a. m. for Monday, July 19, 1897. A child born on this day will never remain "empty-umply empty-dilly" in the presence of Attorney Charles Hawley. The man who would kick if his wife purchased a new hat more than twice a year, often spending the price of one in a night in trying to win a dollar from the saloon wheel of fortune. The show appears to have overtaken an advance agent of prosperity in this section. The members of the state legislature will probably forfeit their salaries next. Ajacchus' Advice. If your mental roof leaks, avoid cracked ice in warm weather.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Napoleon and Bismarck Have Said. "In Times of Peace Prepare for War."

Our Great Carpet Closing Out Sale is suggestive of this historic saying. Although you may not want your floor covering just now, you are apt to need them in the early fall. Whilst we have stock you are at liberty to make your selections and we will keep them for you until wanted upon payment of a Small Cash Deposit.

- Note the Prices: 30 cent Art Carpets, 20 cents 35 cent Ingrain Carpets, 25 cents 50 cent Ingrain Carpets, 35 cents 60 cent Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 40 cents 65 cent Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 45 cents 75 cent Best Tapestry Brussels, 55 cents \$1.00 Body Brussels Carpets, 75 cents \$1.25 Best Axminster Carpets, \$1.00

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