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The refusal by Judge Allen Craig at Stroudsburg last week to naturalize two aliens who could not tell the name either of the president of the United States or of the governor of Pennsylvania was a judicial act very much to the point. Would that all our judges would do likewise.

He Must Go.

The Chittenden bicycle ordinance, the provisions of which were printed yesterday, seems to be a reasonable measure and its adoption would put the city well to the fore among those that have brought common sense to bear upon the regulation of wheeling. But its enactment will solve only a small portion of the problem; the great question remaining is, Will it be enforced?

There are ordinances on the statute books now covering many of the abuses to which bicycle riding has been subjected. One of those abuses—riding on the sidewalk—has become very serious in this community. Not a day nor a night passes that wheelmen by the hundreds don't ride rapidly along on the sidewalks of the much-traveled streets, crowding pedestrians aside and putting children and old persons in danger of their lives. This is clearly in defiance of the ordinances of the city and it has provoked repeated complaints from citizens, but the police have not attempted to make an arrest and the ordinance against this practice might therefore just as well not be. All the ordinances in the world would fall unless vigorously and vigilantly enforced.

If a boor were to force pedestrians off the sidewalk it would not be so bad; because sooner or later he would meet his Nemesis in some staid citizen who, if the police should shrink their duty, would take the law into his own hands and knock the aggressor down. The boor on a wheel, however, has the advantage. Thanks to his machine's pneumatic tires and his invariable failure to ring a bell, he comes upon the pedestrian unawares and after robbing the latter of his right of way is off before the victim can administer profanity of dissatisfaction. Thus it has come to pass that neither in the roadways, at the street crossings nor on the ostensibly reserved sidewalks can the man, woman or child who doesn't ride feel that he or she is protected in the old-fashioned right to walk in peace.

The problem of drafting a law which shall equitably stand between the public and the careless or reckless bicycle rider is comparatively easy to solve; but the problem of getting the police department to realize that infringement of the rights of pedestrians is just as much a crime deserving of vigilant apprehension and punishment as is a theft of property or an attempt to commit arson is seemingly much more perplexing. And yet the sidewalk scorcher must go.

The house of representatives at Washington is almost as swift as a three-year-old.

Mistaken.

The Chicago Record has not heretofore been noted for violent hostility to the principle of protection, but in discussing the amended Dingley bill it says: "It is not improbable that the Dingley bill, if it may be so called after its thorough revision, will go down in history as worse than the McKinley law. There can be no justification at this day for the excessively high rates of duty which it imposes. It is a continuation of war taxes in time of peace for the benefit, not of the government, but of private individuals. The duties in many cases being so high as to be prohibitive, there will be no imports from which the government can derive revenue, but the taxes in such cases will go to private individuals in the form of higher prices for products and greater profits."

The passage of such a tariff bill at this time is a violation of faith on the part of the Republican party."

In the realm of opinion each man is sovereign. The editor of the Record is entitled to think the Dingley bill a bad one and to say so if he likes, for that is a matter of belief. But he has no right to say as a fact what is untrue and for which he can produce no confirmatory evidence, namely, that the passage of the Dingley bill is a violation of faith. The passage of that bill is a redemption of a specific pledge embodied in the very beginning of the St. Louis platform and reiterated in nearly every campaign address and printed statement of Republican doctrine uttered in the campaign which culminated in the election of the St. Louis nominees. It is a natural consequence of the elevation to the presidency of William McKinley, the man whose greatest claim to the suffrage of the American people had to do with his life-long advocacy of systematic protection.

Whether the Dingley bill shall prove to be worse or better than the McKinley bill is something which time and experience alone can tell. The Chicago Record has no reason to pronounce a verdict before the evidence is in. A tariff bill like a tree must be judged, not by the individual prejudice of the editor who passes judgment, but by its fruits. The journal which snags an opinion in advance simply discredits its own reputation for fairness. But if the Dingley bill shall prove to be anywhere near so good a measure as the McKinley bill was, it will vindicate the wisdom of its sponsors and earn the admiration of the country.

This year James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway company, expects to ship 9,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Orient. Our trade with Asia is only in

its infancy; and Hawaii is the cradle that will rock it into healthy growth.

The imposition of a fine of \$500 and costs upon Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow for libeling Captain Delaney in the publication in the Pennsylvania Methodist of sweeping and unsubstantiated charges affecting his integrity as an official closes for the present an episode from which no good has resulted. The sentence is a merciful one. Dr. Swallow not only committed a crime under the laws of the state, but afterward gloried in it and is today posing before the public as a martyr in the cause of reform. There is consolation in the lightness of his sentence only to the extent that it baffles his evident purpose to turn a more drastic doom to personal account.

Placing the Responsibility.

An ingenious attempt is made by the Toronto Globe to confuse American public opinion in the matter of the Bering seal fisheries dispute. It first charges that the whole position of the American state department in this controversy has been dictated by the North American Commercial company, a New York corporation which controls practically a monopoly of the American seal trade, and which has, it alleges, from time to time had influential friends at court; and then it adds:

"The whole matter seems one that Americans should scrutinize very closely. They have no particular reason for backing up these exigent speculators with the might of the commonwealth. If any right of an American citizen were attacked they would be bound to defend it with every means at their command. But such is not the case. The facts are the other way. The natural right of United States as well as of Canadian citizens to pursue the wild beasts of the ocean on the high seas is abrogated altogether, or greatly restricted, ostensibly in the interest of the preservation of the seal herds, but really in the interests of a wealthy corporation which appears to be on excellent terms with the authorities of the foreign department of the United States government. The American who is in doubt about the rights and wrongs of this question can perhaps get a more detailed view of it by supposing that these islands belonged to Canada, and that for the purpose of giving a Canadian company a monopoly of the seal fur business it was proposed to so circumscribe the natural right of American citizens to pursue the calling of catching these animals as to practically exclude them from participation in it. Would Americans graciously accede to such a proposition?"

Laying aside for a moment the Toronto paper's insinuations respecting the motives of our government in calling a halt on pelagic or deep-sea sealing, there is a chance for an argument in its assertion of the "natural right" of any nation to pursue the wild beasts of the ocean on the high seas when by such pursuit, unwisely prolonged, the rights of other nations are, along with its own, threatened with extinguishment. The case as regards the seals amounts to this: By the greed of British poachers the seal tribe is being nearly extinguished. The other nations that the seals breed—namely, Russia, Japan and the United States—are willing to join in an agreement looking to the preservation of the slaughter for a time, so that the herds may replenish. England alone refuses. Not only does she refuse but she intimates that her refusal is none of our business, though indirectly it threatens destruction of our property. Upon her will therefore rest the odium for such destruction should it ensue; and the warrant for forcible stoppage of the unneighborly and porcine world is enough to impel any but a pacific power to measures of sternness.

That the North American Commercial company is anxious to have its property protected as well in Bering sea as in Broadway street, New York, would hardly deserve to be regarded unnatural. That the American government exists among other things for the purpose of protecting the property of its citizens is another proposition which should not impress our Toronto contemporaries as discordant. We do not see that the fundamental issue is affected one iota whether one company or a dozen companies own the American fishing rights. In either case it is the duty of the authorities at Washington to uphold those rights, by argument and negotiation so long as these forces shall suffice, and failing them, by such additional force as the situation may seem to them to require.

It is lucky for one standpoint that the Klondike gold territory is within British boundaries. It saves us a boundary war.

Our British Cousins.

An opinion is expressed in the weekly American of Philadelphia, which is so pointed and which concerns a subject so frequently under discussion that we venture to reproduce it herewith.

The American people, as a whole, have no friendship for Britain; their feeling toward Great Britain is one of enmity, not of love. There is nothing to be gained by discussing the fact. We are a peace-loving nation; we harbor ill-will for no country but one, and that one is Great Britain. And this enmity is not born of passion; it is not unreasoning. But our nation has wronged us, striven to retard our growth, and for that nation we have not, cannot have friendship, at least not a justly merited political, industrial, or financially in the way of our national growth. Of what England does we are jealous; we are sensitive of the criticisms of her people. To the criticism, the opinions of other peoples, we are profoundly indifferent. It is undeniable that, should the occasion arise, a war with Great Britain would be popular, popular as no other war would be. To fight such a war ten million would volunteer where one would be drafted. Men would vie with one another to enlist for such a war. They would do so because they feel that Britain has not treated us fairly, and they would seize the opportunity to repay old scores. This feeling of enmity is not carried so far as to make us desirous of picking a quarrel, for we are a justice-loving people. But the feeling of our people toward Great Britain is such that they would be quicker to resent encroachments of Britain than the encroachments of any other people. They would do so because they look upon Britain as our hereditary foe, ever on the outlook to secure some advantage over us. They look upon no other nation with the same distrust.

Every proposition has two sides; in the foregoing remarks only one side is given. What the American says is true. There is, as it remarks, no good to be gained by trying to deny it. For England, collectively, the American people have continual suspicion and distrust. They have read history, and history teaches that whenever English and Yankee circles of political interest have touched in the past it has been English diplomacy which has prepared the ambushes, committed the

aggressions, done the bullying and manifested a sustained contempt for American claims and rights. The two governments have been not unlike game cocks waiting for an opening; a move by one invariably makes the other's feathers bristle, and the look in the eyes of each is such that the wonder is only two actual wars have characterized their intercourse.

But the American states only half the truth. It is a common phenomenon of family life that brothers, while under ordinary circumstances outwardly jealous each of the other and professing to be indifferent each to the other's welfare, need only the touch of some common affliction or the spur of a fundamental experience to throw off a superficial appearance of amity, and yield to the promptings of the in-born affection. Here we have precisely the attitude of England and America. Deeper than all the distrust of Britain and more firmly rooted in the Yankee character than all the resentment of what we conceive to be England's ill treatment of us, is the filial feeling that from these same bullying, rapacious, full-blooded Anglo-Saxons we derived our language, our religious principles and our basic laws, if not a good bit of the hardihood of temperament and physique which have sustained us in the upbuilding of a competitive empire. And while we would as readily whack their ears as take them by the hand, and are disposed, whatever the form or the occasion of the rivalry, to give them as good as they send, yet it is very much in the spirit of the boxer, who enjoys the competition in exact proportion as it taxes his skill and keeps his wits and muscles on the alert.

That we should have greater friction with our own kith and kin than with neighbors of different blood is not unnatural, nor does it disprove the existence underneath of a common bond of brotherhood. Nor would we have this friction cease. It is the necessary spice of our national existence.

Minister Woodford says he expects at Madrid to have a pleasant time. Maybe the pleasure will be chiefly on his side.

Times and conditions change. Horace Greeley if alive today would have to say: "Go north, young man."

America's New Railway King

From the Philadelphia Times.
 Since the stirring days when Commodore Vanderbilt was investing his money in railroads, and when his efforts to secure the properties which he was seeking to acquire were being fettered by a vast scheme of profit by such adversaries as Fisk, Gould and Drew, the country has seen no such shifting of railroad investments and ownership as it is now beholding in the movements of the Morgan interest. Most of what is being done is characterized by silence, or, at most, by rumors in the stock market. There is none of that direct buying in the street which marked the entrance of the unappreciated founder of the Morgan fortunes into his new field of activity. Thus, in the absence of sensationalism, this diversion of New York capitalistic energies into the coal fields, into the southern states, and even far across the Mississippi, is attended by no excitement on the part of the general public and no thrilling scenes in New York Stock exchange. But what is being accomplished is perhaps far more comprehensive and extensive than all that the house of Vanderbilt has ever done in the entire region of industrial and financial achievement.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Morgan knows exactly what he is about, and that his immense venture is a part of the long chain of conservative financing which has enabled him to stand as a growing power in high finance from his first experiences as a banker. That is clear from the fact that the acquisition of the new increments of his wealth and of the capital which he controls has been a gradual process, and that the extension of his influence as a factor in the great operations of the eastern railroads during the last twenty years has been in proportion to a moderate use of the funds within his power. He has not entered the dangerous or at least risky area of business as if he were a Monte Cristo, or even a Vanderbilt or Gould. His capital has been deposited here and there in many properties for a score of years, and now the system which he has followed in making loans is bearing fruit. In nearly every case he has either been called upon to acquire by foreclosure of a mortgage or been solicited to take over a disorganized and insolvent property for the sake of the investors. Foreclosures have brought ownership in fee simple, practically, and reorganizations absolute control through the bondholders.

Mr. Morgan is now of course reputed to be the financial or business manager of the entire railroad system, and is formerly looked after by the Vanderbilts. But his functions there it is unnecessary to confound with the ownership and control of the roads. He is an agent, and his essentiality in his own hands are as follows, with mileage and capitalization detailed:

Railroad.	Mileage.	Capitalization.
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	1,300	\$120,000,000
Delaware and Hudson.....	685	40,000,000
Del. and Lackawanna.....	900	25,000,000
Lehigh Valley.....	2,150	20,000,000
Southern.....	4,240	25,000,000
Ontario and Western.....	477	72,000,000

If the report is trustworthy that the Baltimore and Ohio is soon to be foreclosed, while she stands politically, industrially, or financially in the way of our national growth. Of what England does we are jealous; we are sensitive of the criticisms of her people. To the criticism, the opinions of other peoples, we are profoundly indifferent. It is undeniable that, should the occasion arise, a war with Great Britain would be popular, popular as no other war would be. To fight such a war ten million would volunteer where one would be drafted. Men would vie with one another to enlist for such a war. They would do so because they feel that Britain has not treated us fairly, and they would seize the opportunity to repay old scores. This feeling of enmity is not carried so far as to make us desirous of picking a quarrel, for we are a justice-loving people. But the feeling of our people toward Great Britain is such that they would be quicker to resent encroachments of Britain than the encroachments of any other people. They would do so because they look upon Britain as our hereditary foe, ever on the outlook to secure some advantage over us. They look upon no other nation with the same distrust.

Nearly thirty years have passed since Mr. Morgan began railroad financing. His is a notable essay at competitive or aggressive investment we against the late Jay Gould. He defeated the latter's brokers and lawyers in a contest for the control of the Albany and Susquehanna, now a part of the Delaware and Hudson system. He has not since been prominent as a direct purchaser of properties. But all the same he has so changed the railroad situation in the middle states that at present his interests manage all of the lines between New York Central-West Shore system and the Pennsylvania road, with the exception of the Jersey Central and a few small routes. Indeed, from Albany to the Southern railway's northern terminus, the only system not in the hands of him or his allies is the Pennsylvania, for the Jersey Central can be acquired at his discretion, and the Baltimore and Ohio mortgage is practically his to foreclose. Railway history has been made rapidly throughout this region since 1870, and the Morgan investments of the period are now ushering in a new era of transportation and investment business. It will in all human prob-

ability be such an era of peace and prosperity as the Vanderbilt gave to the lines which they acquired thirty years since, removing perhaps forever all danger of rate wars, receiverships and non-income earning systems and schemes in that part of the country.

MODERN EDUCATION.

From the Providence Journal.
 A comparatively new state law requiring annual examinations of teachers is creating considerable trouble in one of the large cities of Northwestern Pennsylvania, although the act requires only a fair knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, mental and written arithmetic, United States history, the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the system and the theory of teaching. Certificates were refused some of the applicants, whose friends proceeded to criticize the authorities. In defiance the school superintendent published a statement which indicates that the public schools of the locality have turned out some remarkable graduates.

Quotations from the examination papers show that in these days of good schools and free libraries there are people who believe that "Horatio Gates was a general in the civil war," that "Mason and Biddle were English spies," that "James G. Blaine was a Republican vice president," and that "Jeff Davis was hanged." A surprising bit of information was that "one of the sources of revenue for federal government is licensed saloons." Persons using alcoholic drinks probably will be uneasy when told that "alcohol makes the muscles soft and flabby and when they break in the head apoplexy results." A student of South African affairs learned that "Paul Kruger is trying to reach the North Pole by airship." Opinions on Horace Mann varied. One applicant described the pioneer educator as "a member of Cleveland's cabinet," and another stated in writing that he was "a famous negro."

In geography the ignorance of some of the candidates was astonishing. Indiana was located on Lake Huron; the Amazon flowed into the Antarctic ocean; Detroit was in Michigan; the Niagara river flows into Ontario and the frigid zones were noted for lions, tigers and hyenas. Among the choice samples of spelling were "speeches," "culinary," "balance," "sage" and "sagelette," "plurel" and "agitation." The law, presumably, excluded a few incapable candidates, and for this the public might be glad. But the condemnation of the school committee shows that fitness is about the last thing considered, and the fact that the misinformation quoted came from public school graduates seems to warrant the belief that the legislature should have taken action many years earlier.

AS TO NATURALIZATION.

From the Philadelphia Times.
 The time has come when no man should be naturalized in this state who does not read the language of the country. It is no hardship to ask that an emigrant coming to share our citizenship should, in five years, become sufficiently familiar with our language to read the laws of the state and nation. It is not necessary that they should become English scholars, but it is necessary that they should accept the language of the nation whose liberties they come to enjoy. Especially should the courts of Pennsylvania accept the demand of the Schuykill Bar association that no public officer of the county, or candidate for office, or member of any campaign or political committee should be required to accept a naturalization petition. When such petitions are presented in court they should be accepted as notice that the naturalization is characterized by the best of the nation as for the benefit of those who have political ends to serve, and who wish to transform the alien into a citizen for their advantage, and not for the benefit of the nation that permits only the naturalization of those who are in all respects worthy of the great boon of American citizenship.

The Ruling Passion.

From Judge.
 "My dear, are there are a great many bargains in politics. Don't you think?"
 "I think, my darling, that when two-dollar votes begin to sell at one-ninety-eight you can begin to talk about female suffrage."

Manifestly Unfair.

From the Chicago Record.
 "Don't you want to get into this National Encyclopedia of Prominent People—cost you only \$25?"
 "No, sir; don't like the way it is run. Look at George Washington and John Quincy Adams getting in for nothing."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
 Astrologic Cast: 1:35 p. m. for Wednesday, July 21, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that the dawn of prosperity is apparent to all who are not troubled with dyspepsia.

In base ball parlance "wet grounds" often signifies no credits.
 It is now intimated that Taylor has an "umpt-umpt-umpt-iddly" council.
 There is no reason why Scranton should not become a portion of greater Dunmore if the Bucktown solons would only consent.

THE MODERN MAID.

She's a very modern maiden with opinions and convictions,
 A banker and groceress and a mind of strong activities;
 She has bloomers quite unmatchable,
 To men she is not catchable,
 For she's a very independent and precise.
 For she's a seven wheel she rides
 And everything's untraced devices,
 But she's not the kind of girl that's voted "nice."

Now, this very modern maiden, he it said, with lack of levity,
 Is indulging in a rapid pace that has the smack of brevity.
 For the wheel of time moves steadily
 And old age comes so readily
 That she'll realize her danger when too late.
 She alone in some dark corner,
 Who taught the men to scorn her
 Will a withered maiden lady be, no longer up to date.
 —Philadelphia Bulletin.

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
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 - \$1.00 Body Brussels Carpets, 75 cents
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