the Scranton Tribune

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The Tribune thinks that the merchant who does not advertise in it displays poor judgment; but at the same time it does not for that reason circulate slanders about him and try to injure his business. It does not exist on the proceeds of blackmail.

Mr. Dingley's Own Analysis.

The parent and sponsor of the new tariff bill, Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr., contributes to the Philadelphia Press an extended review of the revenue features of that measure together with a forecast of the probable results of its operation which greatly illumines and clarifies the subject for those who do not profess to be tariff experts.

As to the amount of money which it

will raise directly from customs duties, his idea is that the annual sum after the effect of anticipatory importations amount approximately to \$225,000,000, as against about \$150,000,000 under the Wilson law. For the first year he predicts a return of only about \$185,000,000, inasmuch as \$40,000,000 has already in anticipation of the new tariff's enactment. From internal and other sources exclusive of the postal receipts he expects a revenue for this year of \$185,000,000, making \$370,000,000 altogether, or about \$5,000,000 more than the government's annual average exbill ought therefore to yield a surplus the extinguishment of the public debt. Of the \$75,000,000 of revenue which the Dingley bill is expected to raise above the amount now raised by the Wilson bill, \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 is to son bill escaped untaxed. The recome mainly from sugar. According to Mr. Dingley it is this increase which

raises the average equivalent ad valorem rate of his bill apparently above that of the McKinley bill, which admitted sugar free. He adds: "The average equivalent ad valorem, estimated on the basis of the values of 1893. is about 50 per cent., including the duty on sugar. Excluding sugar, the average does not exceed 48 per cent .. against 49% per cent, under the tariff of 1890 and 40 per cent, under the tariff of 1894. But the difference between the 40 per cent, of the present tariff and the 48 per cent, (excluding sugar) proposed, properly distributed on protective lines, is the difference between life and death. We have heard much reckless denunciation of the proposed tariff as 'the highest ever known,' but, as a matter of fact, the average ad valorem of the tariff of 1824 was 501/2 per cent., and 61% per cent, in 1830, 481/2 per cent, in 1867, and this, too, before undervaluation

In correction of a delusion which the Mugwump coterie of free traders revolving around Grover Cleveland has insidiously fostered. Mr. Dingley re-

became a science."

An impression exists in some minds that a tariff constructed on protective lines is antagonistic to revenue. It would be a sufficient answer to such a contention to point to the fact that all our revenue tar-iffs since 1861 have been greater revenue producers than any tariff for revenue only ever put into law in this country. The tariff of 1890, knowing it surrendered from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 of revenue by placing sugar on the free list, yielded nearly \$177.500,000 revenue from customs in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, and would have undoubtedly yielded \$220,000,000 revenue in the fiscal year beginning July 1. 1893, if it had not been for the result of the November elections of 1892, which proclaimed the overthrow of our protective policy and disarranged our industries and impaired the consuming power of our people, and thus cut down revenue, while the present tariff, heralded as a revenue tariff, with 40 per cent. duty on sugar, yielded only \$152,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and would not have yielded in the fiscal year just ended over \$140,000,000 if it had not been for anticipat-ing importations to avoid the new duties.

It is very easy to predict misfortune and that kind of work comes natural to the men now in control of the Democratic party. But Mr. Dingley's guess as to the popular effect of the operation of the bill with whose drafting he had as much faith, pending the actual test. as are the direful prophecies of his antagonists. "I believe," says he, "that secure adequate revenue for carrying on the government and at the same time with duties so adjusted as to open up new opportunities for our own labor, will be the beginning of that prosperity which was dispelled in 1892, after thirty years' continuance." The country will soon have an opportunity to perceive which kind of forecast is the correct one.

Was it a special providence that Tom Reed was not nominated at St. Louis, but reserved for the important mission which he has so ably performed as speaker of the extra session?

Inopportune and Unwise.

Dispassionate consideration of the subject of currency reform discloses certain truths which need to be borne in mind, especially if this subject is soon to be pushed to the front as an issue of partisan politics:

(1.) Among the masses little thought has been given to the structure of our currency system, but every one knows that for many years, with the currency just as it is today, we enjoyed the best period of prosperity in the nation's history. It will take work to make these people believe that a currency which then offered no apparent obstacles to good times should now, of

and in the light of the past few months it ought to be apparent as a phenomenon of political significance that many Americans, justly or unjustly, view with distrust the effort of bankers to shape currency legislation.

(3). Having come through a long period of agitation and tribulation, during which they were once beguiled into a quagmire under the siren plea for "tariff reform," it causes the people more or less uneasiness to see the same men who betrayed them then approaching them now with another plea for another kind of reform. The second plea may be founded on solid argument, and some reassurance is afforded by the identification with it of a few eminent Republicans; but upon the whole the coincidence that the chief cooks and bottle washers of this second "reform" propoganda are the same chaps who served in a similar capacity during the ill-fated experiment with a deficit tariff impresses the majority of plain Americans unfavorably and they prefer not to be bothered with any more "reform" agitations just at this

Our good natured president has apparently permitted these free trade, gold Democratic allies of lost fall's campaign to persuade him into lending perfunctory support to their latest project for gaining public prominence; but when the time comes for this subfect to be taken up by congress ther need be little fear that any measure will pass either the present senate or the house until it shall have been thoroughly cleansed of every taint of Mugwumpery.

Not all the labor leaders are against shall have ceased to be noticed, will Mr. Powderly. One of his warmest indorsers is President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers. His antagonists appear to be principally the hot heads and the demagogues. Such opposition cannot prevail in the senate of the been lost through the rush of imports | United States and is in effect the highest kind of a compliment.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Canada's voluable premier, whose visit to London to attend the jubilee and get knighted seems to have constituted the feature penses. Under normal conditions the of the year, judging from the fuss made over him, has been interviewed by the of \$45,000,000, which can be applied to Times on the blunders of the United States. The cable brings only a line or two of quotation; but from this we gather that our greatest blunders have been: The giving of excessive power to the Republican party after the war; come from luxuries which in the Wil- and a too wholesale application of unimainder of the additional revenue will fred had on his tongue's end several versal suffrage. We dare say Sir Wilmore, but if he mentioned others the cable informs us not.

It is not important what the premier of Canada thinks concerning the experiment called the United States; and his allusion to the Republican party can be regarded only as playful in view of the unexampled prosperity which attended our people during the post-bellum ascendancy of that party-a prosperity which ever since has been the marvel, not of North America simply but of the world. Sir Wilfred could scarcely have meant his first "blunder" to be taken seriously, even though he is reputed to cherish some feeling of disappointment with reference to the Republican party because of its recent cunningly laid reciprocity snare. But the second criticism offered by him is more deserving of attention, especially in view of the fact that it coincides with the opinions of some of our clearest American thinkers.

As used by Mr. Laurier the term 'universal suffrage" is of course a figure of speech, since in this country while we have extended the franchise with a greater prodigality and recklessness perhaps than was ever before known in the history of representative government, even we have not vet made the suffrage literally universal. But have we not extended it further than was prudent or wise-a great deal further than the results appear to justify? Is it not true that a condition which permits, not rarely but frequently, indeed, habitually, the vote of the purest and best citizen to be neutralized at the same ballot box on the same day and perhaps in the same minute by the ignorantly voted ballot of the citizen who is so dumb and indifferent that his favor may be won by the candidate or the party that purchases it last with cash or a glass of beer is essentially incompatible with healthful and wholesome government and therefore menacing to the future of our free institutions?

Here Canada's premier has surely probed a sore in our body politic.

To the average mind the ado which has been occasioned over the alleged receipt of news by carrier pigeons that Andree has found the North Pole seems ridiculously out of proportion to the so much to do is certainly entitled to credibility and the sufficiency of the evidence. The main benefit from speculation upon the subjest lies in the fact that it keeps the public mind out this proposed tariff framed so as to of mischlef and to some extent ameliorates the torridity of July.

According to present plans the Democrats of Pennsylvania will indorse the Prohibition nomince for state treasurer, Rev. Dr. Swallow, and spring a highly moral campaign of reform, There doesn't seem to be any inconsistency from which the Democracy will shrink if spurred by the hope of capturing office.

The resignation of President Andrews of Brown university was the only answer he could make to his critics on the board of trustees without sacrificing his self-respect. It probably ends the usefulness of that university but it compensates by offering deserved rebuke to bigotry and narrowness.

There is something truly sad in the serious tone in which the British press dwells upon the possibilities of a war between England and the United States. Have the political morals of England fallen so low that her government would sooner go to war than deal

The refusal of Senator Scott, of Luzerne, to acknowledge the neat little auditor-generalship boomlet so generously offered to him by the political gossips of Philadelphia will reassure

all the state be calm.

An association for the protection of the electrocution of deformed, idiotic and constitutionally diseased children, all maniacs, all persons bereft of any of their senses and all old persons whose faculties show signs of impair-ment. In addition, marriages are to be determined on scientific grounds

Better not go in this year of grace, and love is to be held as a superstition of the past. The carrying of such a programme into execution would provide some decidedly interesting news.

The deduction from Hastings' veto of the Becker bill would seem to be that if Penrose wants to unhorse Martin in Philadelphia he must do so through the Philadelphia primaries. That, after all, is the fair way to fight.

Judging from the wear and tear which Senator Andrews' recent visit to Scranton wrought on the editorial gray matter in the sanctums of the state, the gentleman from Crawford ought hereafter to travel incognito.

The report that Carl Schurz was being considered in connection with the Russian mission is authoritatively denied. We thought at the time it insulted the president.

Let Annexation Be Our Answer

From the Philadelphia Press.

Count Okuma, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, judging from two interviews which have come from him since the question of the annexation of Hawaii has een before the senate, takes the most friendly interest in the affairs of the United States. Early in July he was considerate enough to point out that we should be satisfied in maintaining the in-dependence of Hawaii, and he then advanced the argument, which has been quite the feature of succeeding anti-an-nexation comment, that in our continental solidarity lay our strength and any advance in the Pacific would weaken us. In these suggestions Count Kouma was undoubtedly following the line of the di-plomacy of polite indirection. However, as annexation would not down, in his last utterance the astute Japanese statesman grows a little shriller in argument, and eveals the fact that the true reason for his consideration lest the United States make a strategic mistake is due absolutely to his recognition of the commanding value of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

In a way that should shame the antiannexationists in Washington, Count Okuma, dropping all disguises of disin-erestedness, proclaims boldly that the Hawalian Islands now, but more partic-ularly on the completion of the Nicaraguan canal, will be the great entrepot and the controlling center of commerce in the Pacific, and that this gives them an in-ternational status, With far-seeing insight he notes that the nation dominating these islands possesses not only potent ommercial strategic advantages in times of peace, but in them has no less signal defensive advantages in the more remote possibilities of war. Inspired by this, he naturally attempts to throw the cloak of international rights and the alleged special rights of Japan over the islands and boldly avers these conditions do not allow the United States free action in the vestion of any axis and a powerful and a powe question of annexation. And so he would forbit it, possibly prevent it, and insist that the United States maintain a shadowy protectorate until, doubtless, Japan was ready for the final stroke.

the United States should be equally certain in tone. It should be annexation. The approval of the pending treaty now could not be called hurried, since the whole question has been before congress and the country since 1893. The arguments of Count Okuma are all annexation arguments. All that he says of the stra-tegic value of the islands far-seeing statesmen in the United States have long subscribed to. And in this matter of strategic value Japan is evidently very willing to take a hint from Great Bri-tain's note-book. This great nation is untiring in its efforts to acquire points of value for its peaceful commercial de-velopment or for its defense, be they the merest storm-beaten rock or sun-baked sand-pit peopled by the lowest of man-kind. And it is equally untiring in its eforts to prevent other nations from protecting their commerce or coasts in like manner. Hence, in its opposition to the innexation of Hawali Japan but repeats in its own vernacular the favorite meth-ods of British diplomacy.

As annexation meraces none of Japan's vested rights in Hawaii which Count Okuma talks about, and as Japan by no pro-cess of coolie contract immigration, neither by the Kalakaua treaty of 1871, nor by the labor convention of 1886, ac-quired a lien on the future relations of Hawaii, the solution of the whole problem and the sole reply the United States should make to Japanese contention is annexation. As the United States by an-nexation will continue to deal justly by Japan, there can be no cause for real offense, since the delusion of the hour in Japan as to its rights above and in contravention of international law will vanish as soon as this government fulfills its manifest destiny and Hawaii is a part of the territory of the United States.

DON'T GO.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It is very fascinating to read about Alaskan possibilities, but don't buy a through ticket to Scattle instanter. The difficulties doubtless seem surmountable to the stimulated imagination, but re-member fact is hard and real conditions are not as role-dreams make them. In its various news articles illuminating the present Klondiko craze, the Press has made plain to most who can run and read the folly of joining the rush to Alaska. The season will soon close for the Yukon steamboats. The difficult journey by foot, by cance, by raft over the Chilkoot Pass will soon be without a margin of safety for the traveler. One way the Yukon diggings are nearly a month and a half distant in time, over 4,000 in miles, from the Pacific ports. Another way they are not so far as the bird flies, but according to the season the journey lasts one month, two and may-hap three. And then, when there, one is in danger of putting more gold in the ground than is taken out, and himself,

Placer mining in the wilds of California was Paradise compared with life in the Yukon Valley. Thawing frozen gravel in sunless guiches is not a picture of entice-ment. And to reach the Yukon at the end of the summer season for the tender-foot would be disheartening to a degree intescribable. Nine months of winter, and such a winter as the Yukon knows, is no excursion experience. It is better to stay at home. Fortunately, the commercial companies cannot take any unusual number into the interior, and the lineau, Chilkout route closes treeff in the Juneau-Chilkoot route closes itself in the fall to all but the most daring. So don't go. If you have the \$5,000 which is said to be the minimum of capital one can safely depend on for sustenance until luck is struck there are plenty of good have the company to investments elsewhere that may not be dazzling but will not mean so many foot-sore and heart-sick days. If you haven't \$5,000 by all means don't go.

And in addition to all this it should be a sudden, be sent to the junk pile.

(2.) The leaders in the movement to retire the greenbacks and substitute bank notes are principally bankers; his friend, Major McAuley, and also prevent jealous feelings in the breast of Klondike seem certain, according to good authority, every claim is taken. This means the newcomers of 1897 must look bank notes are principally bankers; is no apparent reason why gentle peace

ka is not an encouraging experience. Even the natives keep out of the interior for obvious reasons. And again, while the gold that has come out seems formid-An association for the protection of able in total, how about the gold going the human race has been formed in in? If 5,000 men go in with the needed New York, one of its ideas including \$500 or \$1,000, or as some say \$5,000, as capital, you have a stream of gold Alaska-ward, which reaches \$2,500,000, \$5,000,000 or \$25,000,000. To get that amount out of the Klondike alone would take years of hard labor. Gold there is in Alaska in plenty but it cannot be had for a song. So i



Is that Mr. Hawley?

Would you advise one to be a candidate this fall? No, sir. Too expensive.

Assessments large?
Not particularly, but there are other entures. One has to become an — What?

Umpty-idilly. Z-z-z-ling! Hello! - get through at the clut last night?
No. Committee's report was unfavor

Why, I thought his social position wa So it is, but the committee decided that his legs would not look well in golf stock-Z-z-z-ling!

Say! Bill! Would you like to go fishing

I've sworn off. You will not need to drink anything tronger than milk.
Oh, that's not the point. I've resolved not to tell a lie during the year 1897.

Hello! Is that you, Sally?

When did you return? Yesterday. Had an elegant time, We ented a cottage, you know. Was it cool up at the lake? Oh! yes. Only one of our party con plained of the heat. But there was

A cause? Yes. You see he wore a suit of sweat Z-z-z-ling!

THAT ARMOR PLATE MUDDLE.

from the Times-Herald.

ause for that.

A little more than a year ago congres authorized the secretary of the navy to construct three battle ships. Contracts for their construction—except for their armor—were immediately made, one being with the Newport News company, one with the Union Iron works of San Francisco, and one with Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The vessers are named re-spectively the Illinois, the Wisconsin and the Alabama, and their average cost, less the armor, is \$2,639,983. With their armor and armament, ready for sea, their average cost will be about \$5,000,000. The builders have progressed so far that the ships are now ready for the armor plate, but no armor plate is forthcoming.

Armor is an extra, so to speak, and it is not a part of the contracts with the shipbuilders that they shan furnish it. The government does that, buying it from the armor plate manufacturers, and there are but two of these concerns in the United States, the Bethlehem company and the Carnegie company, and these have really combined as one. They have made al the armor plate for our navy so far, and there is no question that they have received most exorbitant prices for it-the average being something like \$500 per ton. They have of course been at an out-lay of millions of dollars in establishing and equipping their plants, but taking everything into consideration it is gen-erally conceded that they have been paid very much more than they should have demanded. All this, however, was known to congress when the three last battle ships were ordered, but no action was aken in respect to the price of armor.

Last winter, when an appropriation was called for to meet the cost of the armor occurred over the exorbitant prices that had hitherto been paid by the government for armor, and a law was passed limiting the price hereafter to be paid by the sec retary of the navy to \$300 a ton. The manufacturers maintain that they cannot turn out the quality of armor demanded by the government at that price, and will not. Of course the secretary is powerless to compel them, and the result is

The secretary, after many negotiations with the armor makers, at last procured an offer from them to supply the armor at \$425 per ton, but this has just been re-jected by congress, and the \$300 limita-tion has been retained. In addition to this the secretary of the navy has been authorized, in case he shall find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the limits fixed by congress, to take step the limits fixed by congress, to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make armor. This is probably intended as a gentle threat to the armor makers, though that it will ever be seriously carried out we greatly doubt. If the government got to making armor it would probably cost \$1.000 a ton, and be worthless at that. The government once undertook to build The government once undertook to build battle ships, and the Texas is a bright and shining example of what it can do. That noble vessel of war sinks in the mud every time it goes to sea!

It may be that \$300 a ton is more than the government should pay for armor plate and an excessive price for the manufacturers to charge, but what are we going to do about it? Do we want our ships to rot on the stocks while the government is harging over the price? ernment is haggling over the price? Suppose the manufacturers are right and that they cannot make the armor at the limited price, do we want "cheap" armor? In a great battle one defective plate might cost us a fleet, and it is for battle that these vessels are constructed.

The right and proper time to do is to get the armor at the best price possible and complete these vessels. And here-after let congress, when it orders new vessels, set its limitations as to price beforehand. It will not then be "put in a hole." as one senator expressed himself. hole," as one senator expressed himself, by exacting contractors and manufactus-



A Few of Saturday's Bargains

Gent's Linen Colored Shirts, with pleated bosoms, 49c. See window.

Ladies' Genuine Madras Shirt Waists, United Brand, 49 cents.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets of sterling silver and gold-plated from 5c upwards

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests 5 cents, or 6 for 25 cents. Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 15 cents, or 2 pairs for 25 cents.

Boys' and Girls' Iron Clad Hose, double heels and toes, 15 cents, or 2 pairs for 25 cents.

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