# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1897.

The Scranton Tribune

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It will soon be in order to request the Scranton ball club to adopt some other name.

### McKinley's Horoscope.

Intelligence publishes in its August issue an astrological prediction on President McKinley which will be read with interest by those who take interest in such things. The author, Julius Last week she was committed to the Erickson, drew four years ago a horo. state hospital for the insane, a raving scope of President Cleveland which maniac. came true in its principal features, and at a later time he predicted the nomination and election of McKinley; so that as a prophet he does not appear upon the scene wholly without credentials.

Divested of technical terms, or translated into every day English, Mr. Erickson's prediction with reference to McKinley is that the people are to rule during his administration; that "plutocrats, trusts, money-grabbers, and bond-sharks" had better take warning; that the foreign policy is to be vigorously American, with special emphasis upon the protection of American citizens and interests in foreign lands; congress and the judiciary will act in harmony and the executive and legislative branches will have less friction than heretofore; prosperity will assume generous proportions after the spring of 1898; the army and navy will be increased, but peace will prevail save that some foreign power will try in a year or two to play us false; and at the end of four years the president will be re-nominated and re-elected. There are, of course, other predictions in abundance, such as fires, religious controversles, rlots, etc., but on the other hand numerous inventions will contribute to the betterment of society and in general advancement will be notable. The most ominous note in the forecast is that Spain will collapse, but this misfortune is one which most Americans can endure. If it be said that these predictions, like those of Professor Coles, are somewhat delphic and sufficiently generalized to cover

practically every development, it can be replied that prophecy is a business too precarious to justify being too specific.

A paper printed in Dunmore and called the Pioneer does the president judge of this district the injustice of alluding to him as one of the leaders of an alleged political faction. What right has the Pioneer thus to reflect upon the bench?

Southern Governors on Lynchings. Discussion of the lynching problem een revived by the New York

will pour into Russia the cream of the teer battallons all over the country Chinese trade heretofore skimmed by ought materially to stimulate the naval England. With Russia facing Japan militia movement. from Vladivostock, a new and powerful The Philadelphia Ledger surrounds curb will be put upon the ambition of the subject of foreign retaliation the flowery kingdom, and the wane of against the Dingley bill when it points English influence in the North Pacific out that while as a rule we can do will begin. This gigantic railway unwithout Europe's goods, Europe candertaking, which potentially is by far not do without our's. The things which the most significant feat in the history Europe sends to us are chiefly manuof engineering, is to be completed, it factured articles which we can make is said, at a cost of less than \$250,000,000.

It will easily be worth billions to Russia. Rochester must have a number of in-

habitants who should be packed off to an asylum along with the boatrocking fool and the didn't-know-itwas-loaded criminal. A young girl aged 19 of that city, known to be extremely nervous, has been the favorite victim of her friends' idea of sport. Not long ago several girls, each masked with that humble and ghastly invention known as a "dough face," en-

tered her bed chamber and frightened her into a serious nervous condition.

### Canada and the Klondike.

The decision of Canada to put a heavy tax on aliens in her gold fields is something to which the United States cannot consistently object, since the right of each government to protect its own is well established, and well practiced by us. True, we permitted Canadians to have free entrance to the California gold fields and put no tax on what they found there. But the sentiment of protection was not then so strongly developed, as it is now, nor had the fear of foreign competition yet taken go general a hold upon the American public. Today we put a high tariff on Canadian goods, shutting them out of our markets; and but for President Cleveland's veto we should today have an immigration law which would prevent any Canadian from earning a livelihood upon

American soil. A right which we claim for ourselves

fore is useless to protest against the decision of the Ottawa government to discriminate against foreigners in the gold mining region under Canadian sovereignty. But a much broader question seems likely to arise concerndepartment. ing the proper limits of Canadian

jurisdiction in the Alaskan gold fields. If the United States may not question the right of Canada to establish such restrictive regulations as she pleases on soil to which her title is clear, it is as sure as sunshine that where Canada's title is in dispute the right of Americans to mine upon equal terms with Canadians should be upheld to the utmost, pending a decision as to jurisadvice. diction. Either that, or else a general suspension of mining in such disputed

territory under a modus vivendi. It is currently reported, upon the authority of the superintendent of the United States coast survey, that Canada in the past twelve years has thrice pushed her line over on American land. in order to accommodate the anxiety which seems inherent in Englishmen to appropriate valuable ore-bearing territory. If this is true it will require

to be made the subject of an early and determined protest. If the Klontweive billions of dollars within two short years. In 1895 and in 1896 there was some slight improvement, yet the volume of business transacted in New York last year, under free trade, was almost eight billions less than in 1892 under protec-tion.

tion.

But study the effect of our Democratic fiscal policy upon the London market, upon British trade and upon English en-terprise. With practically no change in 1893 and 1893, followed by a decline in 1894 when our business was paralyzed and millions of our people were idle, the business of London grow to pearly there. business of London grew to nearly thirty-seven billions of dollars in 1895 and in 1896, its volume then equaling the ex-tent of our business in 1892 when we had ourselves; but our exports to Europe in the main comprise articles of food which Europe cannot produce herself, protection. In other words, there was a complete transfer of prosperity from the United States to the United Kingdom in sufficient quantity, and which could not well be supplied from any other under the Democratic policy of free trade. Following are the entire bank clearings of the United States, both at New York and outside of New York, from 1892 to 1896, inclusive: source. There are exceptions to this general rule but not enough to invalidate the rule. Consequently any gen-

AMERICAN BANK CLEARINGS. Outside

At New York. \$36,662,469,202 31,261,037,730 1894 ..... 21.227,383,167 24,387,807,020 23,506,616,863 29.841,795,922 28,870,775,656 22, 304, 169, 537 1807 (4 months) 7,258,096,984 9,271,351,814

Comparing the figures for 1894 with those of 1893 we find that the amount of business transacted in the United States, as represented by our bank clearings, declined at the rate of fifteen and a half billions of dollars a year within two years, under the Democratic admin-istration. In the year 1896 our loss of business had been almost eleven billions as compared with 1892. In 1895 the loss was almost nine billions. In 1805 it was more than seven billions. So that since more than seven billions. So that since the Republican administration of the United States, under President Harrison, and during the Democratic administra-tion of the country under President Cleveland, there has been a total loss of Dusiness, as commerced with 1997 serverbusiness, as compared with 1892, aggre gating the enormous sum of forty-two billions of dollars in the four Democratic years.

It is impossible to realize the full meaning of this stupendous loss. But we are determined to face the evil bravely, and to buckle to our strength for a fight for the restoration of prosperity under the Dingley tariff for protection that was tigned by President McKinley on Satur-day, July 24, 1897. This will remain in American history as the date of the dawn of a new and bright industrial era in the United States.

### INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

From the Philadelphia Times. The Times, in a recent editorial com menting on the attitude of the Business Men's league of this state and the declaration of Secretary Van Valkenburg, was wholly unjust in its reflections upon Sec-retary Van Valkenburg. They were based upon the assumption that he was under an indictment in Schuylkill county that had not been pressed to trial, and that he was thus in so questionable a position before the public that he could not command respect in making accusations against the political derelictions of others. The Secretary of the Business Men's league is Frederick A. Van Valkenburg, and in the criticism he was confounded with his brother, Edwin A. Van Valkenburg, who was indicted as stated in the article in question, and had not pressed the case to trial. This statement is given to show that in making the criticism on Secretary Van Valkenburg we were mis-led by a mistaken assumption and that it was made in what was believed to be a condition of facts which warranted it.

But no unjust assumption of facts, however exclusable, can lessen the meas-ure of injustice done by the Times to Secretary Frederick A. Van Valkenburg. He does not stand accused in any way be-fore the public that would make his grave accusations against certain Republican

leaders of the state inconsistent, and we desire to acquit him in the manifest way of the imputation so unjustly put upor him in these columns.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

BETTER PLAY FAIR,





# We Told You So

That we were going out of the carpet business, and the fact is verified by the absence of a single yard of carpet in the roll in our store. But we have a few made up carpets and rugs which are to be closed out regardless of cost or value.

Read the description and sizes and we are sure you will be interested:

Light Goblin Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in Dark Goblin Axminster Rug, 9 ft x 12 ft Dark Goblin Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in	27.50
Dark Goblin Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in	
Tinh M and D and in Art	
Light Moquette Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 12 ft 6 in Green and Pink Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in Light Tapestry Brussels Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 11 ft 6 in Ecru and Brown Moquette Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 12 ft 6 in Blue Body Brussels Rug, 12 ft 7 in. x 12 ft	. 19.25
	18.70
	15.98
	20.00
Red and Blue Jap Rug, 12 ft x 15 ft	11.98

# Curtain Department

Special sale of Momie Tinsel Silkolines, beautiful new patterns, 10 cents Silk Finished Silkolines, new patterns, 9 cents

500 Dowaline Cushions, with ruffles, at 39 cents

We can save you money on Lace Curtains, Heavy Curtains and Draperies.



eral project of European tariff retallation would result fer more disastrously to Europe than to the United States and none is to be feared. The fact that a postal savings bank system has been in successful opera-1895 tion in Great Britain, where it has stimulated thrift among the poorer

classes and carried banking facilities to thousands who would otherwise

never have had the advantages of them, is an excellent reason why an attempt should be made to introduce a similar system in the United States. Senator Mason is the latest man in public life to promise to take the subject in charge, and we hope he will meet with success,

The experience of Darlus Green Is suggested by the announcement that on next Sunday W. B. Felts will try to fly by means of aeroplanes from the top of Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs, a distance of nearly twelve miles in an air line, and a descent of \$,000 feet. Darius came to grief while trying to fly simply from a barn roof. It would be a sad comment on human progress if Felts should not be able to improve

on Darius' record. Among the good measures which falled to survive the crush of the closing

hours of the last congress was the bill to create the skeleton organization of cannot be denied to Canada. It therethe census bureau. The consequence is that ere congress can rectify this mistake valuable time will have been lost and preparations for the Twelfth census will have to be rushed. What this country needs is a permanent census

> To a correspondent who criticized it for not consuring President McKinley for lukewarmness in his Cuban policy the New York Sun replies: "It is too soon to write down conclusions respecting Mr. McKinley and Cuba.' Those persons who are disposed to form conclusions on the subject prematurely should reflect upon the Sun's The redeeming feature about the Ba-

tavia murder case is that up to this time nobody has exhibited maudlin sympathy for Benham. It is to be hoped this good record will not be solled.

Now if Dr. Swallow will kindly become a candidate for senator, the entries can close and the contestants

How quickly little Greece has been

start off.

Herald's recent poll of southern governors for remedies of this, now easily the worst, blot on the territory once the seat of the slave trade. It is reassuring that the governors who responded to the Herald's overtures were unanimous in opposition to lynch law and equally emphatic in urging in its place the reference of all criminals to regularly established and conducted courts, which they recommend should move with greater celerity and pay smaller heed to technicalities than is their habit at present. "You ask me," writes Governor

O'Farrell, of Virginia, in an opinion fairly representative of those collected, "to suggest a remedy for the practice of lynching. The best I can do is, speedy trials, proper protection by the courts of the feelings of the unfortunate victims and the exclusion of all persons not connected with trials from courtrooms, prompt convictions, swift justice, death penalty, quick executions, and the free use of the military to support the military authorities in times of threatened danger of mob violence." While agreeing with this, Governor Atkinson of Georgia adds the suggestion that in order to enlist the taxpayers in each county in preventing lawlessness and in detecting and punishing criminals, the county from whose officers the person is taken and lynched should be liable in damages in suit by the administrators of the one lynched. He further says: "The governor should be authorized to remove from office any arresting officer from whom a prisoner is taken by a mob, when such officer has failed to do his whole duty. The law should require the officers having prisoners in charge, when the mob attempts to take him from the officer, to arm the prisoner and give him an equal chance with the men who seek his life in violation of the law."

It is a curious fact that the lustfulness of the negro as shown in frequent assaults upon white women is almost wholly a revelation of the period since the war. One never or rarely heard of such assaults during slavery days. It is Governor Atkinson's belief that "the evil which lynching is chiefly intended to exterminate is the direct result of giving freedom to people who have not been prepared to assume the responsibility or discharge the duties of citizens." There are numerous other evils resulting from the same mistake; but it is too late now to undo the original error. The great duty at present is to educate the negro and make him fit for his citizenship. This cannot be performed by men who regard him simply as a dog to be kicked or a brute to be lynched upon the first symptom of suspicious conduct.

Official announcement comes that ere the close of the century the trans-Siberian railway which is to connect European Russia with the Pacific at Vladivostock, opening to civilization and commerce cast areas in Siberia now fertile but not improved, and putting in the czar's hands the trump card in Oriental politics, will be a completed in training." fact. More than half of it is built

already, and China is reported to be at mit next year a warship to the charge work upon a vast connecting line which of a crew drawn from the older volun-

dike region is properly Canada's, Americans will necessarily have to submit to whatever impositions Canada may What the Clevelanc see fit to place upon their activities in that region; but if it be Canada's only through grace of grab, then we fancy that the American spirit will not rest satisfied until the theft shall be made From the American Economist. good by restitution.

In expelling two more newspaper corespondents from Cuba General Weyler compliments journalism upon its power to make fakers feel uncomfortable.

### Naval Militia.

Even the staid landsman who seldom knows or cares much about naval matters will find it difficult to resist the contagion of enthusiasm for naval development which is being scattered broadcast by the tireless and determined assistant secretary of the navy, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. The manner in which he is rattling the dry bones of his department is as exhilarating as it promises ultimately to prove benewas placed upon our statutes. ficial.

The situation in which that depart-And the evil did not end last week with the substitution of the Dingley tar ment finds itself is enough to challenge iff for protection in place of the law of "perfidy and dishonor" of the Demoits executive spirits to heroic protest. Together with the fact that three new cratic party. Anticipating the most nat-ural idea of protection for American interests, the foreign manufacturing and battleships, almost completed, are blocked by reason of the refusal of producing interests have taken every ad-vantage of the miserable "ragbag pro-duction" that emanated from the Democongress to authorize the purchase of armor plate except at a preposterously cratic party, and have flooded our mar-kets with foreign goods that, in some inlow price, there is the additional and even greater embarrassment that not stances, cannot be consumed within a twelve month. Thus the deadly blight of Democratic "peridy and dishonor" has spread its work of ruin and wreckage enough American marines can be found to man the vessels already afloat, necessitating the taking of a number of over a period of almost five years, blast-ing the hopes of our people, ruining thou-sands, bringing idleness, hunger and starvation in its trail, compelling the natural accompaniments of free trade-such as free soup, free bread and free clothing. Meanwhile, the American peop ships out of commission and the enlistment of a considerable percentage of foreigners to fill out the crews of the ships which remain in active service clothing, Meanwhile, the American peo-

ple have suffered and waited. We therefore may understand the interest which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt manifests in the naval reserves tell. But their patience has been bright-ened by the more recent snowledge that of those states which have a water front; and can appreciate why his as speedily as the Democratic and Popo-cratic obstructionists in the United States senate would permit. That relief has come, partially only for the present, but it will be permanent and profitable, we hope, as soon as the last remnants of the rags and shoddy products of cheap Euro-pean labor have disappeared from our markets. And what has been the cost of this experiment with free trade. of as speedily as the Democratic and Po constant endeavor is to stimulate the movement for the establishment in these states of a naval militia comparable for sea purposes with the work of the national guard on land. As he said to the New York battalions of the reserve on Friday, at Fort Hamilton: of this experiment with free trade. I look upon the naval militia as an the practical workings of the Democrat doctrine of free raw material? Its actual element that would be immediately cost, in dollars and cents, no man car available if we had trouble with any ever estimate, but we can show how the business of the city of New York was transferred to London, as follows: foreign power or in the event of any domestic disturbance. At last we as a people are beginning to wake up to a realization that if we would be respect-Year. ed abroad we should be a great naval power. The number of our warships

1892 1893 and torpedo boats must be doubled be-1894  $\begin{array}{r}
 36.950,780,222 \\
 36,863,022,125
\end{array}$ XXXXXXXXXXXX fore we stop. We want more ships, 1897 (4 montha) 11918,155,832 and more men and officers to man them. We have now as fine ships as any in In the year 1892, when the United States was at the height of its prosperity under the world, but we must have more than this. We must have men who are

the McKinley policy of protection, the volume of business transacted in the city of New York, as represented by the bank trained to handle them. You are the men that we can fall back upon in an of New York, as represented by the bank clearings of our commercial metropolis, aggregated nearly thirty-seven billions of dollars. But the deadly blight of free trade threw its destructive blast upon us and the business of New York city decreased by more than five billions of dollars during the first year of the Demo-cratic administration. In the next year, 1594, it decreased almost seven billions of dollars more, making a total loss of business in the one city, exceeding over emergency. War is decided quickly in these days, and it will not do to depend upon men who can be trained, but we need bodies like this which are already His decision, then announced, to com-

business in the one city, exceeding

BANK CLEARINGS.

London

Artemus Ward's sage advice, "Never argue agin a success," might with en-tire propriety be taken to heart just at this time by the Democratic and Popo-Experiment Cost cratic howing dervishes of calamity. It is useless to combat a fact. Why not acknowledge the corn and admit that times are rapidly improving; that busi-ness failures are decreasing; that mort-Well may the people of the United States thank God that they have at length seen the end of the Damocratic experiment with "Tariff Reform." For gages are being paid; that money is going out for investment, and that all lines of business show constantly increasing two years and eleven months, less four days, the deadly blight of industrial stagactivity? These are no longer matters of conjecture or doubt. They are facts, abundantly demonstrated by market renation-for which Grover Cleveland was immediately and directly responsible-has been forced upon us. For nearly two ports, financial statistics, and every cor roborative agency of business life. Good times are here and better times are at years prior to the enactment of the law of "perfidy and dishonor" its baneful ef-fects were felt. Since the close of 1892, when it was known that a Democratic

hand. The tide has turned. Cheer up; professional pessimism is the only busi-ness that is suffering. congress and a Democratic president had been elected, and that their threat of free trade would be put into execution, NOT TO BE AN ENOCH ARDEN. the industrial enterprises of the United States have been paralyzed with fear. The banks foresaw the impending danger From the Atchison Globe.

to American manufacturers through the contemplated influx of cheap foreign goods and, foreseeing the danger, the banks promptly locked up their capital so that the evils of the free trade policy were foll long before the free trade law An Atchison woman will consent to let her husband go to Alaska if he will draw up a paper to the effect that, if he hasn't ceturned in three years, it means that he will never return, and that she is at lib-erty to marry again. She doesn't want any of the Enoch Arden business in hers

> AND STILL THEY WONDER. From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. Mayor Bailey, of Scranton, holds that three dollar fine is sufficient punishment for sandbagging a man on the pub-lic highway. And still there are people who wonder at the increase of crime.

## KLONDIKE.

Far off in the mountains bleak and bare. Where the wild beasts roam and have their lair, Hemmed in by the hills with their frost-

ed glure, Is Klondike. Up rivers that rish to the boundless see Over mountains and forests where winds roam free, They are rushing on with maddening glee

For Klondike. Of their sufferings history can never Brave men with courage and full of hope Are pushing away to that far off slope, Republican congress would bring relief Their hearts are athirst for the golder

Of Klondike.

And many brave hearts who madly rush To the field of gold with a crave and crush Will rest their bones neath the pine tree's

hush, At Klondike. -Sam W. Boyd, in News-Dealer,

TOLD BY THE STARS.

### Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2.06 a. m., for luesday, Aug. 3, 1897.

New York. \$36,662,469,202 \$1,262,037,739 9 à. 24.387.807.02 A child born on this day will notice that 29,841,795,223 not many office-seekers are looking for political Klondike around the local Dem-28,870,775,054 9.271.351.814 ocratic camp.

It is a sad fact that the broken glass generally gets in front of the tire of the man who does not scorch. The ordinary man might as well be the

tead links of the motive power of a dog churn as the husband of a "new woman." A newspaper run to suit everybody yould certainly contain a variety of thought.

Summer Songs. Over the mountains a poet, bold, From Wilkes-Barre searched for rhymes and gold;

