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SCRANTON, AUGUST 21, 1897.

We don't wish to be vain but it must be remarked that there are no cob webs on Scranton's hospitality.

Financially Independent.

The impression, studiously fostered by agitators, that this country is fettered hand and foot by European money lenders who have American industry and American financial interests practically at their mercy, receives a severe joit from a narrative lately contributed by "Holland" to the Philadelphia Press. According to this well-informed correspondent, whose professional relations carry him behind the scenes of most of the great financial and commercial operations of New York, a tremendous battle was fought last week, quietly but with determination, between the money kings of Europe, backed by some of the European governments, and American financiers sustained by the vast natural wealth and recently regained confidence of our people.

It appears from "Holland's" narrative that a block of bonds aggregating several millions was to be put upon the market. The credit of the bonds was good, the interest desirable and payment in gold to be guaranteed. The foreign bankers organized a syndicate to secure the bonds and put in a bid; but to their amazement the bonds were sold to Americans at a rate slightly lower than that offered by Europe. This piqued and stimulated the foreighers to a trial of strength with a view to breaking down our market, and for from one to two days the English and certain other European capitalists were hammering away, unloading American securities at a terrific rate; but, to their astonishment, they found it was like pouring water in a sieve. The securities were taken as fast as offered, and our market, while it showed the effect of the enslaught to some degree, was handsomely sustained and the European money power retired from the field beaten. Further testimony to this effect is

given in the facts that a few days ago a block of bonds of \$10,000,000 issued by New York city was taken by American customers and another block of \$12,000,000 issued by the Metropolitan Traction company was instantly absorbed by the home market. In commenting upon these events, "Holland" says; "The battle of last week determined temporarily, at least, the question whether the United States is to be financially independent of Enrope, and the general impression here is that it marks the turning point in the financial relations which the United States has in the past maintained with the rich nations of Europe," When we consider the incomparable advantages which rest upon the American side of the financial ledger as regards natural wealth of country, agricultural and industrial productiveness and the inventive ingenulty and thrift of the people, it ought not to be surprising that Americans are at last getting to a point where they must be reckoned with in the equations of international finance. European financiers will be fortunate if the experience of last week shall not frequently be repeated.

Had he lived some centuries earlier President Andrews would have been burned at the stake. Now he is merely "roasted."

How Long, How Long?

There are moments when the most optimistic American, if he be honest with himself, is inclined to doubt whether in some respects pessimism does not hold the better end of the argument. One of these moments is likely to come to the man who reads of the treatment accorded by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to Evangelina Cisneros, the beautiful young niece of President Cisneros, and then reflects that in the face of numerous outrages of like character and in apparent indifference to the fundamental merits of the issue between Spain and Cubaan issue involving the very essence of those principles upon which out own government is founded-the administrative power of the United States, which could, if it so desired, bring the awful tragedy in Cuba to an end within twenty-four hours, is held in abeyance waiting, deliberating or triflingnobody seems to know for certain

For being caught in the Isle of Pines in communication with her father, who is a leading rebel, this handsome and cultured young woman was seized by the Spanish officers, kept for nine months in the vilest prison in Havana, court and sentenced to twenty years' was in Cuba at the time, "she was cast in the prison in Havana for vicious women, most of her prison companions the streets of Havana, which is as in little puddles?" tolerant of evil women as any city in the world. Probably no young girl in modern times has been subjected to such scenes as this one saw. The harridans, enraged at the refusal of the gentle Cuban women to mix with them, rioted several times and attaked the unfortunate ladies. The youth and beauty of Evangelina particularly incensed them, and she narrowly escaped injury at their hands." Yet the victim | is ar attractive, up-to-date daily, and of this brutality was the nlece of a marquis and the daughter of one of the first families in Cuba.

Couta, to which this young girl has ener so treated-is thus described:

It is just across from Gibraltar, on the

equal parts—the worst and lowest criminals of Spain and political exiles. Doctors, lawyers and literary men of Havanabreak stone and shovel in the trenches shoulder to shoulder with murderers, ravishers and robbers from the peninsula. They work in chains, keeping entire rience, A single word brings the lash of the guard down on the offender, and when his day's work on the stone pile is done he is triced up in the prison yard and he is triced up in the prison yard and flogged till he faints. They are fed on food that has become foul under the fear-ful heat of the African sun, and they are tertured, with all the ingenuity and ferocity of the inquisition. They are housed in cells cut in the damp rock, crowded in like steers in a cattle car. Their food is cast in through the bars as the animals at the Zoo are fed. They cannot even wash their hands and faces, let alone bathe. Cultivated, scholarly men, who know as much of civilization and comfort and clean lines as the average civilization. clean linen as the average clubman of New York, have been kept so for years. There are priconers there who have been undergoing this treatment ever since the ten-years' war, and that struggle for Cu-ban freedom was crushed thirty years ago. The backs of nearly all the prisoners are scarred and criss-crossed. The lash, and it is as much a transgression to faint at your work in Couta as to refuse

It is not a pleasing reflection that the unwillingness of two presidents to join with congress in granting to Cuba belligerent rights which would have carried with them the diplomatic opportunity to demand of Spain that she prosecute the war in Cuba in accordance with the practices recognized among civilized nations as legitimate, should have opened to Spain the door to such horrors. We should not be surprised if in years to come both Cleveland and McKinley would receive censure in history for that very conservatism on this subject which, while well meant, has had the effect to sacrifice the blood of innocent human beings guilty of no crime save love of liberty. Their excuse was that recognition of Cuban belligerency by us might provoke a war with Spain and thereby inflict loss upon American commerce; but are we forever to weigh dollars against humanity?

The question is, does Scranton want professional base ball next year? Will base ball survive?

Prejudice Run Mad.

Is it necessary to assume, in advance that a project like that of John Brisben Walker, which offers free tuition to pupils unable to attend the costly universities, will be a fallure? Is there anything in the proposition which invites or justifies the ridicule which a portion of the press is striving to heap upon it? Should it be held to a man's discredit that he has the courage to make the attempt to extend some of the advantages of university training to the masses which otherwise might lack the opportunity of suitable self-education? Even taking the view that Mr. Walker, in planning this institution, had no higher aim or was actuated by no worthier motive than that of advertising the magazine of which he is the proprietor, is it an offence to advertise in a manner beneficial to all concerned? Would any rational man begrudge to such an ingenious and liberal-minded publisher the incidental advantage arising from his legitimate and beneficent enter-

Inasmuch as the founder of this new school assumes by himself the whole expense and asks not a penny from the public either for endowment or services rendered, why should it be the desire of any portion of the public or of any newspaper that it should not prove a success? Having driven Mr. Andrews from one college presidency because he gave expression to views upon a political issue unlike those at the time in the ascendancy in his vicinity, why should any honest man desire to pursue him further, and seek to deprive him of the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood as the executive head of Mr. Walker's new institution of instruction? What good can possibly come of such pursuit and persecution? What equivalent are these assailants of Messrs. Andrews and Walker getting for their gratuitous, not to say infamous, attacks?

In our career-and it is not a long one -we have seen many strange phenomena in American journalism, but nothing heretofore so utterly without apparent provocation or justification: nothing before to all appearances so absolutely base and brutal as the present onslaught by certain prominent newspapers upon an educational experiment which has not yet had the chance to demonstrate its merit but which, if it shall even approximately achieve what it announces as its aim, must deserve the approbation of every well-wisher of American institutions. Heaven help journalism if this spirit shall long dominate it!

Senator Hoar's point that one reason why the English parliament in respect of showy statesmanship surpasses our congress is because in England the best men in the country can be chosen to represent any district. while in the United States the choice in each district is restricted among residents of that district, is stated in another way by a correspondent of the Evening Fost, who writes: "Unfortunately our bright young men leave the small towns of their birth and convicted of treason by a grum head | flock up to the great centers, as offering wider fields for their advancement imprisonment in the prison colony of In consequence, the local elector finds Ccuta: "When this delicate girl was his choice limited to what is left-the arrested," writes a correspondent who intellectual skimmed milk of which the cream has been carried up to New York or other great cities." If these bright young men aspire to honors in being colored women of such a grade statesmanship, why don't they remain that they were too low to be allowed on | in the small places and be "big toads

The Harrisburg News recently celebrated the second anniversary of its existence by the issue of a fortyeight page industrial number which is profusely illustrated and contains much good reading matter of a historical nature, as well as biographies of well known Pennsylvanians and sketches of general interest. The News is entitled to its present prosperity.

The court of Schuylkill county has adopted six rules governing naturalizabeen condemned—the first woman pris- tion, the effect of which will be to exclude from citizenship any candidate shown to have been a lawbreaker or Moracca coast, with a desert secured by to have been rejected by some other wild Moors behind it and the Atlantic court. The rules make it necessary court are all population shall consist of nearly with formal objections, else the caudi-

date will be passed. It is easy to see that in practice these rules will have little value. Now and then some notorious alien may be halted on the way to citizenship, but for the majority of aliens the road will be clear. What is everybody's business is nobody's business and on this principle few citizens will step up with bills of objection. The court itself should see whether the candidate for naturalization is fit to become an American citizen, and it should grant papers to no alien who cannot make his fitness clear beyond all reasonable doubt. In this way only can the problem be solved in such a manner as will protect the stream of good government at one of its important

In one of the counties in Alabama where homicides, assaults and lynchings are frequent it is explained that there has been but one legal execution in thirty-five years. If the courts thus fall in their duty can we wonder that the people do not care to entrust the administration of justice to them?

The newly created office of governor of the Klondike carries with it a salary of \$5,000 a year, but if the occupant of it cared to piece that income out by individual research for gold dust he might easily count on a few hundreds

The man with an ear to the ground ught soon to be able to detect sounds of development in our Cuban policy; that is, if we are ever to have a Cuban

Lifting the Veil Off False Pretence

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. So far as civil service reform was exemplified in the policy of the late administration, it furnished many excuses for the attack which Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, recently made on the entire system. Mr. Grosvenor's speech, which was delivered July 19, fills twenty-five yages of the Congressional twenty-five pages of the Congressional Record, and is a powerful argument from the standpoint of the facts which in-spired it. Some of these facts are as follows: During three years of Mr. Cleve-land's administration the number of employes who lost their places by removal or compulsory resignation were: In the treasury department, 1.789; in the interor department, 1,195; in the agricultural lepartment, 1,116. Including the other lepartments, 5,152 persons were deprived their positions by dismissal or en-orced resignation in the three-year perod named. These employes were experienced and capable, and, according to Mr. Cleveland's declared civil service principles, should have been retained in the service of the government. But they had to go, and their exit was decreed solely for political reasons. More than 95 per cent. of them were Democrats. Some of the removals and appointments were in the classified and some in the unclassified service, while there were 4,263 promotions in the former and only 784

n the latter.

How "promotions" were made to cover Democratic rush for spoils is thus ex-lained by the New York Mail and Ex-"These figures require a word of explanation, If Logan Carlisle, in the treasury department, or Secretary Mor-ton, in the agricultural department, had batch of Democratic friends whom a batch of Democratic friends whom either wanted to land in offices for which they were unable to pass the civil ser-cice examinations, he simply appointed them to places in the unclassified ser-pice. Then by removing Republicans from the classified rervice and promot-ing his henchmen to the places thus va-cated, he was enabled to reward his party friends and beat the civil service rules with a single twist of the wrist. How often this cunning trick was played by the heads of departments under Mr. Cleveland's bogus reform administration is shown by the fact, already cited, that during the three-year period quoted by General Grosvenor, there were 4,263 pronotions in the classified service and only motions in the classified service and only 784 in the unclassified service. These, however, are only a few of the disgrace-ful facts disclosed by General Gros-venor's inquiry. He finds, for instance, that 1,628 Union veterans were driven from the departments during those three years to make room for hungry Demograts; that a great many Democratic appointees were promoted during the re-ouired probationary period of six months in open disregard of civil service rules, and that there are not a few cases in which appointments to office were made during the last administration in posi-tive violation of law." Furthermore, all of Mr. Cleveland's extensions of the civil service rules were delayed until after Republicans had been driven out and Democrats put in their places. The reorm administration never had any use or reform until political favors had been listributed. Thus a double dishonesty distributed. was perpetrated. First, the merit sys-tem was maltreated by evasions and per-versions and violations of the civil service rules; second, it was put into force only to tighten the grip of the new em-ployes on their places. It is not surprising that General Grosvenor and many honest-minded men are disgusted with the deceit and hypocrisy of civil service reform as it was practiced by the Cleve-land administration. Judged by this test, it is a colossal humbug that can be easily tehnuched into a carnival of partisan

Nevertheless, it is not well to confound the system with the abuse of it. Honestly administered, and regulated according to changing conditions and necessities, it promotes efficiency in the pubic service, exercises a whole come re-straint on the scramble for office, and eaves the heads of departments free to ttend to more important business than that of hunting jobs for their political friends. General Grosvenor has done well to denounce the wrongs that have been committed in the name of reform, but he will probably be found side, by side with President McKinley to the extent that the latter shall develop a policy of genuine and practical loyalty to civil service principles in their in-tegrity and honest application to the aftegrity and honest application to the af-

COUNTING THE PENNIES.

From the Providence Journal.

A western paper makes merry over a stery about counterfeit pennies in Boston which calls attention, it says, to the fact that that city "is a one-cent town." Counterfeit pennies would not be of much use in Kennas City, where people despise the use of anything smaller than a nickel.

This attitude towards copper money is nothing new. Such money has a wider circulation in the west than it once had: but, even now, despite the talk of hard times, westerners apparently consider it mean and unworthy of the citizens of a free country to count the cost of pen-nles. It is safe to say that nowhere out of the United States would such a no-tion be possible. Nor is there any reason why we should be proud of such a senseless spirit of extravagance. What virtue is there in paying more for things than they are worth? The habit has in fact become a vice in Americans, even those who come a vice in Americans, even those who live where pennies are current coin. Indifference to "small change" is the base of many a broken life and bankrupt reputation. Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves is a proverb which cannot be too often repeated. There is less danger of cultivating the miserly than the spendthrift spirit.

Americans traveling abroad have often amaged and scandalized Europeans by their reckless expenditure. The com-plaint is often heard that the "rich Amer-

Europe. Hotel rates have gone up, car-riages cost more, shopping has become more expensive, servants expect larger tips—and all because the modest European scale of living has seemed small and mean to our countrymen. There is a sort of furtive apology for economy on the part of an American to which a European is a stranger. No one in Europe is in the least ashamed of acknowledging a small necome or avaning the necessity of say. ncome or avowing the necessity of sav-ing pennics. We hear a great deal about the cheapness of things abroad, and travelers who know the ropes really can ac complish a good deal at a low cost. But this is because the European idea is to help you save. The American idea is to help you spend. Therein lies all the dif-ference. No wonder that Europeans re-gard with some bitterness the changed conditions which Americans have helped to bring about to bring about.

There are of course even in America those who carry economy to an extreme. Perhaps this failing is more conspicuous here in New England, where pennics are not despised, than in such free-and-easy communities as Kansas City. New Eng-landers are tolerant toward it, calling the man who is miserly not mean but "near." And "nearness" has its unpleasant and even repulsive aspects. It is not however, likely to become a national vice. The general tendency is quite the other way. We are inclined to establish too luxurious scales of living, to pay more for what we buy than it is worth; to "hang the expense" so long as our desires are gratified. Such a spirit can hardly fall to have a bad effect, to justify expenditures which are unjustifiable, to make average for what ought to make paying five cents for what ought to cost one a matter of pride. Not so is the way to real prosperity.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 1.48 a. m., for Saturday,

August 21, 1897. A child born on this day will notice that Scranton clobs can always play bail when the season has advanced sufficienty to render their efforts of small account on the percentage table.

Park Commissioner Bedford will doubt-ess prove satisfactory if he does not init upon turning the Nay Aug plot into a The man who cannot laugh at a dull oke should never engage in business for

imself, or serve on the police force, Ynkon News. From the Klondike Gold Bug: Citizens from Wilkes-Barre become ac-climated the most rapidly of any new comers. They have been used to hard

frosts during the base ball season. Patrons desiring advertisements inserted in the "Bug" will do well to accompany their orders with the dust. The editor of the "Bug" does not propose to accept iron pyrites as currency while 8-foot purpose are all the propose are supposed as a currency while 8-foot purpose are all the currency while 8-foot purposed are supposed as a supposed as a supposed are supposed as a supposed nuggets are lying around loose. Chalk up, gents! Chalk up!

Uncle Bill Finn owns the only bull pur camp. The pup is a thoroughbred auty, but the habit of exercising his lungs at night will prove injurious to the dog's health. Uncle Bill will please accept a tip that the night air in the vicinity of "The Bug" office is bad-very bad.

The slight disturbance at Joe Tangle-heel's surprise party has been exagger-ated in published accounts. A half dozen ilkoot copper faces were killed and Joe skull was fractured in a collision with a boulder; and Roaring George, of Moonshine Gulch, received several stab wounds. Otherwise the party was as peaceful and orderly as a Philadelphia joke bureau.

EATING TOO MUCH,

From Leslie's Week'y.

It is cited as one of the explanations o Dr. Chauncey M. Depew's remarkable youthfulness and vigor and ability to do so many things without weariness to himself or others, that he is a sciencific nimself or others, that he is a scientific eater; that he knows just what to put into his stemach and how much of it to take. The menu at the swellest banquet may fairly glisten with the richest prizes of the chef, but Dr. Depew gives on swift glance down its mystifying nomen clature, and, scleeting one-probably th plainest of the lot-says, "That." And when the others have gorged and stuffed and feel like Christmas-tree cornucopias the doctor is as fresh as a summer girl and his stemach as easy as that of the prize-baby who was brought up on Cupid's

Much criticism has lately been directed gainst our American hotel bill-of-fare by foreign visitors, especially those who came over last fall and winter and went back home and wrote about their exper-lences. They found too much on the list -too much sameners, too much that was not attractive. They objected to the necessity of selecting what they needed, and in that they have the sympathy of all good Americans, for the average billof-fare is a test of human patience; but it is better to have too much than too lit-tle. And it is especially not fair to gauge the American appetite by what is on the hotel bill-of-fare. The citizen from the country who went through the items scriatim, and afterwards complained that would have been all right if he had stopped at the watermelon and ice-cream was not the average American

The people of this country each much because they have much to eat. The for-eigners complain that the habit of eating an American breakfast is suicidal and unrefined, but it so happens that the man who can eat the American breakfast has no need of doctors, and he is the factor who has made this country what it is. The very fact that we have been able to evolve from the broken-down and dys-peptic and second-hand material sent to these shores from the other side a race of superior people, with women more beau-tiful than the world had hitherto known, with men who have done more things than any in the world's history, and have been able to build up a nation greater than any other on earth, is pretty good proof that if Americans eat too much they eat the right sort of food.

DEADLY VENOM.

From the St. Louis Republic. The fact should be impressed upon anarchists that the torch of the Liberty statue on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor is not the torch of anarchy lifted n invitation to anarchists driven for their crimes from other countries. There is no room for anarchists in the United States. They don't work, and they hate those who do work and get along in the world. This republic is too big and hap-py and prosperous to allow its blood to

scome tainted with the deadly venom of FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

Alaska runs 1,500 miles west of Hawaii, In central and northern Alaska the round is frozen to a depth of 200 feet. Men born in southern latitudes have beme insane in the long dark. Just below rapids ice forms only nice ect thick, and there fishing is done. In other places it will reach forty feet.
All distances are gigantic. It is 2.00 miles from Sitka to Klondike.
Expored portions of the body freeze in three minutes.—Times-Herald.

NOMENCLATURE.

When to the clouds a man sent forth A plea for knowledge rare. He made the world perceive the worth Of things d'scovered there.

The swift car through the city's ways,
The lamp that glows by night, But tell to us in simple phrase That Franklin flew a kite.

-Washington Star.

But now the nervous air is filled With words of new intent The dictionary folk must build Each year a supplement.
Though tangible results are few,
We stare and leave our homes
To watch the men of learning who



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