### The Scranton Tribune

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

New York Office: Tribune Building. Frank S. Gray, Manager.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFIOR AT SCHANTON, PA., AS EXCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 18, 1897. Secretary Olney denies that he gave the London Chronicle a "scoop" on the arbitration treaty Personally he may not have done so; but inasmuch as the leak was in his office it amounts to practically the same thing.

#### It Has Not.

It is sad to hear the Hon. Edward J. Phelps demand a "resurrection of the patriotism of the forefathers" in order that the sentiment in this country of sympathy for Cuba may not be permitted to disturb the stock market. Mr. Phelps grossly misinterprets the patriotism of the forefathers if he thinks over a neighbor in chains of an oldworld tyranny infinitely more odious events. to every dictate of liberty than that from which they themselves rebelled.

This honored American declares, with entire truth, that "We want no foreign wars of our own seeking, However giorious it might be to become the bully of the world, we must postpone that gratification until we set our own house right." To this sentiment, however, no man disagrees, therefore what is the sense of uttering it as if it were a great new truth? We challenge Mr. Phelps to point to a single responsible utterance by any American friend of Cuba during the present debate which can by fair interpretation be construed to indicate a disposition to have the United States assume the role of a bully among the nations. There is no such wish. There never has been. Not for an instant has the most impetuous "fingo" wished otherwise than that the United States should stand for justice and fair play; that it should not settle down into a state of chronic indifference to all obligations save those of barter and trade, and without other inspiration than that of mere wealth-

If Mr. Phelps will re-read history with an eye to its fundamental facts, he will find that no nation ever long survived the exaltation of its stock market as its chief thermometer of duty. It is a fine thing to talk and work for peace, but it is worthy of remembrance that the God of peace is also, upon just occasion, a God of wrath. If American patriotism has chilled to the temperature where it can view with indifference and submit to. with acquiescence, the brutalities practiced by Spain in Cuba while one by one the Cuban patriots go to death in the false hope of our effective intervention, then heaven help us. But it has

The joint committee of congress in charge of the Lodge immigration bill has wisely decided to abandon the Corliss amendment making it unlawful to employ allens in any form of labor in this country. It was a step too far.

#### Senator Sherman's Interview.

The interview purporting to have been given forth on Friday night at Pittsburg by Senator Sherman directly following his visit to Canton and formal acceptance of the state portfolio came as a painful surprise to those Americans who have been hoping that with the accession of McKinley there would be a change in our Cuban policy Senator Sherman in that interview is alleged to have declared in substance neutral.

quick recognition and effective intervention, and also in the light of the platform upon which Major McKinley ran for president. The latter, It will be recalled, contained a plank which, after declaring American sympathy for Cuba, concludes with this emphatic utterance: "The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to believe that the government of the induence and good offices to restore island." This is a mandate, not to neuwe are unprepared to believe that the next secretary of state will either wish or be permitted to forget the pledges upon which the McKinley administra-

tion was commissioned to take office. It is right to hold, as we infer that Senator Sherman does hold, that the United States cannot consistently become a party in interest to any terms of compromise which may in future be negotiated between Spain and the Cubans now in revolt. In the sense that it is not our's to aid Spain in the attempted pulling of her chestnuts out of the fire, neutrality is indispenable; but it must not be pushed so far as to render this exemplary republic derelict in encouraging by all means properly within its power the effort of a neighboring people to throw off a try like Spain. hateful foreign despotism.

Senator Chandler wants Sunday newspapers to pay postage at the rate of three cents a pound. If this would abolish the four-score-page issues, it might prove worth trying.

### An Unfounded Objection.

The Philadelphia Ledger objects to that section in the proposed new libel law which provides that in civil actions for libel the defendant may, before trial, apply to the court for a rule upon the plaintiff to show cause why security should not be entered by the plaintiff for costs, including reasonable counsel fees, and if the court is of the opinion that such security should be entered "in the maintenance of justice."
It should be given before the trial proceeds. It thinks this "would be a manifest injustice to poor suitors who may be aggreed by a newspaper publica
Major McKinley's personal obligations left no other choice open and that it will enrich the next cabinet with a wealth of experience such as could be brought to it by no other man. Whether in the

tion. The enforcement of such a requirement would act substantially as a encourage libel."

On the other hand, the absence of such a requirement renders it profitable for shyster lawyers to canvass for libel suits in the hope of either getting a commission in the event of winning or forcing publishers to buy them off rather than sustain the expense of a successful legal defense. There is probably no citizen of Pennsylvania so poor that when he is wantonly libeled he cannot get advance security for reasonable costs. The fact that the exaction of such security is optional with the court is an ample protection to any honest man in any honest court. If the court be dishonest, then heaven alone can belp him.

Senator Coyle of Schuylkill, who is the chief engineer of the scheme to pull \$73,500 a year out of the state treasury by means of a mining department, is also preparing, we are told, to increase the activities of the railway lobby at Harrisburg by means of a bill to reduce Pullman car charges. Senator Coyle it would connive at the perpetuation evidently proposes to occupy a large space on the surface of legislative

#### Canadian Reciprocity.

The two members of the Canadian parliament, Messrs, Charlton and Farrer, who have been deputed by the Laurier administration to sound Amerlean sentiment with reference to a possible reciprocity treaty between the Dominion government and that of the United States, have arrived at Washington and are already pushing their informal inquiries among the leaders in congress. Although they have been on the ground for only a few days, they are reported to have already perceived the likelihood that their mission will prove fruitless.

They find, it is said, that the sentiment of those representatives and senators who are most likely to have influence in the framing of the next tariff is almost unanimously in favor, not of lower but of higher American duties on Canadian imports. As the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger points out, "there is an urgent demand from the American farmers along the entire northern border for a restoration of the McKinley rate of duty on hay, beeves, horses breadstuffs and farm products generally. So far as these articles are concerned no reciprocity is possible. The same is true of lumber. Under the present law the importations of lumber from Canada have been enormously increased, and so keenly have the American lumbermen felt the competition of their Canadian neighbors that they will not only demand the old rate of duty, but a very considerable increase above that. So far as manu facturers are concerned it is not be-Heyed that the Canadians will accept any arrangement which will give the Americans a practical control of their marker, as would be the case if reciprocity in manufactures of iron, stee and other articles were permitted,"

The Canadian envoys make glitter ing overtures. They offer to do anything within reason to promote neighborly feeling; but the great difficulty is that in return for these concessions we get free access to the markets of only about 5,000,000 persons while they get ess to the markets of over 70,000,000 The trade at best seems bound to be inequitable. The subject merits careful and kindly investigation, but for every dollar given the United States should see to it that it will stand a reasonable chance to get at least one other dollar in return.

As a rule it is safe to assume that when a man in politics is persistently and intemperately assailed in the newspapers he is a great deal whiter than that he proposed to take no new steps he is painted. Excorlation and vituwhatever, but believed the United peration appear to be indispensable States, as between the Spaniards and | prices of political success. This thought the Cubans, should remain severely is suggested at this time by the extraordinary newspaper clamor which has That the senator's sentiments have lately been directed against the United been incorrectly reported, however, is States senatorial candidacy of Alderwe think, self-evident in the light of his man Martin B. Madden, of Illinois. .. e passionate appeal one year ago for personally know nothing whatever about Madden, and the natural inference is that he is not of senatorial size, else he would be more widely known; but the way he has been attacked in the past few weeks by the almost unanimous press of Chicago has creat ed an impression that he must be a good deal of a character, Otherwise why should he be abused so?

It is not a complimentary fact that comply with its treaty obligations, we Pennsylvania, while ranking second in population and wealth among the United States should actively use its states, should rank only twentieth in the number of books in her public lipeace and give independence to the braries. Where Massachusetts has 1,233, or more than a book aplece, we have trality, but to active intervention; and but 7 per thousand inhabitants, and as yet very little effort is being made to correct the poor showing. In the New England states the free library is regarded as a public necessity second only to the free church and the free school, and state aid puts a second dollar on top of every dollar collected locally for library purposes. We in Pennsylvania have much yet to learn.

It is said an expedition is ready to sail from New York for Cuba equipped with 2,000,000 cartridges, 5,000 rifles, four rapid-fire guns, 2,000 gun cartridges and a large quantity of dynamite and hospital stores; but government esplonage keeps it in check, It is a shame that Uncle Sam should have to play the ferret against Cuba and for a coun-

Congressman Sayers, of Texas, has introduced a bill which if passed would establish a permanent census department at an annual cost for wages of only about \$65,000. This would be a great economy over the present plan and it is believed would also produce much better and prompter results.

Senator Lexow, of New York, wants the legislature to vote an appropriation to pay the expenses of a special committee to investigate trusts. For all the good it would do, the Empire state might better save its money.

Concerning the selection of John Sherman as secretary of state it may be said that precedent favored it; that Major McKinley's personal obligations

will prove as great a success as he has lenial of justice to many plaintiffs and already proved in the domain of finance is, of course, a subject for future determination; but there does not seem to be adequate reason to doubt it. At all events, he will bring to the cabinet board a store of practical knowledge overing the whole broad range of administrative affairs, and this would fully justify his appointment though he were never to lift a pen as secretary

The statements of James Bryce on the Armenian question will have weight in America. He says England alone could have stopped most of the massacres without provoking a European war, had it sent its fleet to Constantinople in November, 1895, just after the first slaughter. Mr. Bryce further says that the American minister might have helped the cause of the Christians by threatening the Sultan, but he was "unequal to the occasion." The only persons in the list who seem to have proved equal to the occasion were the American missionaries. To these Mr. Hryce accords unqualified praise. His assertions strengthen the onviction that Christendom, in permitting these murders to go unpunished, has incurred an indelible stain.

against the arbitration treaty is the fear of ex-Secretary Tracy that it would expose the Monroe doctrine to danger in case Spain should wish to cell Cuba or a similar American possession to England. He points out that it is an essential principle of that doctrine that there cannot with our consent be a transfer of monarchical title in American colonial possessions; that when present titles expire, foreign sovereignty must expire with them. Wo confess that this point offers occasion for pause; but we do not see why the trenty may not easily be amended to prevent future misunderstanding along that line.

A bill is under consideration at Washington which proposes to give the Interstate Commerce commission power to regulate the rates to be charged for berthson sleeping cars. It fixes the price of the upper berths at not more than two-thirds of the price charged for lower births; requires that the upper berths shall not be dropped or prepared for use when it is not to be occupied; pro hillits porters from receiving "tips" from passengers, and makes the vio lation of any of these acts a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense. We fear it is too good to be come true.

Spain is spending \$10,000,000 a month in Cuba, and has spent over \$300,000,000 since the war began. Does anybody imagine she will not try, if the rebels are defeated, to get it back out of

#### YOUNG BLOOD IN THE SENATE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Holes Penrose was born on the 1st of November, 1869. He will become a sena-tor of the United States on the fourth day of next March at the age of 25 years, 4 months and 4 days. He will be the youngest member of that body with the single exception of Marion Butler, the North Carolina Populist, who was born n the 20th of May, 1862, and who took his the 4th of March. Mr. Butler was then a little less han 32 years of age. He will not be quite enate. Youth is a good thing when it s supported by intelligence. Many of the sest known members of the senate enered that body years ago when young, and have made for themselves a name nd for their states fame. Penrose came and for their states fame. Fenrose came from Harvard college, studied law, and was elected to the state house of representatives at the age of 25. The following year he was sent to the state senate, where he has served for ten years, part of the time as its presiding officer. This has been excellent training, and now that he goes into the national senate he has he goes into the national senate he has the same opportunity before him that many of our famous men long ago acepted. Mr. Penrose's future depends upon himself. That he will make the most of it cannot be doubted. That he will be come a credit to Pennsylvania is wholly probable. It is interesting to note in this connection the careers of some of the men with whom he will come in contact.

John Sherman, of Ohio, has made a his-John Sherman, of Onlo, has made a his-tory for himself and for his country, and it stretches back for many years. Sher-man was born in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and immediately took an active part in politics. He was a delegate in the national Whig conventions of 1848 and 1852, and presided over the first Republican convention in his state Ohlo in 1845. Then he was sent to congress for four terms, and went to the senate on the 4th of March, 1851. He was then but 38 years of age, Under Hayes he became secretary of the treasury, but on the 4th of March, 1831, was returned the senate, of which he is still a lead igure. Sherman started Just as did Po figure. Sherman started just as did Pon-rose—a young lawyer interested in poli-tics. Senator Allison, of Iowa, who has just refused the offer of a cabinet posi-tion, was 44 years of age when he en-tered the senate, but previous to that he had spent eight years in the house. He, too, was but 36 when he entered public life. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, became a senator at the age of 43, after two terms in the legislature and three in the house of representatives. His colleague, Senator Hoar, who has been twenty years in the senate, entered at the twenty years in the senate, entered at the age of 51, but he had served eight years in the house, and had beellined a renommation for a fifth term, so that he was only about 40 years old when he first weft to Washington. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is now fighting for a bill for the election of United States senators by popular vote, was sent to the senate in 1872 at the age of 37. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, began his public career at an early age. He was born in 1841, started in politics as president of the Providence common council in 1871; then he went to the Rhode Island general assembly and was elected speaker. From sembly and was elected speaker. From the assembly he entered congress, and succeeded Ambrose E. Burnside in the United States senate on the 5th of De-cember, 1881. He was then 40 years of age, Gorman, the Democratic leader, and at one time a page in the United States sen-ate, became a member of that body at the age of 42. Senator Frye, of Maine, wen to congress when he was about 38 years old, and was elected to the senate at the of 50. His colleague, Senator Hale

Our own Don Cameron succeeded his father in 1877 at the age of 44. In this con-nection it is curious to note that Senator Quay was born in the same year that Cameron first saw the light of day—1833. He went to the senate in 1887, at the age of 54, but meanwhile he had had a long public career, not only as an army of

was 45 when he took his seat,

to the senator Cockrell, of Missouri, went to the senate in 1875 at the age of il. Sen-ator Carter, of Montana, was of the same age when he took his seat in 1895, having come life. ate. Senator Cashrell, of Missouri, having come into prominence as cheman of the Republican national com-tee. One of the new senators who er heard from is Knute Nelson, who too way in 1843, and yet in 1868, at the as of 25, he was a member of the Wisco-sin legislature, having served previous through the war. He removed to Min-nesota and from 1875 to 1878 was a mem-ber of the state senate. Then he was sent to congress for three terms. In 1892 he was elected governor of Minnesota, and re-elected two years later. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, the brilliant leader of the free silverites, but who refused to join Senator Teller in bolting from McKinley to Bryan, was but 40 years of age when he entered the senate in 1891. Blackburn of Kentucky, who has been making such a gallant struggle to be returned to senate, took his seat there in 1833, at age of 47, but he was only 35 or 37 w he first went to Washington as a mem of the house. Senator Blanchard, Louisiana, was younger than is Pen Louisiana, was younger than is Penrose when he became a congressman, after serving six years he was sent to the senate. Dubois, the silver senator of idoho, was 40 years old when this new state sent him to the senate in 1891. Senator Jones, of Nevadah, the well-known millionaire, was but 43 when he first went to the senate in 1872.

at a comparatively early age have not be come particularly useful, it is true, but those who, like Sherman, Allison and Aidrich, are looked upon as leaders of the Republican party, began their careers by interesting themselves in politi cal affairs when young. The opportuni-ties for a young man in the United States senate are great. He cannot win name and fame in one or two years. He must bile his time and work his way to the front, but if he is sincere in his efforts to serve the people he is bound to suc-ceed, and we do not think that Penroso knows the meaning of the word fail.

#### THEY OUGHT TO SUFFER.

From the Syracuse Standard. The brazen women who hired out to furnish diversion of a lewd character for the participants at the Seeley dinner the participants at the Seeley dinner should be made to understand their con-duct, while ostensibly professional, will cost them the privilege of appearing in public before decent people. They have defiled the honest work of honest women who are earning their living on the stage. The theater, from its humblest supernumerary to its loftiest exemplar, has been ade to suffer this miserable prostitution. of art. In this situation the stage is in viting a hostile feeling that it does no deserve. The Seeley hussies have paraed their immorality, apparently as if the gloried in it, and probably with the ide gloried in it, and probably with the idea that it would serve them as a splendid advertisement in the future. The decent patrons of the theater, it seems to us, owe it to themselves to put the seal of condemnation on these detestable creatures. Women, who have respect for themselves, or hope to be regarded as decent by the public, ought to refuse to appear with "Little Egypt" and the rest. Managers who attempt to use the scandal they have wallowed in to draw crowds should be promptly convinced they have misjudged their patrons. A wholesome lesson could be patrons. A wholesome lesson could be aught them by hissing them off the stag very time they showed their faces. We have not much hope this manifestation of lisfavor will meet "Little Egypt" or her disfavor will meet "Little Egypt" or he associates when they next offer them selves in public, but supporters of the play who truly value it as an institution would place the theater. would place the theater in a new light, they took this means to shield it from taint and corruption.

#### AT THE CAPITAL.

From the Washington Post, Jan. 15 Representative-elect William Connell. he Eleventh Pennsylvania district, was at the capitol yesterday, where he was ntroduced to many members of congreby Clerk of the House McDowell, Connell will represent in the next courses the district now represented Hon. Joseph A. Scranton. Although to novice in politics, this will be the political office Mr. Connell ever held. H is a Republican, and was elected by near than 32 years of age. He will not be quite 34 when Senator Penrose takes the oath of office. Senator Cannon, of the new state of Utah, was born on the 25th of January, 1859, and became a senator in 1896. Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, was born in 1857. These constitute a group of the youngest men now in the his charitable inclinations and business integrity. He went to Scranton nearly in the control of the control o ly four times as much majority as his charitable incanations and integrity. He went to Scranton nearly near ago a poor boy. His first fifty years ago a poor boy. His fi work was in the mines. He had m bluck and energy than most boys, ever, and he steadily worked his wa up, until now he is one of the wealthies men in the great anthracite region o Pennsylvania. He gives away a smal fortune every year to the poor of his city Mr. Connell is now in his sixty-nint year, but is as active in both body on mind as the majority of mon at the ag of 39. He is the leader of the Quay forces in the northeastern part of the Keystone state, and is spoken of as a candidate for governor next year.

> The Retort Courteous. Dawson-What is your business, may

Boorish Stranger-I'm a gentleman, sir That's my business. Dawson-Ah! you failed, I see,-Odds and Ends.

#### Keeping Him Straight.

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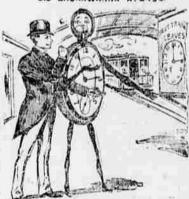
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