

The Scranton Tribune
Daily and Weekly, 20 Sunday Editions.
By The Tribune Publishing Company.
WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

Subscription Price:
Daily, 5 cents a month.
Weekly, \$1.00 a year.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 10, 1897.

Before 8 o'clock Saturday morning the late edition of the Tribune on that day was exhausted and numerous demands for extra copies had to go unfulfilled.

The Next Battle with Tammany.
Very pointed advice is offered by Senator Platt to those citizens of Greater New York who imagine that the way to defeat Tammany next fall is to divide into several parts the forces of Tammany's opponents.

England's Motive.
The New York Sun on Saturday printed a letter from St. Petersburg, the writer of it being an official high in the Russian diplomatic service, which offers new information as to Russia's peculiarly passive attitude preliminary to and during the Turko-Grecian war.

It appears that George Washington was not a civil service reformer. In a letter to Timothy Pickens, written September 27, 1795, he wrote: "I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing."

The Limits of Our Obligation to Spain.
From the New York Sun.
From the known facts that our civil authorities are bent upon searching for persons who are supposed to be fitting out expeditions to operate against the authority of Spain in Cuba, and that a naval force is constantly patrolling the coast to intercept and capture vessels supposed to be laden with supplies for the insurgents on the island, certain persons here, or at least to believe, that there is some treaty between the United States and Spain which makes it imperative on us to prevent such military expeditions and prohibit the exportation of Cuban articles of commerce intended for the use of Cubans who may be in revolt against the Spanish government.

"DISHONEST AND FALSE."
From Guntton's Magazine.
In going ahead promptly with the work of constructing a protective and adequate revenue tariff, the Republicans in congress are simply fulfilling their pledge to the country, and the Mugwump charge of had faith with full knowledge of that fact, and the present outcry that they were deceived is tantamount to saying that they would have voted for free silver and Bryanism rather than see the Wilson law enacted.

That Tax on Tea.
A strong defence of the senate amendment to the Dingley bill imposing a temporary duty of 10 cents a pound on tea is made by James R. Dayles, the celebrated tea expert of New York. He contends that while it will raise \$20,000,000 of much-needed annual revenue it will also result in the importation of a finer quality of tea and in the long run represent no additional expense to the public.

Only a Bluff.
The Canadian government has framed a tariff measure giving to British imports a preferential exemption amounting to 12 1/2 per cent, and after July, 1896, this preference is to be increased one-fourth.

Washington, however, the motive of the Canadian tariff-makers is fully understood and its purpose will be followed. Let Canada buy of England if she wants to. The duty of the American law-making power is to protect the interests of the United States.

The free trade Providence Journal has at least the courage of its philosophy. It regards as "pitiable" the determination of the Republican party to protect American interests, but it admits that it is useless to criticize efforts in that direction. It is, it is. The chronic grumblers are simply wasting their breath.

It was a great desire to secure \$20,000,000 of revenue by increased imports on whisky, beer and tobacco, articles which are concededly proper subjects for taxation.

In the case of the three Italians who were lynched in Louisiana last August, the president asks congress to vote an indemnity to their families, without admitting that Italy has any right to ask it, the victims having been naturalized. If congress doesn't want to do that, let it do the next best thing, and re-pass the Lodge immigration bill.

Nothing can be injected into the treaty. Therefore, as it contains no agreement that military enterprises intended to operate in Cuba shall not be organized in the United States, it follows that if a fleet of private vessels, fully armed and equipped, were to sail from one of our ports for Cuba and land there, we could not be responsible to Spain for any damage or loss which might be done by the violation on our part of any treaty stipulation.

The insulting tone adopted by the British press in its comments upon the rejection by the senate of the arbitration treaty go far to reconcile the American people to the senate's action.

It speaks well for the credit of Scranton that the directors of the board of trade were recently offered by outside capitalists a loan at 4 1/2 per cent interest. It also indicates that where security is good capital for legitimate purposes is amply available at moderate rates.

With singular ingenuousness the people of England hail this bill as a mark of Canada's inestimable favor, and all kinds of gush, including some exceptionally tiresome poetry by Rudyard Kipling, is finding its way into the columns of the British newspapers.

But as a matter of fact this tariff bill of Canada's is simply a colossal bluff, intended to frighten the United States senate into acceding to Canada's wishes in the matter of reciprocal duties between the two countries. At

her captain, crew, and cargo, and not the United States, must pay the penalty. Spain has the right to say what articles shall not be landed on her shores. The United States what articles shall not be shipped from our ports. We have, it is true, a set of neutrality laws, laws which were passed originally in the interest of Portugal in 1818 and amplified later in the interest of England, which make it an offence for any person or person who organizes military expeditions destined to operate against any country with which the United States are at peace. But these laws relate in terms, military expeditions and not to the clearance of vessels carrying cargo and passengers, no matter what the cargo may consist of, from any of our ports. An argument, therefore, is that, under the present condition of affairs, vessels loaded with any of the products of this country are entitled to free passage to any port in the United States for any port in Cuba without the exaction from their captains of any oath beyond the one which is required by the United States without interest from our coast guard. Where they steer their course after losing sight of our shore is no concern of ours.

How different is the course of the United States in respect of Cuba from what it has pursued toward other countries. We have expressed national sympathy for peoples in Europe who, being under oppression, have struggled to obtain their liberty. We took early and decisive action in recognizing the republics of France and Spain and later in Brazil. But here at our very doors are people oppressed as no other Christian people have ever been oppressed, and we do nothing to relieve them. We do not to the extent of the value of the product of their industry; their property destroyed; their citizens arrested and imprisoned; their lives and limbs in jeopardy; their women and children murdered; their homes and churches burned; their lands and forests resting in clouds of war and when we can almost hear the wails of the victims of tyranny; a people who, without interest to them even the quality of belligerents, which would give them at least the protection of civilized warfare. We ignore the fact that in spite of what Spain may say, war in its most dreadful form has been waging there for more than two years. We shut our eyes to the acts of carnage and destruction which are daily enacted there. We are deaf to the prayers of those struggling for liberty. We read untried, or at least our government officials so read, the uncontradicted statements that thousands of men, non-combatants, driven from their homes, are huddled in miserable huts and starving, even those who have been sent to such places as Matanzas, where supplies can be obtained. We allow cargoes of provisions and munitions of war to go to their oppressors, but will not allow a load of bread to get to them if we can prevent it!

What is the occult power which has enabled Spain to make our government her ally in a war so barbarous against a people so long suffering?

Imports of dry goods at New York for the week ending May 7 were \$3,307,323, against \$3,240,000 for the week preceding, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company shall be taxed \$2850 for capital stock instead of \$2850, as originally claimed by the commonwealth.

William K. Vanderbilt is quoted as talking cheerfully of making our government her ally in a war so barbarous against a people so long suffering?

United States coal for Canada is a novelty, yet the largest cargo of bituminous steam coal shipped from Philadelphia since last Friday for Montreal on board of the steamer Glenmore. The cargo consisted of 1,100 tons and within a week will be on the Canadian market competing with the best Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coal.

Ex-President Cleveland's scold because the Republicans have hastened to carry out the provisions for the enactment of a protective tariff law has led somebody to recall the incidents of the 18 months which elapsed between Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1885 and the enactment of the tariff law which his party had promised in the platform upon which he was elected. Here are a few of them: business failures to the amount of \$100,000,000; railroads thrown into the hands of receivers 20, with total indebtedness of \$1,500,000,000; loss in wages to persons thrown out of employment by strikes and lockouts, \$50,000,000; banks failed, 85; strikes in New York and Michigan in March, 1885, in which 100,000 men were idle; insurrection in Chicago in April and Ohio in May; in Pennsylvania in June; in Colorado in July; in New York, accompanied by riots, in August; in the Litchfield Valley road, and in Connecticut in November; in Pennsylvania, accompanied by riots, in December; in New York and cleared from the streets with bayonets in January; in New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts, accompanied by riots in February; in New Jersey, West Virginia, Colorado, Ohio and Pennsylvania, accompanied by riots in March; in Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Illinois, accompanied by riots and only suppressed by state troops in April; in Pennsylvania, Montana, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan, accompanied by riots in May; in Illinois, Indiana, Colorado and other states, accompanied by riots, bloodshed, and the use of United States troops, in July; in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere in August, the month in which the tariff bill finally became a law. Does Mr. Cleveland want to see the record of these fearful 18 months repeated?

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And only the Master shall praise us, and the Master shall blame us. And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of the working, and Cuban ports shall separate, and shall draw the thing as he sees it for the God of Things as They Are! —Kipling.

It must be remembered, in this relation, that the United States have no control over a vessel after she has passed beyond the limits of their jurisdiction. They are in no sense the guardians or the executors of the laws of Spain. If a vessel, cleared from a United States port for Havana, changes her destination when within Cuban waters, and puts into some other port, or lands her cargo, or attempts to land it, at some other point on the Cuban coast, and this in violation of a law of Spain, the responsibility rests on the captain and vessel and not on the United States. Customs officials cannot deny clearance to a vessel carrying products of the country. If a vessel clears, carrying goods the introduction of which in any part of the Spanish empire is prohibited by law of Spain, so that they are subject to confiscation if the vessel is detected in the act of violating this law, the vessel,

THE DOORMAN

NEW MAGAZINES.

437 SPRUCE ST.

Opp. THE COMMONWEALTH.

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15 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.65 a pair, from \$2.00.
12 pairs Nottingham Lace, \$1.95 a pair, from \$2.30.
20 pairs Irish Point, ceru and white, \$2.75 a pair, from \$4.50.
10 pairs Irish Point, ceru and white, \$4.50 a pair, from \$5.50.
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10 pairs Irish Point, ceru and white, \$6.50 a pair, from \$7.50.
10 pairs Irish Point, ceru and white, \$3.75 a pair, from \$10.00.
12 pairs Brussels Net, \$5.50 a pair, from \$6.75.
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12 pairs Brussels Net, \$7.75 a pair, from \$9.25.
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12 pairs Brussels Net, \$10.25 a pair, from \$12.00.

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