The Scranton Tribune welcome.

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SCRANTON, JUNE 10, 1897. The Scranton Tribune says "with two papers in Scranton and one in Wilkes-Barre, each claiming the largest circula-tion outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the chance for argument multiplies beautifully,"The Tribune ought to be in this interesting race. It looks like a win-ner.—Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer.

The Tribune is not cavorting around these days with a chip on its shoulder; it is attending strictly to business, with results wholly satisfactory both to it-

Our Duty Now Clear.

While the re-installation of Canovas and Weyler, the return of Mr. Calhoun and the publication unexpectedly of General Lee's report on the Ruiz case have combined to bring on, as it were, another crisis in public sentiment in this country, President McKinley does well to proceed toward the working out of his Cuban policy without show of temper. Though our impulse may at times be to precipitate events, sober judgment, the judgment which historians employ, after all sustains the executive. The government of the United States cannot evade its duty in the premises, but it should not move without careful calculation nor permit its course to be swayed either in acceleration or retardation by passing gusts of popular feeling or passion. Let Spain's mood, if it please, be passionate, fitful and even spiteful; the United States is big enough and strong enough to take the manly course.

We assume it to be true, as several well-informed persons assert, that Assistant Secretary of State Day, under the president's direction, is at this time preparing a communication to Spain giving reasons in fact, policy and predent why the United States cannot unmoved witness the further extinction of civilization in Cuba, and offering its good offices for the purpose of attempting the composition of a peace. We readily credit that it is the president's paramount desire to stop the hell now on exhibition in Cuba, leaving less urgent matters for later determination. Whether the note of Judge Day shall suggest independence for the insurgents, with quit-claim payment to Spain, or autonomy in name amount ing to independence in fact, or whether it shall leave untouched the question of method, it is clear that some overture of this general character must be made and that it must be answered.

Spanish history enables us to con jecture the character of the reply. There will be peremptory declination of our proffer with saucy warning to keep hands off. But that, through no fault of ours, will bring the issue to direct and desirable focus, and the can come the vigorous stroke in the interest alike of Americanism and humanity. From this climax in the long chapter of Spanish tyranny in Cuba neither the president nor his constituents will shrink. We believe that it will come; and we believe moreover that it will be welcome. So long as we go to meet it with pure hearts and clean hands; so long as the fault and folly are both on the other side; so long as our course throughout will convey to all impartial beholders its thorough justification, we need not lament the inevitable. The inferno to the south of us must be extinguished. The wholesale murder of the innocents by pestilence and starvation, which Weyler calls war, must end. That is all there is to it. It must end and we must end

A bill has been introduced into the senate at Washington by Mr. Hansbrough forbidding patent attorneys to offer prizes as an inducement for business, and compelling the refunding of fees where patents do not issue. The purpose of this bill is so obviously wise and just that we hope to hear of its speedy enactment.

Self-Deceived.

The singular intelligence reaches us from sources entitled to credence that the bill to grant the right of eminent domain to electric street railways. which is now on the calendar at Harrisburg, is being championed very generally by the agricultural interests. While there is little expectation that the bill will pass this session, we are advised that its enactment two years hence is aready as good as assured.

The effect of this bill will be to en able trolley companies to seize streets and highways at their pleasure. True, steam rallways have this right now, but they rarely use it. The number of mlles of steam railway trackage laid in Pennsylvania on streets and highways bears only a small proportion to the total number of miles of trackage laid. Give the same right to the trolley roads, however, and they would not only use it but they would use nothing else. Practically all their business is done on the streets; and the enactment of this bill would therefore simply cancel for all future time the right of abutting property-owners to object to the laying of a trolley road in front of their doors and virtually deprive them of the chance to nego-

tiate favorable conditions. It is said that the farmers are "trolley mad" in their eagerness to have the conveniences of cheap electrical transit for passengers and freight more generally brought within their reach. and on this account alone favor the eminent domain bill. It is an inconclusive reason, but we are told the fact is as stated. Assuming this to be true our best advice is for these farmers to go slow. The trolley road will come to them in good season without the right of eminent domain, provided per ton at the outset and a business of freedom of Cuba there is money in it; and when it at least 6,000,000 tons after the canal comes as a suitor instead of as a is fairly in operation, a gross income

Whether it will do any particular the Cubans or not yet appears to be an open question. The method, anyhow, is not the chief consideration. Weylerism, the stopping of wanton murder, the saving of Cuba from absolute destruction. If Spain will not work toward this end, the United States

The Louisiana Purchase.

Already there is talk in certain quarposition to rival the Centennial celewe shall reach the centennial of the doubled the area of the national dothat centennial as an occasion for the country's development during the nineteenth century. Writing in vigorous support of this

suggestion a contributor to the St.

Louis Globe-Democrat presents in short space a statement of the successive territorial enlargements of the United States which is interesting for perusal and valuable for reference. He says: "By purchase, annexation and conquest, the United States has made several large accessions of territory since the establishment of the government under the constitution in 1789. After the country gained its independence it comprised practically all its present region, from Canada on the north to the thirty-five degree of latitude on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. In round figures the United States at that time omprised \$27,000 square miles. Then, beginning with 1803, when the Louisiana region was purchased, and ending with 1867, when Alaska was bought, tervals. Louisiana, purchased for \$15,-000,000, added 59,000 square miles; 1845, contributed 376,000 square miles. New Mexico and California (which included, besides the part now that teritory and state, Utah, Nevada and portions of Arizona and Colorado), which were gained from Mexico by conquest and purchase, in 1848, added 546,000 square miles; the Gadsen purchase, in 1853, of those parts of Arizona and New Mexico south of the Gila river, from Mexico, for \$10,000,000, added 46,000 square miles more, while the purchase in 1867 for \$7,200.000 of Alaska from Russia, which included 577,000 square carefully studied by him. So, also, with miles, swelled out the national domain

to its present dimensions." That of these various acquisitions the Louisiana purchase has reflected the most lustre upon the statesmanship which negotiated it is self-evident. There would be eminent appropriateness in pausing on the threshold of the new century to pay honor to the master spirits of the morning of the reter spirits of the morning of the re-public whose foresight and sagacity government which will make history. n this and other directions time is ontinually revealing in increased distinctness. Suggestion of methods of ommemoration is clearly in order.

The Madrid paper which compares the United States with Greece and Spain with Turkey is right as to one point. Spain's methods are decidedly Turk-like.

An International Necessity.

A Chicago engineer, Mr. Henry J. Sheldon, who in 1895 visited Nicarauga and went carefully over the route of the Nicarauga canal, for the purpose of informing himself as to its practicability, has published a book presenting the results of his investigation and incidentially massing a rich fund of information concerning the canal probem. We are indebted to the Times-Herald for our knowledge of the book; its valuable review first brought the matter to our attention.

Mr. Sheldon considers two points at some length. First, is a transisthmian passageway for ocean ships desirable in Central America? Second, is it practicable? Speaking for the United States he answers the first question in the affirmative and presents as his chief reason the commercial needs of the Pacific coast states. The absence of satisfactory markets for the products of those states is now generally conceded. Rail transportation eastward to the Atlantic ports followed by shipment of the surplus to Europe is kept out of the question by the large expense. Mr. Sheldon believes that the only promise of relief is in securing for these states some shorter transportation to the Atlantic states and also to Europe by water. Now everything carried by water must pass around Cape Horn. The only shorter route apparently practicable is by way of a ship canal across the isthmus through Nicaragua. This will save 10,000 miles of the distance around Cape Horn and will enable an ordinary steamer to go from San Francisco to New York in fourteen days. The exact distance by such a canal will be 4,760 miles.

As to the practicability of the canal itself Mr. Sheldon's opinions are reassuring. While the route selected is 168 miles long, only 26 miles require excavation. Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river offer clear sailing for 121 miles, and there are basins for 21 miles additional. The rock excavation required to complete the Nicaragua canal cubic yards more than is required in the construction of the Chicago drainage canal. Mr. Sheldon shows that all is 12,696,737 cubic yards, or only 366,143 the great engineers, English, French and American, who have prepared plans and estimates of construction, are agreed as to the engineering practicability of the canal. He believes that the estimated cost, which was placed at \$133,000,000 by the government commission of 1895, can now be safely reduced to \$100,000,000. With tolls at \$1.50

\$3,000,000 a year to keep the canal in readiness for use then there is left a clear 6 per cent, on the actual cost, good to recognize the belligerency of In all probability \$9,000,000 a year in

tolls is too low an estimate. Built and managed under proper auspices, the Nicaragua canal would cer-What is needed is a result—the end of tainly be an almost infinite convenience to American commerce. The present national administration, we believe, recognizes this fact, and is anxious for the honor of bringing the canal problem to a definite solution.

When you come to examine the list

Pennsylvania, after all, isn't faring ters of arranging another grand ex- so badly in the matter of appointments. She has Tower for minister to bration and the World's fair. In 1901 Austria, Townsend for minister to Portugal and Leishman for minister to purchase of Louisiana from the Switzerland. Here are three good mis-French, which gave the United States sions to begin with. Then Thackara undisputed control of both banks of goes as consul to Havre; Brunot as conthe Mississippi from source to mouth, sul to St. Etienne; Scott as secretary contributed more than half of the re- of legation at Paris; Harrison as congion west of that river now under sul general to Egypt, and seven American control and which more than other consulships remain to be awarded. Other Pennsylvania apmain. The proposition is to fix upon pointments include Shallenberger as assistant postmaster general, Hoyt as comprehensive commemoration of the assistant attorney general, and Brown as auditor in the war department While, of course, this isn't equal to Pennsylvania expectations, it must be conceded that in view of all the circumstances it is pretty fair.

Gossip at the Capital

Writing from this city to the Chicago imes-Herald, a somi-official administration organ, the well known Washington rrespondent, Walter Wellman, says: not President McKinley is preparing to make a decisive move toward stopping the war in Cuba is well known to readers of the Times-Herald, though certain New York papers have only now discovered the truth, of which they make their usual sensational display. Three men are to exert great influence in determining what we shall do-the president himself, Judge Day and Mr. Calboun. There are the best of reasons for believing that the the area of the country was increased last named will give, if he has not already by successive acquisitions at short inthe condition of affairs in Cuba as to lead tervals. Louisiana, purchased for \$15,000,000 from France, added 1,172,000 to the adoption of direct intervention as
the only adequate means of dealing with
the difficulty. Private advices are to the
feet that Judge Calhoan returns from
000,000, added 59,000 square miles; free from the Spanish yoke, and that It Texas, which was originally part of is the duty of the United States to inter-Mexico, and which was annexed in fere, even at the expense of war. At the same time there are equally strong rea sons for belief that Judge Day has for some time been of a similar opinion, save that he believes the results desired may be attained by diplomacy and without the firing of a gun.

> Judge Day has been at work upon the Cuban case ever since he became assist ant secretary of state. He has had briefs made of all our diplomatic correspondence concerning Spain and Cuba, going back many years. The historic policy of this government as to Cuba, the vigorous dis-patches of Secretary Fish, prepared unall the correspondence between this gov-ernment and Madrid since the outbreak of the present war, and all the reports of our consuls as to injury to the prop-erty and persons of American citizens and the general deplorable conditions in

Fortunately for the cause of the Cubans perhaps, the queen regent of Spain has decided to keep the Canovas ministry in ower. This decision, coming as it does rous Cuban movement on the part of his government, is fatuous. It is tempting fate. Though it is well understood ere, and admitted by Minister de Lome, that General Weyler is to be recalled by Canovas as a concession to the Liberals and to public opinion in the United States the queen regent has missed a fine opportunity to avert the threatened interfer ace of the United States, If she had called Sagasta to power, dismissed Wey-ier, sent Canovas in his place. revoked the order requiring concentration of pa-cificos, and offered Cuba Canadian home rule, she could have placed great diffi-cucties in President McKinley's way. This is what the insurgent leaders were afraid she would do. By retaining the government which is responsible for every-thing that now is in Cuba, Spain leaves the United States free to act upon the onditions as they are found, not upon omises of better things in the future.

The decks are clearing for action, and once the president has made a move he will press on to the end. Within thirty or forty days Spalu will hear from th United States, and the tidings will not be velcome. The precise form of the presilent's note to Spain remains to be determined, but this note will be framed on vigorous lines. Whether it be called mediation or intervention will not much matter. The purpose that lies behind it will be the end of Spanish rule in Cuba on terms bonorable and satisfactory Spain, if Spain will treat the matter in rational way, but certainly upon some erms. The first note may not go so far as what is called intervention in diplomatic parlance, but a "mediation" which points out the imperative need of a change of conditions, a friendly bit of advice with a stinger at the end of K, is intervention, the announcement of a purpose, no matter

This is the line the president is work This is the line the president is work-ing upon. He wishes to give Spain every proper opportunity to accept peaceful terms. He will not throw any needless obstacles in her way. He will not use-lessly prick her pride. Within a month or six weeks Judge Day will have com-pleted his preparation of the case, under the president's direction. This note will se his first important contribution to the hiplomatic history of his country, in which he is destined to play so large a part durirg the next four years. Without doubt it will be a state paper which will estab-lish his reputation, not only in this coun-try but throughout the world. What the doctrine dispatch did for the Richard Olney the Cuban dispatch is likely to do for the fame of Judge

Of course there will be delay, Spanish diplomatists always play for time. With-in six weeks the president will have a new American minister at Madrid, carrying with him full instructions as to what he is to do. Frank Aldrich, who was the president's own choice for consul general at Havana, without a suggestion from anyone, will be at his post. But the Several months may pass before Spain answers our note, and the crisis may thus be deferred till autumn. The Spanish may then attempt to save themselves by another grand military onelaught upon the insurgents, or they may have by that time cooked up new schemes of "re-form" or "home rule" with which to avert the imminent loss of their colony. But the news of today is that President Mc-Kinley, supported by the people of the United States, is going ahead toward the

master, its advent will be likely to of \$9,000,000 per year would be obtain. Ition almost immediately. This is the Ruiz

case. The understanding here is that Judge Calhoun has made no written report upon this case, but that Consul General Lee's report will be the basis of a sharp demand for reparation. General Lee's report shows that Ruis lost his life on account of violation of the prisoner's treaty right. Spain will be asked for an indemnity for the family of the murdered man, and the demand for this will not be couched in any soft or pleasing language. Before the adjournment of congress, which is looked for about the middle of July, the president will send to the senate the reports of our consuls in Cuba. These reports will show the country and the world in official form, the state of facts which justify the intervention of the United States between Spain and her unfortunate colony. Before these reports are given to the public an American naval vessel will be stationed in Havana harbor. vessel will be stationed in Havana harbor

WILLING TO BE HELPED OUT.

From the Detroit Free Press. "I'm a believer in the blcycle," declared a lawyer of prominence the other day. "In fact, I ride one myself and derive a great deal of benefit from it, but I know of more than one instance where it has

led to family dissension.
"I was called upon professionally the other day by a fine-looking, intelligent, nicely dressed woman of about 35. Without any tears or other preliminaries she stated that she desired my services in

rocuring a divorce "'Upon what grounds, madam? "You can give them a technical name after I have told you what they are. No couple ever lived more happily than did Fred and myself until he brought a tanem home for our joint use. He thought best that we should do our wheeling together, and I agreed with him. His thoughtfulness and desire to be with me were very pleasing.'

"To be sure." "But all my anticipations were blasted, He developed a stubbornness that I never He developed a stubbornness that I never discovered in his character. He never proposed going where I wanted to go. If I had my mind set upon going to the island he went to the boulevard, and if I had a preference for one street he selected another. It often occurred, too, that when one of us was anxious to go out the other was not in the mood. I cannot endure another such season. not endure another such season,

not endure another such season,
"'Did it ever occur to you, madam, that
it might be wiser to give up your tandem
than your husband?"
"'Indeed, I'm not going to give up the
bicycle just because he chooses to be a
tyrant. I want you to commence proceed-

ings."
"Perhaps, without letting him/know
what you have in nind, I could persuade your husband to buy you a wheel of your

'Oh, if you only could! The latest and finest. I'm sure he would; Fred's so gen erous. I was confident you would hel me out.'

NONE TOO SEVERE.

From the Philadeiphia Times. Another of our silly American wome who purchased an impecunious husband with a title, has obtained a judicial sep-aration from her husband in the London courts, and has returned to her home a sadder and possibly a wiser woman.

Not one in fifty of such marriages has
resulted in even ordinary demestic happiness. As a rule American heiresses have simply exchanged fortunes for titles simply exchanged fortunes for titles, while the fortunes are usually used by the husbands to maintain mistresses who are more highly respected than the wives, and logically so.

Nobody misunderstands the marriage of American heiresses with impecunious titles abroad. It is the most conspicuous and offensive outgrowth of American vul-garity, and in an overwhelming majority of the cases the women, who have thu or the cases the women, who have thus made commerce of the holiest relation of life, have suffered the humiliation of disgrace they deserve. There are exceptions to the rule, but the exceptions are no more than are needed to prove the rule. The lamentable feature of these gener crity and persons and the general deplorable conditions in an advantage of the general deplorable conditions in a g ally disgraceful marriages is that they are confined almost wholly to American women. Women of wealth in all other case at law. He has sought the precedents, the principles, the evidence. He 's American women, and generally from those who have suddenly acquired fortunations of the contract statement of the contrac tune without any substantial fitness to

The women born and reared under the loblest government of the world that interdicts titles by its laws, should be the last of the sex in any clime to seek empty ation and generally disgrace of the wife but strange as it may seem, here where woman is more honored than in any other land, this crime against the sex is mos

ARE ALL AVAILABLE.

New York Commercial-Advertiser. Confirmed pessimism is a trait which has no rightful place in the American character. It cannot be said too fre-quently or too forcibly that the industrial conditions of the last four years have been abnormal conditions. The prophets of calamity are unsafe guides. There has been no depreciation of our national re sources. The check inflicted upon the country by unwise economic legislation is merely temporary. Our magnificent in dustrial plant is unimpaired. Loom and furnace and mine and farm, the trained muscles of expert mechanics, the skill of experienced business men, the incal-culable energy of the whole American people—these are all available for the im mediate future.

IN A NUTSHELL.

From the Philadelphia Record. The continued refusal of Spain to ac The continued refusal of Spain to accept mediation may impose a duty upon this government from which there can be no desent method of escape. Spain has no moral right to make a desolation of Cuba in a bootless effort to suppress a revolt, just because her towering prile will not permit her to accept intercession offered in the most friendly spirit by supremely interested neighbor.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast, 3.36 a. m., for Thursday, June 19, 1897.

Ð 203 It will be apparent to the observing child oorn on this day that the length of the bicycle girl's dress is usually a matter The evident regret with which some me

can turn one down often takes away the sting of disappointment. Snow fell in Massachusetts yesterday An earthquake at Glen Summit and a poem from Sam Boyd will, we believe, omplete Professor Coles' promised dis-

The hilarity of the Wilkes-Barre base ball editor these days reminds one of a man trying to smile with an ulcerated Love which prompts the young man to

buy ice cream is more pleasant than that which inspires poetry, but it is not usually as lasting. The photograph of the average woman should be a speaking likeness to look nat

Uncle Bernac

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