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SCRANTON, JUNE 17, 1897.

The Scranton ball club may be a little bit flabbergasted temporarily, but with more or less honor in past years, it won't last long. The club as now and who consequently appear to beconstituted has tip top material in it lieve that their achievements should and merit is bound to reach its proper kvel if given sufficient time.

The Hawalian Treaty.

It was a prudent stroke on the part of the negotiators of the new Hawalian | what the sweet girl graduate would annexation treaty to omit from that in- term a lot of "nasty, mean old things," strument the pension which it was at and that the closing of the school room first proposed to bestow on ex-Queen against the enterprise that would bring Liliuokalani. In the first place, she did together wit, beauty, eloquence and not need the \$20,000 a year offered to good things to eat, was an act indicaher in the Harrison-Foster treaty which live that the board has no apprecia-Cleveland and Gresham, as soon as tion of progress in high school work. they could, withdrew from the senate. But after all, what particular claim has She is already independently rich in the high school alumni as an organizaher own right. Secondly, the voting of tion upon the new building that is the a pension to her, while conceived in a pride of the city? The society in the spirit of pure generosity, was open to past has been able to hold itself tomisconstruction.

Let us recall the facts. Liliuokalani acted in such a persistent bad faith toward the responsible citizens of Hawall that after trying milder measures to no purpose they finally rebelled and overthrew her throne. Then they erected a republic and instituted numerous reforms. Many sovereigns not so bad as Lilioukalani have paid with their lives the penalty for ignoring popular rights. The only complaint which Liliuokalani can truthfully make is that they kept her under nominal restraint for a time. They took from her nothing rightfully hers and did not harm a hair on her head, hence a pen-· sion under these circumstances would have bordered on the grotesque

So far as Lilioukalani or any of her progeny are concerned, the account may well be considered closed. They had their innings in Hawaiian affairs and failed to rise to their opportunity. These democratic times do not stop to wait on despots who have failed, Neither do we consider that it is any concern of Japan, England or other foreign country whether the United States shall annex Hawaii or not, provided that the immediate parties to the negotiation are willing that the union shall be consummated. If Hawaii is now obligated to certain other nations by treaties the conditions of those contracts, in the event of annexation, would naturally operate to bind the United States until such time as they shall expire; but that is all. The bans of union, if union it is to be, cannot be forbidden on these slender grounds The way is clear for us to exercise our pleasure in the premises.

There remains, of course, the broader question whether we want Hawaii, and on the negative of this side we find no better arguments than that it is not connected with the mainland and that it has a mixed population whose government would give us trouble. In certain Mugwump newspaper offices, although nowhere else, it seems there is a belief that the United States must not wet its feet in territorial expansion, and the proposition to annex Hawaii is hailed as an abrupt reversal of this tradition. May be it is. The point is unimportant. Foreign policy is necessarily guided largely by conditions as they arise. The whole issue, in its prectical bearings, revolves around the pivotal question, "Would Hawaii as a future safeguard for American interests in the Pacific ocean be worth the give us?" The reply which common sense offers is obvious.

The revival of the story that Senator Quay wants to serve one term as governor and then retire from active political strife may or may not be based on substantial information. But one thing at least is sure. Quay would make a great governor.

The New Minister to Spain.

In selecting General Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, as minister to Spain, President McKinley has chosen most happily. General Woodford will bring to this delicate office a wealth of qualities such as will in all probability be needed in Madrid ere many weeks have passed.

Te begin with, General Woodford is a diplomat by nature. He has for distribution there is a heavy expense years been one of the two or three leading peace-makers in Empire state Republican politics. When the personal ambitions of rival leaders clash so flercely as to endanger party welfare or factionalism sets the pace that kills. General Woodford is one of those who by a kind of unanimous consent are expected to undertake the mission of pacification. His services to the party and to the country in this direction have not always been conspicuous on the surface, but as a matter of fact they have been very considerable, and in them he has shown strategy, diplomacy, and a shrewd knowledge of human nature which will be no less valuable at the capital of Spain than they have been at home. Moreover, as an American, he is sturdy, patriotic and firm. He possesses that reserve force of character, that quiet decision, which is often required in the real work of diplomacy. He does not bluff and bluster, but he is all there. For either strategic manoeuvering or heavy artillery firing he will, in our judgment, be found adequate to the emergency. In his fitness for the work likely to be required of him the president can re-

pose the fullest confidence. Naturally no new developments is relation to Cuba may be expected until General Woodford shall have time to ramiliarize himself with his new duties. But the circumstances of his appointent indicate that the administration is now decided upon a definite policy.

General Woodford would not have been The Scranton Tribune chosen as the instrument of its promulbeen one calculated to disappoint the best judgment of the country.

> Any man who studies the administration's Hawaiian policy closely will be in good shape to forecast its ultimate action toward Cuba. This is evidently going to be an American administration.

Undeserved Censure.

The passing breeze that has been stirred up over the refusal of the board of control to allow the high school building to be turned into a banquet hall for the Alumni seems to have its amusing features, the most amusing, probably, being the solemnity with which the refusal is regarded by many of the students who have graduated entitle them to recognition from the school board, no matter what the nature of their request.

From a casual glance it might seem that the school board is composed of gether and keep the spirit of sociability alive among its members by holding banquets in other localities, and there seems no good reason why the building that has been erected for school purposes solely should be opened for their enjoyment.

This may sound cold and prosaic, but if we examine the matter from a practical standpoint it seems as if the school board should be commended rather

than censured. This apparently isn't Queen Lil's

Common Sense. The alleged investigation of the socalled "coal trust," ordered by the New York state attorney general, has up to this time resulted and of course will result in nothing practical, for the sufficient reason that there is no coal trust and no understanding among the leaders in the trade that can by any distortion be construed to be a violation of law. There is a determination among the producers of coal to get a price which will return a dollar, and if possible, a trifle more than a dollar for each dollar spent; but this is simply business. It is what every man in

structs disaster.

Sensible advice on this subject is offered in the June circular of the Anthracite Coal Operators' association to persons willing to listen to common sense. That valuable publication points ers that has had the effect of breaking out a source of popular confusion in the inability of many fluent denouncers of the bugaboo "coal trust" to separate the anthracite industry into its component parts and to recognize that these are entirely separate and distinct, "There is," says, "first, the mining and delivery of the coal on cars at the breaker; second, the transportation of this coal to the distributing points, and third, the retail distribution to consumers. The work of mining involvės heavy expenses and great risks, The operators have invested millions of dollars in developing the mines and erecting machinery to operate and prepare the coal for market. In the case of serious accidents this investment may be entirely lost or, at least, require further large outlays to save the money already spent. And, when the coal has all been removed from the lands controlled by any operator, then everything he has spent in opening the mine, in improvements and appliances, trouble which it might temporarily is absolutely lost, for there is nothing left to show for it but a great cavity in the ground and some second hand machinery. If, now, at the end of a year's operations those who have invested this money and paid all the expenses of mining the coal, find that they have received less for their product than its actual cost, it assuredly would be an unwise business policy to continue in

> the same manner. "In the matters of transporting coal and of delivery to the consumer there is much that is worthy of searching investigation and radical action. The rates of freight charged on all sizes of anthracite are greatly in excess of those paid on any other kind of bulky freight, and, in fact, in some cases more than the rates on small miscellaneous freight. Then, in the method by which the coal is handled for retail much of which might be avoided if a better system was used. Stove coal, for which the operator receives \$2,30 per ton or 2,240 pounds, at the mines, sells in New York city to retall consumers for \$4.90 per ton of 2,000 pounds, of \$5,40 per ton of 2,240 pounds. There for in freights, commissions, selling expenses and profits. These are the features of the coal trade that require ac-Whatever change there may be in the selling price of coal must come through economies in its distribution and not by trying to compel the operators to market their product for less than it costs them to produce it."

We recognize the improbability that literature like this will have any infience on demagogues except to make them rant more fiercely, but, to use an expressive colloquialism, "there are other pebbles on the beach." Not all readers are blind to common sense.

With \$138,100,000 more money in circulation in this country today than there was a year ago it can hardly be claimed that Uncle Sam's allment is a money famine.

On a Better Basis.

A pleasing indication that the journ alistic world is growing better is found in the fact that the premium business in indicate that the administration has almost entirely disappeared from now decided upon a definite policy, it is a safe guess that a man like that the premium business due largely to disaffection in his own party. The Nineteenth district was also Democratic for many years, but it can hardly be longer considered as certain.

ing and respectability were affected by the prize package craze and honest gation had the task selected for him publishers were led to believe that it was necessary for them to offer som sort of a premium with a subscription in order to keep their circulation up when in competition with other publishers who boomed the prize schemes In this way immense quantities of job lot books and other articles of fivecent-counter-value were worked off by publishers, from markets that had been glutted. In many instances publishers were the victims of misplaced confidence and in others reluctantly embraced these schemes while laboring under the impression that it was neces-

sary they should do so for self-pro-But things have changed since these conditions very generally prevailed. One nowadays seldom hears of the manager or owner of a reputable newspaper ofpense in improvements on their own columns come out best in the long vun no matter what the bluster which may temporarily intervene.

It isn't often that we can agree on party doctrine with a Democrat, but

key, but the enthusiasm of his welcome will probably not exhaust the doctor's supply of breath.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, June 16. A story is affoat here the Senator Quay may decide to become a candidate for the gubernational nomination next year. There is no doubt that he has had all the honor which the state of Penn-sylvania can confer upon any of its citi-zens except the Chief Magistracy, and with this additional honor Senator Quay could retire from public life covered with more glory than any other man has been in the history of the Common-

race. He has the Republican organiza-tion so well in hand that he would have no trouble in securing the nomination. He could have it for the asking. Since he came to the United States senbusiness has in mind; the man who operates on a different principle con-

ate, Colonel Quay has worked much harder than the average man in that body. It is not only the work in the senate that has told upon his physical condition, but the constant strain and annoyance of wrestling with office seekhis health. Nobody not familiar with this sort of work has any idea of the worry attached to it. That is why so many presidents break down. It is harder work than breaking stone on the street, for the reason that the man who does the latter has not only rest of body but also of mind at the end of his eight or ten hours' labor. Men like Senator Quay, however, have little or no rest at all. That is the principal reason for the friends of the senator being solicitous of his early retirement from public life. A four years' term as governor, while it would not be absolute rest, would be an easy and gradual outlet for Senator Quay from active polities. Another reason given for Senator Quay's gubernatorial aspirations next friends will be candidates for the nom-ination that it would be difficult for him

year is that so many of his political to choose between them. It will be parallel to the state chairmanship fight of last year, when two of the senator's friends-John P. Elkins and Frank Wil-ling Leach-were candidates. The con-test became so bitter that in order to prevent ill feeling among the supporters of both claimants, Senator Quay an-nounced his candidacy, and was unanimously chosen. The contest for the gub-ernatorial nomination next year may assume the same phase, and in order to restore harmony in the ranks of his friends Senstor Quay may be forced to come a candidate

It is believed that all the candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination are willing to acquiesce in Senator Quay's candidacy, as they concede that without his support neither of them can be nominated

It is generally conceded by Pennsylvanians in Washington that James S. Beacom of Westmoreland, will be unanimously ominated for state treasurer this year. There is yet some doubt, however, as to who will capture the nomination for auditor general. State Senator Hardenbergh, of Wayne, and Major McCauley, of Chester, are the leading candidates for that honor. Of course, much, if not all depends upon what Senator Quay says. The Wayne county statesman has never wavered in his support of Senator Quay from the day he entered politics down to the present time, and his friends here think that for that reason he should be rewarded, and will urge Senator Quay to put him on the slate. Major McCauley's friends are also putting in their best licks for him, and are confident their labors will not be in vain. Senator Quay, as far as known here, has not indicated his preference for the auditor generalship. If the fight between Hardenbergh and Me-Cauley becomes too warm it is more than likely that Senator Quay will select a compromise candidate. The woods are is a difference of \$3.10 that is accounted be a difficult task to select an available candidate.

The Democratio congressmen are al-eady figuring on an increased number of representatives in the house from Pennsylvania next year. They fully expenct eight members of their faith in the next congress. They are counting on capturing the Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth districts, and possibly the Twenty-sixth, together with the three they now have—the Third, Ninth and Nineteenth. Judging from the big Reublican majorities in some of the above istricts last fall it is difficult to see upon what ground the Democrats build their ope. The present member from the welfth district, Mr. Williams, was electd by 3,000 majority, and Mr. Brumm, of he Thirteenth district, had a majority of, 100 over his Democratic opponent. Mr. Culp, in the Seventeenth district, led his Democratic rival by more than 1,000, and so did Mr. Arnold in the Twenty-eighth district. In the Twenty-sixth district, district. In the Twenty-sixth district, where Joe Sibbey was the Democratic-Populistic candidate, Mr. Sturtevant, Republican, won by over 700 majority. The elighth district contest was the closest of all, the Republican, Mr. Kirkpatrick, pulling through by a little over 300 majority. That district, however, has been Democratic for many years, and may again be found in that column, as the defeat of the Democratic candidate was the largely to disaffection in his own

The unpopularity of the Republican candidate last year was mainly responsible for the Democrat's election, who pulled through by less than 800 majority.

THE DIAMOND KING.

From the Post-Express.

The death of Barnett Isaacs, better known as Barney Barnato, the "diamond king," ends a singularly romantic and, in king," ends a singularly romantic and, in some respects, fascinating career. It is but three or four years ago that this remarkable being, a John Law in the bubbles he floated and a Monte Cristo in the magnificence of his extravagance, came dazzling into the Hfe and business of London town. He was the reputed possessor of untold millions, and he carried himself with an easy assurance which revealed his mastery of men. He was the vealed bis mastery of men. He was the owner of many diamond mines in the dark continent, which had sucdenly, through the genius of Cecil Rhodes, become, in the esteem of the Englishment, a mighty empire, marvelous in its resources, and holding in its recesses the promise and holding in its recesses the promise of untold millions. Barnato reached Eng-land on the crest of the South African fering premiums as an inducement for subscriptions. The public has been made aware of the fact that the premium plan so far as daily newspapers are concerned is seldom initiated except by inferior papers that can offer no other inducement. Those papers which expend the equivalent of this expense in improvements on their ewn South sea excitement. Prices rose by the tick of the watch. Fortunes were piled upon fortunes, in securities. Every-body was getting richer. The name of Barnato was one to conjure with. He was a Fortunatus scattering gold as he wafked and the incense of adulation was in every breath he took.

we quite concur in Chairman Garman's theory that the more voters he can drive over into the enemy's camp the better.

Suddenly came the collapse. Prices tumbled. The fever had spent its force. The inevitable reaction and weakness ensued. Fortunes vanished as quickly as they had been exhaled. Farnato was executed in the places where he had been landed, and even his own riches diminished if they did not dwindle to nothingness. His reign was over. His day was past. Meanwhile he had been banqueted by the lord mayor, had sat at the table by the lord mayor, had sat at the table with the prime minister and discussed finance with the magnates of the land. He builded a mansion in Mayfair, the statellest of its kind, and essayed the role of a prince of hospitality. Society did not, however, take kindly to him. He was blackballed by the clubs the doors of which cannot always be unlocked with which cannot always be unlocked with olden keys. His origin was questioned, out, more than that, his honesty was as-salled, especially as fortune began to turn against him, but he was seen clearly to be the possessor of some qualities which revealed a man of great force of character.

Who was he? The story is briefly told. He was an English Jew, born in London He was an English Jew, born in London nearly forty-five years ago. He is said to have had a good education at the hands of private tutors. He tried a commercial career at home, but in 1873 he sailed for South Africa, intent on a life of adventure and speculation. Within three years he owned damond mines in the neighborhood of Kimberley, which five years later he sold for \$575,000. He wealth.

Senator Quay is no longer a young man, and it is not only his own desire, but also that of his family and close personal friends, that he withdraw from active politics and epend the remainder of his days in private life. To complete his remarkable political career with the chief magistracy of his native state would be the crowning event of his life. His friends are particularly anxious to have Mr. Quay enter the gubernatorial race. He has the Republican organization so well in hand that he would have circumstances that indicate that his mind was unhinged. The story is a curous one, but we are not aware that it has any moral significance. The man was bold and smart and, doubtless, unscrupulous. He has left dupes and victims behind him, nd, upon the whole, the world is no bet ter because of his baving lived in it.

WHAT HE FORGETS.

From the Troy Record. Bryan still bases his hope for political uccess upon his capacity for talking. A correspondent at the national capital sends out his report: "A few days ago Mr. Bryan visited in Washington the owner of a Democratic paper which opposed him last year. 'Do you know, Mr. Bryan, said the newspaper proprietor, 'that you gave me a great deal of trouble last August? Mr. Bryan raised the outstretched and of the newspaper man to his squar chin and angular jaw. 'Feel that," said the leader calmly, 'and tell me whether you think I am likely to give more trou-

The silver champion proposes to slay thousands and tens of thousands of gold bugs somewhat after the manner of Sam-son in his encounter with Philastines. He forgets, however, that there has been marvelous development in weapons of offense and defense since Samson's time, and that good judgment has come to be more effective than jaw bones.

GARMAN'S FIAT.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Chairman Garman, of the Democratic chairman, Garman, of the Democratic state committee, does not mince words as to what the present Democratic party in Pennsylvania means to do on national issues at its August convention. The chairman's flat is that no Democrats need chairman's flat is that no Democrats need apply who do not stand on the Chicago platform, swallow their Bryan medicine without making faces and abjure the political society and the teachings of the "gold bugs." No back door or side door is left open for their admission: they must come in through the front door or stay out altogether. It is true that the 12,000 Pennsylvania Democrats who voted for Palmer and the 75,000 or more who voted for McKinley have shown thus far no anxiety to seek admission through any door; but it is, nevertheless, an interesting sign of the times that they are not wanted on any terms except a complete wanted on any terms except a complete and unconditional surrender.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.10 a, m., for Thursday, June 17, 1897.

A child born on this day will welcome hog's fat in pie crust and crullers, but will object to its use as boarding house butter in Scranton Those who seek Wilkes-Barre patron age for Scranton enterprise evidently be

leve that figs can be gathered from green thistles. Captain Comeback cannot play in our ackyard any more unless he quits call ing names and promises to make less

The building of a line fence is one of the greatest tests of Christianity. The Scranton base ball club got in front of the "solar plexus" battering-ram yes terday.

Ajacchus' Advice. To the newly-married man:

Have a care about expressing marked preference for any dish. Your wife's dem-enstration of the recipe is liable to be as unpalatable as a mule collar.



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