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SCRANTON, JULY 10, 1897.

For Spain to recall Weyler at this late day would be like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. Cuban's destiny cannot now be changed. She is fated to be free.

Will Act, but When?

The case of the two naturalized American citizens, Bolten and Richelieu, which the senate committee on foreign affairs recommends to the president's attention with the implied advice to right it at whatever cost, involves a peculiarly gross and indefensible violation of treaty rights by Spain. We printed an outline of the facts on Thursday morning; but lest this may not have met each reader's eye we now repeat the narrative.

Bolton and Richelieu, the one a native of Switzerland, the other of France, but both naturalized, are sailors. On Feb. 5, 1895, armed with passports as Americans, they set out in a small open boat from Port au Prince, Haiti, to fish for green turtle. It was their intention to drift to Cape Haitian, but stress of weather drove the little boat to the Cuban coast. Half famished, the men landed at Santiago de Cuba. Here they produced their papers, explained their distress, and asked to be directed to the United States consul. They were immediately seized, thrown into prison, and kept in close confinement 69 days. At the expiration of this period they were released, no charge having been brought against them or satisfaction extended. While in prison Bolten contracted yellow fever and both men suffered great injury to health.

It is needless to add that for this unauthorized seizure and imprisonment, which flatly violated both the Spanish-American treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877, indemnity was sought; but in September of last year the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, notified our government that Spain "finds itself obliged to reject in an absolute manner the demand for an indemnity, considering this case finally and irrevocably ended," a piece of effrontery which the Cleveland administration appears to have swallowed, and which the McKinley administration, up to this time, has taken no visible steps to resent.

We have every reason to believe that the president will eventually do his duty in this as in other phases of the Cuban problem; but the deliberation with which progress is made in the premises and especially the obnoxious restraint which is put upon the sentiment for Cuba in the house of representatives naturally provoke impatience among the people. Our remarkable forbearance under Spanish provocation ought to win for us glory in history if it does not tend to increase the respect shown to American citizenship by the other nations of our day.

The dissatisfaction of Germany, Austria and Japan with the Dingley bill is unfortunate, but it is not always possible to regulate matters of this kind so as to please all concerned, and the satisfaction might better be at home than abroad.

Unnecessary Alarm.

Some sentiments were recently uttered before the Illinois Bar association by Clarence S. Darrow, a leading Chicago lawyer, which have occasioned heated and acrimonious discussion. Mr. Darrow said:

> The tendency of the courts has ever been to aid the powerful and rich against the poor and the weak. This is not due to the corruption of judges, but to causes that are natural and incident to the duties and powers of courts. The great corporations and aggregations of capital are always jealous to preserve the rights they have and to gain new privileges and greater power. It follows that the ablest lawyers are always employed to serve the greedy and the strong. Whatever lawyers may once have been, they are today mere machines for getting money, viewing life and its duties and responsibilities in exactly the same way as the pawnbroker and the trust promoter. Their talents are for sale to the highest bidder, and the corporation and syndicate are the highest bidders. When lawyers ascend the bench they take with them all the feelings and prejudices that have grown into them by long practice and training, and a constant viewing of questions from the side of the powerful and rich.

There is just enough truth in this indictment to make it dangerous. Unquestionably the rich have a better hold on the mechanism of our courts of justice, including the lawyers, the minor court officials and sometimes the judges, than the poor, for exactly the same reason that they have a better grip on men and things in general through the potent instrumentality of money. But while admitting thus much, let us not forget the counterbalancing fact that the poor, as a rule, enjoy the advantage when it comes to the jury room. The rich criminal may, indeed, by means of his money escape or partially defeat justice; but the rich defendant in a suit involving property rights or damages stands in the main under a distinct disadvantage by the very fact of his being rich.

This is shown very clearly in the vast recent growth of litigation for damages against transportation companies—a growth out of all proportion to the growth of the business of those companies, and therefore to be accounted for only on the ground that there is a growing prejudice against such enterprises which reflects itself in the awards made by juries. So alarming has this tendency become in some places that the steam and electric railroads have been led to organize bureaus for the settlement of damage claims out of court, preferring to treat with the plaintiffs directly than to trust the fairness of a jury. Much of the grasping of these corporations for unjust privileges is in the nature of an attempt to recoup from the spoliation inflicted by prejudiced juries. Robbed in one place, they in turn rob at another, and the public in the long run pays the piper.

We cannot dismiss Mr. Darrow's indictment of his professional brethren, however, without taking vigorous exception. We do not believe that the ethics of the legal profession are lower today than formerly. We challenge Mr. Darrow to prove that they are. Has there been a time in that profession's history when it was not the harbor of pettifoggers and the opportunity of sneaks and cheats? On the other hand, is not the percentage of honorable and high-minded lawyers, of men who put into their work as great a degree of conscience as goes into the work of the good men in the other learned professions, fully as large today as it has ever been? We think so. We think so for the reason that to think otherwise would involve the deduction that society as a whole has deteriorated, else it would not tolerate an inferior bar. This deduction we unequivocally deny and resent.

Conditions are by no means ideal in our courts, and the incentive to improvement is not likely soon to be taken away. But let us try to look at those conditions fairly. It will not do good to throw disrespect on our processes of justice beyond the warrant. The wiser plan is to strive for an improved popular opinion of courts as well as for improved courts, in the hope that each will help the other.

If Senator Quay should retire it would take tall searching to find a man to fit the void.

Leave Lil Out.

In reply to a recent article in Harper's Bazar in which Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford undertook to champion the cause of ex-Queen Liliuokalani and elevate her to the dignity of martyrdom, a resident of Honolulu writes to the Washington Star the real facts in the case, and they sustain every charge which has been brought against this woman. They convict her of duplicity, bloodthirstiness and reckless extravagance and show that for the ending of her career as a sovereign she had primarily herself to blame.

Be this as it may, the essential fact in the whole matter is that the dominant and respectable influences in Hawaii have decreed that monarchy as an institution shall cease, and from their verdict we perceive no possibility of a successful appeal. Certainly Liliuokalani cannot expect any general sympathy in the United States. Though she had been a queen in fact as well as in title, uniting to wise sovereignty every individual merit, yet still could she expect from the American people very little consolation for the loss of her throne. The idea that authority is a birthright and loyalty a duty founded on caste rather than deserving is fundamentally repugnant to believers in republican government. The wisest sovereign who ever wore a crown is in point of theory an objectionable spectacle to true Americans, for the reason that his merits are individual, and exist in spite of the odious system.

It is to be noted as a gratifying fact that those Americans who most ably oppose the annexation of Hawaii do so wholly without reference to the claims or grievances of Liliuokalani. She may properly be considered as eliminated from the problem, save perhaps as an instructive reminder of the instability of unjust government. The question of annexation is infinitely broader and deeper and further reaching than any issue which may rest upon her fancied wrongs. It will contribute to clarity of vision and sanity of judgment if this fact shall be generally recognized.

It has been decided by a Missouri court that bicycles do not constitute baggage. Perhaps not, but as they constitute the traveling companions of nine-tenths of modern tourists the railroad which wishes to reap a dividend will not get too particular.

One of the speakers at the Toronto Charities and Corrections conference urged the passing of anti-treating laws. It would be fully as practicable and much more direct to pass anti-drinking laws, but enforcing such laws is another question.

The average monthly sales of American municipal bonds in 1897 are nearly double the average for the corresponding half of 1896, and the figures are steadily growing. In other words, the issue is on the calamity howler.

In Southern Kansas farm labor is in such demand that wages have risen to $4 and $5 a day, and yet the supply continues inadequate. A problem of the times is to make the city loafer work when he has the chance.

When so conservative an authority as Senator Allison ventures his reputation on the prediction that the new tariff law will prove an adequate revenue raiser, there is no call for small fry croakers to become excited.

The story now goes that President McKinley will favor congress with his currency message on Monday. It is not of vast importance; but as it may ease the Mugwump mind in dog days, why, let the message rip.

Perhaps the worst thing against currency reform is the political character of its chief advocates. What a Mugwump indorses the average citizen is nearly always justified in distrusting.

"Why More Men Don't Marry" is the title of an article in a current review. One important reason why is because they can't find the acceptable and accepting women.

The American beet sugar grower certainly ought to be able to do as well as the German and Austrian grower. When he does, the problem will be solved.

Massachusetts has 71,000 more women than men, yet out west wives are at a premium. Well may socialists complain at unequal distribution.

The latest experiment in co-operative farming is scheduled for Northwestern Nebraska, where a large tract is to be tilled on the communistic principle by a colony of widows, without male assistance, and with the distinct understanding that if any widow marries, she shall forfeit all her property rights and leave the place. This is Utopian.

There is no Baby McKee connected with this administration to employ the Jenkinses of the press, and therefore they chronicle the smallest minutiae of the president's travels. It fills space and doesn't cost much, therefore presumably must be endured.

The Popocratic candidate for governor of Iowa, Mr. White, favors a 100 per cent. tax on inheritances exceeding $100,000. He is kind enough to refrain from robbing the owner of property during the man's life time.

So long as people encourage balloon ascensions by financial inducements there will be no end to the death list of the parachute victims. The morbid public is responsible for these homicides.

Horace Boies asserts that graver questions than sixteen to one are fast crowding upon us. Horace ought to know. He has experienced the process of crowding ever since Bryan bobbed up.

Now and then some drunken foreigner hauls down the American flag; but with the exit of Grover Cleveland we had the last of that bad habit among presidents of the United States.

There are Spaniards, it appears, who are aware of the folly of their country's treatment of Cuba, and there would be more of them if Spain had a larger number of free schools.

It is made evident from time to time that Bryan has captured the Popocracy, horse, foot and dragoons, and that those who think otherwise pursue the phantom of a dream.

It is already predicted by experts that next year first class chainless bicycles will be selling for $100 apiece. What is needed most, though, is a scorcherless bike.

Marquis Armijo, who talks fight in so valiant a strain, would probably be the last man in all Spain to put his precious anatomy in the way of bullets.

Gossip at the Capital

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, July 9.

The week has been one of unusual rejoicing in Washington. The tariff bill having passed the danger point in the senate, where the Republicans are without a majority, there is good reason to believe that it will receive the signature of the president by the end of another week. The more the bill is studied the more thoroughly satisfactory it becomes to those examining it. That it was especially satisfactory to the people when it left the house, is beyond question, and as its discussion in the senate brought it nearer to the form in which it was passed by the house, the responses from the country have indicated that it was meeting with popular approval.

The questions most at issue between the two branches of congress are the sugar and wool schedules, though both of these have been brought so nearly in line with the house bill that there will be little difficulty probably in reaching an agreement, and whether that agreement affects the house or the senate schedule or strikes a compromise between them the country will be satisfied because of the fact that these features of the senate have been brought so nearly in line with the house schedules. The most bitterly disappointed men in congress are those who hoped to make capital out of the cry of "trusts," and especially sugar trust. The bill, even as it passed the senate, destroys this opportunity, and is accepted by the people as an evidence that however much the sugar trust may have controlled the Democratic party in framing the Wilson law, it does not and cannot control the Republican party in its legislative duties.

The Democrats made it necessary that the Republicans abandon the beet-sugar bounty proposition. As is well known, the Republicans presented an amendment, after the other features of the bill had been completed, proposing to pay a bounty of a quarter of a cent a pound during a five years' period from the passage of the bill. This, it was felt, would insure the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in the United States. It is by this process that European countries have not only encouraged the production of beet sugar but actually established a system which supplied more than half the sugar of the world by a process a generation ago unknown. It was felt that this slight encouragement in this country similar to that utilized in other countries might enable the farmers of the United States to produce the hundred million dollars' worth of sugar for which we are now sending our money abroad. But the Democrats opposed the proposition, as they do everything which emanates from the Republicans, and gave notice that they would delay the bill by a long and indefinite discussion, making it probable that months would elapse before a vote could be had, if the bounty proposition were pressed by the Republicans. The result was that the Republicans were compelled to either abandon the proposition temporarily or keep the country in suspense with reference to the tariff bill for months. They therefore determined to withdraw their sugar-bounty amendment and offer it as a separate measure in the hope of geting a vote upon it at next session.

Conditions were similar with reference to the anti-trust amendment. The Republicans would have gladly inserted an amendment of this character in the bill, but it became so apparent that it would be made the vehicle for lengthy discussion and further delay of the bill that it was found necessary to make the anti-trust proposition an independent measure rather than delay the tariff for its discussion.

The strike of the coal miners has brought to the public attention some important facts as to the effect of the Wilson tariff law upon this industry. The Wilson law, it will be remembered, reduced the rates of duty on coal 35 cents per ton, it having been 75 cents per ton under the McKinley law and reduced to 40 cents per ton under the Wilson law. Curiously President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers' association, states that the wages of miners have been reduced about 35 cents per ton since 1893, the very year in which the free trade congress met and began framing the Wilson act, which reduced duties 35 cents per ton. The moment the Wilson law passed, coal from the Nova Scotia mines began invading the markets on the Atlantic coast, especially New England, and drove out of those markets the West Virginia coal, which had always found an outlet at fair prices. This West Virginia coal was thus compelled to seek a market in the west in competition with the coals of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky. The result was a sharp competition, a fall in prices, a ruinous rate war, not only between mine-owners, but also between the railroads, and as a consequence a reduction in the wages of miners. Thus the very low wages of the coal miners of the country who are now striking for an advance are directly and logically traceable to the operations of the Wilson law. The pending bill restores McKinley rates on coal and after it gets into operation will, it is hoped, result in improved conditions and wages for miners as well as others.

One feature of the bill which especially attracts attention and is universally commended is the provision for a stamp tax upon stocks and bonds and upon speculations in stocks and bonds. This amendment, which has been adopted and made a part of the bill, places a stamp tax upon all bonds and stocks aside from those of building associations and other organizations of this character, and also places a tax upon each transaction in those bonds. This will compel the stock speculators of the great cities to contribute from 12 to 15 million dollars a year to the support of the government and will also insure that the new bill will meet running expenses of the government after the enormous supply of foreign goods now in hand shall have been absorbed.

THE TARIFF VOTE.

From the New York Sun.

Thirty-eight votes were cast in the senate on Wednesday for the Dingley tariff bill and 28 votes were cast against it. Sixteen senators were paired. Seven senators, all of them Populists or silverites, did not vote. Actually, therefore, the vote on the tariff bill in the senate was as follows on Wednesday:

For	46
Against	30
Not voting	7
Vacancy	1
Total	90

Forty-six is a majority of the senate. This is how the states which supported and the states which opposed the tariff bill stood in respect to the total vote at last year's election:

For.		Against.	
Connecticut	174,390	Alabama	195,427
Illinois	1,099,969	Arkansas	149,397
Iowa	521,547	Delaware	31,469
Maine	118,593	Florida	46,461
Massachus'ts	401,568	Georgia	163,061
Michigan	544,092	Mississippi	70,566
Minnesota	341,037	Missouri	674,019
Montana	53,217	S. Carolina	68,907
N Hampshire	83,670	S. Dakota	82,950
Ohio	1,014,292	Tennessee	321,998
Oregon	97,337	Texas	544,786
Penna.	1,194,255	Utah	96,124
Rhode Island	55,785	Virginia	294,994
Vermont	63,828		
Wyoming	20,863	Total	2,738,965
Total	5,774,343		

With Senator Murphy paired against the bill, Senator Platt cast the vote of the Empire state in its favor. With New York's vote added, the states supporting in the senate the tariff bill adopted on Wednesday represent a total vote of 7,320,000, against a total vote cast at last year's election of 2,700,000 in states recorded in opposition. Such in detail is the analysis of the vote, and it is to be added in addition that of the twenty-four senators having the longest terms to serve, seventeen were recorded in favor of the bill on Wednesday and only seven against it.

WILL THE SULTAN DARE?

From the Washington Post.

It would be a righteous visitation upon that cowardly and inhuman conspiracy known as the European concert if the sultan were to snap his fingers in the faces of the powers and tell them that he intends to hold Thessaly "whether they will or no." He is doing something now which already closely resembles that performance, for he is holding Thessaly and actually strengthening himself in the possession, while he amuses the ambassadors with daily conferences at the Yildiz Kiosk. What we should like, however, would be the spectacle of the sultan throwing off all pretense and disguise and telling the powers to go to the devil for good and all.

—o—

The only question is whether Abdul Hamid can bring himself to be frankly honest even in his hatred and his insolence. That he intends to keep Thessaly, we can hardly doubt. He knows how profoundly the powers distrust and dislike each other, and he understands that if he openly defied them they would, in all human probability, be at one another's throats long before they could agree upon a serious demonstration against him. He has not forgotten the humiliating failure of the concerted attempt to bully him in the Armenian affair. He saw how jealousy and suspicion and scarcely hidden rancor set all the councils of the powers of naught. He watched and laughed while the Christian nations left him free to work his will in the Caucasus because they could not trust each other to carry out in good faith and genuine unselfishness what they proclaimed as a holy Christian duty. He realizes with his Asiatic cunning that, were he to defy Europe now, he would simply bring about a repetition of the shame and scandal of a year ago. But will he, can he rise to the achievement of an honest and outspoken challenge? Will he not, on the contrary, adhere to the more congenial role of dissimulation and so enable the European governments to screen their hypocrisy and cowardice?

—o—

We should like to see the sultan, by one bold stroke of brutal candor, put these canting Christians in the full light of their ignominy. They deserve it, and the world would be the wiser for such enlightenment. They have disgraced themselves in the estimation of all decent men by their wicked treatment of the Cretans. They have forfeited all title to the respect of the generation by their dishonest recreancy.

NO TIME FOR EUPHEMISM.

When weather gets like this, it's calkilated to excuse
A man fur tryin' language that he doesn't mostly use,
It's nonsense to be offerin' to relieve a man that squirms
Beneatn the broilin', blistering sun, with scientific terms.
They kin tell of "diathermancy," explainin' how it acts,
But it don't make no apology fur downright, bottom facts.
For, when you've finished readin', 'bout the only thing you've got
Is the solemn proposition that it's all-fired hot!

These technical expressions has their drawbacks, as you'll find;
They do all right fur matter; but they don't relieve the mind.
This "atmospheric pressure" is a phrase that orter please;
But the pressure on yer feelin's is the thing you wanter ease.
They kin talk of "aqueous vapor" with benevolent designs,
And amus us by the picters drawed with "isothermal lines."
But with me, the only words that re'ly seems to touch the spot
Is the candid decleration that it's all-fired hot!

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