

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 16, 1897.

No big strike was ever so orderly as the bituminous miners' is. If they can keep this tone and temper victory will inevitably be theirs.

Let the Galled Jade Wince.

A perusal of the instructions sent by Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay in reference to England's treatment of the sealing problem suggests that when the London Globe becomes so excited as to want Lord Salisbury to give our Ambassador his passports, it must be because the shoe fits.

The subject is one naturally difficult of comprehension by laymen and made up largely of scientific terms and testimony; but the gist of Secretary Sherman's letter is that Great Britain throughout the negotiations over the fur seals has acted toward us in an unfriendly manner, and has almost without interruption manifested bad faith.

The Detroit Cuban plank is good as far as it goes, but it hits at the brink. In one breath it says Spain is unfit to govern Cuba and in the next it urges the president to shove Spain out, gently. What if Spain shouldn't feel disposed to yield to gentleness?

"The Mote and the Beam."

The attack upon General Lee in a Havana paper in which Spain's treatment of Dr. Ruiz is contrasted with the lynchings that occur in the United States is significant chiefly as showing a purpose on the part of Spain to evade the real issue. Nowhere are lynchings more strongly condemned than in the United States and by no persons more emphatically than by those who occupy positions of authority in the United States, but we have heard of no public outcry or official regret in Spain at the murder of Ruiz.

It having been incontrovertibly demonstrated that the practice of pelagic sealing, if continued, will not only bring itself to an end but will work the destruction of a great interest of a friendly nation, Secretary Sherman has "felt assured her majesty's government would eventually desist from an act so suicidal and so unneighborly," and consequently renews the request for a conference of the interested powers. But if the premier of England, adopting the spirit of the London Globe, wishes to refuse to participate in such a conference, and cares to take the consequences of such a deliberate act of unfriendliness, the inference from Ambassador Hay's note of instructions is that the government at Washington will in such a contingency take adequate steps to care for its own. That is the way and the only effective way to deal with Great Britain. Cleveland proved it in the Venezuelan episode and we doubt not that history will soon have occasion to repeat the chronicle of Lord Salisbury's surrender.

As to Telegraph Tolls.

We have received from the Times-Democrat of New Orleans an invitation to join that paper in an agitation for the resumption by the federal government of the control of the telegraph. The reasons it assigns for desiring such action include the improvement of the service and the cheapening of the charges. It alleges that in its section the service of the Western Union is unsatisfactory, offices in the smaller towns closing at sunset with no inclination to hold open for late news, even when of national importance—a condition which government control would in its judgment remedy. On the subject of tolls it says:

"The cost of poles, wire, the wages of employes have been cut down and the service costs not over 60 per cent. of what it cost in 1887, yet tolls today are as high as they were then. Every other article of consumption, food, clothing, fuel, etc., has fallen in price. The decline has been especially marked in all lines of journalistic expenditure. Paper costs only a fraction of what it did in 1887; composition and type setting have been cut down one-half or two-thirds and the reduction in the cost of publishing has been so great that the papers have either reduced their rates or increased the size of their edi-

tions. The telegraph alone has made no reduction in spite of the fact that it has profited more than any other line of service, in the decline in the cost of the materials used by it, the wages paid its employes and the great improvement made in all electric and telegraphic machinery and implements, which enables it to send off ten words now with the same effort and cost it required to send off one a few years ago. Specials have either become an expensive luxury or the tolls have deterred the newspapers from getting much telegraphic matter they would otherwise take."

The foregoing unquestionably contains some measure of truth. As a business proposition it would seem to be reasonable that a reduction in the tolls charged to newspapers would induce a sufficiently enlarged use of the telegraph in news collection to more than compensate. We have no doubt that such reduction must sooner or later come; especially in view of the growing competition of the telephone. But our experience with the Western Union company, and for that matter also with the Postal, has not paralleled the New Orleans paper's in the matter of a disposition to be accommodating. We take pleasure in saying that the service of these two companies is quite satisfactory. In fact, the whole quite satisfactory. In fact, the whole quite satisfactory. In fact, the whole quite satisfactory.

That government control of the telegraphs would eventually operate to the public's advantage may be true; but in the meantime a cheapening of the charges would remove the principal argument for such a policy.

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all it is somewhat aside from the main point. Be the social morals of Spain and the United States what they may, the fact remains that nowhere in this country is individual liberty restricted as it has been in Cuba; nowhere do we find the general and apparently sanctioned civic abuses that prevail there, and never at any time since the American republic was founded has it prosecuted a war or conducted a campaign with the utter inhumanity and heartlessness, the total disregard of generous instincts and the recklessness of ultimate consequences which characterize the pending but hopeless attempt of Spain to re-subjugate Cuba. We do not repeat the words of the war veterans of the United States for the reason that it is not the subject before the house. Human nature in the working out of its vices and its passions is pretty much the same the world over; but it will take some effort to make Americans believe that the Spanish style of government is an appropriate one for a new world island territory three-fourths American in all but the name.

By deciding not to pay more than \$300 per ton for armor plate the United States senate decides that it doesn't care a rap whether we get war ships or not. And yet it is the senate which is the one part of the government that is most disposed to make warships necessary.

The advanced women of England undoubtedly have a just grievance against the Salisbury administration because of its duplicity in passing a woman suffrage bill in the commons, only to squelch it forever in the lords. But that is politics.

Although he wasn't elected president of the Republican National league, Fred W. Fleitz nevertheless polled a vote which, considering the suddenness of his candidacy, was an enviable compliment. The showing he made insures success later.

Ogden Goelt says with sound sense he would sooner see his daughter dead than wedded to a dissolute duke. He need not restrict his remarks to dukes.

The woman suffrage plank in the Detroit platform was the work of young Republicans—young and chivalrous.

The cables cannot bring "hot stuff" from Madrid too soon.

Proper Lines of National Growth

If any reader of The Tribune failed to read the Hon. William Emory Smith at Detroit last Tuesday, we advise him to hunt up Wednesday's paper and afford himself an intellectual treat. A more exhilarating and enlightening political policy has not been made since the best days of James G. Blaine nor could Mr. Blaine, gifted as he was in the employment of the English language, have put the same thoughts into finer rhetoric. Well may the Troy, N. Y., Times say: "If the Detroit convention had not been held, it would have justified its assembling in the opportunity given for the delivery of that splendid address."

Mr. Smith's address, adds the Times, was a platform in itself. It takes a luminous mind to thus develop from the movements of the speaking and writing of the day the genuine principles of Republicanism, to identify them by the heredity of their lineage and to so group them that every reader will instinctively confess: "Here are the past, present and future of the Republican party. This is the title of its history, the reason of its existence, the surety of its continuance." In clearness of thought and in fullness of decision of language it would be hard to point to anything finer in the history of the party. The American people are in danger of being enslaved to bad government. They fought off the slavery of foreign oppression, and they must now resist themselves to get rid of oppression which in the end would be just as bad as the tyranny of foreign dominion.

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

From Brooklyn Life. "Yes, Miss Ethel, if your sister had ever allowed me to kiss her before we were engaged, I never should have asked her to become my wife."

THE CRUSH IN THE COUNTRY.

From the Chicago Record. "My daughter has given up her country place and moved back to town."

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

From Brooklyn Life. "Friend—But if there's no hope of saving him, what are you going to perform the operation for?"

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astralobe cast: 1:31 a. m. for Friday, July 16, 1897.

A child born on this day will be of the opinion that the electric fans should be turned on Ed. Newcomb's "dark horse" city solicitorship boom at once.

The public will be pleased to see the City Fathers "get together," but not in a way that will make it necessary for their friends to pull them apart.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Remember that he who laughs last often gives but a sickly grin. Rejoice with Wilkes-Barre. The local club has won a game.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

"Tis now that the citizen's mind is alighted by scenes of delight in the country secured. And the ad, which most thoroughly tempers him, is the one that proclaims "all the comforts of home."

Another lesson is learned from English methods, and that is to have "the ascendancy of the stars and stripes over the Niagara canal unquestioned and unchallenged." "The Nicaragua canal must be distinctly an American measure, built with American capital and under American management."

at our own doors, the fate of Cuba points inevitably to ultimate security and tranquility under the flag of the Union. And it is not terrified at the problems which follow such acquisition, for it is not tied to hidebound theories of procedure and believes that enlightened statesmanship adapts itself to new occasions and new conditions."

No other policy, mean, narrow and stingy, should satisfy the American people or the Republican party. The party of Lincoln and Grant and McKinley has been a continuous party because it has been a party of high ideals. Republicanism has not been placed on earth to turn its toes in as it walks. The policy of the United States must be a progressive policy, and for forcibly stating it Mr. Smith deserves a national vote of thanks.

PUT A NEW FACE ON IT.

From the Washington Star. The people had almost come to believe that the onerous duties of the presidency could only be borne by a man who would either shut himself up as a hermit, or cajole visitors with studied insincerity; or harden his heart to such an extent as to leave him devoid of all human attraction. Mr. McKinley, in four months' time has put the very opposite face upon the matter, by combining in the office approachableness, sincerity, kindness and candor, and, while denying flattery, he has misled nobody.

ESSENTIAL TRUTHS.

From the New York Sun. With every great strike, such as the coal strike now before us, there are those who have to be repeated in the common interest of peace and order: The right of an employer to quit work and the right of an employer to stop his business are equal; The right of an employer to get a new master and the right of an employer to get a new servant are equal; As James G. Blaine put the case tersely, "One man's right ends where another man's begins."

TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

The Spanish general had been greatly irritated by the desertions from his army. A squad of soldiers sent over to him from Spain had just landed. "I guess you may as well order out some troops and give those fellows a beating now," he remarked. "Why, general," ventured the officer, "they are not Cuban soldiers." "No," was the reply, "but there's no telling how soon they will be."—Washington Star.

HAWAII.

From the New York Sun. To postpone the Hawaiian annexation treaty will be to trifle with a question of the first importance, which, if left unsettled, may arouse new difficulties as time goes on. The case of Hawaii has been debated frequently in other forms since the American government began, and all the great conclusions favor the proposed annexation.

DANA CHOOSES HIS GROUND.

From the New York Sun. The Sun frankly declares its preference to associate itself for the time being with the sane and sober element of the Republican party rather than with the revolutionary combination of the nominal Democratic party with populism and the wild and dangerous elements of the Republican party.

THEIR SECOND REVOLUTION.

From the Chicago Record. The American people are in danger of being enslaved to bad government. They fought off the slavery of foreign oppression, and they must now resist themselves to get rid of oppression which in the end would be just as bad as the tyranny of foreign dominion.

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