By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL President.

FRANK S, GRAY CO. Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ANTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS PECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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 their's.

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 landsmen 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, Under the terms of the award of the Paris tribunal each of the four powers interested in seal fishing-namely, Russla, France, England and the United States-was to supply an equal part of the ship patrol which was to police the sealing waters; but while the United States sent twelve ships to perform this duty England sent but one. In the collection of information for the protection of this disappearing industry Secretary Sherman shows that the British agents have uniformly sought to distort the truth and belittle the peril. Finally, when the United States made overture for a modus vivendi for the suspension of all killing of seals during the present season and for a joint conference of the interested powers to devise more effectual measures for the preservation of the fur seal, England's response was a curt refusal, seemingly for no other purpose than to snub this government

Secretary Sherman well, though somewhat pointedly says: "The obligations of an international award, which are equally imposed on both parties to its terms, cannot properly be assumed or laid aside by one of the parties only at its pleasure. Such an award which in its practical operation is binding only on one party in its obligations and burdens, and to be enjoyed mainly by the other party in its benefits, is an award which, in the interest of public morality and good conscience, should not be maintained. Having in view the expressed object of the arbitration at Paris, and the declared purpose of the arbitrators in prescribing the regulations, when it became apparent, as it did after the first year's operation of them, and with increased emphasis each succeeding year, that the regulations were inadequate for the purpose, it was the plain duty of the British government to acquiesce in the request of that of the United States for a conference to determine what further measures were necessary to secure the end in view by the arbitration. A course so persistently followed for the past three years has practically accomplished the commercial extermination of the fur seals, and brought to naught the patient labors and well-meant conclusions of the tribunal of arbitration Upon Great Britain must therefore rest, in the public conscience of mankind, the responsibility for the embarrassment in the relations of the two nations which must result from such conduct."

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 s the way and the only effective way to deal with Great Eritain. 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.

In the case of Cecil Rhodes the verfict of the jury appears to be turned tround into: "Guilty, but do it again."

### 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 govrnment 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 he service of the Western Union is unsatisfactory, offices in the smaller lowns closing at sunset with no inclination to hold open for late news, even when of national importance—a condi-tion which government control would principal business exchanges of the city 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

The Scranton Tribune reduction in spits of the fact that it point. Be the social morals of Spain has profited more than any other line of the materials used by it, the wages which enables it to send off ten words quired to send off one a few years ago. Specials have either become an expensive luxury or the tolls have deterred telegraphic matter they would otherwise take,

The foregoing unquestionably conbusiness 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 in this part of the country is upon the whole quite satisfactory. In offices where the routine business is insufficlent to warrant the employment of operators later than 7 or 8 p. m., we have always found the companies entirely willing to await late news when requested to, or to transmit it by special effort in emergencies. On this score, therefore, we have no reason to concur

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

The Detroit Cuban plank is good as far as it goes, but it halts 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 outery or efficial regret in Spain at the murder of Rulz. The only official action with which we are acquainted is that of the Spanish commissioner who investigated the case in company with Mr. Calhoun, and he simply tries to ignore the established facts. When a foreigner is murdered in the United States under circumstances pointing to the neglect of state or federal authorities to preserve order, we promptly offer indemnification; Spain by her own admissions broke treaty stipulations with us in the Ruiz case and now is doing her best to avoid being brought to book therefor.

Somewhat interesting in this connection is a pamphlet just received at this office from an unknown but evidently Spanish source, entitled "The Mote and the Beam," its endeavor being to prove that the American people are not so securely domiciled in righteousness that they can afford to throw stones at Spain. The argument takes the form of an interchange of correspondence between a representative of American journalism and a Spanish hidalgo who did not propose to sit quiet while his country was being defamed. The correspondence, all of it most interesting, would more than fill this page, but from the concluding letter of the Spaniard, in which he evidently touched the top of his powers as a defendant, we quote one passage as showing the Spanish point of view:

In 1895 nearly eleven thousand murders were committed in the United States, by far more than in any other nation, more than twice as many as in Spain per each million inhabitants. The murders here are mostly done in cold blood and for money; in Spain they are the result of sudden impulse, from revenge and jeal-ousy and strong provocation. Burglary in the cities, brigandage on the high road, peculations, plunder and robbery of all sorts, high and low, is nowadays worse in these United States than in any other country, barbarous, semi-barbarous or civilized. In the United States there are one and a half million drunkards, of which one hundred and fifty thousand die yearly from excess; in Spain the vice is virtually unknown, Trampism, the plague and terror of country towns here, un-known in Spain. Pauperism, in its abject form in England and the United States, does not exist in Spain; there are beggars, yes, but all well taken care of beggars, yes, but an wen taken care of by individual charity. Divorces, "ob-tained cheaply and without publication:" in some places as abundant as mar-riages; in other places, more abundant; in all places, superabundant: not known in Spain. We will not mention the fright-ful numbers of nameless crimes, public and private so prevalent in the most and private, so prevalent in the most en-lightened sections of this country, far more than in any other country, England, perhaps, excepted. Suicides in the United States, the second largest quota after Protestant Saxony; in Spain, the smallest in the world, very rare. Arson and train in the world, very rare. Arson and train wrecking, so awfully frequent now, especially among youthful criminals in the United States, is not even thought of out-

side of this country. In "semi-barbarous" Spain there are no loathsome saturnalia of upper-tendom roues to amuse the cesspool-paper readers, the club corners and gossip mongering circles. And one of these satyrs, the chief actor in the most revolting of reveiries of last winter, only a few months later, when still under judicial indict-ment, but enjoying the immunity of soclal position, maudlin sentiment and so of New York, after "certain ceremonies," as the newspaper account has it, recall ing the most disgusting episode of that "famous" carousal. And the muck-raking journals, ever ready to furnish salacious lies against the military in Cuba to gullible, hate-breeding fanatics, have, oh no! not a word of reprobation for these abettors of public indecency in this outraged community, but join in the "hom-

tions. The telegraph alone has made no all it is somewhat aside from the main and the United States what they may, of service, in the decline in the cost the fact remains that nowhere in this country is individual liberty restricted paid its employes and the great im- as it has been in Cuba; nowhere do we provement made in all electric and tele- | find the general and apparently sancgraphic machinery and implements, tioned civic abuses that prevail there, and never at any time since the Amerinew with the same effort and cost it re- | can republic was founded has it prosecuted a war or conducted a campaign with the utter inhumanity and heartlessness, the total disregard of generous the newspapers from getting much instincts and the recklessness of ultimate consequences which characterize the pending but hopeless attempt of Spain to re-subjugate Cuba. We do not tains some measure of truth. As a reply to the Spanish writer's arraignment of our social morals 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 threefourths 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

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

Although he wasn't elected president 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

Ogden Goelt says with sound sense ne 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 speech by Hon. Charles Emory Smith at Detroit last Tuesday, we advise him to hunt up Wednesday's paper and afford himself an intellectual treat. A more exhibitating enunciation of American 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 done nothing more it would have justified its assemb-ling 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 speech 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 and decision of language it would be hard to point to anything finer among the summaries of partisan doctrine. Especially timely was the tracing of the blood coursings in the life of the party in whose veins have flowed the currents of American growth. First it was "the nationalization of free-dom." Next it was "the industrial upbuilding of the regenerated Union." Now, says Mr. Smith, the mission is "to com-plete the industrial independence and power of the American republic, and to extend the sceptre of its commercial do-minion and of its peaceful and paramount influence over the American continent."

The most prophetic portion of the address, however, in impressiveness and the novelty of its force, was that which re-lated to the position of the United States as the guiding patron for the American continent. Mr. Smith recognizes that Re-publicanism owes to humanity the duty of perpetuation. He says: "The time is ripening for the development of a broad, true continental policy—not aggressive, nor military not grasning but peaceful not military, not grasping, but peaceful commercial and beneficent. The genius of Republicanism demands that it shall stand in the forefront of opportunity, and it will fall short of its present mission if its penetrating vision does not prefigure the high destiny of the republic and if its patriotic spirit does not move forward to-ward its realization." This is not a rash and sudden invitation to unforseen experiment. "The statesmen of the earlier era, even in the infancy of the republic were constantly laboring to extend its in fluence in the western hemisphere." Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson-all looked for an unfolding of a destiny of growth for the United States. The small souls that are protesting against "territorial ag-grandizement" had ancestors who did the same thing when Louisiana was purchased. Where are those croakers now? Mr. Smith answers: "Burled and forgot-ten in the same merciful oblivion which fifty years hence will throw its generous mantle over their lineal progeny who now oppose the acquisition of Hawaii! These ritics who would undertake to stop the march of the inevitable are wiser in their own conceit than all the long line of illusrious statesmen from Clay, Calhoun, Everett, Marcy and Seward to Blaine and farrison, \* \* \* Fifty years ago saga-lous American statesmanship contemplated the annexation of Hawaii, and it has never since been out of the purview of American policy except during the brief and unhappy honeymoon of Cleve-

Another lesson is learned from English nethods, and that is to have "the asmethods, and that is to have "the as-cendancy of the stars and stripes over the Nicaragua canal unquestioned and unchallenged." "The Nicaragua canal must be distinctively an American measure, built with American capital and under undisputed American control."
This is not the policy of jingoism. It is simply giving the best government on earth a chance. It is doing unto others as we have done unto ourselves. It is recognizing and obeying our obligations to humanity and particularly to those to humanity and particularly to those whom we elbow on the American continent. Let Mr. Smith in his statesman like way define it: "This continental policy is one of peace, commerce and moral influence. It is not a policy of truculent aggression or territorial rapacture or political or military averaging. ity or political or military aggrandize-ment. It aims at the recognized ascend-ency of this republic in the American sysother article of consumption, food, clothing, fuel, etc., has fallen in price. The decline has been specially 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 special control of the papers have either reduced their special control of the papers have either reduced their special control of course this is interesting; but after the strange of this republic in the American system, at the expansion of its commercial dominion and at the advancement of the packers of the control of all territorry which may be within our grass, but it does mean the acceptance

patriots 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.

No other policy, mean, narrow and stingy, should satisfy the American peo-ple 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. Republi-canism 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

statesmanship adapts itself to new occa

sions and new conditions.

#### PUT A NEW FACE ON IT.

From the Washington Star. The people had almost come to believ 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. traction. Mr. McKinley, in four montas' time, has put the very opposite face upon the matter, by combining in the office approachableness, sincerity, kindliness and candor, and, while denying many, he has misled nobody.

#### ESSENTIAL TRUTHS.

From the New York Sun. With every great strike, such as the coal strike now before us, these axioms have to be repeated in the common interest of peace and order:

The right of an employe to quit work

and the right of an employer to stop his business are equal; The right of an employe 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 anothe man's begins." TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

The Spanish general had been greatly rritated by the desertions from his army squad of soldiers sent over to him Spain had just landed, "I guess you may as well order out

ome troops and give those fellows a ceating now," he remarked. "Why, general," ventured the officer, "they are not Cuban soldiers."
"No;" was the reply, "but there's notelling how soon they will be."—Washing.

### 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

### DANA CHOOSES HIS GROUND

From the New York Sun. The Sun frankly declares its preference to associate itselfs 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 eing enslaved to bad government. They fought off the slavery of foreign oppre ion, and they must now bestir themselves to get rid of oppression which in the end would be just as bad as the tyranny of

#### 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. "Oh, she knew that well enough; she had it played on her too often before."

### THE CRUSH IN THE COUNTRY.

From the Chicago Record. "My dat ghter has given up her country lace and moved back to town." "Any special reason?"
"Yes, her doctor says she must get
away from all visitors and excitement."

### INFORMATION FURNISHED.

From Brooklyn Life. Friend-But if there's no hope of saving im, what are you going to perform th Doctor-\$100.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astralobe cast: 1.51 a. m. for Friday, July 16, 1897.

# 3

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. 1: is perfectly proper that youths with sends of a shape that is suggestive of an

early rose potato should wear highly starched collars. Politicians who go in a fight to stay are ften carried out on stretchers at nd of the battle.

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

#### THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. Tis now that the citizen's mind is al-

By scenes of delight in the country se cured.

And the ad, which most thoroughly tempts him to roam Is the one that proclaims "all the com-forts of home."
"The comforts of home!" How the words

make him yearn! And he doesn't discover till on his re-That he traveled afor, 'midst fatigue and tlismay. To get what he had when he first went away-Washington Star.



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