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If the Times should be called upon by Judge Sinton to prove its airy reflections upon his honor and integrity as a jurist or take the consequences, the chances are it would have to do the latter.

Replace the Maine.

It is to be hoped that the report which says the president does not intend to send another warship to Havana for the present represents a hasty and not a final judgment. If there was use for the Maine at Havana it would seem that there would be double use for a successor to the Maine.

The honor of the nation is at stake in this matter. It is difficult to understand how it can be conceived by an exhibition of the part of the administration of lack of confidence in the navy of the nation. If the Maine was blown up by the contrivance of an enemy the failure to send another warship to replace her would embolden, not terrify, that enemy. If the mishap was the Maine's own creation the United States has the more reason to send a more trustworthy representative.

We realize, or try to, the difficulties of the executive at this time and shall loyally support the executive in his ultimate decision, but we hope that before the issue of substituting the American flag from Havana harbor to closed Major McKinley will ascertain the feeling and the expectation of the people.

With respect to Wade Finn the adage evidently holds true that Providence helps those who help themselves.

A Labor Phenomenon.

An exchange asserts that repeated efforts have been made to induce some of the New England factory girls, who have been thrown out of work by the strikes in that section, to accept good positions as domestic servants, but all in vain. Though without means and prospects of getting work, they resolutely refuse to enter the field of general housework. In many instances they would be better paid, more comfortable and independent than when employed in the cotton mills, but all arguments to this effect are lost upon girls of this class. Impressed by the idea that they are more independent as factory girls, shop clerks and in occupations of a like character, they are willing to be overworked and underpaid rather than accept employment as housemaids or cooks, at which many might doubtless succeed beyond all expectations.

This peculiar phase of the labor problem is not confined to the New England cotton mill regions. In other sections of the country the same spirit is manifested. Many young girls prefer to work in a shop or store and board themselves for the same wages that they could receive in domestic service, and nothing could tempt them to change this course of living. It is unfortunate for many young persons that they take this view of the situation but regrets are of no avail and it is probable that this spirit will pervade the labor question to the end of time.

Francis' run was a bold one; the only trouble was he didn't get a sufficient start.

Sympathy vs. Cash.

The Philadelphia Press sharply attacks the Cuban junta in this country for permitting Julio Sanguilly to violate his parole by heading a filibustering expedition bound for Cuba, and it declares that this and other acts of the Cuban leaders in this country have greatly estranged American sympathy.

The facts as to Sanguilly's alleged departure have not yet been made public except in the form of irresponsible gossip. Judgment, therefore, is premature. Of course if Sanguilly has broken faith and the Cuban leaders have approved, the Press' comments will be not altogether undeserved. A parole is a parole, no matter how obtained. It was not an enviable attitude which our government assumed when it conspired with Spain to the Sanguilly's hands, and if Sanguilly's tale be true that he was induced to sign away his future by misrepresentation the case is made worse. Still, one wrong does not excuse another, and if Sanguilly has broken faith he and they who have abetted his perfidy will deserve to fall, as they will fall, in popular esteem. They must not, though, be condemned on mere hearsay.

At best, however, this is only incidental. The main contention of the Press true that American sympathy for Cuba has cooled? To have cooled it would need a considerable amount of cold. Of word sympathy the supply now is quite as voluminous and frothy as it has ever been. We apprehend that our contemporary had reference less to this airy and unsubstantial form of sentimentality than to the practical kind which takes expression in ways tangible and sensible to the cause of the patriots in the field. In this sense has there ever been any considerable amount of American sympathy to cool? There are those who doubt it. Take, for instance, that high sounding organization, the American Cuban league, of which Ethan Allen was president. A year ago it filled the papers with its fervid rhetoric, yet its cash contribution to Cuba there, as announced on one occasion in the Cuban organ, La Patrie, was just \$2.75. Nearer home the local papers and clergy and best citizens generally have talked and plead incessantly for the cause of humanity in Cuba. Sentiment apparently has been brought up to an unusual pitch. Yet the mayor of Scranton, as one of the four delegates appointed by executive proclamation to receive Pennsylvania's contributions in behalf of the starving thousands in Cuba, after weeks of weary waiting, has at last turned over to the governor at Harrisburg a fraction over \$75 and an old pair of pants.

The talk of American sympathy for Cuba has not given to the American

agents of the Cuban republic a single extra rifle or a single extra bullet. It has not lessened by a hair's weight the difficulties under which the junta have labored in getting their munitions of war past the lines of our American coast patrol and on the high seas, for Cuba bound. It has not helped a single Cuban warrior in the camp or in the field. It has not deterred the government of the United States from using the whole power of its diplomacy on the side of Spain against Cuba and in hindrance rather than in aid of the Cuban insurrection. If, therefore, the Cuban agents are "losing American sympathy" they are not losing that which has had for them an appreciable value judged by the standard of utility. And if, after so much empty talk of sympathy, ending always in disappointment, they should have decided at last to discontinue all expectations of American help and proceed to work out their country's salvation on an independent basis, it would be a conclusion for which they could not be greatly blamed.

Senor de Lome pauses at the front gate long enough to assure us that he loves us still. It is a pity the senator's veracity wasn't born equal to his nerve.

Keep Cool.

Naturally the first thought which occurred to the public mind upon learning of the explosion on board the Maine was that it was the work of malice. But it is characteristic of the American people that when brought face to face with a great crisis they instinctively display self-control. They have done so on this occasion.

The facts as to the cause of this frightful calamity—which it is not exaggeration to pronounce the most dramatic occurrence in American history since the firing on Fort Sumpter—have not at this writing been ascertained or if ascertained have not been communicated to the public. That the inquiry will be rigid and that the public in due time will learn the true facts goes without saying.

In the meantime those Americans who want to do a real service for their country will refrain from hasty judgment and strengthen by their silence and their confidence the arm of the regularly constituted executive authority.

Ex-Burgess Duggan may yet feel called upon to emulate Colonel Lyne's example and move out of Dunmore.

The Colleges and Temperance. The Philadelphia Bulletin expresses so well our own opinion on this now much agitated subject that we intend with this brief word of introduction to let it have the floor:

"Twilight L. Moody declares that he does not believe the charges regarding the prevalence of intemperance at Yale, and as proof of his confidence points to the fact that he has sent two of his sons to the university. Mr. Moody's position will be endorsed by most sensible people. Intelligent public opinion will commend the determination of Yale's faculty to take no formal notice of the petition addressed to it by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Professor Dwight and his associates in the government of this great American university would be unwise if they permitted themselves to be drawn into a controversy with the feminine critics of the institution over which they preside. The sincerity of Miss Willard and the protesting members of the union is beyond doubt; but the conscientiousness of the faculty of Yale is equally unquestionable; and the experienced educators who compose that body are surely entitled to claim a wider and more accurate knowledge of the subject than the earnest ladies who view the problem wholly from the outside.

It would be most unjust to charge the faculties of leading American universities with lack of devotion to the cause of public morals. The men entrusted with the highly responsible task of supervising the conduct of our foremost institutions of learning are, as a rule, qualified for their duties, not merely by profound scholarship, but by intimate acquaintance with the needs of collegiate life, and by thorough experience in dealing with students, both individually and in the mass. They may make mistakes, but it is safer to trust their united opinion, based on practical knowledge, than to take the theories of enthusiastic reformers who have had no such schooling as a guide.

"The value of temperance should assuredly be impressed upon the students of all colleges, and while public opinion is becoming more condemnatory of the vice of drunkenness with each passing decade, there is little danger that American colleges will become centers of intemperance. It must be remembered, moreover, that the college is not a cloister; that it is its purpose to turn out not monks, but men. Self-discipline and self-control are among the most valuable—if, indeed, they do not stand as the supremely important—results to be attained through a collegiate course. The young men who go from our colleges into the whirl and stress of life each year must, perforce, confront a multitude of temptations. It should be the purpose of their educators not so much to keep them in ignorance of these evils, as to strengthen their will power and moral principle in such way that they will be able to resist them."

Unquestionably more harm has been done to the students in our universities by the disorganization of their confidence in the faculties consequent upon this recent frenzied attack upon the college governments than can possibly be offset by any number of prohibitory rules, no sooner made than broken. The one idea reformer of course means well but that doesn't compensate for the mischief he invariably makes.

Miss Lavinia Dempsey of New York, it is alleged, spent \$15,000 to become queen of the Holland dunes. Molly Stackovich, of Topeka, hereditary queen of the Romany tribe in that section, will be crowned in a few days in a much less expensive manner, but as Molly is the genuine article in her particular line of queens it is probable

that her reign will be marked by much greater deference on part of her subjects than that which will be accorded the make-believe sovereign of New York society. Persons who are inclined to do homage to royalty are advised to reserve their enthusiasm for the coronation of queen Molly. She may be slightly sun-burned, but she is the real thing.

Another horse sausage factory was closed near New York city the other day. These stray accounts of suspension of enterprise have a tendency to destroy one's fondness for prepared meats of the imported variety.

Dr. Swallow has informed a Philadelphia audience that in his judgment John Wanamaker's political fame is temporarily smirched. Only temporarily, doctor?

Business enterprise should generally meet with encouragement, but one can be pardoned for refusing to inspect artificial ice machines today.

The newspaper correspondents at Washington are again trying to write John Sherman into private life. The chances are they will not succeed.

Our esteemed state contemporaries have entered upon the publication of their annual spring summary of "what Quay will do."

Speaking of Philadelphia, we suspect that even the irreconcilable Inquirer Newitt would be so.

Americans Exhibit Respect for Law

FROM THE WASHINGTON POST. IF AN ENLIGHTENED American were asked to mention the best product of civilization, the present interest in the Zola trial would probably lead him to suggest a system of jurisprudence. Whatever the pervasiveness may be, owing to the self-interest or dishonesty of individuals, there is no doubt in any part of the world as to the exact justice to all, regardless of the consequences to the state or to persons. The difference between French and American jurisprudence is as wide as the sea—as wide as the difference in the character of the two peoples and the two republics. Such a state of the public mind, such outbreaks of passions as the trial of Zola has caused, would be impossible in this country pending the determination of the issue by the courts.

This, however, is not the only source of a gratifying comparison. In neither Paris nor Madrid is the person of an official secure if the nation which he represents happens to be unpopular among the people to whose government he is accredited. Paris mobs have, on occasion, attacked the residence of the Spanish and of the Italian minister, when, for some reason, the relations of France and his nation have been strained. Not only that, but private and moderate Spaniards and Italians have been assaulted at such times. The American minister at Madrid is not safe from insult and even personal violence as he would be in his home in Brooklyn, not because of any personal ground of disfavor, but because of the attitude of the people of this country toward Spanish policy in Cuba does not please the people of Spain.

The former Spanish minister here has used indiscreet expressions regarding the president of the United States. Yet a demonstration of any kind against him is not a thing that occurs to anybody as possible. He is as safe in his residence and in the streets as the best-loved American citizen. Neither attack nor a comment in his honor is to be feared. In the same circumstances the American official in Paris or Madrid would need a strong guard of soldiers to save him from the furious indignation of the people. This is not because the American people lack the quality and faculty of indignation. It is simply that they have a sense of the rights of American citizenship and the propriety of self-restraint as representing that citizenship. The laws of nations provide for the punishment of such an offense, but that is not the law in absolute. This is because law, as usually administered in this country, is worthy of respect in its purpose to promote justice.

Almost nothing could amaze the American public more than such outbreaks of the populace at the trial of Zola, unless it would be such an obvious purpose on the part of the judges to defile the ends of justice. We are so used to the highest possible regard for the system of jurisprudence and in the proceedings of our courts, and so used to the splendid self-restraint which most citizens impose upon themselves when they are on trial, that we forget there is, or could be, or that there ever was anything else. It is only by comparison that we can value the good things which have been made by English-speaking peoples in the short time since the decision of judges is to be the highest bidders, and since they other possible consideration took precedence of justice to the individual.

GOSSIP ABOUT A COURT. FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS. Suddenly some discussion has arisen which seems to imply that there is dissatisfaction with the Supreme court and that the court is dissatisfied with itself. All of this is doubtless much exaggerated, for while some, or all, of the judges may be excused for being a trifle delighted with a portion of their work, the court has been really useful, fully justifying its creation and continuance.

Among the other features of the discussion is the suggestion that the sittings of the court at Williamsport and Scranton are to be abandoned. A committee of lawyers of Central Pennsylvania is protesting to the court itself against this. If there is any disposition to abandon these sittings, a general hostile cities the protest ought not to be made to the court, accompanied, as alleged, by the threat that a concerted movement will be made to have the court abolished if it should refuse to sit at Williamsport and Scranton. The court has nothing to do with that matter. Under the act creating it, the court is required to hold sessions in those two cities as well as in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. That fact can only be changed by the legislature, so that the committee of lawyers of Central Pennsylvania may wisely save their energies and make no appeal to the legislature when the time comes.

There is not much probability that the legislature will have disposition to make the change. It would be far more likely to increase the number of places where the court is now required to sit. It can be understood that the judges do not much relish this going about from place to place. It is inconvenient and uncomfortable, and does not tend very much to add to the dignity of the tribunal. This was one of the reasons which prompted Judge Willard to resign. His tastes and inclinations were such that he could not put up with it. While it is doubtless distasteful to other judges, there is probably no real foundation for the stories that have been told to be other resignations in consequence either of this or some other dissatisfaction.

The sittings of the court at different points in the state are a great convenience to the people and a saving of expense. While compelled to meet at five places designated the law gives the court

authority to meet elsewhere in addition should it consider it advisable. This is a discretion which is not likely to be exercised in view of what is known to be the objection of the court to traveling about. We do not think, however, there are any such difficulties and disagreeable things confronting this court as pretended; we do not think the court will go out of business.

ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT.

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. When Mr. Lott's plan of averting a postal deficit was first made public it met with encouragement. The pretense that the second-class mail matter was carried at a loss imposed upon many, who, when they were informed that it was chiefly made up of trashy literature, said by all means put an end to its dissemination through the mails and thus save money to the country. They did not stop to inquire whether there was any foundation about the same proposition, or good as other classes of mail matter, and that to abridge the facilities afforded by it would result in depriving the people of a great convenience.

But the American people cannot be fooled for any considerable period without some one directing attention to the fact. It was not long after Mr. Lott's attack on second-class matter was formulated, that critics began to point out the inconsistencies of the chairman of the committee on postoffice and post-roads, and to expose the fact that while pretending to be zealously seeking more of retrenchment, he was deliberately refusing to pay attention to the charge, repeatedly made and sustained, that the railroad of the country were receiving an extravagant compensation for carrying the mails, which, if reduced to a just figure, would save millions of dollars annually.

Since it has been demonstrated that the railroads instead of receiving eight cents a pound for transporting the mails should be paid a ton ought to be about amount, there has been a great change of base on the part of newspapers whose editors were at first deceived by the mischievous argument that it was impossible to carry second-class matter, which pays a rate of one cent a pound, except at a loss. They now perceive that twenty dollars a ton ought to be adequate compensation for hauling this class of matter, inasmuch as express companies can profitably handle a similar business at that rate. In other words, they have discovered that the people do not pay too little for having second-class matter carried through the mails, but that the railroads receive too much for transporting it.

This being the case, it follows that every step made by Mr. Lott in the direction of curtailing the privileges of the people using the mails is an act of treachery to the public. His effort to reduce the number of carriers in the big cities and his attempts to circumscribe the right to send second-class mail matter in this view of the case, which is the only rational one, can only be construed into a desire to permit the railroad corporations of the country to continue drawing immense sums from the treasury which they do not earn. Russell, the chairman of the committee on postoffice and post-roads hereafter speaks of the injury done by the dissemination through the mails of trashy literature, the public will understand that the object of such talk is merely to divert attention from the fact that the United States is being systematically robbed, and that it would be perfectly practicable to bring the expenses of the postal department to a reasonable basis, if the railroads were compelled to accept a fair instead of an extortionate rate for transporting the mails.

AN EARLIER INSTANCE. FROM THE CHICAGO RECORD. The Dupuy de Lome episode reminds me of an incident that occurred in Venezuela some years ago during the reign of that uncrowned king, Guzman Blanco. Thomas Russell, then our minister at Caracas, was instructed by Secretary Everts to demand the immediate payment of a claim for damages which had been made by citizens of the United States against the government of Venezuela. Mr. Russell responded that there were only two ways to secure payment. One way was to send a fleet of gunboats and threaten the bombardment of La Guayra; the other was to offer President Blanco \$500,000 in cash. By the latter course, the Venezuelan minister at Washington immediately sent a copy to his government, whereupon Guzman Blanco sent Mr. Russell his passport, with orders to leave the country at once, and the minister and his family were escorted by a lieutenant and a squad of soldiers to a steamer of the Red D line, which lay in the harbor of La Guayra.

Alessandro Barba, general-in-chief of the Venezuelan army and favorite nephew of the president, who was supposed to be in training to succeed his distinguished and respected uncle, happened to fall in love with the daughter of Mr. Russell and was engaged to marry her. When he learned of the summary dismissal of his prospective father-in-law, from the president's office, he was so grieved that he rushed to the palace and protested. After a stormy interview President Guzman informed his nephew that he might choose between the girl and his prospects in Venezuela. The young man broke his sword over his knee and threw the pieces at his uncle's head. Then he rushed out of the palace, surrounded by several sympathetic comrades, and as soon as the city was still at midnight three ropes around the neck of the statue of the president, which stood in the patio of the capitol, and dragged it to the ground. Then, mounting a bronco, he rode down the mountain path to La Guayra and joined his sweetheart on the American steamer. He accompanied her to Boston, where they were married, and for several years he lived in that city, earning his living by a coaching business and selling chocolates. Guzman Blanco never forgave him, and he did not return to his native country for many years.

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