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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

The Tribune's telegraphic news is from three to five hours fresher than that of any Philadelphia or New York paper circulated in its field. Those papers go to press at midnight; The Tribune receives news up to 3 a. m. and sometimes later. All the news in The Tribune while it is new.

It will be observed that on the heels of the destruction of the Maine the Spanish news bureau in Havana has begun to turn out a new lot of papermade Spanish victories over the insurgents. These fakers evidently have a limited repertoire of tricks:

Senator Mason's Break.

The Hon, William E. Mason, United States senator from Illinois, is a warmbearted and good-intentioned man who sometimes flies off the handle. Yes terday was one of those times.

After two days of praiseworthy self repression under the strain of an intense excitement, Mr. Mason yesterday had the misfortune to explode in a vocal discharge of insinuations which in calmer moments he will be the first to regret. The manner in which he was called down by Senator Wolcott adds materially to the splendid impression which the junior senator from Colorado had already made upon public opinion. The manner in which other senators assisted Senator Wolcott in that corrective work will lift the senate immensely in the public's esteem.

Senator Mason's sympathies for Cuba are shared by every American worthy of the name. His dissatisfaction with the conservatism with which the present chief executive has approached his treatment of the Cuban problem is shared by many although not by all. But in his attempt to fasten upon the officers of the United States navy the stigma of possible duplicity in connection with the inquiry into the demolition of the Maine he stands alone. For that unfortunate ebullition of an overheated head piece there will be no applause. Censure, instead, is its just greeting. The cause of Cuba is injured by such talk. Worse even than that, the reputation of the United States suffers because of it. It is unwarranted, cruel and senseless. Its author should be ashamed.

Suspicions as to the cause of the Maine's fate are one thing; evidence is another. It is an insult to Spain to assume in advance that she is guilty, although Spain's character and past are such that the insult is not unnatural. But it is a crime, at this moment of prevailing tension, to direct from the senate chamber of the United States against the men who serve in the nation's navy a suspicion of dishonesty unsupported by any warrant n the present or in the past.

she engaged in foreign travel and The Scranton Tribune study, returning in 1871 to become professor of aesthetics in the Northwestern university at Evanston and dean of the Woman's college. It was here that her influence began to assume that breadth for which she was subsequent-

> time the prevalent method of government for girl pupils in seminaries and colleges had been founded largely upon the prison idea. That is to say, purity was esteemed to be a creation of espionage, pains and penalties rather than an instinctive moral choice. In almost no theoretical respect did the government of a woman's college differ from the guardianship of an Oriental harem. Frances'E. Willard changed all this. To the culture of the intellect she added the culture of the sensibilities and the training of the will. The whole trend of woman's education was changed by her

y and so justly renowned. Up to this

It was in 1874 that Miss Willard deided to withdraw from school work in order to devote her entire time to the nurture of the newly-founded Women's Christian Temperance union. Her career since has been virtually identical with the growth and usefulness of that great moral agency. From news that is new, he gets less rather then until now she has been easily the foremost figure in ft-a leadership not the result of self-assertion but due rather to irresistible superiority of

equipment. With voice and pen, both worked to the very limit of her strength, yet with an instinctive modesty and gentleness and sympathy for human weakness the reverse of those characteristics usually expected of the professional woman reformer, Miss Willard espoused the cause of temperance, of social purity and of uplifted standards for both men and women with a devotion never surpassed and an effectiveness which has seldom been equaled. She became not simply the best loved woman of her day but perhaps the most useful and helpful woman of any day-a queen by merit over an empire as broad as humanity itself.

"It is best not to think," says Captain Sigsbee; "I prefer to know." The the present situation. He absolutely American people both think and know definite to say. that when they sent Captain Sigsbee to Havana to assist in the protection

of American interests they made no mistake.

The Cuban Insurgents. In a letter to the Philadelphia Press

Dr. John Guiteras, the head of the Cuban organization in Pennsylvania, corrects some errors recently made by

that journal in a comment upon the movement for Cuban liberation. The Press had accepted as true a flying runor that General Julio Sanguilly had violated his parole by returning with a filibustering expedition to Cuba. On this point Dr. Guiteras says: "General Sanguilly has not been sent to Cuba by the Cuban junta, nor by any one else, He was in New York on Tuesday. And he never will be sent to Cuba. There is an order from the Cuban government. in the shape of a resolution of the excutive council, which reads as follows: Resolved, that the council of govern-ment does not deem it advisable that General Sanguilly be sent to Cuba by the order or through the agency of the

acknowledged' you can discern it behind delegation!' (the so-called Cuban jun-

heen quite encouraging to the American Mahatmas.

Readers of The Tribune can hardly have failed to notice in the past few days the marked superiority of its news days the marked superiority of its news service over that of the New York and Philadelphia papers circulated here. what would war be? We would better practice with duminies for a time Philadelphia papers circulated here. On the morning that The Tribune printed the first report of the disaster to the Maine the city papers had no word of it. Some of our readers evidently thought that The Tribune was mistaken, but they failed to take into account the fact that the city papers sold here are put to press at midnight, whereas The Tribune never goes to

press before 3 a. m., and on special occasions can hold its columns open until an even later hour. This difference in time means nearly every day a very considerable difference in the freshness of the news. In these days a great deal of history is often created in three hours. The Scrantonian who thinks that it is necessary to take a New York paper in order to get the news makes a mistake. He may thus get a larger and more varied assortment of words, but of news, real news,

than more than he can get in the leading home paper. Credit where credit is due. The best report of the mishap to the Maine and

of the attendant activities at Washington printed in any newspaper was printed Thursday in the New York Sun. Its narrative recited all the essential facts in smooth, clean English and there wasn't a daub of yellow in it. Neither was there a nightmare cut.

Since Tuesday's election in Philadel phia the Inquirer of that city has grown hysterically pessimistic. It appears to believe that a majority of the voters of its city are fools. Our contemporary will get over this. Some day it will learn not to take defeat so seriously.

Captain Sigsbee, of the battleship Maine, seems to be the right man for refuses to talk until he has something

No Snap Judgment

From the New York Sun TPHE COUNTRY is yet waiting for

facts from Havana, and for offi-cial opinions sufficiently authoritative to determine the public judg-ment. With the exception of the professional shriekers of seusa-

agents meanwhile guiltless.

From the Philadelphia Press.

AMERICAN SELF-POISE.

average Chicago mind from pork to Theosophy it is said the meetings have bottom of the sea by sheer carclessness. We have come to grief like a boy trusted with a real pistol after drilling and pa-rading and fighting imaginary Indians with wooden dummies. The incident will

he worth the cost if it teaches us hu-mility and abates our thirst for war. It peace is so perilous to our battleships longer before we set out to conquer the world.

DANGER IN DELAY.

From the New York Sun We are getting incidentally now and then an illustration of what the sudder outbreak of war might mean to the great cities of our coasts in the present condi-tion of harbor defences. These illustrations are not the less instructive because they are potential rather than actual Heaven grant that they may continue to be potential; but any day in the present year of the world may make the potential condition a real condition, and sharp and perhaps unexpectedly will the ransition come!

Theorizing as to the immediate results of invasion by hostile armed vessels, the damage foreign ships could inflict, the value of such defensive armament as al-ready exists, and the extent of the unpublished resources available to the gov-crament in an emergecy, is generally a matter of temperament rather than of special prophetic abuilty. Ferinaps we should get out of the scrape better than some people think. Porsibly we should astonish our assailant and all the on-lookers in case New York, Boston or San Francisco were attacked by a foreign

fleet. Predictions as to what might hap-pen to us or to our enemy are worth for 25 cents. just as little as the imaginative magazine articles which narrate the fictitious events of a supposititious war. The fact remains that both the authoritative opin-ion of expert military knowledge and the ordinary common sense of the country agree as to the imperative need of completing the American system of coast defence

The fact remains that if war came tomorrow, and it were possible for con-gress, by appropriating one hundred mil-lion dollars for coast defences, to atone for the delays and hesitations and hag-glings of the past twelve years and to perfect in twenty-four hours the whole system of fortification, the money would be voted outright without a single nay But one hundred millions would not de Ten times that sum would not do

under those circumstances. Money can not buy back the weeks and taonths and ears that have been lost.

THE GROWTH OF TEMPERANCE.

From the New York Sun. A correspondent asks us to "tell who in Spain's Case in social life in the community." The

In the consumption of whiles and liquors, in social life in the community." The credit is due chiefly to the growing re-finement and nicer sensibilities of the community, as manifested also in the increased sensitiveness of the public to all suffering, human and brute. Coarse indulgence of all kinds offends modern taste. The speech of society has grown more refined. Swearing is going out of purely professional shrickers of seusa-tions, the newspaper press has well rep-resented the attitude of the people. It is ping oaths which interlarded the speech that of a civilized and law-respecting of gentlemen in former days, and even within the remembrance of the present dence before convicting, and accustomed generation, have been discarded as saveto discriminate between suspicion and certainty. That suspicion is prevalent, it is use-the objurgations, the curses, and the rethe orburgations, the orburgat

Honest Shoes. This more exacting social refinement the lines of every expression from a has been a powerful influence in further-spanish source. The formulae of Chance ing the growth of the temperance which ing the growth of the temperane Lewis, Reilly & Davies, allow for almost limitless possibilities in distinguishes this period. The "three-the way of coincidences; but this was a case in which another explanation than the decency of a dinner of the present accident suggested itself spontaneously time with their swinish indulgence. Th and simultaneously to intelligent observ-ers the world over. dinners of the past, which used to end with half the men under the table, would All this counts for nothing in the abbe impossible now, outside of the vilest circles. Wine is partaken of sparingly; sence of facts. The first dispatch from Captain Sigsbee, asking for a suspension and has become a mere incident of the feast. In all respects the dinner is more decorous and less of a mere feeding and f public judgment, was variously interpreted. But it was immediately accepted by the people of the United States as the drinking occasion. The time of its con-tinuance has been decreased; instead of ommand of common sense and common justice. And until the wreck of the noble ship yields up from beneath the water the company spending two or three even four hours at the meal, as formerly ecret of her destruction, or conclusive vidence from some other quarter leaves an hour frequently suffices for an elel-orate dinner. There is far more moder ation in both eating and drinking than to reasonable ground for doubt, public there used to be. Undoubtedly, also, the introduction of lager beer as the great judgment will remain in suspense, holding the Spanish government and Spain's beverage of the people, replacing whisks has conduced to the lessening of drank concess. Even at the corner liquor sa This is jingoism. It is Americanism. enness. loons the main drink is light beer, with the consequence that the consumption of whisky has fallen off so greatly as to cause serious embarrassment to the whisky distillers, the decrease being par-ticularly in the higher grades of whisky The self-poise of the American people the set-poise of the American people has just been illustrated again, as it has been exemplified on several occasions during the past few years, in a most striking manner. Events happening on a national scale have proved that the na-tion is building up for itself a character which for balance and southeries is not in used as beverages. We do not dony, however, that the agitation in behalf of temperance, so carn-estly conducted for f.fty years, has been which for balance and equipoise is not in-ferior to that reached by any older peoa contributing cause also. Unquestionably the palpable advantages of tem-perance, carried even to the extreme of RANTED. ple, while it is superior to that of many total abstinence as a matter of pure principle, have furnished a practical dem-onstration of the advantages of prudence One of these occasions was in July, 1891. when the great Pullman car strike oc-surred in Chicago and at one time it in the use of alcoholic stimulants which has helped materially to induce temper seemed as if a great social uprising were impending that would sweep away all government and order. But at a word of command from the president the trouance. CURB THE CARTOONISTS. ole ceased and quiet was restored. As an Englishman expressed it: "The flame Englishman expressed it: "The flame was put out by an expectoration, as it From the Syracuse Standard.

be forbidden and repressed.

Haviland

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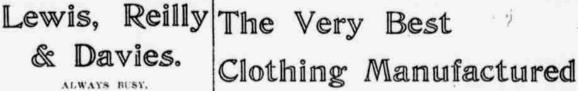
Ladies' Seamless Black Hose, 3 pairs for 25 cents.

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Is the only kind we have; you can buy it as low as you would have to pay for the ordinary.

Call and see what we are offering.



The best thing that Billy Mason can do to repair his bad break is to arise in his place as soon as he shall resume a condition of sanity and make a frank apology.

Wilkes-Barre is to have strictly pure milk delivered in any part of the city at 5 cents a quart. Wilkes-Barre is in luck.

Frances E. Willard.

The death of Frances E. Willard ends a career whose usefulness it is not within any human power to estimate. While the news of her passing to rest brings with it to millions of Americans a sense of personal loss and immeasurable sorrow yet in the casement of long and patiently sustained pain no less than in its promise of eternal peace the end must have been not unwelcome.

By this death there is removed one of the most interesting characters of our time. Possessed of brilliant intellect, great executive ability, a gift of eloquence rarely known and a courage leonine in its proportions, she has held a unique place before the world for a quarter of a century. With a fascinating personality and exquisite refinement, at once a model and a rebuke to what had been the accepted type of the intellectual woman, Miss Willard also combined with keenness of foresight an independence of thought so unequivocally expressed that in a woman of lesser powers there

might have been lost to her the kingdom which she so regally swayed. Standing on a height toward which weaker ones struggled, she never has failed during all these years of storm and stress to hold the respect and homage due to the highest type of woman. How much she may have erred or how nearly she has been right in her views of one of the great ethical questions of modern times, will be left to the next century to decide if it is ever decided at all. She has lived to see the Woman's Christian Temperance union, whose progress is largely due to her vigorous energy and strong personal influence, rise to a dignity and a power which would have been impossible to foresee thirty years ego. She has also lived to see that great organization torn and rent and almost dismembered by the intemperate fight regarding the Chicago Temple, a controversy that no doubt bans are fighting? has embittered her last days. Her name will go down to history coupled with much that elevates womanhood and synonymous with an endless war against sin in every form. Miss Willard's death is an exception to the rule, so often stated, that no one lives whose place can not, be filled, for at the present time there is no person in the

great organization which she has represented who can occupy the unique place she has vacated. Frances E. Willard was born at

Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She thrown in. graduated at the Northwestern Female college, at Evanston, -111., in 1859, be-

For its twenty-third annual session coming professor of natural science the Theosophical society of America there in 1862. From 1866 to 1867 she has invaded Chicago this week. Conacted as principal of Genesee Wessidering the difficulties that would natter. leyan seminary. Then for several years urally confront an effort to bring the ship, killed several hundred sallors and

The Press had further said that the small response made by the American people to the executive's appeal for funds and clothing for the relief of the starving reconcentradoes indicated a cooling of American sympathy for the

Cuban cause. Dr. Guiteras does not thus interpret it. In his opinion the failure of these subscriptions is rather an evidence of the existing sympathy toward the cause of free Cuba than otherwise. He adds: "With rare instinct the American people soon dis-

overed that these subscriptions were in no way to benefit the patriots, and that the responsibility for the suffering in the cities of Cuba rested with Spain, who seemed disinclined to take any action toward remedying it. If

the Cubans have not called attention in a public manner to the distinction existing between the two kinds of subscriptions it has been because they did

not wish to oppose in any way the plans of the administration. The strongest expression of American sympathy toward the cause of freedom in Cuba has been the contribution made by Tammany, and that is a recent nations event. The efforts made in this city to raise funds for the sick and wounded of the Cuban army are meeting with

the usual success." Finally, in reply to the regret of the Press that the leaders of the insurgents could not be trusted to resist Spanish bribers except after they had been threatened with death, the doctor says:

were, and in a day we were back at our desks and plows." Another occasion came when President Cleveland sent his The Cuban government does not fear that the officers and men will sell out to the Spaniard. The former revolution did message to congress on the Venezuela ontroversy. An emphatic expression o not end in this ignoble way, as it is alleged. No doubt it is the policy of the Spanish government to throw discredit approval came from the people and the whole nation stood like a mailed knight tightening his grip on the hilt of his sword and ready to support the cause of oon the Cuban people by insinuations of this kind. What the Cubans did fear was that the American people might be his country. But there was not a sign of civil commotion. deceived in this matter as they have been in others. Public opinion in this country began, in fact, to take it for

A third illustration of this equipoise of the American people was given in the presidential campaign of 1896. Section granted, when Blanco came to Cuba with his autonomic schemes in his pockets, that the Cuban leaders were about to curappeared to be arraying itself against section on the currency question. The debtor states seemed ready to separate render to Spanish gold. Even the gov-ernment of the United States was making themselves from the creditor states and eady to, and, as it appeared in the presiform a government of their own. Some Americans residing abroad were even deceived by the heat of the contest, and den't message, did give some sort of sanction to that miserable compromise deceived by the heat of the contest, and an ex-consul general was so indiscreet as to publish an article in the London Nineteenth Century predicting a war be-tween the states on the money question. But the campaign ended safely and the election was held quiedly, and everybody acquiesced in the result. A fourth illus-tration has just been given of this trait of the American people. The de Lome exposure which would have excited some other nations to frenzy passed without the appearance of disorder anywhere in the country. that is called autonomy, and which is de-rogatory at once to the dignity and the interests of the Cuban people. Is it any wonder that the Cubans should feel the necessity of imposing the full penalty of the law upon Ruiz and a few others who presented themselves with propositions that involved the regation of that sov-ereignty and that flag for which the Cu-

This defense ought to satisfy unprejudiced opinion. It is true that the country. Cuban standards and Yankee standards are not identical, but by every These illustrations of the ability of the

American people to cantrol themselves are the most reassuring signs of the time. They prove that the nation is building up principle of justice the Cuban insurgents are entitled to win, and they deserve American help. for itself a strong, well-balanced charater which will stand it in better stead in a time of irouble than the material The Sun wants congress to authorize wealth it is so rapidly gathering. They also prove that the predictions, if not the wishes, of the old monarchical countries the president to buy another warship

equal to the Maine. The idea would be that a free government could not stand good if an accident policy could be the strain of a great crisis are not likely to be realized.

A MUGWUMP VIEW. New York Commercial-Advertiser. The less said about the Maine the bet-Aparently we have blown up a line



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Scranton, Pa.

wm. t. smith LACKAWANNA AVENUE