the Scranton tribune

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.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOUPICE AT SCRANTON PAG ASSECOND-CLASS MAD, MATTER

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 3, 1898

Newspaper gossip now points to Congressman Olmstead, of Harrisburg, as a probable compromise candidate for governor in the event that a truce of the factions can be declared and Colonel Stone pulled off. Mr. Olmstead is a courteous, diplomatic and able. gentleman who would unquestionably make a popular candidate and a splendid governor. His nomination would leave no party wounds to heal and would remove completely all just grounds for a bolt.

An Ugly Situation.

Delay in the Maine investigation whether letentional or not, is making for never. Accident may supervene to cancel this tendency but otherwise the longer the verder is postponed the smaller becomes the probability of war as a consequence of it. It is intimated, and the supposition is plausible, that the creditors of Spain are strengthening the hands of the governing officials at Madrid, who recognize the futility of a war with the United States. This probably accounts for the fact that a ready began to discuss the question of an indomnity in the event that the destruction of the Maine should be traced to some familie. A week ago this would not have been musible

It is not difficult to read between the lines of the administration's outgivings at Washington that the presidenis disposed to make it as easy for Spain to get out of this misfortune as he canwithout recreancy to Asserican honor and American interests. The remark of Secretary Long, earnally and informally made, that nothing in the evidence in hand connected the Spanish government officially with the Maine's destruction may not have been designed for use in Madrid in quieting the rabble there but it will in any event serve that purpose and tend to make it easy for the Spanish government. when the necessity shall come, to volunteer indemnity for our losses as a "proof of friendship." Both governments are skating on thin ice, but both readize that war would in no way mend

The danger in this situation, as we view it, lies not so much in the character of the report of the Maine court of inquiry as in the fact that independent of the Maine disaster we have a duty to perform with reference to by Spain as would a peremptory demand from us for indemnification, The activity of the insurgents, the practical paralysis of the little military strength which remains to Spain in Cuba, and the continued horrors of the famine among the starving reconcentradoes combine without regard to the explosion of a fortnight ago in Havana harbor to make a crisis full to the brim of eminous possibilities.

The administration evidently wants to temporize in this latter matter until the Maine affair can be got out of the way: but with the internal condition of Cuba under such a strain something is liable to snap at any minute and knock the finely designed peace plans into smithercons. Therefore it behooves us to have our warshins manned, coaled and armed, and to "keep our powder dry."

Spain, it appears, has managed to scrape together sufficient money to procure an option on three Chilean warships. There are contingencies in which Spain would need them.

Must Be Probed to the Bottom.

The governor of South Carolina has offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the criminals who recently murdered the negro postmaster at Lake City in that state and sought to cremate his wife and child. That the offer was made in a perfunctory manner and did not signify an inflexible determination on the executive's part to bring these assassing to justice at any cost. seems to be beyond doubt. The Charleston News and Courier, a Democratic super in touch with Southern sentiment, says of It:

We accept the governor's offer of a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the members of the Lake City mob as indicating in some measure d gree of the offense in his eyes. is inadequate to the purpose in view. The reports agree that there were several hundred men in the mob, and the gover-nor's offer amounts to something over a head, and we doubt that the reward would be worth the risk. And even if all the members of the mob should be suprehended it would be idle to look for their conviction in the state courts. The only hope of the outraged law in this case is in the United States courts, where the trial would be free from local political luftuences, and that is where the mub should be tried.

Secretary Long said on Tuesday that the cabinet on that day had devoted less time to consideration of the Maine affair than to consideration of the Lake City tragedy. This is good news, The Maine investigation is in safe hands. It can be let alone for a time without risk to any national interest. But the plotted murder of an officer of the government by an organized mob of his provocation which he had given in word or deed, but simply for the reason that his skin was black while the skin of his assassins was white-this seems to be a crime of such hideous and formidable proportions that the federal government must run its per-

him they struck a blow of treason into the very vitals of the federal government. They might as well have plotted

to assassinate the president himself. The negro was the choice of the majority for postmaster. Attack on him, therefore, was attack upon the foundation principle of our free institutions. This episode must not conclude until every mother's son of these cowardly midnight assassins is made to dangle as a salutary warning at the end of ten or more feet of stout hempen rope.

A temperate and judicious comment upon the Maine disaster is made by the Toronto Globe, which certainly is unblased. The Globe admits that the excitement and resentment of the American people are natural, but it thinks that "in these cases second thoughts are useful. A disposition to weigh evidence and allow for prejudice will not injure the reputation of the United States for displaying a proper national spirit, and the leaders of pubtic opinion and the newspapers should be slow to be carried along with the

The Supreme Need.

All Americans capable of taking a arge view of a critical situation must concur unreservedly in the remarks on the need of stronger national defence which we reproduce on this page from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Events of big import following each point to this need with increasing emchasts of warning.

Throughout Europe there is intense mrest. So many men are kept out of productive industries in order to maintain great standing armies that con- ness, in which event it would also be tmental Europe is slowly yielding to our business. Father Weber is misthe dry rot. Countries that used to sell | taken. goods to us now have to buy food of us to keep their people from starving perties of the Spanish press has al- They buy, because compelled to: but the humiliation involved in the changed relationship sours their epinion of us. In France and Germany they discriminate against some of our exports. In Austria a prime minister openly adcises a trade combine et all Europe against us. There is not a country in Europe which is honestly friendly to England could be won over, and Russia is not against us, simply because she has not yet felt the steel of our commercial competition. But with the simple exception of England we have not a friend in Europe, and with England we are more often quarreling than not,

Turning to South America we find but the sentiment of earnest and serious friendship for this country is limited to one nation-Venezuela. The Latin-American republies as a rule are jealous of the primacy of the United States and in the event of trouble would help us only to the extent that they should find it necessary to help them selves. In these countries European bankers do the foreign banking business and European traders command a large proportion of the import trade. We carnot get into those markets without crowding European interests out. They don't like our crowding as it is. Cuba which will be as little relished They will like it the less as it increases -and all the figures go to show that export trade, now the largest that t has ever been, is bound in the next few years to increase immensely.

Looking, finally, to the great arena of future international competitionthe Orient-we perceive that the milltant powers of Europe, hovering over its coveted territory vulture-like, are armed and walting for a war of spoliation. They mean to fight for spoils, We must, therefore, be prepared to defend our own

In short, though some men talk of

peace there is no visible rift in the louds of war. As European governments, submerged by burdens of debt and military expense, find themselves being steadily distanced by the young and vigorous United States, they will not look to arbitration treaties to signify their chagrin; but pushed on by a ferment of internal ignorance, socialism and anarchism, they will eventually chose the weapon of desperationsuil-n and vengeful war. Heretofore we have been absent from their calculations and immune from their attacks. This was because we were busied with internal development and čid not get in their way. But now, baying begun to reach out for our rightful share of the commerce of the world, having in course of inevitable evolution reached the national stature which necessitates the playing of a major part ir the drama of the world's affairs, we no longer can expect the waters of the separating defence nor the unsupported words of kindly diplomacy to be an adequate safeguard of our merchant marine on the world's innumerable ports. We must arm ourselves for trouble, and, by being armed, either avers it alsogether or be in condition to protect our-

selves when it comes, The Klondike relief expedition that was to have been fitted out by the government has been abandoned, and the reindeer imported from Lapland to be used in dragging supplies, will be sold. It has been ascertained that the miners of the Yukon who possess the requisite dust may procure all the provisions that they require. Nothing now remains for the hungry Klondiker

therefore but to "hustle for the dust."

A Great Railroad. Not only its 28,000 stock holders but dso all other American citizens ought to be interested in the results achieved by the management of the Pennsylvania Rallroad company, the largest corporation in the world and, in the pinion of many, the "whitest." From the recently published annual report it fellow-citizens, not on account of any is possible to learn some facts concerning the company's business in 1897 and as its business is a barometer of the state of trade in general the figures are

doubly significant. The company's gross earnings in 1897 vere \$128,278,000, an increase of \$4,600,-000 over the previous year. The operpetrators to earth and bring them to aling expenses were \$87,600,000, and the

against the nation. The men who States, and more than four-fifths of it threatened that if a negro was appoint- is due not to economies in management, ed postmaster at Lake City they would | but to an augmented volume of busikill him, and who executed that threat, ness done. After all necessary charges struck at the negro directly but through | had been provided for, the company put to its credit in the profit and loss account the handsome sum of \$22.82% -900, or 2 per cent, on its common stock

The Pennsylvania system last year did one-seventh of the passenger business of the country and handled rather more than one-seventh of the country's freight traffic. The scale of its fiscal operations was one-taird that of the federal government. Its force of employes was twice as large as the combined forces of the patriots during the Revolutionary war. Its pay roll would run the governments of one-quarter of the states in the Union,

The Pingree potato patch plan of outdoor relief as tried in Philadelphia last year was evidently a success, judging from the report just made public. By an expenditure of \$1,800 ninety-six familles comprising 528 persons were afforded employment during the summer months and their produce was valued at nearly \$6,000. In other words every dollar invested yielded more than \$3 and "great improvement was observed in health and morals." Evidently Pingree planted better than he knew. This was the plan which fell through in Scranton.

According to Father Weber, the Rondout clergyman, and a number of others who think with him, what goes on in Cuba is none of our business. But the records show directly to the conother supidly in the world's affairs trary. They show that in the three years of Cuba's internal war American trade has suffered to the extent of at least \$360,000,000, and certainly that's our business. Then, again, the loss of the Maine may become Spain's busi-

> King George of Greece was probably the most unpopular monarch in Europe until some one shot at him the other Now his good qualities are glaring. If the amateur assassin had been a good marksman it is probable that George would have been the subject of many eulogies from a sorrowing nation today. The peculiarities of the human race are indeed puzzling.

> General Wade Hampion, a lieutenant-general in the Southeran Confederacy, advises if war shall arise between the United States and Spain that the people of the South remain at home and let the Northerners fight it out. Wade is 33 years behind the times.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Diawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.31 a. m., for Thursday,

March 3, 1898. Œ A child born on this day will wonder why reporters with anarchistic appetites

sent to report the Martin trial at Wilkes-Barre, Modern diplomats are best illustrated the man who can carry on peaceful

a knife in his boot. In lies of war with Spain our goldenaired evening contemporaries propose to

urn a little powder on the circulation The newsboy who yells "evening" pa-

ers at a o'clock p. m. is rusning the sunset, so to speak.

Ajacchus' Advice. Thin-skinned officials who object to ewspaper comments should console themselves by the thought that the press seldom criticises any but persons of

Shun the society of solemn-looking men They are liable to be humerists.

Beginning a New Era of Prosperity

From the Philadelphia Record. TATISTICS regarding the produ tion of Bessemer steel ingots and rails in the United States in 1897. presented in the most recent bul letin of the Iron and Steel asso-ciation, show that all previous records achieved in this industry have been broken. The increase over last year's production exceeds 29 per cent. The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1897 was 5.475,315 gross tons—an inrease of 1,555,400 tons over that of 1896, somer steel ingots in 1897 in Great Britain are not yet at hand, but the output was probably less than in 1896, owing to the prolonged strike of certain classes

of the workers. Until the year 1880 the annual output of England exceeded that of the United States. In that year we caught up to Great Britain, but in the following year we fell behind in the race and remainer sceans to constitute our sufficient coast in second place for several successive years. In 1889 the United States produced 2,939,234 gross tons and Great Britain 2,-140,791 gross tons of Bessemer steel ingots. From that time its white-winged missions of trade to brined first place, and each year, with but few exceptions, we have increased cur lead, as the following table of annual outputs in tous will show:

		United	Great
Y-n	r.	States.	Britain.
1890	***************	2,688,871	2.014.843
1891	***************	3,247,417	1,642,005
1882	**************		1,500,810
1893	**************	3,215,686	1,490,454
1894	*************	2,571,313	1,535,384
1895	*********	4,909,128	1,505,005
1806		3,919,906	7,815,842
1897	PRINCESSOR		
	se figures are ve		
	w a rising tender		
	country and a		
	at Britain. The		
	in 1897 over tha		
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250		40	FERT		×			1.21	9,400		579.	28
94 :		44					-	1,01	6,012		7.98	53
90 .				100				1,29	0,628	į.	604.	25
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97. s	+100			(6-64	30		100	1.61	4,359		****	e.
he	cor	151	ru	eti	on	of	ne	W	rail	road	s h	ini

been steadily declining in this country since 1887, when it reached 12,984 miles Since 1884 the annual increase has been less than 2,000 miles; yet we note an increase of more than half a million tons in the production of steel rails in 1807 petrators to earth and bring them to justice if it takes the nation's last man and last dollar.

It is more than a personal murder. It is in principle an act of insurrection along the personal murder in the largest increase in net earnings therefore \$40,637,000, the latter a gain of \$5,325,116 over 1896. This is the largest increase in net earnings made by any railroad in the United but we have not only begun to export steel but we have not only begun to export steel but we have already become such large

exporters of these commodities that pro-

In 1896 our exports of iron and steel amounted in value to \$48,709,231; in 1897 to \$52,762,299. Our imports of Iron and steel in 1896 amounted to \$20,542,494, and in 1897 to \$14,514,862. Thus it appears tout he excess of exports over imports or ron and steel in 1807 amounted in valu o \$48,247,437 as compared with \$28,165,640 in 1895. The gain in exports is nearly 39 per cent. In one year, and the decline in imports is about the same. Our exports of pig fron increased from 62,631 tons in 1895 to 262,686 tons in 1897, and of steel rails from 73,121 tons in 1896 to 148,-190 tons in 1897. Decing the same period 190 tons in 1897. During the same period the importation of steel rails declined from 7.796 tons to 415 tons. The value of ocomotives and sewing machines export ed last year exceeded \$3,000,000 for each class; of metal working machinery sen abroad, over \$2,000,000; of pumps, nearly \$1,000,000; of typewriters, over \$1,500,000, and of other machines, over \$16,000,000 O: builders' hardware we exported over \$6,000,000 worth; of pipes and fittings, over \$1,000,000; of boilers, over \$600,000; of shoe making machinery, over \$400,000; or scales and balances, over \$300,000, and or stoves and ranges a quantity of equal

It is not possible briefly to enumerate more than a small number of manufac-tured articles which have contributed to swell the total of our exports. It is now conceded by all who are conversant with the facts that this country has entered upon a new career of prosperity largely due to its ability to manufacture better goods at lower prices than any oth country in the world.

OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle The matter of preparation for a possi war with Spain is not the most importa matter now before the country. Back it there is a far larger and far more is portant question. Recent events ha demonstrated that this country can nev keep itself free from the risk of war no matter how discreetly and justly it confucts Itself towards other nations; that no more than the rest of the work) will the United States be allowed by other pations and by events to decide for itself the question of peace or war. Reven events have also demonstrated that this nation, with all its wealth and innate strength, must sedulously and anxiously nustle to get itself in a position to meet ven on tolerably equal terms one of the weakest nations of Europe in a state of musual exhaustion. The glare of the Maine explosion has revealed to us, as by a lightning flash, the ridiculous, humiliating and perilons position in which we have so long blindly and recklessly rested. To get out of this position instantly, to so provide for the ever-present contingency of war as to minimize the risk of war, is the duty that lies nearest to this nation That is the one great, vital matter to which congress should now subordinate every other present question as soon as it has made such immediate preparations as are now possible for the imminent kirmish with Spain.

MILLIONS OF BIBLES.

From Harper's Weekly. The circulation of the Bible in this country is enormous, steady, and con-stantly increases. Of Bibles and Testaments the American Bible society annually sells or gives away about 1.500,000, the International Bible agency sells about 500,000, and other large concerns, of which there are four or five in New York alone, circulate a great many more. With such distribution as that in constant operation one would think the demand would presently be supplied, but that is not the experience of dealers. They say the demand increases all the time. That must be because 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 new citizens are born every year in the United States, and a large proportion of them presently get new Bibles. The idea of starting a new citizen in life with a second-hand Bible is not popular. "New boy (or new girl), new book," is the rule, and tolerably fortu-aste children have a fair collection before they have grown up. A moderate allowance of the sacred writings for one Amer-ican citizen includes one family Bible that belongs to the parents; one family Bible for one's own family; one Testament in large print used in childhood; one convenient Bible presented by mother; one Bible in flexible covers subsequently ob-tained; at least one obsolete Bible con-

an office Bible; and perhaps others. FARMERS ABANDON THE PIPE

tuining the Apocrypha; one Testament revised version; the Book of Psalms sepa

ate: a few Ribles to be kent in church

rom the Chicago Chronicie. In accounting for the reasons for the failure of the Cob Pipe Manufacturing company at Quenemo, Osage county, Kansas, the explanation is made that one reason for the decrease in demand is that farmers are in such good condition finan-cially that they have discarded their favorite pipes, and are now smoking eigars. This is bad for the cob pipe company but it is to be hoped that they can console themselves for their loss by contemplat-ing the improved condition of the western farmers.

THE PROPER TEST.

from a Speech by General Harrison. Wealth should neither be the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration. The indiscriminate denuncia-tion of the rich is mischlevous. It perverts the mind, poisons the heart and furnishes an excuse for crime. No poo-man was ever made richer or happier by it. It is quite as illogical to despise man because he is rich as because he poor. Not what a man has, but what h is, settles his class.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

'rom the London Chronicle. Whatever our disagreements with the United States may be from time to time and however upt we are on both sides of the Atlantic to use sharp words about each other's shortcomings, at bottom we all regard America as-to use the phras ology of sport-"ou: side" in the great

Haviland

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her	\$5.00 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments,		\$2.00
E.	6.00 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments,	•	
		•	3.00
	8.00 Ladies' and Misses' Garments,		4.00
	10.00 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments,	•	5.00
vor	15.00 Ladies' and Misses' Garments,	٠	7.5

By securing some of these rare bargains you will be protected from the chilly blasts of March, and probably save a doctor's bills.

& Davies.

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Black Dress Goods

Opening A newspaper ad., however elaborately gotten up, could not do justice to this depart-

ment, and particularly so does this apply to our Elegant New Line of Black Crepons

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Extra heavy, Gros-Grain Brocade, all silk, and value for 75c, Special, 59c

No. 2, 10 Pieces Gros-Grain and Satin Brocades extra width, and value for 95c. Special, 75c

No. 3, 12 Pieces Best \$1.25 quality Brocades. wear guaranteed,

Special, 95c ONo duplicates of the above numbers, and these prices are for this week only. Our line of Liberty Satins is now complete.

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