THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1898.

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The Tribune's telegraphic news is from three to five hours fresher lay. Then congress will act in the than that of any Philadelphia or New York paper circulated in its this time it will blow back again after field. Those papers go to press at the November elections. The people are midnight; The Tribune receives news up to 3 a. m. and sometimes administered on business principles, une while it is new.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 7, 1898.

"Any nation," says Hiram P. Maxim the inventor of the Maxim gun, "can begin war with the United States but the finish belongs to us," No nation having any sense will risk even a becinning.

Important, if True.

The opinion which General Nunez of and has pulled back with all its the Cuban insurgent army offers constrength. The sudden and radical cerning the destruction of the Maine hange in its attitude must be the fruit is interesting. After showing how imof new and important information. It possible it would be for a private citigives The Tribune pleasure to welcome sen or any number of private citizens its influential Chicago contemporary in Havana to have in possession enough to the ranks of the friends of Cuba. dynamite or other explosive to blow up We knew it would catch up with the a war ship without the Spanish govpatriotic procession ultimately. ernment being cognizant of the fact, General Nunez makes these specific assertions:

"The fact is that the dastardly work was not by a torpedo. It was a mine address of ex-Secretary Olney before a explosion. General Weyler mined the Boston audience, in which he argued harbor of Hayana two years ago in that the time had come for the United expectation of trouble with the United States to adjust its foreign policy upon States. It was two years ago that Genthe basis of a realization of the fact eral Weyler brought from Spain a that it had outgrown the insularity of corps of engineers, a number of heavy the republic's early days and reached, cannon for fortifications and a great almost unconsciously, the stature and quantity of mine shells. The dynamite responsibility of a first-class powerwhich filled those shells was imported the greatest nation, in many respects, to Havana from New York on the in the family of nations. This primacy steamer Cuidad Condal, a passenger n enterprise, resources and moral insteamer of the Spanish Transatlantic luence carries with it, he argued, duties line. On that trip the Cuidad Condal not only to ourselves but to civilizarefused all passengers. This circumtion, to that world-wide society of stance led to an investigation by the which we form a part, that cannot with Cubans, and we ascertained the fact safety be neglected because at one that dynamite was the shin's cargo, time, when the United States was a We could not comprehend at the time mere germ set down in a wilderness, why Weyler should mine the harbor George Washington advised his counand so mightily fortify the port of trymen to "avoid entangling alliances." Havana when he was perfectly well Mr. Olney dwelt upon the freedom aware that the patriots had no navy with which, in a foreign crisis involvand, at the time, no hope of having ing an array of forces along the dividone, and the insurgent land forces ng line between right and wrong .- as neither possessed nor could use any or example, in the Armenian affair-we heavy artillery against the city of Haender to the foreign champions of the vana. But the fact that Havana haright our carefully worded "moral supbor was mined was known to the offiport," but draw back in alarm when cers of the United States navy genit is suggested that "moral support" erally, and it required all the courage without substance behind it is mere of a dare-devil like Captain Sigsbee to emptiness and vexation of spirit. In carry out his orders and anchor where other words, the doctrine of isolation he did. It does not require any brilliant intelligence to be convinced that solcte by the progress of events. In the has in his judgment been rendered obthe plans of such a harbor mine are days when it took months to comnecessarily kept in the exclusive pos- municate with Europe and the intersession of the high officials of the govchange of commerce and ideas was ernment. And the keys that touch off scant, there was sense in the belief each separate mine are not lying that our national responsibilities ended around loose for anybody to push," It is worthy of notice that General but in these days of swift steamships Nunez is not an irresponsible babbler, but a brigadier general in the Cuban army, who for some months has been in charge of the filibustering activities of the Cuban forces, and who naturally, hocd, Mr. Olney gave it as his opinion therefore, has kept well-informed of that the United States owed it to itself Spanish movements. It is unlikely that and, most of all, to humanity in genhe would have hazarded these assertions had he not believed them to be capable of complete substantiation. Weyler has said there were no mines in Havana harbor. Nunez says there were, and gives names and dates. If ity involves foreign alliances. This is we compare the character of the contradictory witnesses it is Weyler who inspires doubt.

much as if the storm had entirely that he should make no more appointments of colored men, but he has no blown over, We shall soon see. The committee

ommission,

idea of taking this advice, and will do in charge of the Evans bill has closed all he can to bring about such a state ts hearings and is expected to formuof affairs that a colored postmaster will be as safe in the south as a white late a report without unnecessary deman. One cabinet member said to a reporter on Friday of last week that he premises and there will be a show of hands. If "the storm has blown over" was in favor of paying out \$1,000,000, if necessary, to bring about the conviction of the murderers." In this firm attitude the president is sick and tired of nonsense on this subtrue to the dignity and to the duty of lect; they want the government service his position. The nation is shamed by

later. All the news in The Trib- which means that the executive officer such outrages as this Lake City tragedy. It must spare no effort or expense on whose shoulders the law places reto make their recurrence improbable. sponsibility shall have power to pick his subordinates, and shall not have to Judging from the last few issues of th take the unknown men whose names Scranton Tribune, Congressman Connell, of Lackawanna county, is no longer a

are certified to him by an incompetent candidate for governor, Senator Quny has evidently "seen" him.-Honesdate Inhas evidently The article reproduced on this page dependent.

rom the Chlengo Times-Herald and If Senator Quay has looked he has alling upon the president to end the no doubt seen Mr. Connell-seen him Suban war is significant for two rea- attending diligently and conscientiousons; first, because its author, Mr. ly to his duties as representative, and Kohlsant, is very close to the presimaking a record for faithful and efficient work which is worth a good dent, and secondly, because not until now his his paper recognized the politi- deal more in the judgment of intelligent people than any amount of artical perils of further procrastination in this matter. Heretofore the Timesficial newspaper booming. If Senator Quay has "seen" William Connell at Herald has made light of the sentiment Washington he has not seen anything which urged the executive to action

discreditable in him. The trouble is that the senators who go to Cuba and thus run the risk of getting macheted, poisoned or vellow

fever, are the senators we could not well spare. What is needed is the unloading on Cuba of the abundant other kind.

In January 9629 immigrants landed Our Nation's Growing Sphere. at our shores, an increase over Jan-Considerable attention is being justly uary, 1897, of 7292. This says all that pail by thoughtful men to the recent needs to be said in refutation of the plea that immigration has run its

course. The Tribune's cent-a-word advertisements of houses for rent or sale, help

bona fide and they invariably produce results. They are not padded. President's Friend

nas almost arrived. The tale of Spanish oppression and impotence is complete. The reign of misery, famine and desolaand reduced an average annual trade with us from \$53,000,000 to less than \$25,-

Let the reader fix these figures in his mind as measuring in blood our duty to humanity, and in cold cash the smallest half of our commercial duty to ourselves.

The loss of trade with Cuba would give us no just cause to intervene in the death gruggle between Cubans and their Spanvery eyes has aroused such varying sen-timents of sympathy and horror in Amer-ican minds that it has become impossible or us to ignore it solut bi We

dent. The possibilities of further delay are too momentous to justify further duty to ourselves transcends our consideration of the rights of Spain. Our duty to ourselves transcends our consid-eration for a nation that has been tried and found both barbarous and impotent.

We need have no fear of the outcom of war should it ensue. We would not have to send a single American soldier to Cuba. We would only have to lift the embargo on the export of multilons of war and men to Cuba and afford naval protection to the transports and the Cubound insurgents would quickly drive the survivors of the Spanish army into sur-render or the zea. Every port in Cuba would be at the mercy of our fleet. De-prived of its coaline stations in the West Indies, the Spanish navy would be 'm-putent against the weakest port along our coast. There is not a single power in Europe free to raise a hand to save Spain in a war with the United States except England-and today the voice of England unanimously calls on the United States to end the desolating rule of Spain m this continent.

Whether the pieane shall be the guar intee of Cuban bonds for the purchase of indeput dence or an issue of \$500,000,000 in ronds to defray the cost of intervention. he United States is equal and ready for he responsibility. The time is up, and he final step, however costly, must be taken and will be taken by President Me-Kinley if he would avoid the Cuban perlis hat hover over his party and his coun 13.

NOT AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

from the Troy Times.

It will certainly not be generally agreed in this country that Americans will lose much by being deprived of the orivilege of a German university course, the second accountry to be a second account. The Scranton Tribune suys: ut is, we believe, a mistake to send Americans to Germany for university instruction except for post-graduate courses. A good deal of the instruction which is thus se-cured has afterward to be unlearned foreign travel is advantageous and close acquaintance with continental manners and ideas broadens the American citizes, very much to his benefit. But in the great majority of instances it were bet for if the actual schooling itself were ac

mired in the American's own country under surroundings which tend to put thim into better and closer touch with American impulses and ideals. So that hould the endgrant Yankee school boy be barred out of the Fatherland it would not prove an irreparable loss. and situations wanted, etc., are all

> That is undoubtedly the popular view. and many will go still farther by con-tending that even a post-graduate course might be pursued to better advantage in American educational institutions. There may have been a time when the German outranked the American universities, out bornation of such things has fortunately passed, and at present a dozen American schools could be named that offer quite as many advantages as the best of the German institutions. If the Yankee boys are forbidden to enter the sacred pre-clients of the German university towns cincts of the German university towns there is no occusion for them to lose heart, Such an exclusion does not mean that they will be compelled to grow up unenlightened and benighted.

> > THE MANLY WAY,

From the Diocesan Record The example of sound sense, of tolcra-tion, of good temper, and patient, Christian fortitude shown by the United States in the matter of the destruction of the Maine, is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of nations, and will not only cause other poonles to respect and to admire us, but will even compel us to have a better, higher opinion of ourselves.

Ail the circumstances leading up to and surrounding, the destruction of the Maine would in a manner have justified, or, at least, palliated, an instant appea ish oppressors. But the spectacle of a trans in vindication, not alone of our gallant sailors whose limbs lay whiten-morseless barbarity and crucity under our very gallant sailors whose limbs lay whiten-ing in the deep, or were devoured by the rayenous vultures, but of the nation's honor which seem outraged. Such, how-CLOTHING. WE FITTINGLY FIT THE FEET. THAT IS OUR BUSINESS. SHOES, ever, was not the temper of the American SHOES, FOUR FLOORS, AND NOTHING BUT SHOES,



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Spring of '98.

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White Blanks-6 double rolls for 25 cents-with 9-inch border to match at I cent per yard. It is not the kind that will not hold paste or not stick to the wall.

A better grade of White Blanks, such as are sold at other places for 10c., at 6 cents per double roll, with 18-inch border to match at 3 cents per yard.

A good quality of Gilt Paper at 8 cents per double roll, with 9-inch border to match at 2 cents per yard.

The 20 cent Gilt Papers we now sell at 10 cents per double roll, with 9-inch border to match at 3 cents per yard.

18 and 20 cent Glimmers at 10 cents per double roll, with 18-inch borders to match, at 4 and 5 cents per yard.

All of the 25 cent grades cut to 121/2 and 15 cents per double roll, with 18-inch borders to match at 5 cents per yard.

The grade that we sold last season for 45 and 50 cents, we now sell at 25 cents per double roll, with blended borders to match at 6 and 8 cents per yard.

30-inch Ingrains at 20 cents per double roll, with 18-inch border to match at 8 cents per yard.

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SIX DAYS' TRIAL

Planetary Pencil Pointer "

Now in general use in the public schools, city hail and court house offices, and many private busis ness places in the city.

Wants Cuba Freed H. H. Koblsaat in Chicago Times-Herald, VERY intelligent student of political and popular sentiment in the and popular sentiment in the United States must acknowledge a consciousness that that the bour for American intervention in Cuba

tion that has prevailed in the island since February, 1895, has ran its course of hor-ror and decimation. The civilized world today looks to the United States to put an end to a struggle at our cates which an end to a struggle at our gates which has cost over 250,000 lives in three years

Says Secretary of the Treasury Ly-

man J. Gage: "I would go to war over a birch bark canoe if the honor of our flag were at stake." That is the spirit which commands the world's respect.

Civil Service Reform.

The civil service commission, as we learn from the Washington Star, has prepared for submission to congress some information as to the effect of the conctment into law of the Evans bill, now pending in the house. This bill removes from the operation of the law all positions now in the classified service below the \$900 and above the \$1,800 grade, besides limiting its application in other respects. According to the telligent observation. That it is a commission there are now 688 post offices in the classified service, with 26,-000 employes, 623 of whom, with 13,000 etaployes, would be withdrawn if the bill were passed. The number of cus-

toms houses the force in which is now classified would be reduced from 103 to The employes of the following

named bureaus of the executive departments would be withdrawn from the service under the operations of Mr. Evans' bill: The steamboat inspection service, the marine hospital service, the light house establishment, the life saving service, all the assay offices, the revenue cutter service, and in addition several positions classified by President Arthur when the present law went into effect. The total number of employes now in the classified service is \$4,240. 54,253 of which would be taken out by the operation of the Evans bill, and of those remaining 5,863 are in Washington and 24,124 in other cities.

On March 4 the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, reviewing the first year of the McKinley administration, gave as the phenomenon of that year the subsidence of the agitation for the overthrow of civil this case that will remain as a warnservice reform. "When Mr. McKinley was inaugurated," he wrote, "four Republicans out of five who were actively engaged in polities would declare, when asked as to the chief duty of the incoming administration, that it should be the \$1,000 for the conviction of each perundoing of Mr. Cleveland's extensions of the civil service system. How different is all this now! Mr. Broslus, chairman of the house civil service committee, to which the subject naturally goes, tells me that it is almost impossible to get a quorum of his committee together, and that members of

for the greater part at the shore line; and electric cables, when forces which no power can resist are knitting the peoples of civilization together into a more patent and inter-related brothereral, to make that assertion of its power for good which its pre-eminence among the nations gives it the right, and imposes upon it the duty, to make. Such a policy, he believed, necessarthe era of great combinations. There is possible a combination of nations which, if made on broad lines of jus-

tice and equity, would save civilization and mold to high aims the destiny of the world. England and America, the two great forces of intelligent government, would, he predicted, yet consuit their common interests and reunite in all the essentials of an inter-

national federation. To stand apart and doors. hostile would be to put to peril principles and aspirations without which civilization could not exist. We have used our own words, but these are in substance the underlying thoughts of ex-Secretary Olney's address, and it is clear that they merit profound attention. That circumstances are bringing the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race together after a century of more or less hostile disunion is plain to intendency fraught with the promise of large benefit to both is equally indisputable.

The trend of American statesmanship, despite anemic cavilers, is toward a comprehension of these great portents. The delivery of Cuba and the annexation of Hawaii will set forward

this movement so that it cannot afterward be obscured.

What will The Tribune say when we ay that Mr. Cornell's men are now engared in setting up condidates for the legislature in the Second and Sixth dis-tricts of Luzerne?-Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. Simply that you have not told the

truth.

The Proper Attitude.

The good news comes from Washington that President McKinley and cabinet propose to spare no means within their power to run down the men who assassinated Postmaster Baker of Lake City, S. C., killed his baby, and wounded three other members of his family. "It is proposed," says the dispatch, "to make an example of the murderers in ing in the future." To this end the government has put to work all the available secret service officers and has decided to pay \$1,500 reward or the conviction of the first guilty person and son after the first. The president, it is stated, has

discussed with the members of the cabinet, and others in the gravest manner the dangers confronting colored men appointed as postmasters in the south, and insists that something shall be done to weds are apparently taking, no in-put a stop to future attacks and mur-ders. He has been advised, it is said.

of batchery and brutality, of tyranny and cruelty, of patriotic devotion and they resolved, but were guilty of no rash misery, right across our borders and sit forever waiting for Spain or extermina-tion to end the slaughter, The war in Cuba has become a domestic

affair of the United States which it cannot longer put beyond the sphere of its al duty. Therefore it is that Presination dent McKinley only waits the conclusion of the labors of the court of inquiry to approach Spain with the offer of the good offices of the United States to put an end to the conflict that is wasting the re-sources of Spain, desolating and depopulating Cuba and fitling the United States with uneasiness and indignation that threaten its domestic peace with agitadoubt in his favor, as it certainly will be tion for war. The time for intervention anticipated in his first regular message to congress has arrived when the people of murdered. the United States and the sentiment of the civilized world will approve a de-mand for the cessation of the war in Cuba. The disaster to the Maine has not precipitated this demand. Rather it has delayed it. But it has served to arouse and concentrate the American mind on

all that our nation has lost and endures by reason of the wanton conflict at its As to the Maine disaster, the people of the United States realize that interven-tion between Spain and the revolting Cubans cannot restore to life a single sailor lost in that terrible disaster. If it should be found to have been the result of Spanish design it would justify chastisement and the exaction of punitive in-demnity. But the duty before Precident McKinley gees beyond chastisement, however terrible, or indemnity, however onerous. It requires the relinquishment for all time of Spanish authority in Cuba. There can be no guaranty of peace on the island or this continent while Cuba is subject to Spain and recurring revolts

against Spanish oppression. The auton-omy offered by Spain to Cuba is a flat fullure--if it was ever even designed as an honest experiment. Independence is the only remedy for the ills that in crush-ing Cuba britan the Cuba distance.

ing Cuba irritate the United States. Intervention in Cuba, peacefully if we an, forcibly if we must, is immediately inevitable. Our own internal political onditions will not permit its postpone-Who that has marked the signs ment. Who that has marked the signs of the times does not see that "war for Cuban liberty" looms before us as the only rallying standard of the legions of our own national discontent. Today the forces of national honor and honesty pre-sent a solid front to the disintegrating masses of repudiation and dishonor. All other questions between Republicans and Democrats are insignificant along side nent. Democrats are insignificant along side of the currency question. On this the Republicans are united with the conser-vative element of the people behind them. Within the Democratic party there is dis-sension and open mutiny over silver. The party leaders are at sea and the camp followers clamor for a party shibboleth. Let President McKinley hesitate to rise to the just expectation of the American people in regard to Cuba and who dave doubt that "war for Cuban liberty" will be the crown of thorns the free silver Democrats and Populists will adopt at the elections this fall? And who can doubt that by that sign, held aloft and

proclaimed by such magnetic orators as William J. Bryan, they will sweep this country like a cyclone? I n such a cam-paign, organized under such a leader-ship, the war spirit would be inflamed to such a degree that all other issues would be ignored. Congress in both its branches would fall into the hands of the free silwould fall into the hands of the free si-ver Democracy. The president would be powerless to stay any legislation, however ruinous to every sober, honest in-terest of the country. Cold imagination cannot picture the possibilities for na-tional dishonor that lie in the triumph of the Democracy through such a campaign

of passion and convulsion. No, the United States cannot afford to let the settlement of the Cuban quesilon wait a single day after the court of in-sular has made its report to the presi-

ness; they held their peace, but grew more determined; the blow smarted, but Lewis, Reilly & Davies, this mighty nation kept its counsels, and gave an exhibition of manly, Christian fortitude which will be our shield and our buckler if things come to the worst. We are not a nation of cowards, and we believe that in less than one week wo millions of men would be ready to avenge the death of the Malne's sailo if it were shown that their death was du to design; but it is the part of brave and good men to bide their time, to not rush Stop a Minute into every quarrel without a just reason and to keep their heads cool. Let justice be done to the Spaniard while there is a

THE OLMSTEAD BOOM.

From the Lebanon Report. The gubernatorial boom that has been given to Congressman Olmstead without his engineering it, is flattering, and is no doubt so viewed by him. When the doubt so viewed by him. When the Wilkes-Barre Record says that he is brought out only as a dedge to capture the Dauphin delegates we think that usually astute paper is mistaken. How much more pleasurable is it to see the Scranton Tribune, Congressman Connell's champion, come out in this strain: "Mr. Olmstead is a courteous, diplomatic and ablo gentleman who would unquestion-ably 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." This is about as "white" as any-

date.

that.

TERNS

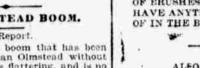
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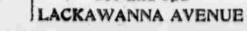


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