The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 9, 1898.

Without further waste of time on unnecessary formalities Spain in Cuba should be served with a writ of ejectment. The inevitable might as well be over and done with.

An Impressive Demonstration.

We adhere to the opinion expressed that the surrender of Spain in the matthe passing of the crisis. That was a her ground with some show of at least technical warrant. Of course the intimation that we should recall Lee was to tickle the Spanish galleries. At the same time, our refusal to act on the est scruple in the Canadian bond. suggestion would have enabled Spain ers that we and not she had been not prove to be an unmixed evil. gullty of technical offence. For in the letter of the law, or, rather, in the light of international usage, we should have stood unsupported by precedent, although amply sustained by justice, common sense and the intelligent opinion of the world.

But at the parting of the ways Spain's courage cozed and she had not the nerve to follow up her own initiative. Since that back-down Spain has grown cheap and the United States imperial in the eyes of Europe. For the one there must hereafter be contempt: for the other, a new feeling of respect not unmixed with awe. The quiet but determined lining up behind their elected chief of 70,000,000 carnest people leaders of the world in enterprise, wealth and stamina, not under the spur of ambition nor by the greed of conquest or aggression, but in response to a sensed rather than a spoken call to the defence of their nation's honor, has been a demonstration to Europe of the quality of the American character which has to many come with the force of a revelation.

Time will prove its worth.

"Millions for defense" were appropriated a trifle late in the game but will prove useful some other day.

Klondike Complications.

If we may judge from the tone of the Toronto press serious complications between the governments of the United States and Canada are likely soon to arise because of the rush of gold-seekers to the Klondike region.

On Friday of last week the senate a Washington passed a bill giving to Canadians the right to enter goods at the American port on the Yukon known as Fort Wrangel and tranship in bond upon the following conditions: (1) That Canada shall allow all American miners entering the Yukon to carry into British American territory, duty free, half a ton of food, clothing and outfit to each man; (2) that Canadians shall permit American fishermen to purchase bait in Canadian ports; (2) that Canada shall give charters to American railways beginning at Dyea and Skaguay and desiring to build through Canadian territory; and (4) that Canada issue miners' licenses at points convenient for American citi-

A clause in the treaty of Washington reads that 'the navigation of the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Sitkine, ascending and descending from, to and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation." It was under the privileges implied in this clause that the Canadian government originated what is termed the all-Canadian route to the Yukon district. This route, known as the Yukon rallway, begins in Canadian territory about 150 miles above the mouth of the Sitkine river, ome 22 miles of which, near the mouth, are in American territory. The Sitkine river is shallow and there are bars upon it which prevent deep-laden ocean craft from passing up the river, so that it will be necessary to tranship at an American port, Fort Wrangel, to lighten from deep-draught vessels to smaller in the river itself, or to use for a part of the crean trip light-draught vessels that can pass up the river.

In the last-mentioned case the dominion government, as we learn from an Ottawa dispatch in the Toronto Globe. holds that the United States cannot without violating the treaty place any obstacle in the way of Canadian trade. The Canadian authorities go further and claim that the right of navigation implies, if it does not expressly conves, the right to land on the banks of the river and lighten the cargo where necessary, always, of course, under resconable customs regulations calculated to prevent the sale of Canadian goods in American territory without payment of duty. "The answer of our government to the remarkable legislasanction, will," says the Globe, "be a courteous reminder that we intend to navigate the Sitkine under the treaty rights, which give us this privilege for

Concerning the conditions imposed in the above-mentioned bill the Globe correspondent says:

There is not a petty South American state that would allow itself to be held up n this manner. Take the case of the sup-slies. The admission free of duty of half a 10h of supplies would probably direct

these cities are responsible for this bit international highway robbery, and ere the privilege granted to citizens of the United States they would doubless have little difficulty on a patriotic outery in getting all American miners to outfit American points, even if goods could had more cheaply in Canada. It will obably be intimated to the authorities at Washington as plainly as diplomatic words can intimate it that Canada will shut up the Yukon as tight as a bottle, turn back all American inners and keep the gold fields as they are, undeveloped, until a railway can be built from an occan port of British Columbia into the resign port of British Columbia into the region rather than submit to any terms of the sort contained in the bill. Were it not that the government of Canada is conwheed that President Mckinley and his cabinet are not in sympathy with the pol-icy of the American coust chies that want to monopolize the Yukon trade to the ex-clusion of the people of Canada, to whom t belongs of right, something more than dignified remonstrance might be expected.

To this somewhat petulant outburst it might be replied that Canada has lately had several good opportunities to arrive at an amicable understanding with the United States concerning the various points in dispute between the two countries, but instead of meeting our government half way she insisted upon naming preposterous conditions of arbitration and curtly refused to lift a finger to prevent the wanton killing on this page twenty-four hours ago of the American seal herd in Bering sea. This is a mistaken policy. It ter of General Lee's recall indicates would be immeasurably better were both countries to come together and matter in which Spain could have stood | be friends. But American patience has been tried by Canadian uppishness almost beyond the limit of tolerable endurance and it will be Canada's fault merely a subterfuge to gain delay and if the government at Washington shall hereafter proceed to exact the minut-

As for the threat of the Laurier adto dismiss Lee with an air of injured prinistration to bottle the Klondike disinnocence and to represent to the pow- | trict up, its execution would probably

> The Tribune's classified cent-a-word advertisements are all genuine. Not a line among them represents padding Can the Scranton Times say as much?

The Negro and the Ballot.

Professor Boker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee, Ala., institute for the agricultural and industrial training of negro youth, has addressed to the members of the Louisiana constitutional convention a noteworthy letter upon the question of disqualifying the negroes in that state from voting. It will be recalled that Professor Washington, who is perhaps the best esteemed colored man in the United States, has throughout his public career endeavored to dissuade his race from political agitation, his belief being that the negro needs education and industrial development rather than public office. In this letter he re-iterntes this idea but also says: "The negro agrees with you that it is

necessary to the salvation of the south that restriction be put upon the ballot. I know that you have two serious problems before you-ignorant and corrupt government on the one hand, and on the other a way to restrict the ballot so that control will be in the hands of the intelligent without regard to race. With the sincerest sympathy with you in your efforts to find a way out of the difficulty, I want to suggest that no state in the south can make a law that will provide an opportunity or emptation for an ignorant white man without injuring both men. No state can make a law that can thus be executed without dwarfing for all time the morals of the white man in the south. Any law controlling the ballot that is not absolutely just and fair to both races will work more permanent injury to the whites than to the blacks.

"The negro does not object to an educational or property test, but let the law be so clear that no one clothed with state authority will be tempted to perjure and degrade himself by putting one interpretation upon it for the white man and another for the black man. Study the history of the south, and you will find that where there has been the most dishenesty in the matter of voting there you will find today the lowest moral condition of both races. First, there was the temptation to act wrongly with the negro's ballot. From his it was an easy step to dishonesty with the white man's ballot, to the carrying of concealed weapons, to the murder of a negro, and then to the murder of a white man, and then to lynching. I entreat you not to pass such a law as will prove an eternal millstone about the neck of your children. No man can have respect for government and officers of the law when he knows deep down in his heart that the exercise of the franchise is

tainted with fraud." Professor Washington admits that civilization has been confronted with few problems so serious and intricate as was involved in the sudden enfranchisement of 4,500,000 ignorant and impoverished ex-slaves. There is, in his opinion, only one solution--complete and kindly justice. He adds:

I beg of you that in the degree that you close the ballot box against the ignorant, you open the school house. More than one-half of the people of your state are negroes. No state can long prosper when a large percentage of its citizenship is in ignorance and poverty, and has no interest in government. I beg of you that you do not treat us as an allen people. We are not allens. You know us. You know that we have cleared your forests, tilled your fields, nursed your children and pro-tected your families. There is an attach-ment between us that few understand. While I do not presume to be able to advise you, yet it is in my heart to say that if your convention would do something that would prevent for all time strained relations between the two races, and would permanently settle the matter of political relations in one southern state at least, let the very best educational opportuni-ties be provided for both races; and added to this the enactment of an election law that shall be incapable of unjust discrim-iration, at the same time providing that n proportion as the ignorant secure education, property and character, they will be given the right of citizenship. Any other course will take from one half your tion passed by the senate at Washing-ton, should it receive the president's and taxpayers—to become useful and virous citizens. Any other course will tie e white citizens of Louisinna to a body death. * * * The highest test of the civilization of any race is in its willing-ness to extend a helping hand to the less ortunate. A race, like an individual, lifts itself up by lifting others up. Surely no people ever had a greater chance to ex-hibit the highest Christian fortitude and magnanimity than is now presented to the people of Leuisiana. It requires it-tle wisdom or statesmanship to repress, to crush out, to retard the hopes and as-pirations of a people, but the highest and most profound statesmanship is shown in

the whole trade of the Yukon to Scat-tle and San Francisco. The merchants made to contribute in the highest degree to the usefulness and nobility of the state. It is along this line that, I pray God, the thoughts and activities of your convention may be guided.

Although these words are addressed to a particular group of men their message is to the nation. It is a message to which the American people must sooner or later give increasing heed.

The attempt of the New York state politicians to gag the press by the Ellsworth bill authorizing worn out political backs to barrass publishers with unconstitutional litigation is probably suggested by the present muzzled condition of the Spanish press, which peeps only when the censor gives permission. It will fail, of course, because the United States are not educated down to Spain's level.

The relationship existing at this time between the United States and Spain resembles that between the ox and the gad-fly in the fable, with this difference-that the ox is becoming tired of the fly's pestiferousness and is beginning somewhat ominously to switch his

To read praises for the president of the United States in the London Times is a new experience but not an unpleasant one. Evidently the time is ripe for the introduction of an era of better feeling between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Paul Dana announces in the New York Sun that he has acquired absolute centrol of a majority of the Sun stock, and that this stock is unencumbered. We wish him success. The Sun these days proves that he deserves it.

Politics is probably not bothering the president very much just now, but it worthy of incidental note that Mc-Kinley's treatment of Lee was not bad politics. It will do much to hasten the disintegration of the solid south.

Congress after some early sputterng has rallied to the president's side in admirable fashion with reference to Cuba. Now let it do ditto with reference to Hawaii, and all old accounts will be considered canceled,

An adjustment of the Montgomery's armament should be made so that in case another "accident" happens her guns will open fire on Havana. It is believed this would materially reduce he Montgomery's risk.

The Montgomery at Havana will be a peacemaker. If she shall be annoyed, a dozen battleships will follow her. This seems to have been one of the

times when Congressman Cannon was loaded for bear. The new revolt in the Philippine

islands is doubtless Cuba's philopena.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus. The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 1.15 a. m., for Wedness day, March 9, 1898,

(1) 42 A child born on this day will notice that lots of people besides the fellows who are ble to eat Florida strawberry shortcake

realize that spring is lingering around in this vicinity. It is usually the woman of giraffe stat ers who takes the greatest delight in ing a twelve-dollar bunch of ostrich

feathers on her head at the theater. A hereafter awalts the man who get ay and sheds his overcoat today. Solemn men are not always dangerous

It is the man who can smile when you are walking on his corns that is to be feared Breakfast Chat.

Kentuckians will not enlist in a war gainst Spain.

And why? The Kentuckians are brave A war with Spain would be a navni af

And Kentuckians never fight on water.

Here's a Sane View of the Situation

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

T PRESENT there is a good deal of dry stubble lying between the United States and Spain, and there are also upon all sides of it a great many excitable people clamerously hurrying to and fro flourishing firebrands. The danger is that a fire-brand may get into the stubble, in which event there will be war between the two countries. War, however or whenever it may come, is not a thing to be desired, much less invited. As a nation we are rich, and can consequently bear with cheerful front a loss of considerable treasure, but no nation, not even this one, can bear without regret and sorrow the less of the multitudinous lives which war would inflict.

It may be that national honor will require war. Should war come in defence of the honor of the country there is enough courage, patriotism and wealth among the American people to leave no room for doubts or fear's regarding their successful ending of it. It should be remembered, however, that the national honor, so far as the country's relations with Spain are involved, is in the keeping of the government, of the president and congress. Both have been tried in re-spect to the serious troubles between the United States and Spain, and both have given no cause for doubt of their ability or their purpose to satisfactorily safe-guard and maintain in peace or war the lignity, valor and greatness of the

During the last twelvemonth President McKinley has been confronted with such difficulties and embarrassment as have beset no chief magistrate since Abrahan Lincoln filled that high office. His mos prejudiced political opponents cannot truthfully say, are most unlikely to say, that his conduct in respect to the Ameri-can-Spanish question has not been one of aignity, courage, wisdom and patriot-ism. He has borne himself amid the perplexities of his position as a genuine representative of whatever is most adnirable in American statesmanship. He has exhibited magnificent self-poise, strength, sagacity, public spirit. He has intelligently observed all phases of his difficult position, and while waving aside the temptations to strife, and while shutting his ears to the clamorous demands of the upthicking for war, he has diligently and providently prepared the coun try for war. He has strengthened the army and navy; he has demonstrated to friends and enemies that while the cou try desires honorable peace it will not accept dishonorable peace. He has wisely put the nation's house in order. The doing of that is neither war nor a threat of war. It is simply a wise, patriotic measure of precaution.

The people should trust leadership so sagacious, firm and cool at that of President McKinley has proved to be. The time is a good one for the display of like intelligent thought, calmness and dignity most profound statesmanship is shown in by the people. In the tangled affairs of guiding and stimulating a people so that I natious was it always a possibility, but

even the strongest probability of war does even the strongest probability of war does not always assure war. The wanton wants peace and prosperity. It wants no unnec-essary loss of precious lives, nor even of treasure; but if national honor requires the marrines it will accept the loss of both, and, assured of its strength and courage, it will bear itself with as much dignity and calmness in the face of war as it has done in that of peace. It is a good time for the people to observe and stand by the president.

SANCTITY OF THE LAW.

From the Philadelphia Times. The sequel to the appalling Latinucr tragedy is about closing in the temple of justice at Wilkes-Barre, and for the first time prosecutors and defendants are face to face with the sanctity of the law.

It is not surprising that an alien element entirely stranger to our institutions to our habits and to the majesty of the law that asserts itself invisibly upon the people where every citizen is sovereign, should be appalled when confronted in the fountain of justice with the inexorable mandate of the law that commands from all submission to authority and absolute respect for the rights of person and prop-erty. The brutal right of might that so long asserted itself in many of our great industrial centers, differing only in de-gree, has rarely had the lesson that must ever come from a court where justice is judicially administered, and the sanctity of the law when thus presented where its majesty is undisputed, is a terrible revelation to those who indulge in law-lessness because it has been so widely tol-

It is fortunate for the Lattimer comnunity, and for the entire regions of Fennsylvania where lawlessness has been developed by alien elements, that this trial has come before a judge who not only knows the law, but has the courage to assert it and the character to maintain it. He can declare it only as it is; as it is taught in the plainest English in our statutes; as it has been interpreted by the highest judicial authority of the state, and as it has ever been accepted by all citizens who understand our institutions and appreciate the priceless blessings of popular government. Judge Woodward will declare the law regardless of popular prejudice, passion, or individual interest. He will protect the humblest, whether citizen or alien, in the administration of jus-tice; but the one lesson that must come from the court is that every citizen or resident under the protecting laws of the commonwealth, shall be free from coer-cion and violence in the exercise of his inalienable right to be employed or not to be employed as he shall choose, and that in coercion or violence the proper civil authorities must interpose and protect individual rights, even to the death of the lawless if necessary.

If Sheriff Martin and his deputies won-tonly fixed upon a peaceable assembly, they are guilty of murder; but the just presumption of law is that an officer of the law in the discharge of his duties for the maintenance of the public peace, acting within the law until it shall clearly shown to the contrary. Any other definition of the law would plunge a great commonwealth into anarchy, leaving it without safety to either person or properry. Does the evidence in this case show that the assembly that marched to Lattimer was peaceable, unarmed and free from violence? If so, the sheriff and his deputies are guilty and should be punished. If that assembly was not peaceable able, was armed with firearms or clubs, and enforced its demands by violence, it was lawless in its inception, lawless in every act, and if the sheriff believed, even mistakenly, that the safety of himself and his men required the lawless mob to be fired upon, the law must declare them

Thus saith the law, and thus it must be leclared from its own sanctuary. It will be a revelation to many. It must appart those who are alien to our institutions and the majesty of free government vested in the sovereignty of the citizen, but the lesson must be taught because it is the only lesson that can give safety to remain under the protection of our gov-ernment. It is the safety of the humble more especially than the safety of the opulent, and it must be maintained, not for the protection of wealth, but for th protection of every man whose labor is his capital and who seeks to throw the strong protecting arm of the law around his home and his household gods. The Lattimer tragedy is now face to face with the law, and by the law it must be judged,

A PERTINENT PARODY.

A Dawson City mining man lay dying or the ice, He didn't have a woman nurse—he didn't

have the price, But a comrade knelt beside him, as the san sank in repose To listen to his dying words and watch him while he froze.

The dying man propped up his head above four rods of stow, And said, "I never saw it thuw at ninety eight below. Send this little pin-head nugget that swiped from Jason Dills

To my home, you know, at Deadwood, a Deadwood in the Hills.

Tell my friends and tell my en'mies, if you ever reach the east, That this Dawson City region is no place for man or beast;

That the land's too elevated and the wind too awful cold, And the Hills of South Dakota yield as good a grade of gold; Tell my sweetheart not to worry with a

sorrow too intense, For I would not thus have panned out had I had a lick of sense Oh! the air is growing thicker, and thos breezes give me chills,

Gee, I wish I was in Deadwood, in Deadwood in the Hills. "Tell the fellows in the home land to re main and have a cinch.

That the price of patent pork chops her is eighty cents an inch. That I speak as one who's been here scratching 'round to find the gold,

And at ten per cent. of discount I could not buy up a cold.

Now. so-long." he faintly whispered, "I have told you what to do." And he closed his weary eyelids and froze solid p. d. q. His friends procured an organ box and

c. o. d.'d. the bills, And sent the miner home that night to Deadwood in the Hills. -Deadwood Pioneer.

"Marion Harland" Coffee Pot

Insures in every home perfection in the art of making a delicious, healthful and invigorating cup of coffee.

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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 and 5 cents per yard.

All of the 25 cent grades cut to 121/2 and 15 cents per double roll, with 18-inch borto 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

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