The Scranton Tribune can scarcely be any half-way between the present peace footing and a mas-

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 POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 16, 1898,

Are we allied or not allied? is the question of the hour.

Protect the Churches.

The question whether a license to sell liquor should be granted for a place in the immediate vicinity of a church is not one of personalities nor of politics It is essentially a question of principle. The world is wide enough to accommodate all the men and women who wish to sell liquer without putting any of them next to a place of

Our year ago The Tribune feit in duty bound to condemn the granting of a license for a place located alongside the Penn Avenue Baptist church. This year it feels called upon to object, among other things, to the Beensing of a place within a few feet of the First Presbyterian church. We recognize that the petitioner in each of these cases is personally unobjectionable. But the principle of putting liquor shops next to churches simply cannot be defended.

The law has put into the hands of the judges discretion sufficient to regulate this matter and the public expects them to use it.

Some of the newspapers are speaking of going out and buying ships as if there were a bargain counter where war vessels could be secured by the tob lot. The curchase of a new ship really should be undertaken with as much deliberation and care as that exerelsed by a woman in selecting her new spring gown.

Disingenuous Counsel.

Occasionally something to be gained by looking at ourselves through others spectacles. The Toronto Globe, always very wise and superior when commenting on American topics, takes the Cuban problem as the pretext for reading us a becture warning us against the perils of a policy of annexation.

"The annexation of either Hawaii or Cube " asserts the Clobe "would constitute a revolution in the traditional policy of the states. Such foreign acquisitions would destroy the territorial omogeneousness of the country. It is now a continental whole, if Alaska be excluded from the account, which may from all parts of it, and without the necessity of stepping out, de home territory for even an instant. Placed thus, the United States, with an imr patriotic population and illimitable resources, are, humanly speaking, unassailable and invulnerable. This invulnerability would measurably pass away as soon as the American flag was flying over such marks for the attentions of powerful hostile fleets as Cuba or Hawait present."

It is worthy of remark in passing that the Globe in this belief is directly at variance with our own best military and naval authorities. But we waive this point and continue to quote "Annexation propositions traverse at right angles the advice given by the Father of His Country in the well-known farewell address wherein he warned his countrymen against entanglements in European politics. It is difficult to see how the United States could engage in the fascinating game of picking up unconsidered trifles in the way of islands without giving good cause for the belief that they were in the game like the other nations, and must comport themselves like those nations in other respects. The inevitable result would go far towards confirming the reputation for far-seeing wisdom that is associated with the name of Washington. The unpreparedness for carrybug on war abroad of the United States is just the condition that the Fathers would have expected the country to be in. Their ancestors had fled from courts and fleets and standing armles in the hope that in the new land they would be done with them forever. The firmest hope of the dreamers who drafted the declaration of independence was that the American husbandman would not need to toll in the fields, supporting on land a swaggering redcoat and at sea a buccaneering blueceat. Of the many aspirations of the founders of the Union this has perhaps been more nearly maintained than any other. This unpreparedness is one of the finest lessons which the United States reaches to the old-world nations today."

The fineness of this lesson is probably better appreclated by Europeans than it is by residents of our undefended coast cities. It probably appealed more to the sympathy of Spain, for example, than it did to that of New Yorkers, at the time the Vizcaya rode at anchor off Tompkinsville. "No one," continues the Globe, "has ever hinted that this comparative defencelessness constitutes any danger to the safety of the republic. The real defence lies in the four or five million freemen (be accurate: say ten million) fit to bear arms, to subdue whom, even untrained to the field as they are, no nation would attempt, or at least have the faintest hope of accomplishing. All this would be changed if they changed their continental impregnability and established outposts in the isles of the zen. The soldier and the sailor, the costly war vessel, the monster gun, the interminable succession of newer and deadlier weapons, indeed the whole system which is impoverishing Europe, would be saddled on America, and even in greater proportions, for every soldier put into barracks or sailor pur on board put on board ship would cost the United States infinitely more than it bird costs the countries of Pairone There trial.

terful preparaedness, and if the former state is ever abandoned it will not be long before the taxpayers of the United States are Learing an armament fully as burdensome as the effete civilizations which it has been the custom in the past to contemn." "There ought," the Globe says in conclusion, "to be no room on this continent for

the repetition of such old-world follies." The trouble with our Canadian adviser is that it underestimates the American character and intelligence. Those in this country who argue for preparedness for war do not argue for war. On the contrary, their intent is peace-that peace which intelligently directed force is nearly always able to ommand. A proposition to go into a war for aggression, if submitted to a plebiscite, could not get ten sane votes in the United States. Annexation as an American policy does not rest on landhunger. If it was that which moved us, Canada rather than Hawali, or Cuba, would be our objective point, The question of land value is the smallest factor entering into the Hawaiian and, tentatively, into the Cuban prob-

lem. The considerations which urge the immediate annexation of the one and make probable the ultimate annexation of the other are strategic and defensive chiefly, and territorical only incidentally. The Globe ought to know this. If it were frank and sincere it would admit as much, whereupon its whole argument would collapse. Under the circumstances therefore, we feel warranted in expressing the belief that its anxiety to see the United States unarmed is not altogether disinterested. An armed America might make scal poaching and fish stealing a precar-

It is gratifying to note that American defenses are not so defenseless as

Profiting by Experience.

The New York Sun deduces from reent events this timely and wholesome esson: "In the present condition of the world's politics, when all the other nations impelled by various motives, are arming almost in mad haste, it is not the time for a wealthy nation like our own to sit in beatific contemplation of the beauties of unarmed peace, We not only may have to repel direct attack, but we may also have to fight to defend our neutrality in case of a general war of the maritime powers; and for this we require, in addition to the land defences which are to preserve our coasts and harbors inviolate, a sea-going fleet of battleships and swift, powerful, armored cruisers, with their complement of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers."

It is no doubt with this rhought it mind that the administration is asking congress, among other things, to pass bill for the re-organization of the militia of the United States. An inrease of the regular army to at least 0,000 and preferably 80,000 men would e in the direction of prudence, but if the popular objection to this idea is too strong to be overcome then certainly there should be legislation calculated to make more effective in time contact the contact of be defended anywhere by men drafted tainly there should be legislation calof emergency the militia of the gov- Cromwell, no Washington. Christianity A bill which aims at this end has al-

> ready been reported favorably by the house committee on militia and is to be considered this week by the senate committee on military affairs. This bill proposes to give the National Guard of the various states a uniform organization on modern lines. Its most mportant feature is the provision giving the president authority, in the event of a foreign war, to consider the National Guard of the states directly out calling on the governors of the states. The effect of this will enable the president to call into the national service the National Guard of such states as he may require as complete organizations. At present militia can nly be utilized by calling for volunteers, and it is difficult to induce the entire organization of the National Guard to volunteer. The bill also procides for increasing the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the National Guard from \$400,000 to \$1 .-

The prompt enactment of this bill nto law would be received with satisfaction by the country.

The war scare has seriously affected ousiness along the Atlantic coast, many timid persons cherishing the idea that in case of hostilities the shores will be swarming with Spanish pirates prepared to do everybody. From present appearances it is said the summer resorts along the shores will be lonesome unless the difficulties with Spain are settled before the season actually opens. It is evident that our friends on the It is evident that our friends on the confess as a crime the battle of Commo coast are unnecessarily agitated. The dore Perry. bunco-steerers and shell fakirs will probably be the greatest menace to the summer visitor at the beach this season. As for pirates, the hotel proprietors will be their nearest of kin.

Numerous unconfirmed rumors of the low press.

The Commercial Advertiser expresses an opinion that there will be no war because there has been so much talk about it. This is suggestive of the small boy who whistles to keep his

courage up on a dark night. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologor.

Astrolube Cast: 2.00 a. m.. for Wednes day, March 16, 1898. A child born on this day will notice that

in politics or business diplomacy disresults. It is the misfortune of many young men that their heads grow too fast

The public will rejoice that illustrated papers have at last concluded to give Speriff Martin's face a rest. Aincehus' Advice.

The Scranton Rowing association fleet should now be transferred to the Lack-awanne river.

It would not be a bad idea for Rev. Ford to read the evidence in the Martin

Arbitration Talk

OME suggestions are made of arbitration between the United States and Spain. These suggestions have appeared both in this country and in England. But the fact is that there is nothing to arbitrate. There is no pending issue between the United States and Spain. The Maine incident is not

yet an issue and may never be. There is not a controverted point in dispute between the two governments. There may be, and probably will be, a difference of governmental opinion. But so far there We are as much at peace with is none. We are as much at peace with Spain at the present time we with any country,, and, with Alaskan and ashery problems still unsettled, perhaps on the face of affairs our relations to Spain are more peaceful than to Great Britain. Every demand we have made of Spain has been compiled with. We demanded the release of American citizens held prisoners in Cuba. They were released, We demanded more or less directly, that We demanded, more or less directly, that Weyler be extinguished. He was de-posed and sent home. We demanded that steps be taken to end the Cuban conflict which arose from Cuban discontent. And Spain granted a measure of colonia autonomy which is now in process of

Spain has also made some suggestions to us. She asked that filibustering be nore rigorously repressed. Our answer was a statement of the great sums we had expended in patrolling our long coast, the arrests and seizures made and the trials in United States courts. We showed Spain that fillbusters were frequently stopped here, but never stopped by Spain on the coast of Cuba. Madrid had no more to say about fillibustering. That incident was closed. Spain suggested a new consul general at Havana. The answer was "No!" And Spain said she never really meant it. There has not been a casus bell in the relations between the countries, and there is none today. The suggestions of arbitration hover about the Maine's explosion. But neither country has made accusation against the other in connection with that amentable occurrence, and it is not at all likely that if the United States on a re-view of the facts shall make a demand it cannot be peacefully treated with the resources of diplomacy. There is nothing set to arbitrate.

The continuing possibility of trouble is in the disturbed condition of Cuba. The United States has plainly told Spain that the horror of years in that unhappy island must cease. Spain has admitted that to be true, and asked a reasonable time to restore peace. Upon the decision of the United States as to what constitutes a 'reasonable time.' and what a restoration of, tranquility means, will hinge events that may produce issues that will not make the cry for arbitration premature, at it now is. But even then there are some things that cannot and will not be submitted to arbitration. The license to commit murder cannot be sub-mitted to arbitrators; the Monroe doc-trine and its necessary corollaries will not be so submitted, nor will national

Arbitration is better than war, but there are some things that defy ar5tra-Assassination cannot be arbitrated while the assassin has his knife raised. Arbitral triburals do not conduct their deliberations by the light of burning

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S VIEWS.

From His Latest Sermon,

"The Bible does not require peace at any price. There are times when combat is necessary, and the man who has not ome soldierly elements in his make-up does not emasculate men. Christians are peacemakers, but they are not to stan for peace at any price, and recognize that there are some things worse than war, horrible as it is.

"I do not wish to import journalism into he pulpit, nor make it a field for secular lectures, and yet when congress appro priated \$59,000,000 and gave President Mc-kinley absolute power to spend it for the nation's defence, we proclaimed to our elves and the world that we were in are to have a war or not, the question is National Guard of the states directly in the service of the government withto discuss the probabilities of a war with pain, and I honestly believe that the peril of war is less today than at any time since the horrible disaster or crime which occasioned the loss of the Maine. I do propose, however, to enumerate the great fundamental principles bearing on nation-al life and by which we are to be gov-

> "The first principle is that war is a hor-rible thing, not only costing beyond all rdinary computation in money, but in homes and lives. It multiplies tragedic in every nock and corner of the land. But this is not the least of its evils. It sets on fire the baser passions of men. It opens the way for corruption, it is always ac companied and followed by corruption-War is a horrible necessity-for it is a necessity. With the spirit which wishes war for wars sake I have no sympathy. If it be possible, live at peace with all men. This is the first and fundamental principle: but if the sword be given to us we must take it. A nation is a trust or-ganized to pretect its citizens from assault without and injustice within. When the time comes that it cannot protect its clizens without war, it is recreant if it does not buckle on its sword. Three times in our national history did we find it impossible to live in peace with all men and not to the utmost bound of eternity shall we look back on Bunker Hill and want the record wiped out, nor shall we

"A nation is more than a trustee for its own citizens-it is part of the community of nations. No nation liveth to itself. We can no longer stand apart and leave Europe alone, and say Europe must leave us alone. We are united by proximity, by commerce, and by the ties of blood purchase of warships by Spain arouses that run across the ocean. We are a part of this great world, and have always, in a measure, recognized it. There is an atendeavoring to stimulate, trade by a tempt to partition China, much as Poland little free advertising through the yellow press. The time has come when America shall declare that another nation shall not put a cordon around China, shall not play the part of rebber baron on the highways of her commerce. America should stand for freedom in other lands as well as in her

> "I am not going to enter into the merits of the war with Cuba." continued Dr. Ab-hott. "A Cuban may not be better than a Spanlard, but war is going on there which has violated all the principles of inter national law. Perhaps the time has come when we cannot live at peace with all men longer. We are a great nation, at least a big one. We have held our equi-poise in an hour of great provocation, but if I do not misread the heart of the American nation, there is a possibility of ar explosion. Standing in a Christian pulpi committed by its past to peace, I am com-pelled to utter these words. This great na-tion belongs to the community of nations. and when the time comes that they de clare this internecine war with Cuba must cease, we must say Amen."

THE VALUE OF HAWAIL

Senator Morgan in the Forum. It is needless to elaborate upon the almost inexpressible advantages that must inure to the commercial nations that holds Hawaii. The question of the seapower that Dawaii must give to the mari-

time nation that has possession of the islands and owns Pearl Harbor, is one that can be most satisfactorily settled by the opinions and reports of skilled and Has No Foundation the opinions and reports of skilled and experienced officers of the army and experienced officers of the army and experienced officers of the army and extend at the head of their profession. Alstand at the head of their profession. most with one accord, and for reasons that they all agree upon, this great body of officers declare with earnest emphasis that Hawaii is indispensable to the pro-tection of our western coast; that it will enable us to dispense with expensive land defenses at many of our lesser ports, which otherwise we should be compelled to build; that it would enable us to de-fend our very extensive coast on the Pa-dific with fewer ships than we must now employ, because our coast-line is the arc of a great circle, of which Pearl Harbor is the center, and that, in the event of a war of invasion directed against our Pacific coast no nation could efford to take the risk of a direct attack upon any of our harbors without first driving us from our advanced and fortified position in Hawaii. These opinions of able and re-sponsible military officers have not been shaken, in the least degree, by those of the opponents of annexation who seen to dread the fate of our armies and navies when they are found a little way from home, with no safe line of retreat.

A SHOWING WORTH EXAMINING.

From the New York Sun.

The assessed valuation of real and pesonal property in the United tates at the time of the Eleventh census was \$5,473,-173,418. This is an understatement of the wealth of the nation in 1896, but the fig-ares are sufficiently impressive. Between 1880 and 1890 the total assessed valuation had increased from \$17,189,903,495 to \$25, 473,418, and the assessed valuation per capita had increased from \$341.73 to \$407.18. The most conservative estimate of the assessed valuation in 1828 will not fall below \$30.000,000,000. The present valuation probably exceeds that sum by two billions of dollars. What, then, is the emergency appropriation of \$70.000,000, voted last week for the national defence, and now available for use by President McKniey? It is a tax of less than one six of one pe ent, upon the nation's resources.

Now, in matters merely of local im provement, not of national self-protection and self-preservation, an expenditure and an indebtedness up to 19 per cent, of total valuation are well within the limit of prudence set by financial experience. Ten per cent, of thirty billion is three thou-sand million dollars; and three thousand million dollars make sixty times the amount of the initial apprepriation voted for defensive purposes last week by a patriotic congress. The present interest-bearing national debt is \$\$47,000,000. That is to say, congress might go on appro-priating \$50,000,000 a week for every week during the rest of the year 1898 before it had imposed upon our national wealth a burden of bonded indebtedness corresponding to the limit set by the char-ter of the city of New York upon bonding for local improvements,

And after the 19 per cent, limit had been reached? Well, then it might be time to begin to talk about extraordinary outlays and pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of the nations safety and honor. These thiry billions are fighting billions, if fighting there must be; and in any consideration of the nation's capacity to prosecute and actor.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

from the Toronto Globe. Spain's sovereignty in Cuba is about to become a piece of history. The conces-sion of freedom to Cuba will remove all necessity for an appeal to arms, and that would be the happiest way out of the difficulty, for the inevitable can be delayed, not frustrated, by the impotent Spaniard.

THE SIZE OF IT.

From the Times-Herald. President McKinley-We don't want to fight. Secretary Day-But, by Jingo, if we secretary Day-But, by Jingo, if we secretary Alger-We've got the men. SHOES, FOUR FLOORS, AND NOTHING Secretary Gage-And got the money, too

We'll Never Know It, if He Does. "Cooper's works," replied the shop-keeper, "Yes, madam, here are the Leather Stocking Tales."
"I don't think I want them," replied the

"Hasn't Mr. Cooper written any Stocking Tales' yet?"-Harper's Bagar.

HANDS ACROSS THE FLAG.

'In times of peace I am a Democrat B'gosh! But at present I ain't thinkin' much o

B'gosh! When there comes a foreign enemy to And the Stars and Stripes are waved by Uncle Sam An American's the kind o' chap I am,

B'gosh! "The President who's runnin' things is

through.

My politics is old red-white-and-blue—
Hurrah for Uncle Sam and for Bill Me-Kinley, too, B'gesh'

'Here's a hand for you, my brother, put 'er there,

B'Jinks! You're the kind of stuff I honor, so you

B'Jinks! 'm a good Republican until the day When our foreign foemen go to gittin' Then wave the starry banner and put politics away, B'Jinks!

The consul at Havana town is mine, B'Jinks! He's the sort of chap we need in our line, B'Jinks! One tent is big enough for you and me. We've a platform now on which we can

agree-Hurrah for Uncle Sam and for Fitzhugh B'Jinks!"

"Marion Harland" Coffee Pot

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B'gosh!

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We are sole agents in this city for the above make of celebrated REYNOLDS BROTHERS Kid Gloves, and are now showing them in a full assortment of Spring Shades for Easter wear. We also handle "exclusively"

the tollowing well-known and reliable makes, viz: "P. Centemeri & Co." "loinville" "Fownes"

"Monopole" which for wearing qualities, perfection of fit, etc, are unrivalled. For this week only we will make a special offering of one of our

most popular \$1.25 Gloves, REAL KID



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These goods being taken from our regular stock and not bought for "Special Sale Purposes," therefore thoroughly reliable. We always carry in stock a ful line of popular length gloves for receptions and evening wear, from 8 to 20 button lenghts, at right prices.

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