

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 18, 1898.

Mr. Wanamaker's heroism in volunteering to save the commonwealth ought at least to increase his bargain counter sales.

Rules of War.

The Rochester Post-Express publishes an interesting summary of some of the rules which, under the code of civilization, would be expected to govern a modern war, as, for example, a war between Spain and the United States. Spain has at one time or another broken every one of these rules in Cuba, but she would not have dared to had the Cuban insurgents received diplomatic recognition. We note below some of the points in our contemporary's article.

By the agreement made at Geneva, on the 23d of August, 1864, by the representatives of France, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Baden and Prussia, the Red Cross society was made the agent of mercy amid the scenes of battle, and its ministers, protected by its symbols, are permitted to bind the wounds of the field, within the lines of both contending armies. That agreement exempts also from seizure all vehicles and buildings devoted to the care of the sick and wounded, and every army surgeon and nurse becomes, in the line of duty, a member of the society and a wearer of its badge. Since the first signers, other peoples have ratified the concord, so that it is now of world-wide significance, but Spain has only lately permitted the Red Cross society to do merciful work in Cuba. Spain has invariably put to death the inmates of captured insurgent hospitals.

A conference of prominent nations held in Paris in 1864 decided (1) that privateering is and remains abolished, (2) that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of those contraband of war, (3) that neutral goods, with the exception already noted, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and (4) that blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, and not merely on paper. These declarations are, by their terms, binding only on those powers which have acceded, or shall accede to them. Singularly enough, neither the United States nor Spain has agreed to all of the foregoing declarations and the United States especially has not surrendered the right of privateering. But it is believed that in a war with Spain each of the foregoing principles would be enforced save that relating to privateering. Here Spain might at first enjoy a slight advantage but it would not be permanent. Most of our commerce is carried in ships flying other flags, and Spanish privateers would challenge these at their peril.

Among the other rules of war which are commonly observed our Rochester contemporary notes the following: "Each nation has the right to buy armed ships antecedent to war, but cannot buy them from neutrals during its pendency. A neutral nation cannot loan money to a belligerent for the purpose of carrying on war, but this is a rule not strictly observed and often circumvented. The employment of savage or half-civilized troops is not permitted, nor does military necessity excuse acts of cruelty or torture, nor is the devastation of an invaded district permissible. Prisoners of war are to be humanely treated; officers may be paroled, but deserters and guerrillas need not be tenderly regarded. Naval engagements cannot take place in neutral waters, and even privateers must treat prisoners taken by them kindly." "The trouble with a decayed power like Spain is that it is not amenable to any of the conventional rules of civilization. It lacks the manhood to be decent in either peace or war. For that reason the reputable nation which should decide to tackle it would need to prepare to attend to its case speedily and have the nauseating task soon completed."

Uncle Sam appears at present to have a corner on warships.

Is It Necessary?

The permanent temperance committee of the Presbyterian general assembly has prepared a circular for the various presbyteries on the subject of intemperance at colleges. After advising that instruction as to the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system be made prominent in the higher institutions of learning the circular continues:

"Is it not incumbent at this time on all our church courts in the discharge of their pastoral responsibilities to faithfully forewarn parents of the temptations that may beset their sons as they enter upon college life? The adversary, knowing well the value of the game he would ensnare, has set his steeple man-traps with hellish cunning around some of our colleges. The Presbyterian church has long been teaching that temperance is total abstinence from intoxicants—not their moderate use—and that the traffic, licensed or unlicensed, is a curse to be constantly combated by every Christian citizen. Many parents keep this in mind when they make selection of a college for their sons. Bearing in mind that an able and famed teacher is sure to acquire an ascendancy over the mind of his pupils, surely no conscientious parent can be indifferent to the question whether that potent influence shall contribute to the establishing or to the subversion of those principles and habits of temperance and that hatred

of the accursed traffic which has been inculcated in the home and the church. Surely Christian trustees and professors, even in a college not amenable to ecclesiastical authority, should be ready to consider appeals for the correction of unfavorable conditions in their institution or in its environments, whether those appeals come from Christian homes or individuals."

If a layman were to express any opinion upon this circular it would be that it seems to be unnecessary. We doubt if there is a college faculty in the country which is less anxious to correct unfavorable conditions in its institution or in its environments than are the parents who send sons to it for instruction. The contrary assumption which is the basis of the contemporary outcry on this subject is obviously far-fetched and hysterical.

The fact that Senator Quesada, chargé d'affaires of the Cuban legation at Washington, was invited to attend the reception recently given by Vice President Hobart to the crown prince of Belgium, can hardly be considered a casus belli by Spain; but if Spain wants to take umbrage at it nobody in this country will coax her to forbear.

Disinterested Testimony.

Writing from New York, Sidney Low, an influential Englishman, until recently editor of the ultra-conservative St. James Gazette, imparts to Londoners the following interesting views:

"To an Englishman the feeling of the Americans about Cuba is intelligible enough. What chiefly surprises him is the patience which has allowed it to remain dormant so long. Reflect on what our own sentiments and action would have been if we had at our very gates a rich, fertile territory which for years had been a welter of barbarous anarchy and brutal savagery. We went wild over the atrocities in the remote recesses of the American hills, among a people with whom we had no part or lot; but what if we had an Armenia in the English channel, if villages had been burned and devastated, women outraged, men shot and bayoneted, and starved to death, and a civil war waged in the most revolting form under our very eyes. There is only one answer. We should not have endured it. The Spaniard would have been cleared out long ago. With a reluctance which would have been perfectly genuine, with the emphatic protestations of disinterestedness, which we should have meant, though nobody would have believed us, we should have blockaded the island, bombarded Havana as we did Alexandria, and occupied Cuba as we are now occupying Egypt, to the building indignation and resentment of foreign nations, and the inestimable benefit of the inhabitants. That is what would have been done if our action of the Anglo-Saxon race had the management of the Cuban question, and we cannot be surprised if another branch of that race are arriving at the conviction that it is about time that they took the settlement of the problem seriously in hand, quite apart from the Maine incident. This opinion has been ripening in the American mind, and it might well have been expected to have reached maturity before."

The St. James Gazette, under Mr. Low's editorship—and, for that matter, before and since—said many nasty things about the United States and about American diplomacy. No doubt it would be saying just as mean things now if the English people were not well-informed concerning the pressing need of intervention in Cuba. Those continental journals which deride us are excusable on the score of ignorance. They do not know any better. But letters such as this from which we have quoted will do good by conveying to these French and Austrian and German fire-eaters a few glimmering rays of common sense."

Colonel Myron W. Parker, of Washington, an ex-commissioner of the district of Columbia, who visited Cuba in company with Senator Proctor, brings back some interesting information concerning the insurgents. He testifies to their superior discipline and says the best families in Cuba are represented in their ranks. They are poorly clothed and armed but they control absolutely two-thirds of the island and have the freedom of the remaining third, excepting the fortified towns. Colonel Parker credits them with conducting warfare in a much more humane manner than is characteristic of the Spaniards, and evidently believes that if they had diplomatic recognition, with the resources this would command, it would soon be good by to Spanish sovereignty. Such recognition is clearly their right and should not be longer withheld.

In the state chairmanship fight of '95 no man worked harder for the present state administration than Dr. B. H. Warren, who on Wednesday resigned as state zoologist because of friction growing out of the recent Chester county primaries. In those primaries Dr. Warren supported the McCauley-Quay ticket and the governor favored the Wanamaker ticket. A short time before the governor and Dr. Warren were both McCauley men and it is possible the latter did not know that the former had in the meantime made new alliances. All of which goes to show that it takes a wide-awake person to keep up with the swift and phantasmagoric permutations of Pennsylvania politics these days.

The editor of the New York Evening World has been attacked by brain fever brought on by the strain of getting out extra war editions and writing "scares" headlines. His condition was discovered the other night when he announced in glaring type that war had been declared against Spain, and followed the head with a two-line despatch stating that the gunboats Hancock and Helena had been ordered home from Lisbon. People who imagine that it is an easy matter to keep up a war scare in an evening paper day after day have a mistaken idea of modern journalism.

While imports in February decreased \$6,000,000, exports increased \$15,500,000 as compared with February, 1897. For the eight months ended with February there was an increase as compared

with the same period last year of \$77,537,191 in the exports of domestic merchandise; and a decrease of \$19,922,216 in the imports. In other words, calamity howling receives another blow on its solar plexus.

The Miners' Budget, a neat six-column weekly paper, published at Priebeburg, is the latest aspirant for recognition in the local literary world. The Miners' Budget is devoted almost entirely to the interests of mine workers, and in this feature has a field of its own. The new publication enters upon the field with bright prospects and it has the best wishes of The Tribune for success.

The difference between the United States and Spain in bidding for warships is merely the difference between good money and northeast wind. Wind is sufficient for blowing purposes but it takes money to transact business.

That Lancaster speech might be summarized: "For the tired feeling in politics take John Wanamaker."

The base bait editor is showing a disposition to don his summer flannels.

Credit Accorded Where It Is Due

From the Utica, N. Y., Press. UPON no president since Lincoln have such responsibilities been thrown as upon McKinley. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison all had important matters to determine and questions to decide, but none to accompany with those which have presented themselves to this administration, now only entering upon its second year. The presidential policy has met with very general approval. The suggestion is unavoidable that there is throughout the country today a greater feeling of safety and confidence than there would be had Mr. Bryan been elected. Without taking into account his fallacious financial theories, he is a young man almost without experience, a ready talker, but not a conservative thinker, an orator, if you please, but not possessed of the wide knowledge of statecraft, nor the mature judgment essential in a crisis. No man whose vote helped put McKinley where he is has today any occasion to regret that preference, and there are doubtless tens of thousands who now are glad their ballots did not elect the nominee of their party. Like the others they, too, are perfectly satisfied with the present administration.

Throughout these trying times McKinley has borne himself in manly fashion. He has not been hasty, has not suffered himself to show excitement, but as many say, has been the coolest, most self-possessed man in Washington. Nor has there been an "Ick of firmness, decision or courage. Spain's request for Lee's recall had hardly been received before it was emphatically refused. The president has taken every precaution which an alert mind and keen judgment could suggest. It does not appear that he has left anything undone which future events, whatever their character, will indicate as needed. Under his direction the country is prepared for an emergency which probably will not come, but if it should the readiness of his administration is well demonstrated. It is well enough to give public men upon whom great responsibilities are thrust credit for their proper discharge if deserved.

It is gratifying just now to note that people and papers of opposing politics are very much united in their commendation of McKinley's expression in this respect. McKinley's attitude in this affair throughout has commended itself to the common sense of every citizen. He has not been passionate or impetuous, but has treated the situation broadly and without prejudice. He has not proven the prophecy of Senator Platt correct, which before his nomination pictured him as too easily influenced, too amicable, lacking courage and stamina. He has rather verified the predictions of his most ardent admirers. The whole country has confidence in him and believes his sagacity and sound judgment will plan and execute the policy which under all the circumstances will be wisest and best.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

From the Philadelphia Press. An organization at Scranton, called the Central Labor union, not only condemns the verdict in the Lattimer case, but it has appointed a committee to get the laws changed to deprive sheriffs of some of the powers and authority they now have under the law. This is acting with very great moderation under all the circumstances. It would have been just as easy to appoint a committee to secure a law abolishing all sheriffs and every other police authority.

SENATOR MASON'S DEF.

"Will I fight him?" Billy Mason spoke with emphasis intense. "Will I fight with Alta Villa? Will a Tom cat climb a fence? As soon as I can pack my grip I'll go across the sea. And teach a wholesome lesson to that polychrot Marquis. I will take a saw and cleaver and a trusty butcher's knife, and I will cut Phil Armour's going to send me; I will upon my life. That Marquis de Alta Villa little reckons of the fate that awaits him when I meet him and get fairly on his gait. Then you will see how Billy fights. I tell you plainly now and here, I will cut him as the fellows in our stockyards carve a cow. With upper cut I'll cash him where the porterhouse locates. Then I'll stab him in the portion whence the ribs roast emanates. Then with keen and true precision I will quickly run him through the heart. Where we got out in Chicago, the designs for kidney stew. And when we finished with him, effete monarchs will laugh at the town of Chicago." —Washington Post.

"Marion Harland" Coffee Pot

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

Call and See Them.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue.

WE CONCUR HEARTILY.

From the Scranton Times. We agree as to the contention of The Tribune that the court should not grant the petition of an applicant to place a saloon next door to a church. We go further, neither should a license be granted to place a saloon next door to a private residence, or in a neighborhood of homes. It is not done in the aristocratic or wealthy residential section of the city, and that class of people are entitled to no more consideration than the humblest home-owner. The segregation of saloons would be a good thing for a community on a business street, away from the homes of people who want quiet, and their children kept from the sights and sounds incident to the keeping of a saloon.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



Spring of '98.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FOOT CLOTHING. WE FITTINGLY FIT THE FEET. THAT IS OUR BUSINESS. SHOES, SHOES, FOUR FLOORS, AND NOTHING BUT SHOES.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

HILL & CONNELL 121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS. 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE. Bargain Day. WE HAVE BARGAINS Every Day.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue Scranton, Pa.

SIX DAYS' TRIAL



Planetary Pencil Pointer. If it breaks a point bring it back.

Now in general use in the public schools, city hall, and court house offices, and many private business places in the city.

YOURS for a price saved in lead and the time wasted in old fashioned chipping.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 189 Wyoming Avenue.

SPRING CLOTHING

in endless variety is arriving daily. It is of the "Boyle & Mucklow grade," which is sufficient guarantee of its style and quality. Before making your spring purchases we would be pleased to show you our line. Everybody buys at the same price.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

FINLEY'S

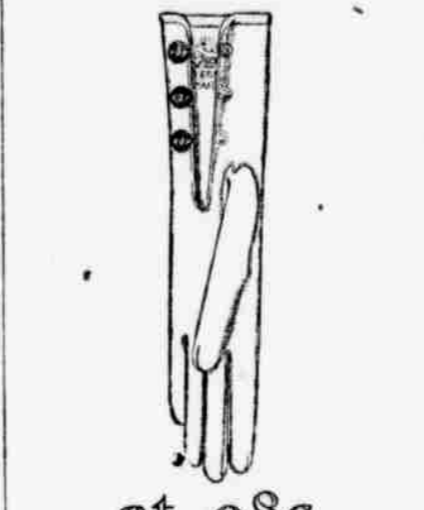


WE are sole agents in this city for the above make of celebrated Kid Gloves, and are now showing them in a full assortment of Spring Shades for Easter wear.

We also handle "exclusively" the following well-known and reliable makes, viz: "P. Centemeri & Co." "Joinville" "Monopole" "Fownes" 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



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

at 98c. 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE. Bargain Day. WE HAVE BARGAINS Every Day.

LET US CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS:

- Finished Tea and Coffee Pots with Copper Bottom.....1.50
Henric Potato Mashers.....2.50
White Metal Teaspoons.....1.00 set
White Metal Tablespoons.....2.00 set
Tin Dairy Pans, 1 to 6 qt.....40 each
Tin Dairy Pans, 9 to 12 qt.....60 each

KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR WINDOWS FOR BARGAINS.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 110 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

MT. PLEASANT COAL

AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price.

Orders received at the office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 6; telephone No. 284 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.

GOLDSMITH'S



BAZAAR.

Bargains An Unusually Fine Collection for Our Friday Sale.

The Following Are for the Entire Day:

- Ladies' Kid Gloves, in lacing and 4-button, \$1.00 Gloves, at 49c.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, 6 pairs for 25c.
Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, with pretty colored borders, at 25c, worth 50c.
Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs, with silk initials or colored borders, 10c each, worth 25c.
Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs, (hemstitched), with colored borders, at 4c each.
Black and Tan Socks, fast colors, seamless, 6 pairs for 50c.
Children's Large Square Hemstitched Windsor Ties, 21c, worth 35c.
18-inch Fancy Scrim, (for fancy work), 15c per yard, worth 25c.
Bureau and Stand Scarfs, at 19c and 25c, worth 25c and 50c.
Fancy Checked Ribbons, at 10c and 13c, worth 15c and 20c.

At Dress Goods Counter

- 1 lot of Novelty Jamestown Dress Patterns, at \$2.98, worth \$4.50.
1 lot of Fancy Novelty Dress Patterns at \$4.98, worth \$7.50.
10 pieces Black Crepon Effects at 25c, worth 40c.
A line of Fancy Checks at 19c, reduced from 37 1/2c.

At Silk Counter

- Special line of Figured Taffetas at 59c.
Fancy Bayadere Stripes—dark and light colors—at 98c, worth \$1.25.
24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, at 75c, worth \$1.00.

In Upholstery Department

- (Second Floor.)
Curtain Etamines worth 15 cents, at 10c.
Fish Nets, by the yard, at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 16c, 17c and 19c and upwards.
Lace Curtains, at 39c, 49c, 53c, 63c, 69c, 75c and 79c and upwards.
Derby Curtains, worth \$2.25, at \$1.69.
Derby Curtains, worth \$2.50, at \$1.98.
Chenille Curtains, worth \$2.50, at \$1.98.
50c Shades, with linen fringe, at 25c.

Hourly Sales

- IN BASEMENT
1 case dark prints at 20 yard.
1 case Shirting Prints at 3c per yard.
1 case of Red Dimities at 3c per yard.
1 case of Light Colored Chambrays at 4c per yard.
1 case of Light Lappets at 5c per yard.
1 case of 36-inch Percalés at 5c per yard.
1 case Good Bleached Twilled Towelling at 2c per yard.

- ON MAIN FLOOR
10 cakes of the celebrated Star Soap for 25c.
At Notion Counter
Clinton Nickel-Plated Safety Pins, all sizes, 4c per card.
5c card Hooks and Eyes, 2 cards for 5c.
15c Rubber Dressing Combs at 7c each.
SECOND FLOOR
Muslin Underwear Dep't \$1.25 and \$1.50 Ladies' Flannel Shirt Waists, all colors and sizes, at 50c each.