The Scranton Tribune that the farmers of America are better of today to the extent of \$500,000,-

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.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising. ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON PAR, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL NATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 21, 1898,

able that a large chapter in American history will be written. Recognizing the intensity of the public's interest in the report of the Maine court of inquiry and in the developments to follow, The Tribune has arranged to display on a bulletin board in front of its office the successive details. These bulietins will be supplemented each morning by the most comprehensive report of the preceding day's news ever printed in a Scranton newspaper. This report will include all news up to 4 a. m. It will be four hours fresher and will be delivered four hours earlier than that in any New York or Philadelphia paper entering Scranton. Better buy

Nothing to Arbitrate.

It is believed that the suggestion of a reference of the Maine disaster to international arbitration proceeded in the first instance from Spanish sources. The acceptance of it by the United States would promote the chief aim of Spanish statesmanship; It would cause delay. An international court of inquiry could not be constituted inside of two months. By that time the rainy season in Cuba would be well established and military operations of all kinds would necessarily be suspended. The wreck of the Maine, if not in the meantime dismantled by dynamite, would have so far settled down in the mud and coze of Havana's stagnant harbor that a satisfactory re-examination of it would be impossible, The arbitrators could do no more than grant a hearing to the men already examined by the American court of inquiry: and inasmuch as these would by that time be widely scattered, it could not hope to reach a verdict before fall and might not be able to agree on any verdict at ull because of the disappearance of evidence. All this time Spain would be preparing to thwart the American determination that Cuba shall be free, and in the end war would ensue, with Spain in just so much better condition

Under any circumstances there could be international arbitration only on one condition. If the American court shall hold that the Maine blew up by accident there will be nothing to arbitrate. If it shall hold that the Maine was mallclously destroyed by the fixed design of the Spanish government, then, arbitration will not be possible, for war would already have been declared and begun. If it shall be shown that the Maine was destroyed by Spaniards unofficially, arbitration might fix the amount of the indemnity, but we can do that ourselves. As the injured party we ought better to know what would constitute reparation for such an outrage than any high court of neutrals, sitting in part on Spain's invitation. Resides, if Spain is true in her professions of friendship she will at once ask us to fix the terms of reparation frankly acknowledging responsibility and appealing to our generosity.

But the question of indemnity after all is not the main question. It is only a side issue. Where we have lost 250 lives and \$5,000,000 worth of property because of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, Cuba itself has lost 500,000 lives and been converted from a garden spot into a desert. As a Christian nation. dedicated to principles of humanity and justice, are we to measure our paitry loss beside the incalculable woe in Cuba, and when ourselves reimbursed by Spain, pocket the indemnity and say to the world; "Cuba be damned!"? Obviously not. Nor could we without humiliation ask a court of arbitration to decide for us whether we ought to view with continued indifference this frightful tragedy enacted at our doors. The men who foreswore King George did not ask the world's consent. They knew the world was set against them; that tyranny, ruling court and camp, would proscribe them as rebels and view with hatred their standard of revolt. But they moved en, and the whole of civilization has since profited by their courage. Their descendants, though they be called a commercial people, fond of peace at any price, have not so far shamed the good blood that is in them as to propose to ask any foreign nation whether their warships are to be blown up and their sailors assassinated, and if so, on what terms.

We suspect it will be generally conceded that President McKinley at the present writing is earning his salary.

The statistician of the agricultural department at Washington, Mr. Hyde, has made public some figures concerning the course of farm values during the year 1897 which are full of interest. They show, for instance, that the farmers of the United States received for their cereal crop in that year \$130,. 000,000 more than in 1896 and \$80,000,000 more than in any preceding year in our history excepting 1892. They also show that during the year 1897 the farm horses of the country increased in value over \$25,000,000, the mules over \$6,000,000, the mileh cows over \$60,000,000, other catile over \$104,000,000, sheep over \$25,-000 000, and swine over \$8,000,000-a total merense of value during the year of

300 than they were one year ago may not be relished by the calamity howlbut it appears to be well grounded in

Bismarck praises McKinley's moderation toward Spain; but if in the days of Bismarck's prime he had had a Cuba to deal with, it's a safe guess that Spain long ere this would have been kicked off the earth.

Trash as a Commodity.

One of the egitors of the New York Evening Post recently set forth to disover whether the American people really do read such trash in newspaper guise as is produced by Hearst, Pulitzer and the other members of the yellowkid guild. He collected a lot of statisties which proved that they do. As an instance, the newsdealer in a small illage not far from New York told him that he sold each morning 150 of the yellowest, 110 of the next yellowest journals, and only 10 Suns, 2 Tribunes and 1 Times. Commenting upon this exhibit the Eochester Post-Express remarks: These newspapers have about the same

ratio of sales in this city, showing con-clusively that the yellow journal thrives imply and solely because depraved peo-ole want it. If they did not want it, hey would buy either the ITmes or The ribune, which do not make a business of omblishing ites and salacious stories. To he best of their ability, these two newspapers publish the roost authentic re-ports of events they can get, and as to salacious stories, they do not publish them at all. Yet in return for their ef-forts to be decent, they have the con-solation of seeing their yellow rivals argely outself them. But this is not all. Among the advertisers in these yellow ournals are to be found the best businers houses in New York-houses that belong to the ablest and most upright citizens in the metropolis. When these gentlemen give their advertisements to newspapers that pander to the basest pas-sions and thus do much to demoralize the community, what can they be think-ing about? Do they say to themselves hat it is only a business matter, and hat if they get returns from their adver-isements, that is all they have to con-ider? Well, suppose the Times and Tribther well, suppose the times and trib-tine should adopt the same line of argu-nent. Suppose they should say to them-elves that in publishing a newspaper he only point they have to consider is eturns, and that if the public wants lies nd filth, the public should have them. ould not both papers soon be reduced the same level with the publications nat these very business men denounce severely in their academic discussions morality? If returns are the only thing that business men have to consider, then the thief and gambler have as excellent warrant for their occupations as the drygoods merchant or the hardware dealer.

Our contemporary's remarks are ap but they overlook one point. The merchant who advertises in trashy newspapers gets only a trashy trade. It sn't a trade which stays by him year in and year out. It isn't a trade he could figure on in estimating the value of the "good will" of his store. It is essentially a fickle, superficial and irresponsible trade. It trades with one merchant today; with another tomorrow-it is always chasing after the band wagon. Such a trade is the worst kind of a trade to establish a business with. You might as well try to construct a modern building on a foundation of mud.

The figures of "vellow" circulation quoted above do not agree with those which have come under our observation here in Scranton. Several newsdealers have informed us that the New York Sun sells more papers today than ever before, having trebled in two years, The Sun is bright and cheerful but it is the antithesis of a "yellow" journal. We know positively that the local circulation of one of the notorious 'yellow" sheets printed in New York is dwindling rapidly, so rapidly that its publishers are scared. We expect to see the circulation of the other one go to pieces any day. You cannot fake the American people indefinitely. They are too fond of getting their money's worth.

While speaking of circulation it may ily. To all whom this may concern we shall be glad to submit convincing proof.

In Lancaster county where Wanamaker did the talking Quay got the delegates, but perhaps the former neglected to talk in the most effective way.

Hands Across the Sea.

Just as the Maine disaster united the North and South and promptly bridged the chasm between the creditor east and the debtor west, so it seems also to have knit a real friendship between England and the United States, There are no factions in American patriotism and there is no make-believe in Britain's sympathy. It clearly is sincere. No selfish purpose is to be gained by its proffer. Wholly spontaneous, It is growing with age and in its growth fair-minded Americans have every in-

entive to rejoice. We cannot appreciate the sentiment which urges Angiophobia as a necessary concomitant of American patriotism. Neither is it necessary to go to the other extreme, Angiomania is sickening. Affection of all kinds is, England has her faults. We'have ours. English diplomacy occasionally treads on our corns. Then we kick and kick hard. We would reserve the right to do this under any and ail circumstances if the kick seemed just. Nor have we a right to expect that because England now feels a maternal sympathy for the mishap of a sturdy son, combining with it, as we believe, just a little of the pride of parentage, on account of that sturdiness, she must hereafter always bow to our dictation. Strong nations, like strong men, can be friends without becoming sycophants. Indeed, the prime condition of friendship amidst the Anglo-Saxon race is the friend's privilege to speak his mind frankly and freely and, if necessary, to back his belief with his

strong right arm. F or the gushing and emollient sentimentality of our late ambassador at the court of St. James, the gentle nan irreverently nicknamed "Tearful Tommy," the Bayard who seemed to think that the way to English favor lay through depreciation and deprecation of traits and characteristics American, we have no use whatever. It is soft, sappy and nauseous. When our wirtle

London town he spoke the thought that rational Americans think on this subject. But in speaking it he paid ers, since it throws them out of work, to Englishmen the compliment of considering them as equals; and this must be the basis of any future alliance, written or implied, between the two branches of the common race. We ask of England no odds. We grant her none. But we welcome her manly and honorable friendship; we cheerfully clasp hands across the sea.

Not all the lying which is being done these days is intentional. When the nir is thick with rumors verification of all of them is physically impossible. The best papers are frequently deceived and imposed upon. But upon the whole those Journals which rely upon the Associated press and do not encourage faking or sensationalism contain the most authentic news from Washington and are least likely to lead their readers astray. No news is distributed by the Associated press, and especially no news of a national or international character, unless it has responsible

The commissioners of Luzerne county have decided hereafter to assess real estate at its true value, instead of continuing the fractional system so generally in vogue. It is obvious that this plan favors the much-abused small property-owner, since under it underassessment of large estates would become more conspicuous and therefore less common. Assessment on true valuation should be the rule everywhere and everywhere should be honestly en-

Senator Ellsworth failed in his efforts to gag the New York newspapers with his famous bill, and now the Binghamton Herald suggests that the press of the Empire state shall write his political obituary the next time that he asks for office. This seems a trifle unlike the journalistic fraternity. The New York newspapers can afford to be lenient with a defeated foe.

Those Hazleton botheads who are passing the hat for funds to try Sheriff Martin again might better expend their energy in attempting to teach in their community a greater respect for the

General Blanco says he intends to pass the summer at Saratoga. If he does, the hotel proprietors can safely be entrusted with the commission of avenging the Maine.

Congressman Bailey announces that unless the president acts soon he (Bailey) will offer some remarks. We fear this is calculated to precipitate a

Evidently in Europe the mortgage is mightler than the sword.

Free Silver Hope Goes Glimmering

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 29, BE embarrassments which Chair-man Jones and his Populist-Silver allies encounter in their efforts to make the silver cause the chief issue of the coming campaign multiply as they hear from the various parts of the country. The Populists are receiving the fusion proposition with coldness, and in many sections, an absolute rejection. In Minnesota the patriots who visited that state to urge the Populists to save the country by helping elect Demo-crats to office, found no encouragement. On the Pacific coast the fusion proposition was met with litter opposition and seems unlikely to be accepted. In Indiana, the Populists, in their state convention, not only rejected the proposi-tion, but went to the extent of displacing from the national committee one of the Indiana members who favored fusion, and elected a non-fusionist in his place. This plan of removing fusionists from the national committee has been received with so much favor by the Populists in other sections of the country that a counter not be amiss to say that The Tribune's movement to prevent the complete elimin-was never better and is growing steadmittee has been begun by the presentation of a new rule providing that mem-bers of the national committee cannot be removed without the approval of the committee itself. Whether this plan will make it possible to whip the Populists into line for fusion in the interests of the silver cause remains to be seen.

> Another difficulty and a more serious one which the managers of the silver campaign find before them is the loss of strength in their issue among all elements of the community, especially the farmers. When wheat advanced some months ago in the face of the steady decline of silver the excuse was made that it was due simply to a shortage abroad and that it did not affect the claim that the low prices of farm products were due to the low price of silver or the absence of the class of currency which they had been urging upon the country. But now, that all classes of farm production have, since the enactment of the Dingley law and the resumption of work in the factories, advanced materially in price, it is impossible to longer assume that These advances are a mere incident due to shortages abroad, to to further utilize the claim that the price of silver in some mysterious way governs the price of farm products. Even in the case of cotton, it has been shown, as already indicated in this correspondence, that the low figure which it has reached is due to the enorous increase in the production in this suntry and in the world, while in other articles of farm production there has been a marked increase in prices. These advances apply practically to all articles produced by farmers and as it was among the farmers that the members of the silver party made the greatest gains in 1886, they naturally look with anxiety in attempting to determine whether they will be able to hold through fusion in support of silver, the vote which they controlled in that election. Not only do the advices received this far show that they are not going to be able to hold the Populist vote, but they also show that the silver provides out they also show that the silver propo sition has lost greatly among the farmers who are not only too busy and too prosperous to again consider it seriously but find in the general advance in prices an absolute refutation of the claim that the low prices which obtained during the existence of the low tariff were due to the low price of silver or the earlier dis-continuance of its coinage.

That there has been a marked advance n prices of all articles of farm produc-tion in the face of the steady fall of silsince the date at which the Democsilver, whose demonetization and fall price, it asserted, caused "a corre-ording fall in the price of commoditles produced by the people, is shown by the followir; table comparing prices of all farm products on July 19, 1896, the date of the adoption of this platform, with the price at present. It is compiled from the columns of the Omaha World-Herald, the special organ of the nominee of that convention. The first column gives the prices uoted in the World-Herald of July 10, 26, and the second column gives the notations of that paper of March 10, 1838, over \$256.000,000. Mr. Hyde's estimate friend. Colonel Watterson, rebuked it prices quoted by that paper of the ar-

ticles in question upon the days men-

Table showing prices of farm products as quoted in Omaha World-Hernid, July 10, 1896 (date of Bryans nomination), compared with its quotations of prices March

	10, 1896.	10, 1898.	
ar sliver (N. Y.)	6876	-5415	
eef steers		4.90	
ows	2,00	2.90	
eifers	2,00	4.10	
alves		5,00	
ulis	2.90	3.75	3
tage	2.00	4.00	Н
tockers and feeders	1.55	5,35	
logs	23.15	2.55	
tock sheep	3.25	21.90	
ent	OHIT	,08	
atra short clears, sait			
dry versions are recommended.	.041	.96%	
egular, do	M36	.06%	
ollies	0435	,07%	
ard. Calumet	.04%	10297	
heese, young American.	.091/2	3336	4
lative steers	40654	.07	t
ork loins	1927/2	,0455 <u>6</u>	-
houlders		30786	
reen hides, No. 1	- 491	.0710	S
reen hides. No. 2	,03	10856	0
bry hides	.03	-31	
heep pelts, green	.40	70	I
allow	.40 .6214	.02%	1
Vool, unwashed, heavy	.07	*1515	
Vool, unwashed, light	.09	.18	
Vool, washed, medium Vool, tub washed	-18	125	i
Voor, tub washed	.19	450	77
Vheat, N. Nebraska and			
Dakota	.53	62	H
vneat, No. 8, by carload	400		
(new)	5.0	50	
lye	-74	.40	1
lax seed	188	1.10	
pounds	4.60	W-100	
lour, second, best patent	1.50	2.70	
orn (car)	1.10		
Dats (car)	.18	.03	и
Iran, per ton	P 00	.25	
Addlings	0.00	11.50	0
hop, ton	B 00	12.50	1
Anseed meal	17.00	23.00	
Chicago Markets-	314.5597	20100	
o. 2 red wheat	20000	2.03	
o. 2 cash corn	450000	.2915	
to. 2 white oats	16	.00	
The care services	13.0	4907	

THE INTERVIEW DENIER.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

How to deal with the interview denier, who is a perpetual nuisance, is a serious problem for self-respecting newspapers. A reporter is sent to interview somebody about something. The interview is obtained and printed. The interviewed is represented as saying something that, on reflection, he doesn't want the public to believe that he has said. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is correctly reported and knows it. But that makes no difference to him. He takes it for granted that his word will outweigh the reporter's both with the reporter's employers and the public, and rushes off to the ers and the public, and rushes off to the newspaper office to indignantly deny the interview. He doesn't offer the slightest proof of the truth of his denial, but he in-sists that it shall be accepted and pub-lished, that the newspaper, to oblige him, shall publicly, call one of its openious. shall publicly call one of its employes .

The editor doesn't believe that his re-porter is a linr. He recognizes that a de-cent newspaper ought to be willing to stand by every man it is willing to retain in its service. He knows the interview denier of old, appreciates his unreasonable point of view and doesn't take the slightest stock in his denial. But what is he to do? If he refuses to print the denial he knows that the denier will get it arrated be some other than the denier will get it arrated in some other than the denier will get it. nial he knows that the denier will get it printed in some other paper, coupled with the denier's statement that the newspaper in which the "bogus" interview appeared has refused to "do him justice." So he lets the denier say what he pleases over his own signature, prints it "for what it is worth." the public accepts it as worth infinitely more than it really is and the reporter has to "grin and bear it."

The New York Sun has invented a simple and efficacious method of dealing with the interview denier. The other day a Sun reporter interviewed Congressman When the interview was printed Congressman Sulzer deemed it exped-lent to deny it. So he sat down and wrote to the editor of the Sun the usual indignant card, "The alleged interview is false in every particular," etc., etc. Every editor knows the formula by heart. t is possible that the denial was sincere Congressman Sulzer's talking-apparatus works automatically without the intervention of any mental faculty of his. He vention of any mental faculty of his. He is generally credited with never knowing what he is saying so it is quite probable that, in this instance, he didn't know what he had said to the Sun reporter. There is, probably, not the least reason to doubt that he was correctly reported. At any rate the editor of the Sun, from his any rate the editor of the Sun, from his knowledge of the reporter and of Sulzer, had no doubt of the correctness of the printed interview. But he published Mr. Sulzer's signed denial, adding to it this significant comment: "The reporter of the interview referred to by Mr. Sulzer readings the truth of it." eaffirms the truth of it.

Thus the Sun did full justice to Mr. Sulzer by printing his denial and at the same time fulfilled the really more im-portant obligation to do justice to the Sun and the Sun's reporter by making it sufficiently clear, spite of the sloppiness of the English employed for the purpose. that the Sun believed its reporter and enjoys the confidence of the Sun and didn't believe Mr. Sulzer.

NOT BOSSED BY EUROPE.

From the Scranton Truth. Those brassy emperors who have per-mitted "The Crowned Assassin' to wade in Christian blood up to his chin without so much as a protest, appear to be solicit-ous now lest Spain should be disturbed in ous now lest Spain should be distinced in her vampler grip on Cuba. To them crowned tyranny is more sacred than hu-manity, and they are eager to maintain its prestige everywhere lest the delage should overtake themselves when the should overtake themselves when the tidal wave of popular rule shall rise to submerge despotism. When the report of the naval board of inquiry is officially rendered and considered, this country should move, without further delay, in demanding and exacting such proper reparation from Spain as the circumstances may warrant without regard to the wishes of Europe. Should any of the European tyrants interfere to prevent this republic from asserting its rights he may learn a lasting lesson on the value of minding his own business.

"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.



Kid loves

As the ladies are now beginning to look for Kid Gloves to match their Spring Costumes, we would 'nvite them to inspect our latest importations in all of the latest novelties in Button, Clasp and Hook Gloves, in blacks and all of the leading colors. We are sole agents in this city for the Genuine Foster Kid Gloves. Our new line is now complete in the William Brand at \$1.00, and the Fowler Brand at \$1.50.

We have just received a new line of Elderly and Young Ladies' Capes and Collarettes, ranging in price from \$2.98 to \$22.98.

In our Silk Department we are showing a new line of single and double widths Grenadines in about fifty different patterns at very low prices.

Lewis, Reilly SPRING & 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 HE WYOMING AVENUE

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass Bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass Bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and frame work is all of steel.

They cost no more than many bedsteads made of the open seamless tubing. Every bedstead is highly finished and lacquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever hav been produced to equal it. Our new Spring

Connell At 121

Scranton, Pa.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Bargain Day

WE HAVE BARGAINS

Every Day

LET US CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS: Planished Tea and Coffee Pots Copper Bottom.

Hennis Potato Mashers
White Metal Teaspoons.
White Metal Tablespoons
Tin Dairy Pans, 1 to 6 qt...
Tin Dairy Pans, 6 to 12 qt

KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR WINDOWS Sale

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,

119 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

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.

& MUGKLOW.

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Infants' and Children's

CAPS.

Nowhere outside of the largest Outfitting Establishments can be found such an elegant display of Children's Fine Headgear as we will have on exhibition during the next few days.

Hats and Caps

are here in the most bewildering profusion and dantiest of shapes, and in every desirable color, as well as white, in Silk, Chiffon, Mull, Swiss, Etc.,

we will devote extra room for the display of these, and as many of our finer MT. PLEASANT numbers are "Patterns" we would advise you to make your selections early, as there will be no duplicates.

Our Glove and Hosiery still in full is operation. .

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE



Planetary Pencil Point If it breaks a

bring it back.

Now in general use in the public schools, city hall and court house offices, and many private busi-ness places in the city. YOURS for a price saved in lead and tha

REYNOLDS BROTHERS. STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS.

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING. 139 Wyoming Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauso Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Enfety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. ooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

Pittatos

Plymouth Wilkes-Barrs

For a few days only, we JOHN R. SMITH & SON. W. E. MULLIGAN

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. 2621 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH