the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 22, 1898.

If the editor of the Times wants proof that The Tribune's circulation is steadily growing we shall be happy to give it to him. We may add that The Tribune's circulation is among intelligent, appreciative and steadfast people, the mainstay of the community and the ones whose patronage makes business. It is the kind of circulation that intelligent advertisers value most highly -the kind that brings results.

To Be Settled Finally.

The best of available information as to the president's policy for Cuba points to early and determined intervention. The nature of this intervention remains shrouded in mystery, but the concensus of opinion indicates the probable despatch of relief for the starving reconcentradoes on a much larger scale than beretofore, and under the United States government's official auspices. Coupled with this may and we hope will come the recognition of Cuban Independence.

It is to be noted with reference to this latter step that It would involve far-reaching consequences. First among these would be the ability of the insurgent government immediately to sell its bonds and, with the proceeds of such sale, to undertake with renewed energy the work of expelling the Spanish military and naval forces from the The insurgents could have done this successfully a year ago had they at that time been accorded belindependence by so powerful a nation as the United States would now confer upon them much greater strength than belligerency recognition would have conferred then. It would remove all render absolutely safe the placing of American or English capital in purchase of their securities.

But it would do more than this. It would bring Cuba directly under the wing of the Monroe destrine. So long as Spanish sovereignty was at least nominally conceded by this government the Monroe doctrine pledged us in a certain sense to non-interference. Under that doctrine we could have joined with Spain in repelling a foreign invasion of Cuba. But with Cuban indebecome pledged to join with the Cuban government in expelling Spain. This your going quietly and without uninfluences with the Cuban government to persuade it to offer you a cash sum in payment of your property rights in the island." Equity rights Spain does not possess. Spain's barbaric misrule has canceled whatever equity rights she may once bave had. But Spain possesses certain property rights which if relinquished to the insurgent governmert might well be paid for, even though for no other reason than to expedite Spain's departure and give to be up to date. the Spanish government some balm for its inevitable humiliation. Should Spain decline this olive-branch and refuse to budge, then it would become eject her fercibly. Such ejection as a iast resort would not involve the forfeiture by us of the world's sympathy; at least, not the forfeiture of the sympathy of well-informed European opinion. That opinion under these circumstances would undoubledly approve and applaud our course.

But in any event the long-mooted question is now near final settlement. and in settling it President McKinley will have the unconditional support of a united nation.

Since the Maine disaster General Lehas been named successively for president, vice president and senator and still his friends aren't satisfied. What's the matter with first making him minister plenipotentiary to the independent republic of Cuba?

Europe's Position.

It is improbable that there is any truth in the London Mail's assertion that Russia, France and Germany are in league to help Spain to keep Cuba. As a matter of fact the only disinterested European nation which has failed to communicate to the president at Washington an expression of sympathy with the American attitude on the Cuban question is Austria, whose emperor is closely related to the Spanish queenregent. Austria could not, in view of this fact, be expected to remain other than neutral; indeed, she might be pardoned for throwing her "moral influence" on Spain's side. Whether she shall do this or not will not be mate-

But if every power in Europe should side with Spain we do not see that the United States would be called upon to recede by so much as a hair's breadth from its present and prospective position. We know we are right. Wellinformed Europeans also know that we are. A combination of Europeans governments in hostility to the United States on this issue would indicate simply the instinctive aversion of royal aristocracy to successful democracy and on that issue, if it must ever become an issue, we might as well engage with them first as last.

It will, of course, never be possible for European Yankee-haters to effect such a hostile combination on any large scale, and especially would it be impossible at this time, when many Eu-

ome deficits. The future will doubtto widen our preparations for commercial and naval defense. We shall need o recognize that we have outgrown our primitive insularity and awaken to the | trade by ten. enlarging sphere of our national responsibilities. All this may some day bring us into a conflict with some of the jealous powers of Europe, but the contingency is far removed. Just now our duty is toward Cuba, and it must be faced and met in straightforward, Yankee fashion.

The probabilities are that Mr. Wanamaker's lieutenants are merely joking when they attribute their defeat in Lancaster county Saturday to the use of money by their opponents.

The Qubernatorial Battle. Up to and including the primaries held on Saturday, 143 of the 362 delegates who will comprise the next Republican state convention had been elected. Of this number the supporters of Mr. Wanamaker concede that Senator Quay can influence the votes of 65, including those who have been instructed or an good as instructed for Congressman W. A. Stone for governor, as follows: Berks, 7; Chester, 7; Cumberland, 3; Jefferson, 3; Lancaster, 12; Philadelphia, 31; Snyder, 1, and

Union 1. Mr. Wanamaker lays claim to 38 unontested delegates from Philadelphia and to the 5 in Blair county who were instructed for him on Saturday. The other instructed delegates are divided as follows: Congressman C. W. Stone. made up of 1 from Cameron, 3 from McKean and 3 from Venango; Ex-Senator Cooper, 5 from Delaware; Congressman Arnold, 4 from Clearfield; Ex-Congressman Leisenring, 10 from Luzerne, and Congressman Connell, 2 from Wayne.

If the forces of C. W. Stone be added From the Washington Post. to the Wanamaker strength we have 50 anti-Quay votes against 65 distinctively Quay votes and the remaining 28 votes scattered, leaving 218 delegates yet to be elected. Had Mr. Wanamaker begun as early as Senator Quay to lay plans for the capture of delegates it is possible that the two men would today stand on a more even footing. ligerent rights. Yet recognition of their It is certain that the present advantage enjoyed by Senator Quay will not be maintained in equal ratio if the Wanamaker people continue to make in the remaining counties the hot fight which they have so lately begun. That doubt of their ultimate triumph and they are handicapped somewhat by the peculiar attitude of Mr. Wanamaker seems probable. He is making rather negative battle with the intention of forcing a compromise than an affirmative one for his own personal benefit This, on the other hand, gives to his candidacy a sentimental interest which it would otherwise lack.

The fight is too young yet to war rant the making of predictions. But it seems reasonable to assume that if Senator Quay undertakes to force the nomination of Colonel W. A. Stone and if all overtures for a compromise in the have only a small regular army of some pendence recognized by us, we would if all overtures for a compromise in the interest of party unity are in the meantime rejected by him, the June need not involve war. We could then | convention will be the scene of a fight say to Spain with entire propriety:"You so hot that the nomination of Stone must get out, but in consideration of | would not necessarily be equivalent to his election. It is not yet too late to necessary bother, we will use our good avert such a disaster, but if it is to be averted there must be mutual concession and fair play. The temper of the people still points to this as a party necessity.

> The re-christening of one of those new cruisers in honor of Albany, N. Y., new cruisers in honor of Albany, N. Y., acquaintance with military affairs than can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the boat is half a century under democratic institutions and were position that the boat is half a century behind the times. When Scranton gives her name to a warship that ship must

Christian Science Again.

Considerable criticism has been provoked by the action of a committee of our duty under the Monroe doctrine to the New York legislature in reporting favorably a bill requiring that all regular practitioners of medicine in that state must hereafter be licensed but making an exception in favor of practitioners of the so-called Christian Scionce school. The Philadelphia Record condemns this action severely and condudes a savage article with these words: "So far from the practices of 'Christian Science' being countenanced, they should be treated like any other swindle. It is hard for the police power it does not cause scandal, and when its victims do not complain; but while modern society does not condemn witches to death, there is still law enough in every enlightened community to punish fraud in any form in

which it may be practiced." We recognize the unfairness of compelling one class of healers to go to considerable pains to procure licenses to practice their profession while another class, in a certain sense competing with the former, are permitted to practice unconditionally. The law should not respect either persons, fads or "schools". If it is worth while to regulate the practice of healing or would-be healing at all it should be regulated without discrimination and all who decline to submit to such regulations as the general opinion deems wise and necessary should forthwith be

these premises by losing one's temper. Burning witches didn't destroy witchcraft nor will the calling of ugly names prevent the spread of the Christian Science monomania. The bulk of the men and women who fancy they can be cured of long-standing diseases by virtue of faith alone are unquestionably sincere, and should be given every reasonable chance to accord to their peculiar thoery a fair trial. If when that trial has taken place they remain undeceived, statutory law cannot mend matters, but appeal must be made to

In 1762 Havana was besieged by the British with a force largely recruited from the thirteen American colonies. Havana was captured on July 13 of that year, among the victors being "Mad Anthony" Wayne, afterward a general in the war of the Revolution. Wayne then led a company. The Brit-rounds apleco-which is all they had—and

a merciful Providence.

ropean nations are depending upon the ish could not stay in Havana on ac-United States for food supplies to meet | count of the climate and yellow fever. They soon abandoned the city, after oss bring increased friction between having lost one-half their invading our government and the governments force by disease. In 1805 the English of continental Europe. We shall need again captured Havana, holding it for one year. During that year its commerce doubled. Good government now would no doubt multiply its shipping

> The Klondike has just had its first lynching bee, which, with the steady advent of new jag emporiums, would seem to fully establish the Klondike's claim to be called civilized.

If we shall demand an indemnity for the blowing up of the Maine, put it down as our guess that Spain will pay promptly and be sincerely glad to be let off so easily.

Several of our contemporaries are discussing the question whether if war should come our naturalized citizens would fight for the flag. Of course they would.

As the advance agent of prosperity there is no reason why Mr. McKinley should not assist in opening the powder mills as well as the other mills.

Judging from the vote in Lancaster Uncle John Wanamaker's campaign thunder is dangerous chiefly in the re-

that Senator Kauffman banked on the holier-than-thou bluff once too often. An entire week has elapsed since Mr. Bryan last said something for publica-

The long and short of it seems to be

Mr. Wanamaker didn't expect to get nany delegates in Lancaster, anyhow.

tion. What can the matter be?

Underestimating Yankee Resources

OREIGN journals and even foreign governments can hardly avoid esti-mating the possibilities of the United States as a power interested in the determination of international ions. Not that there is any reason to think we shall ever abandon the tra-ditional policy of avoiding all outside en-tanglements. Our advantages as an isolated people, with no direct interest in the questions that are liable at any moment to drive all Europe into war, are too many and too obvious to be thrown away for anything we could gain by the most attractive alliances. Still, so vast and so resourceful a country, with so large and active a population, is a spectacle that is alluring to those who figure on the in-ternational problems of the future. Such a tremendous influence could be exercised a nation of 70,000,000 people, that only ose who are intimately acquainted with the character of our people can leave it out of the account in estimating the world's political forces. Yet those who figure on it show a large ignorance of our qualities and our means when they speak of us as wholly unprepared to uphold whatever honor and obvious duty or defense might require.

It is found that we have not only ample means for the purchase of whatever is necessary for war purposes, but also guns and ammunition and available ships enough to afford ample protection to our rganized militia of 113,060. Half of the latter, with the tens of thousands of ablebodied survivors of the civil war, could supply drill masters and officers enough to place on an effective footing the largest army the world has ever seen. We have the material for such an army. It is estimated that 60 per cent, of the male citizens of military age would be available for service, making the unparalleled force of 6,000,000 men. It is the quality of this available material that the foreign student does not understand. At the breaking out of the civil war an utterly undisciplined, undrilled army was put in the field, and the officers had no closer suddenly placed under the conditions of an absolute monarchy. They were ignorant of the aristocracy of shoulder-straps that is essential in an army. Yet to their officers, with whom they had lately been on terms of social equality, they gave a positive, if not always cheerful obedience

There was never a more intelligent rmy. It was said that in every regiment, could be found a man who could repair and run an engine or construct a bridge. The men knew their rights and insisted on them, but unavoidable hardships and privations they bore with a good nature that is characteristic of Americans. Their wer of endurance was extraordinary They quickly mastered the drill that is necessary to an effective army. But they lost none of their individuality and force of character under severe discipline. A harge was ordered on a line of works at the foot of Missionary Ridge. It was car-ried with such spirit that the men themselves regardless of commands and to the swindle. It is hard for the police power assonishment of the commanders, deter-to deal with such a humbug so long as mined to scale the steep hills and take the formidable works above. The officers fell in with the humor of the men and thus one of the most important and brilliant chievements of the war was the inspiration and work of the American private

> It is because they lack knowledge of ou material resources, and, especially of the quick intelligence and adaptability of our people, that Spanish military officers aind church dignitaries mislead the masses of their people as to our strength and courage. Europeans, naturally enough, are ot able to see any difference between the American people and the masses of their own countrymen.

ON A PEACE FOOTING.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The prudent and necessary prepara tions which the United States is making to put its peace military establishment on an efficient footing are being com-mented on in this country and regarded in Europe as if the United States were branded as public enemies and prose-cuted accordingly.

But there is nothing to be gained in arming on the scale needed for a great war. The steps which have been and are taken constitute an indispensable pro-vision for national safety under conditions which may at any moment become serious; but to treat these steps as if the United States were expanding its milltary establishment to a war footing preposterous.

> The two ships which have been bought do not, so far as naval efficiency goes, replace the Maine. If any of the lesser battleships for sale are procured they will not add to the navy as much as was expected to be added this spring by the Alabama. Kearrage and Kentucky when these vessels were planned in peace and for a peace establishment. The sea-men enlisted have been asked, begged and mplored in every secretarys report for ive years. To the army there have been added two artillery regiments, which evcrybody concerned, licituding all intelli-gent newspapers, have been insisting were needed for ten years past. Not a man has been added to officers, line or staff, and no one whose opinion is worth considering deems our army large enough for peace needs, or has for ten years.

The armunition bought is needed sim-

to fill the magazines of our war vessel-once, for Secretary Long last December asked for an appropriation, which he did not get, to do this. It is literally true that thus far no expenditure has been ordered which the experts in the army and have not for from five to ten years urged as necessary in profound peace. During four years of deficits our military and naval establishment has got into a disgraceful condition as to supplies. How badly off it is the public has no idea. With prudence and wise prevision these lacks are being made up, and when they are made up the United States will have its small army and navy in about the efflicient condition in which they ought to be all the time. Fortunately, this prepar-ation, thoroughy carried out, will give the United States a force large enough to command peace and meet war-with third-class power.

When all is done we shall have, mili-tary and naval, a force on land one-third and at sea one-eighth as large as England has ready all the time.

IN MEMORY OF LAFAVETTE.

From the Times-Herald.

Congress has been asked to appropriate \$50,000 for the erection of a monument t Lafayette, to be presented to the Frenc people, and set up at some selected place in Paris. It is a creditable movement, tardily begun. One need not reflect that the French intervention which Frankli finally secured in 1778 was induced by a adas, or at least some of his older pos-sessions in America. Lafayette had drawn his sword in the colonial cause almost a year earlier.

Americans need not remember the quar-Americans need not remember the quar-rel with France which so cuickly suc-ceeded the winning of our own independ-ence. Lafayette was America's friend always. In 1824 he came again to the United States and spent more than a year in the mation his generous hand had helped to establish. His memory is en-titled to all the honors which this later— but not less grateful—generation can pay. There is something peculiarly attractive in Lateyette's expousal of the American cause. He was less than 20 years old, a cause. He was less than 20 years old, a nobleman of wealth, when at his own expense he fitted out a ship and tendered his sword and his fortune to the coloules. Doubtless he brought more than a material aid, and Washington did not overrate him when he added the gifted Frenchman to his personal staff.

It is not likely Lafayette was actuated by anything but noble motives. True, on his second visit to the United States—or, rather, just before his departure for home in 185—congress gave him 21,000 acres of land and \$200,000 in money. But that was almost half a century after the service was rendered. His act seems to have been as disinterested as the proof of rec-ognition was graceful. But in this day when another century is closing, it would be well to link together the two great republics by such lend as a Lafayette statue, presented by Americans and erect-ed in France, might supply. The "Lib-erty" in New York harbor is more than than an expression of centiment. It is more than a gift from one nation to an-other, or from one artist to a distant city. It is an advance toward the better-knitted universal brotherhood, the crown-ing of which shall make forever impossible the waste and the woe of war. And this projected tribute to General Lafay-ette is another step in the same direction.

THE REAL ISSUE.

From the New York Sun. The excitement waiting for the report upon the Maine calls for a statement of the two ideas which are at the bottom of the Cuban question in its bearing upon

the United States.

First, the policy of this government toward Cuba does not depend upon the conclusion of the court of inquiry as to
whether the Maine was blown up or exploded-that is to say, whether the cause of her destruction came from without or within. The obligation to stop Spanish barbarity in Cuba and the opportunity to deliver Cuba from Spanish transatiantic domination go hand in hand and continue,

Secondly, the future attitude of this government toward Cuba does not depend upon the response of Spain to any demand for reparation, which may follow the re-port that the Maine was blown up, with or without connivance in Hayana. Spain's submission to every demand of ours can-not alter the situation by the breadth of

The center of the situation is Cuba Cuba, surrounded by the sympathy and traditions of the United States, by our relations to the Western world and the Western world's relation to Europe, is the guide for our policy toward Spain, and the cry of "Hurry!" which comes to us alike from the heroism and the misery of Cuba, is echoed by every state of the Union.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Editor of The Tribune-

Sir: Thanks for the fair, impartial view you take of Britain's friend-ship for America. You know the way to court the friendship that should exist between the two greatest nations. If we had a few more papers devoted to the interests of the people in place of the yellow jingo sheets, we would have more uccess, our people would be better informed and as far as newspapers edu-cate, be better educated. I hope you will continue to give the same fair, honest expression to the sentiment existing between the two English-speaking nations and never cater to the rabble as was done in an article which I saw the other day, in which the more ignorant people were led to believe this was not an Angio-Saxon nation, because all the people of this country were not of pure English blood. What ration can boast of having no inhabitants except of some one race? This argument is too absurd to even contradict. I, as an Englishman born, with strong love for America, my country, can say that all honest English-men are friendly to America and proud of her. Only jingo Englishmen of whom there are only a few, ever deride our free institutions and they are encouraged to do so by reading some article like the one referred to. England and America should have each other's sympathy. Yours respectfully, Edward P. Crowe. Scranton, March 21.

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