the Scranton tribune guaranty fund, and the national re-

The Tribune's telegraphic news is from three to five hours fresher than that of any Philadelphia or 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 Trib-

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une while it is new.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON PAR AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 26, 1898.

The Tribune extends its compliments to the Secanton Truth upon its excellent telegraphic service and the completeness of its news in relation to the pending trouble between this country and Spain. Receiving as it does exclusively the unabridged afternoon report of the Associated Press up to the hour of going to press, its news is real news, reliable and fresh, With the Truth filling the afternoon field so well there remains no need for the bunco yerlow journal impertations which now infest this community.

Death of William Tallman Smith.

The sad news of the death of our townsman, William Tallman Smith. was received in this city yesterday. It was a great zhock to all his friends, both business and social, of whom he had many. He will be missed in the bundle cottage of the poor as well as in the marker of the cultured and retines. He was truly a man of affairs, and the various business and charitable enterprises with which he was connect. ed will miss his valuable counsel and advice. Our city in which he was so consuleurops as a citizen has Been raruby earlied upon to part with one that could be so Ill-spared. Mr. Smith was been or New England parents at Middlebury, Vermont, Nov. 30, 1834. He removed to this city in the attanna of 1870, and entered upon his duties as superintendent of the Moar Pleasant Coal company. A few years later he became the proprietor of this colliery and together with other coal operations has carried on a most profitable business for many years.

He was interested in the Third National bank of our city since its foundation, and since 1883 has been one of its directors. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Lackuwanna Trust and Safe Denosit company and has been its president since stockholder or director in almost every

curing the best results from the labors , of his subordinates. He had that exed in our day and which enabled him te multiply himself, and the leisure afduct of his business affairs was mainly spent in premoting the welfare of those less fortunate. Few indeed were privflered to know how generous he was of als time and of his wealth in ministering to the necessities of such as were in need. He was a constant attendant at the services of St. Luke's church, of which he was also a vestryman. His purse was ever onen, not only for the support of religion, but also for the maintenance of every charity connected therewith. He loved New England and New Englanders, but he was broad enough in thought te have the world for his country and every man for his brother. His sympathy went out to the oppressed everywhere, and he longed and doubtless prayed for their deliverance. He traveled so much in our own country and atroad and had mingled with so many distinguished people of almost every nation that he possessed a wider knowledge than most of the busy business men of our day. Notwithstanding his high attainments he was modest and unassuming in his disposition. To all he was as gentleens a woman and manly as a man,

There will be time enough to get excited over the Maine report when we know officially and exactly what that report says. Curbstone guesses should be viewed with suspicion.

For Currency Reform.

While in the present tension of our relations with Spain not much chance is likely to be afforded in congress for discussion of currency reform, interest nevertheless attaches to the bill drafted toward this end by a sub-committee of the house committee on banking and currency, and recently reported to the whole committee. It is entitled "a bill to provide for strengthening the public credit, for the relief of the United States treasury, and for the amendment of the laws relating to national banking associations," and its important features may be summarized as follows:

It proposes that a division of issue and redemption be established in the treasury, in which notes received for redemption in gold are to be cancelled and returned in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. Only under exceptional conditions are notes redeemed in gold to be again paid out. National banks are to assume the current redemption of United States notes a order to obtain circulation based apon their commercial assets, and a new class of notes called national reserve notes is to be issued in lieu of legal tender notes deposited by the banks with the treasury and redeemat le by the banks out of the redemption fund, which they are required to maintain in gold. National banks are to be permitted to make current notes upon their commercial assets, to the amount of the reserve issued to them in notes. A tax of 2 per cent, is levied of 50 per cent. The national currency | wasted Island. He furthermore says

guaranty fund, and the national retender until received into the treasury from failed and liquidating banks, when liability will be assumed by the government, and they will be redeemed and ancelled. Standard silver dollars are be redeemable in gold, but silver certificates are redeemable only in New York paper circulated in its standard silver dollars, and the parity f silver with gold is seenred by a old redemption fund which is to equal five per cent, of the amount of silver coined. Silver certificates will be issucd only in denominations of one, two and five dollars, and jegal tender notes of not less than ten dollars. National tanks must pay a tan of one-eighth of I per cent, upon their capital, surplus and undivided profits, and they may establish branches under certain conditions described.

The strong feature of this measure is is placing upon the banks the burden of gold redemption of United States demand notes. In exchange for this burden the banks get increased privileges of circulation, but that is obviously fair. When the banks instead of the government have to carry this burden. there will be no more speculative Neither will there be bank panics, because every national bank in the country will be vitally interested in defending and upholding every other national bank. We cannot conceive of to provide ways and means for acceleridli that would be more likely under present conditions to simplify and candidate himself declined to invest? strengthen our banking system, buttrees our national credit, and, what is of equal importance temporarily, atlay bitter prejudices.

There will be no peace with dishonor; con can rest assured of that. Neither will American sentiment let up until Cuba is absolutely independent. Put that down, too.

The Cuban Insurgents.

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia Record that-

The sympachy of the American people The sympachy of the American people with the starying reconcentrados is a very different thing from the alleged sympathy with the Cuban robels, who have added a new horror to civil war by the cold-bleedel assassination of hearers of fluids of truce, ** The independence of Crain with the lawrence. of Cuba with the insurgents in unre-strained possession of the government of the island would be a prolongation of the horrors of civil war. * * Under their rule the incendiarism of civil war would be exchanged for the vengeance and proscriptions of a miserable peace. Hence the United States would assume a heavy weight of responsibility in driving the Spanlards across the Atlantic and in setting the insurgents up in govern-ment over Cuba and over the happiness of its inhabitants.

Our contemporary of course knows that its first sentence is absolutely false. It has been reported officially to congress by Consul General Lee that no such thing as a flag of truce has been known in Cuba since the insurrection began. Senator Proctor affirms that ating, which has now been outlined. In the discipline in the insurgent ranks is other words, the United States will feed the discipline in the insurgent ranks is He was also interested as a strict, considering the circumstances of the war; and every reputable newsbusiness enterprise of note in our city, paper correspondent who has made He possessed the care faculty of se- personal investigation in Cuba corroborates the senator as to the superiority of the insurgents in character and ecutive ability which is so much covet. methods over their Spanish antagon-

> If Spain is eliminated from Cuba it is clear that the insurgents must succeed to the management of affairs. They have done the fighting; have borne the heat and burden of the struggle; they alone among the native Cuban population represent strength and perseverance and courage. Whatever compromise or concessions are to be made to the milk-and-water noncombatant element, the so-called "autonomists" now conducting under Spain's orders an opera bouffe government without revenue or subjects, must come voluntarily from the insurgents. Whatever may be the dominant opinion in the editorial sanctum of the Philadelphia Record, the fact in Cuba is that the insurgents already Cuba is that the insurgents already only the right to rule with the bayonet rule the roost. They have whipped and the taxgatherer, From such an in-Spain out of the country into the fortified towns. Spain holds today not one-tench part of the area of the island, She cannot hereafter hold more. She is certain even without

When the insurgents come into comnot for some years be altogether tranquil. Americans know how that is, of their own. But Cuba under reconstruction cannot be worse than starying and bleeding Cuba under the iron heel of Spain. The same skilful management which has carried the present insurrection in safety through inestimable difficulties, overturning all the prophecies of the nations, may be relied upon to master the perplexities of success. There will be radical changes, of course. Otherwise the insurrection would have no excuse for its defensible titles to confiscated Cuban estates will be made to surrender stolen property. The whole system of Spanish proscription, extertion and robbery will be torn up by the roots. Murderers of women, old men and deand charm to gaunt desolation will be expelled, very probably without cererestoration of the island's productiveness the insurgent government would make them self-supporting. have to act so as to invite instead of repel outside confidence and capital. If necessary the government of the United States would put forth a guiding and a restraining hand, The Record's fears are but the re-

flections of Spain's guilty conscience, In a letter to the Havana correspondent of the Washington Star, General Gomez says he does not want the United States to go to war with Spain over Cuba. He would prefer to whip Spain alone and intimates that he will and to acts of vengespain alone and intimates that he will and to acts of vengespain alone and intimates that he will and to acts of vengespain alone and intimates that he will and the sailors were alone to acts of vengespain alone and intimates that he will and the sailors were sailed to acts of vengespain alone and intimates that he will alone to acts of vengespain alone and intimates that he will alone to act to a do it just as soon as the belligerency or independence of Cuba shall be recognized. He wants it understood that the insurgents are not fighting Spanish return for deposits of United States residents of Cuba or Spanish soldiers because of personal prejudice, but are upon currency notes in excess of 60 per | fighting the oppression of the Spanish cent, of the capital of any astional government. That once removed, all bank, and a tar of 5 per cent, in excess | classes will join hands to rebuild the

ranks of Blanco are rapidly becoming depleted. This does not look much like a Cuban compromise. But it reads like message of a man of more than ordinary common sense.

Of course congress will not explode, It is not a collection of fire-eaters. It has as keen a sense of national responsibility as has the president or any member of the cabinet. But with its who are trying to lure the administration into hopeless compromises shall not succeed. It will show self-control but it will above all show firmness.

Pittsburg asks that one of the new American warships be named after the smoky city. "Pittsburg" would be a pleasing name for a war vessel, but the present condition of moisture in that section suggests that the name might more appropriately be applied to one of the submarine boats.

The report that ex-Senator Ingalls contemplates running for congress as a Populist would seem to indicate that he has decided to eliminate the prinpumping of gold out of the treasury. ciples of common sense as well as those of the decalogue from politics.

A committee on finances has been appointed by the Business Men's league ating the Wanamaker boom. Has the

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 4.08 a. m., for Saturday,

March 25, 1898. 69 A child born on this day will never as-sociate Scranton with a lecture on good

Some of the soldier boys will object to being quartered at Dry Tortugas in case of war. There is something in the name that is not assuring. The birds that have not been utilized

as "harbingers of the winter bonnet," can now do the act with gentle spring. Strawberry shortcake is fully appreci ated by persons who cannot endure the flavor of the berry at fee, a box. Aincehus' Advice.

not allow the teamsters up Green Ridge to also monopolize the sidewalks when the roads are muddy?

President's Plan of Cuban Intervention.

From Walter Wellman's Washington Correspondence in the Chicago Times-Herald.

RST, an intervention of mercy; second, an intervention of force. This is the programme of the Unit-ed States government, with the president and the congress co-operthe starving first and fight afterward if necessary. The programme is to be put into operation almost immediately. An appropriation of \$599,000 will be made by congress within a few days to feed the starving people of Cuba, and this relief will be administered by the United States government. At first the supplies will be sent forward by merchant ships and their distribution intrusted to our consuls and the existing relief agencies, but if any resistance or trouble is encountered, then they will be forwarded by naval vessels and their distribution be given into the hands of the officers and marines of our

Moreover, Spain has consented to this intervention of mercy. She has assented to relief in Cuba at the hands of the 'nited States government. For the first fine in the history of nations a power that pretends to hold its head high among the family of namons has permitted another power to come into its territory and feed its own people. Spain's admission that such intervention of mercy is necessary, that she cannot herself feed the starving 200,000 of her own subjects, is practically a surrender of sovereignty. No nation that expects to enjoy the respect of the world can admit another power to feed its people while it claims tervention of charity to an intervention of force, if force shall be necessary, it is but a step, and that is precisely what will follow in this instance.

It need not be imagined that Spain will-American intervention soon to hold ingly gave consent to this interposition of the strong hand of the United States government to save Cuban women and children from starvation. The statesmen olete control there will be grave prob- at Madrid are not tyros in diplomacy ems of reconstruction and affairs will and they were not unmindful of the moral and international effect of such a step. They remize that once the United States goes into Cuba to feed, it will stay there They once had a reconstruction period to fight, if fighting is necessary in order to solve the problem of humanity there presented. That Spain has consented to such a course is evidence enough of the desperate straits to which that nation is reduced, and of the swagger and cravado which the world must ascribe to her reputed willingness to engage in to her reputed willingness to the battle with the great power before which she now bends the knee so humbly.

Nor is this all. The plan contemplates genuine effort to solve the humanity and industrial problem which exists in Cuba. Instead of merely feeding the re-concentratos who have been penned up existence. The Spaniards who hold in-defensible titles to confiscated Cuban policy, the United States will encourage the men and women who are able to re turn to their homes and farms and start anew the battle of life. As Senator Proctor pointed out in his senate speech which was read by the president himself before it was delivered, the poor people cannot start up their farms without somefenceless children will be brought to justice. The vultures who have reduced Cuba from unexampled fertility and charm to gaunt desolation will be in other words, the United States will be in other words. step in and endergor to undo with char-ity the evil work of Spain's cruelty, to mony. But honest inhabitants need not fear. In order to accomplish the people out of the horrible pens in which restoration of the island's productive. Spain has confined them, and to start anew the wheels of industry which shall

This government's errand of mercy folows naturally and as a matter of course plose upon the beels of the president's appeals to the people of the United States to relieve Cuba's woes by private contributions. In thus moving along the lines of Christian charity, first by private and then by official agencies, the United States is giving the world a les-son in tolerance, generosity and patience. Maine was destrayed by Spanish crime. But instead of revenge the United States moves forward with food and clothing and medicines and tools which shall aid a stricken people in saving their lives and eclaiming their farms from the waste of Spain's wicked war.

This splendid object lesson in Christian government will not be lost upon the world, but it may be lost upon Spain. The government at Madrid has assented to relief at the hands of our government. hites in to be secured by a bank note he has nearly 50,000 determined men, but at Madrid there

whose ranks are growing while the | we contemplate sending the reconcentrawe contemplate sending the reconcentra-dos back to their farms, if they can be induced to go. In practical operation our plan of helpfulness may excite the anger of Spain. Objections may be raised, ob-stacles may be placed in the way of our agents who are to engage in this merci-ful work. If so, then a solution of the whole worker will come seem enough. whole problem will come soon enough. It will come in a flash. If Spain has energy for nothing but fighting, if a grand ball in Havana for raising funds with which to buy a battle ship to whip the United States with while the United member of the cabinet. But with its States is feeding her starving people in superior knowledge of the condition of that very city is a true test of modern public opinion it will see to it that those Spain's place among peoples, they may have all the fighting they want.

> For the present, therefore, settlement of the Maine wrong along the lines of justice and right, without anger or revenge. For the present, too, an intervention of charity, But if out of either of these phases of the situation arises opposition or conduct on the part of Spain which tries the patience of this nation beyond endurance, then the end will quickly come. Or, if our efforts to do Spain's duty for her in Cuba shall fail, and the suffering and death continue then then the property of the part of the continue than the suffering and death continue then then the suffering and death continue then then the suffering and death continue then then the suffering and death continue, then the next step will be inter-vention of the sort that means business. the sort of intervention which carries an ultimatum in one hand and a gun in

CANADA PROFFERS HER HAND.

From the Toronto Globe.

English-speaking people should be the last to experience any surprise at United States sympathy with the plucky fight the Cubans are making against great odds. They have in the past shown their sympathies in such cases openly and demonstratively. The enthusiasm mani-fected in England for Mazzini and Garibaidl in the light for Italian unity, the sympathy for Greece struggling against her Turkish oppressors, the sympathy with the Poles which found its expression in Campbell's musical verse, and, later, the indignation at the treament of the Armenians, go to show how the heart of the English-speaking man goes out to-wards the uider dog. In the cases men-tioned the oppressed were far from Eng-ileh shores. But Crbs lies at the very threshold of the United States, and if her woos and aspirations had found to echo there it would have been extraordi-nary indeed. It would have argued lack of generosity of sentiment on the par of our neighbors, and the fact that they ave so long refrained from interpos in the quarrel as a nation illustrates how strong the no -intervention principle ob tains in American policy.

And herein lies the danger of war Whatever may have caused the explosion on the Maine, the incident itself has aroused American sentiment on the car-dinal lesue to the boiling-ever point, and whatever other event may flow from it the ultimate independence of Cuba seems to be assured. If Spain recognizes the inevitable and as gracefully as possible accedes to it there may be no war, but in any event Cuban independence is a fore-gone conclusion. It should be said for the executive and the people of the United States that they have shown their best side, the real greatness and calmness of a democracy when put on trial. The na-tion has nothing to gain, nothing to look for, in a war except the satisfaction of defeating oppression and giving a neigh-boring people the same measure of free-dom that its own people enjoy. In such an enterprise Canadians will not withhold their wishes for the immediate and triumphant success of the arm that sets the bondman free.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

New York Mail and Express.

Spanish loyalists in Havana cheerfully ontribute \$30,000 or \$49,000 toward the pur chase of a warship for presentation to the government at Madrid, but they give little or nothing to feed the 175,000 starv-ing Cubans who are being supported by American charity. The cries of the fam ishing women and children throughouthe island fall upon heedless ears in to gay capital, whose inhabitants dance and sing and throng in merry droves to their Sunday bull fights, supremely indifferent to the appalling scenes of suffering and death which lie beyond the city walls There will surely come a fearful reck-oning for all this inhumanity and crime, and when it comes the standards of Spain will fall into the dust of humiliation be neath the blows of retributive justice.

OUR DUTY.

From the Indianapolis News. The editor of the New York Evening Post can read statements like Senator Proctor's without a quickened heart-throb. What have the unutterable woes of our starving neighbors to do with us? Cubans are not Irishmen or Armenians, or Bulgarians. With all these it is right for us to sympathize. They are far away, But let the Cubans rot and starve. What should we care, as long as stocks are safe? It is none of our anair what suf-fering and wrong the Spanish Weylers What have we to do with humanity? What's Hecuba to us or we to Hecuba? Our duty is to bide in peace and keep stocks from falling.

THINGS WORSE THAN WAR.

What thing is worse than war? That men no longer should possess That ancient virtue, manliness-Too weak in body and in mind To still protect their womankind, This thing is worse than war,

What thing is worse than war? When unto men the thing called trade Doth stand for all that God has made; Unheeding, as their gold they count, if Moses still be in the mount. This thing is worse than war,

Content if only we are free To harken with untroubled breast Unto the cry of the opprest. This, this is worse than war. Ah, very good is peace

What thing is worse than war?

And yet too high may be its price; Snall manhood be the sacrifice? Must honor go, shall duty yield. That we escape the deadly field? Away with such a peace! Shaler G. Hillyen in Washington Post

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