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TEN PAGES.

SCHANTON, MARCH 28, 1898.

Too many mines and miners is Chief Brownlee's diagnosis of the ill health of the coal trade. You can put it that way or you can say too little business for the facilities at hand.

An Eventful Week.

The present week promises to be one of historical importance, although it may not end as sensationally as it will unquestionably begin. The sending to congress today of the report of the Maine court of inquiry will certainly start the week off with a rush, Although the verdict of that court is everywhere understood in substance, the publication of it in detail will undoubtedly stimulate the pent-up excitement and bring the country nearer to a crisis than it has yet been during this whole Cuban episode

No doubt the president is wise in de ciding not to make the finding of the copet the basis of an immediate controversy with Spain. In all probability the Maine was blown up as the result of a well-matured plot to introduce into the general Cuban situation an ele ment which would be the means of diverting the thoughts of the American people away from the horrible and inhuman internal conditions of Cuba and enmesh our government in a series of diplomatic negotiations which would leave Spain free for a time to continue her "pacification" of the island. In support of this theory it needs only to be understood that the president, prior to the Maine disaster, had fixed upon March I as the date of active intervention in Cuba and to remember that the Maine was destroyed just thirteen days before, under circumstances hinting at official connivance. But for all that, it will not be likely to sit well upon the American consciousness that for the deliberate assassination of 266 brave American sailors, perpetrated in the most treacherous and cowardly manner, there is to be taken no immediate step toward satisfaction; and it may be doubted by many, possibly including some members of congress, whether the world has yet progressed suffic iently far in the direction of the higher civilization to render this lofty exhibition of Christian humility and unselfishness wholly safe or expedient.

Another important probability of th week is that a vote of money may be asked of congress for the purpose of succoring Spain's victims. This request will and should be granted unanicongress there will no doubt be inquiries as to the length of time during which the administration is willing to assume the care of these Spanish subjects while Spain in the meantime is left free to invest her few remaining pesetas in war ships, coast fortifications and ammunition. Such inquiries will not necessarily imply tack of faith in the president but rather natural and proper interest in a matter of the utmost national concern. Since it is apparent to everybody that Spain must get or be put out of Cuba absolutely. the granting of more grace to her when it is morally certain that it will not be appreciated, inevitably opens the door to restlessness in congress.

So that, in any event, this week will be a notable one. The best advice we can offer is to keep cool and read The Tribune for the latest and most reliable news.

The fact that of the 59,083 men and boys employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, 22,860 are aliens who have not taken the pains to apply for naturalization is significant. These foreigners should be Americanized or put out. Putting them out is not feasible. Therefore, they should be Americanized. To attempt this would constitute fully as patriotic an endeavor as to volunteer to lick Spain.

Preposterous. The report which alleges that Spain has asked this government to give it until April 30 to try to win the Cuban insurgents over by a new proffer of amplified autonomy involving practi- ing. cal independence but an annual payment of tribute money to Spain, is probable. The report that President McKinley is considering this overture is possible. But the statement that the United States will give its assent

to this proposition is preposterous. There are some things which cannot he compromised. The devil cannot compromise with God. Sin cannot compromise with virtue. A nation which has assassinated 400,000 colonial subjects cannot expect that the armed relatives of its victims will accommodate themselves to its necessity by accepting a compromise which would write every one of them down as liars and cowards. For the United States to become a party to the urging of such a compromise on the Cuban insurgents would be for it to assume a moral partnership in Spain's administrative crimes. Such a partnership will never be tolerated by the American people.

The president naturally is anxious for peace, but the people to a man are determined upon Cuban independence. They have come to the conclusion that this long pending matter must be settled now, once and forever. They will not stop short of this. They will not permit any official in authority over | American minister to Spain, was hunger, disease and death, these su-

them to halt on the way to this end. It is inconceivable that William Me-Kinley will subject himself and his party to the peril of attempting to continue the life of Spanish govereighty in Cuba. We have no fear that he will propose anything of that sort.

Senator Morgan, who is alleged by the Mugwumps to be the biggest jingo in the senate, and that means that he is a red-blooded American, says he is willing to wait a while yet before tackling Spain. Asked why, he says we aren't ready yet. We are glad to be able to acquit the gentleman from Alabarna of personal responsibility for this unreadiness. If congress in years gone by had listened to his good advice there would not be the present sickening show of eleventh-hour haste to protect our valuable coast against the thirdrate navy of a tenth-rate and bankrupt European power.

An Indication. Curious information, indeed, is con-

tained in a Hayana dispatch to the Sun to the effect that the Spanish Red Cross society has presented a protest to the Spanish government, signed by all its members in Havana, against the work in Cuba of the American Red Cross society. These objectors, we are informed, say it is detrimental to their good name, and against all precedent, for foreigners to be allowed to come to Cuba and assume to carry on charitable works, whereby the members of the home society, Spaniards by birth and feeling, are ignored even by officials, as is the case in the municipality of Jaruco. They observe with profound disgust that Miss Clara Parton, "a foreign woman." has come here and is unjustly honored with the title of "adopted daughter of the town of Jaruco," when not the slightest reward is given to the "Spanish ladies" who have devoted their time to relieving the sufferings of the sick, wounded and poor, "Why," the protest says, "are the for eigners honored while the work of the Spaniards is not even mentioned?"

The Sun, in commenting upon the foregoing dispatch, shows that the protest is wholly unjust. "The Spanish Red Cross society," it says, "did nothing to remedy the awful calamities of the people of Cuba before the arrival of Miss Clara Barton in the island. When Miss Barton went to Cuba the Spanish Red Cross society announce; that its work had stopped because its funds had been exhausted by helpins the Spanish sick and wounded soldiers who returned to Spain. Furthermore the Spanish Red Cross society does not deserve its name. Under the rules adopted by the convention of Geneva, the Red Cross societies all over the corld are instructed to treat the wounded and sick of all armies, no matter what their political ideas or allegiance may be. They are to give like treatment to all in the interests of humanity. The Spanish Red Cross society, however, treated the Spanish soldlers, giving no help whatever to the insurgents. The Cuban wounded were massacred in their hospitals by the Spanish troops. With regard to the title of 'adopted daughter of Jaruco,' given to Miss Clara Barton by the municipality of that city, it may be said that it is well deserved. Miss Barton found there a hospital containing 300 sick without bedelothing, food or medicine. The sick were not attended. The pospital funds amounted to just \$1.40 Miss Earton started a good hospital, provided it with money, medicines, and assistants, relieved the poor and, according to the Spanish official report of mously, but in the present temper of Feb, 19, 'her visit was a blessing to

> If the protest of the Spanish society s a fair illustration of the attitude of the Spanish element in Cuba toward Americans who visit that island for humanitarian purposes, it will not take ong for the proposed charitable intervention of our government to ripen into

What the American navy needs most at this time, as we learn from Washington dispatches, is the mere matter of ships, officers and men.

A Good Man for the Place,

The chief Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, who is one of the best judges of public men at the national capital, pays the appended high tribute to the assistant and virtually acting secretary of state, Hon, William R. Day, of Canton, O.:

Judge Day is the sphinx of the adminstration, and even senators of influence and prominence who talk with him are mable to learn from his lips or from his manner the status of the controversy with Spain. The only opportunity that has been offered to get an inkling of what Judge Day is doing or thinking occurred the other night at the conference of leading senators, at which the assistant secretary was present. At that onference it was learned for the first time, and much to the surprise of those who participated, that the real secretary of state is the man of iron of the cab-inet, although not a member of it. It was learned that he favors a policy of direct intervention for the purpose of securing independence for Cuba, and that ne does not believe that any policy short of this will meet the demands of the American people or set the Cubans free. It is generally believed that the president has come to Judge Day's way of think-

How true this is we have no means of knowing. Judge Day denied last week that he had said war was inevitable, as it clearly was proper for him to do. Officially it is not his place to make public any opinion whatever unless at the command or suggestion of his superior officer. But apart from this point one or two things have come to the public knowledge concerning this gentleman which recommends him to public confidence and esteem. The way be handled De Lome was especially candid and to the point. When he received the text of the objectionable letter which it had been alleged that De Lome wrote he put it in his pocket and went to see De Lome. This was not perhaps in strict accordance with the traditions of diplomacy, but it was honorable and direct. It settled in a few minutes, and settled finally, a matter that might otherwise have been parleyed over and tossed about for hours or days. It was the plain Yankee way and what it lacked in conventionality it made up in good common sense. More of that candid spirit in diplomacy

of government. Hannis Taylor, who served during the second Cleveland administration as

would materially simplify the problems

quoted a few weeks ago as having said that the present acting secretary of state, Judge Day, according to reports had not sufficient tact or executive ability to conduct a cross-roads store. We doubt if Mr. Taylor used these words, but if he did he was probably misinformed. Judge Day has shown strength of character in his reticence, He has shown sound judgment and discretion in the De Lome incident. If this attitude on the Cuban issue is as stated above, he has exhibited another stated above, he has exhibited another strong characteristic, the ability accurately to pierce through the artificial atmosphere surrounding government officials and gauge accurately the will of the great masses of the people who don't as a rule send lobbyists and committees and professional buttonholers to the capital to pull the wool over the eyes of the men who run the govern-

We prefer to believe the best of Judge Day, especially as the time is apparently near when he may be the secretary of state in name as well as fact. And there is need in cabinet circles just now of "a man of iron." If Day is such a man the country will soon find it out and rejoice accordingly.

State Chairman Elkin has denied that he ever expressed uncertainty as to whether he would support John Wanamaker for governor in the event of the latter's nomination. Such a denial is hardly necessary. No one who knows John P. Elkin has had any doubt of his Republicanism.

Colonel Ingersoll says he is in favor of an international court, controlling the only army and navy in the world and making all nations respect its decrees. The colonel will be an old mar ere this dream is realized.

binders entertain the multitude the crafty minions of Bad Man Quay will doubtless go right on capturing the Senor Polo, the Spanish minister at

While Brother Wanamaker's spell-

Washington, wants all American reporters hanged. That would undoubtdly be a good thing for Spain.

Illustrating Our Military Strength

From the Philadelphia Press.

T IS customary to state the reservmilitary strength of the United States at 10,000,000 men. It is not beyond possibility that this number might actually be called into the field in a supreme issue involving the national existence. France, with a population of only 38,000,000, has a grand war total of all forces of about 3,800,000 men, or one in ten of the population. Similar proportion would give this country 7,500.-900 men as an army of defense entirely feasible, according to European precedents, Ten million men, parading by fours front, would reach right across the Unit-ed States from New York to San Francisco, with an interval of only six feet between files. In such a host our present regular army, amour ing, with the engineer corps, signal men, hospital forces and the two additional regiments of artillery recently authorized, to but 29,090 men, would cut a small figure. By fours front and with six feet interval, they would form but eight miles of the living wall across the continent, reaching not quite to Newark, N. J. The entire militia of all the states, possibly 129,000 men at the utmost. would only cover thirty-fo miles of the line. Regulars and militia of all the states, possibly 120,000 men at the utmost, would only cover thirty-four miles of the line. Regulars and militia together, the soldiers now in arms, would reach from New York only to Princeton, N. J. From that point the wall of men forming the complement of the full war strength of 7,590,000 would reach to Sait Lake City, and the last reserve, never likely to be called upon, certain never to be called upon save in direst extremity, would complete the distance to the Gol-

No such impressive showing can be made of naval resources. We have 91 new vessels of all sizes, 18 old ones capnew vessels of all sizes, is old ones cap-able of taking the sea, 12 seaworthy naval tugs and some 60 large vessels in the naval reserve—189 in all. Our Atlantic, Paci.c and Gulf coasts reach 8,000 miles, disregarding the minor indentations; so that we have one war vessel available for every 42 miles of coast. Placed at such intervals, our ships would be far out of sight of each other. Fortunately, however, naval defenses are not thus arranged. It is harbors, not coasts, that need guarding, and our potential naval strength is vastly more than 289 vessels. More than half the private steam yachts of the country are in the Naval Reserve and these, which are fully available as scout and dispatch boats, add greatly to our defensive powers at sea. There are now in Cuban waters the Massachusetts Texas, Indiana. Iowa, Nashville, Marblerexas, Indiana, Iowa, Nasiville, Marole-head, Fern, Montgomery, Detroit, New York, Ericsson, Cushing, Vicksburg, An-napolis, Cincinnati, Castine, Brooklyn, Wilmington and Newport, These various ships, now lying between Cuba and the United States, have a total armament of three hundred and unsetty-seight runs. Our three hundred and ninety-eight guns. Our Atlantic seaboard is now protected by the Vesuvius, Amphitrite, Essex, Machias, Poote, Winslow, Puritan, Miantonomah, Minneapolis, Columbia, Katahdin and

SPNATOR THURSTON'S SPEECH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, The London Standard has declared that Senator Thurston's address to the senate on the subject of Spanish atrocities in Cuba was an insult to Spain and "a flagrant example of the recklessness of American politicians in goading the Span-ish people to war." The insuit lies, of course, as it can lie nowhere else, in Senator 'Thurston's descriptions of the scenes, of which he was an eye witness, of the barbarities practiced by the Span-ish military authorities upon not a few, but upon hundreds of thousands of noncombatants-men, women and children indiscriminately. If the senator's statements of the cruelty, suffering and mis-ery which he saw in Cuba were true he did not insuit Spain by making them unless the truth be an insuit and baragainst the innocent and help less victims of military rule be commend

There was little said by Senator Thurston of the wretched condition of the Cu-bans which had not been said before, the accuracy of which had not been irrefutably proved by multitudes of trust worthy witnesses. That the non-combat ant Cubans within the sphere of mili tary operations had been driven from their homes, and held, like the beasts of the earth that perish, within the barren fruitless trochas, where they could neith-er work, beg nor steal for their bread where men, women and children, through all scasons, in all weather, died from starvation, fever and pitiless exposure by the scores or hundreds of thousands were facts known long before Senator Thurston went to Cuba. When the Spanish authorities consented that the human-ity of the people of this country should feed the starving, minister to the sick, and bury the dying Cubans, to whom Spanish barbarity had brought

thorities themselves admitted the truth of all that Senator Thurston has declared to be the truth as he himself has seen it

Senator Proctor had previously testi-fied to the senate and the world of his personal knowledge of the same facts. These are but two of the unimpeac able witnesses to the unspeakable bar-barism, the deliberately contrived cruelty of Spain which has doomed multitude cute. A little while ago the conscience and the righteous anger of the British nation were stirred to their depths by the stories of the barbarity of the Turks in Armenia. Yet, the Turks were merci-ful in the degree of their cruelty and benefficiently restrained in their exercise of it in Armenia compared with the cruelty of Spain in Cuba. This country is feed ing the starving, nursing the sick, bury-ing the dead upon whom Spain wantonly inflicted starvation, sickness and death.

Is it an insult to Spain to say that sh has done that which she confesses to have done? If so, Senator Thurston, Senator Proctor and hundreds of others who have at various times, in different ways, told the same dreadful story of Spanish horrors in Cuba have insulted her. The truth in this case is that Spain has not been insulted by the mere recital of her barbarities; that humanity, that civilization have been insulted by what Spain has done; that the world has been shocked by the atroctous deeds of the Spanish butcher, Weyler, who has, by his inhuman crimes in Cuba, made the deeds of the Duke of Alva, in the Netherlands, more than respectable; tha of such outrages against humanity as her agents have been guilty, Spain has, by approving, made herself responsible to God and mankind. How can Spain be insulted while her hands are recking with the innocent blood of women and children whom she has done to death b cruelty unexampled in the nineteently century?

THE ONE SUPREME DUTY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger,

In the emergency that confronts us I s the duty of patriotic Americans to hold up the arms of the president, hi constitutional advisers and congress, who will, we do not doubt, be directed to whatever they do by the wise, considerate judgment of the people, and not by mere clamor. The people do not want war, if war can be avoided with honor to our flag and with that solemn duty to humanity which a nation so powerful and just as is this one, is bounden to observe. Neither is it to be lightly as sumed that the president, his cabinet or congress, wants war, nor is it to be similarly assumed that should the honor of the country and the claims of humanity make war necessary, they will shrink from the duty of meeting it like men of a nation that was born of war. They also have their duty to do and their obligations to fulfill as trusted servants of the people, and they should be confidently relied upon by their great constituency to discharge their duty, and, in high conscience, to keep all their obligations. Faith in the wisdom, patriotism and courage of their government is the first and greatest duty of the people.

THAT TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The sea is a public highway, and the ships of any nation have a right to go where they please on it, except only that in extreme cases, they may be forbidder to approach the shores of another country nearer than three miles, but this provision is rarely enforced, and never in time of peace, such as prevails a present. Therefore Spain has a perfect right to send her torpedo fleet from the Canaries to Cuba, if she chooses to do so. It is not an act of war, though it may be done with hostile intent. The argument advanced in this country that, as such vessels are commonly used for coast-wise fighting only, and it is incon-ceivable that the fleet is intended for use against the Cuban insurgents, whom it cannot reach, therefore it must be intended for purposes hostile to the United States. Persons who hold these views argue that our government should anticipate its purpose, and send vessels out to meet and destroy it on the sea, before It comes within striking distance of our shores. But this would precipitate a war which we are anxious to avoid. We have plenty of vessels to protect our coast against any fleet that Spain can bring against it, and if we must fight, it would be better to have some stronger cause of action than mere suspicion based on he perfectly legitimate movements of Spanish ships.

RECESSIONAL.

God of our fathers, known of old-Lord of our far-flung battle line Beneath whose awful hand we hold Dominton over paim and pine-Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget.

The tumult and the shouting dies-The Captains and the Kings depart-Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite hear: Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget.

Far-called our navies melt away On dune and headland sinks the fire-Lo! all our pomp of yesterday Is one with Nineveh and Tyre Judge of the nations, spare us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget.

If drunk with sight of nower, we loose Wild tongues that have not Thee in awc Or lesser breeds without the law, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-lest we forget.

For heathen heart that puts her trust In reeking tube and iron shard All valiant dust that builds on dust. And guarding calls not Thee to guard For frantic boast and foolish word, Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord. Amen. -Rudyard Kipling.

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

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