onsequence of them.

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### ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, APRIL 22, 1898.



Compodes, som the flag of glors Earn a place in fature story. Seek and win a warrar's home

Yankee ters can taitch at done or Teems with carmage they are stranders. To a deed that is not brave.

May our hanners a stage as even Splendidly o'er freemen burn. Till the night of war is over. Till the dawn of peace return,
-Pintadelphia Times

The United States does well even a this belated day to recognize in effect the belligerency of the Cuben insurgents; but she does better to give them a few free object lessons.

### War.

Spane's invitation to war is accepted. will be prosecuted with all the vigor it adds signally to our invulnerability that our government can command. Initial energy in war is ultimate economy. The hard blow struck at once is the blow that averis later loss. The prudence with which action by the autherities at Washington has been withheld until preparations were substan-

war, although natural and interesting, is necessarily meonefusive. A thousand contingencies, now unforeseen, may arise to hasten or retard the fin-18h. But in the ordinary run of events It would seem that the vital part of this liselated instances. campalen against Spain, namely, the tion, on land and sea, the victory ought "Excluding torpedo graft and the

made more difficult but easier. This is tonnage, with the St. Louis and St.

It is said that Maximo Gomez has a most violent temper; but it should be remembered that he has had a deal of ed. provocation.

### The Tie That Binds

The speech of Ambassador Hay at the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet in London Wednesday night and its cordial, even enthusiastic reception by the notable Englishmen there assembled constituted an event of more than ordinary significance. Mr. Hay sat at the toastmaster's right hand. The Spanish ambassador was to have sat at the left hand side, but at the last minue he sent his regrets, pleading illness. In the course of his remarks Colonel Hay said:

"We are sometimes accused of looking after our own interests with a certain energy and pertinacity. I might say, in the spirit of pride rather than contrition, that it only shows what stock we are of; but this truth is incontestable, that for nearly three generations of men, and in spite of the constant differences, there has been peace between us and friendly regarda peace growing more firm and solid as the years go by, and a friendship which I am sure the vast majority of forever. The good understanding between us is based on something deeper than mere expediency. All who think cannot but see there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world. Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by ties we did not forge and that we cannot break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we cannot evade by the imposi-

tion of irresistible hands."

the Scranton tribune onel Hay, in an impressive precration, which elicited outbursts of cheering, recalled the sudden illumination through the fog by tearchlight of the British and American flags flying on the cruiser Brooklyn during the Jubilee festivities, as a happy augury, and closed his response by expressing the hope that the two flags might ever float united." This is the sentiment of the American people.

A significant development is the petitioning of many Cuban refuges at Key West for the appointment of General Lee as territorial governor of Cuba during the interval between American occupation and the constitution of an independent Cuban republic. There can be no doubt that if such a place should have to be created by our government General Lee would be the ideal man for it.

### Not a Dangerous Foe.

Now that there is every probability of speedy war it becomes pertinent to consider how much damage Spain can do to American commerce and American scaports. The Philadelphia Bulletin offers the following interesting and plausible hypothesis upon this subject: "Owing to the decline in the ocean shirping of the United States, only a comparatively small amount of the commerce of this country with other rations is carried on in vessels under the American flag. During the calendar year 1897 our combined experts and Imports were valued at \$1,842,374,901. Of this M.551,523,425, or about eighty-four per cent, was transported in foreign ships. The greater bulk of this came and went under British colors. More

truffir-was tomsported in American is loyend her routh. It is certain that neither Great Eritain nor any other impersant maritime power would permit Spanish vessels to overhant its merchant ships on the high seas for the purpose of seizing American goods that might compose their freight. Such an interference with the profitable occurarrying trade which now yields European ship owners some \$500,000,000 years by would be instantly and sternly resented. The dwindling of our formerly yast correbant marine to its present inrismificant proportions has been a nawith avidity. War once entered upon, tional misfortune; but in this instance

against attack. There remains our enormously important constwise commerce. The expertant constwise commerce. The ex-tent and value of this are appreciated the fittle affair with the bull-balters. by few persons besides those actually encayed in it. Chairman Dingley, of much attention this summer. People ate the Ways and Means committee, has tially complete will be appreciated recently shown that, while the total when the country learns how swiftly tomage of American sea-going merour war machinery, once called into chant ships was only 922.152 tons, the operation, will perform its appointed tonnage of our coastwise river and lake trade exceeded 7,517,494 tons. The lake Speculation as to the duration of the and river traffic would be secure in any school bi rather modest; but like the few true, although natural and interesting, event. Vessels plying along our coasts republic will probably grow. would be theoretically exposed to Spanish depredations; but it may well be doubted whether they would actually los in serious danger, except in a few

"The prempt scirure of Cuba and election of Spain from Cuba, should be - Parto Rico by the United States at the within three outbreak of hostilities may confident weeks at the latest. The defences of be looked for. This would deprive Cuba are antiquated and ineffectual. Spain of her only basis of mayal sup-Spain's military force in Cuba is poorly | plies on this side of the Atlantic, Eugequipped, poorly officered and of scant [and's reported determination to deeffectiveness at best. There is no part clare coal contraband of war would in Cuba which is in condition to resist prevent Spanish ships from getting its a long hombards on. There is no for- dispensable fuel from any of the British tification which could withstand a couling stations. While they might day's attack from American artiflery bring a limited supply of coal across operated on and. The Culms heur- the sea in celbers, the Spaniards would gent forces alone. It sufficiently sup- be exposed to the constant danger of plied with war munitions, provisions having these coal ships seized by Amerand long-range graillery, rould within join in a of war-an event which would a brief period drive the Spaniard out | jeave their cruisers in American waters | for Spain from this necessity. of Havana. With American co-opera- as helpless as as many logs of wood.

to be easy and comparatively blood- old single-turreted monitors, the United States will have about thirty regu-Nevertheless while these are the har warships available for the defence probabilities it is the policy of pru- of the Atlantic coast by May i. Eleven dence to prepare for desperate and of these will be formidable armordads; formidable resistance. If we assume the rest are fast, strong cruisers and that Spain is twice as formidable as gunboats. These will be reinforced by she really is, and arrange our plans on not fewer than a dozen swift, wellthat assumption, victory will not be armed merchant steamships of large the assumption upon which the president and his advisers are proceeding and it is manifestly to their credit.

| Advisers are proceeding and general picket duty nearly would be accomplished by diplomatic negotiations without the consequence of an armed conflict. The none also nourished tugs, lighthouse craft and revenue cutters, equipped with suitable batteries of

"This total force is more than five times as numerous as all the ships that der the direction of skilled and courford practically complete protection, yielding to its domination. not only to our coastwise commerce, but to all the smaller ports. As for the important harbors, these are so well dethat Spain can muster."

Thus if will be seen that there is comeasiness on this score.

### The New Postmastor General,

and that may be on the cards. We refer to the promotion of Mr. Smith from both peoples hope and trust may last the postmaster generalship to the portfolio of state-a post for which he is by training and temperament pre-emi-

nently qualified. These are times which bring strong men to the front and send weak ones to the rear, Mr. Smith is one of the strong ones- a splendid type of culfully equipped for onerous responsibil-ity, yet representing in his personality strained to almost the last point of entured and gifted American citizenship, the graces which make for signal popthe graces which make for signal pop-should be ended, for it had continued un-ularity. For the political aspect of his interruptedly from the day of the blowappointment we care nothing at all, ing up of the Maine and had been made the course which he has pursued in the more intense by preparations for

science, and though inflexible and determined has been without malice.

But this is not a time for factionalism in any sense. Its petty squabbles fade into insignificance beside the great emergency at present confronting us, and the one consideration which is of vital importance is Mr. Smith's fitness to strengthen the president's circle of confidenfial advisers-of which there can be no possible doubt. We rejoice in his preferment and we congratulate the nation that it is to have so admirable a servant.

Here comes Captain Ray of the United States army, after a winter's Newspaper preventions of the republic sojourn in Alaska, with the prediction eral character must cease, under penalty that this year's clean-up of gold in the Klondike will not exceed \$8,000,000 instead of \$200,000,000 expected. In other come, and whoever is not a defender words, if his prediction is verified, the flag is an enemy to it and an at every dollar's worth of gold brought back to the states from the polar El Dorado will represent an expenditure of from \$2 to \$3, saying nothing of the personal privation and suffering undergone by the gold-hunters. The probabbilities are on Captain Ray's side. But the Knondike craze will not yet abate. Its delirium will last as long as there is a gleam of hope.

The American vice-consul at Sagua la Grande, John F. Jova, declined to return with Consul Barker to the United States. Instead he took Mr. Barker's pistols and rifle and made tracks for the camp of Gomez, thus saving the expense of a journey home and back again.

Our Populistic neighbor, as was to have been expected, wants to pay the expenses of the war with Spain by than one hundred millions of the re- means of a special class tax on the mainder was carried by rathroad to thrift of the rich. Your true dema-Canada and Mexico. Only about \$18%-Roghe always wants to do the talking erecore some ten per cent, of all this white same one else does the paying.

Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister that was, says he expects to return pot nine-renths of our foreign trade to Washington when Spain shall have whitpped the United States. He is evidently in for a long vacation.

> It is interesting to learn that the Pennsylvania senators did not object to Editor Smith's appointment. This couptless means that they made a

### virtue of necessity. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. the Cant: 2.2 a. ni., for Friday April 22 198.

ar s A child born on this day will notice that there is now really no excuse for the yellow journals to exist any longer.

Base ball "batteries" will not attract looking for the real thing. If a few more generals are needed, Scranton can supply the demand.

The weather prophet will now give way to the man who can tell just when the war will end. The Cuben flag displayed at the high

Ajacchus' Advice. Therefricat jokes on Uncle Sam and China will set ment to be revised.

### All Together for Our Nation's Flag! The action of many business ments throughout the country

TAN HATEVER differences of opinion the white house, congress, or second the people, they have touched its with extence, but the more manner of its treatment. President, con-

The differences of opinion here and abroad have related to the methods of procedure conventionally proper for us under the etiquette of diplomatic intercourse, and to the means requisite to the accomplishment of the end. The terms of the joint resolution of congress, amounting practically to an ultimatum to Spain, have been criticised as un-necessarily provocative of war. The feeling has been entertained in quarters not en to the accusation of treachery or malicious host-lity to American honor and interests, by General Woodford, our minister to Spain, and even President McKinley, for instance, that the result armed conflict. The pope also nourished that hope, and undoubtedly a similar expectation prevailed at all the great finan-clat circles of the world. The obvious light, rapid-firing guns, will be provid- cal circles of the world. The obvious certainty that Spain would lose Cuba in y event, coupled with the desperate annual straits of the kingdom and its liability to withstand internal revolu-Spain could command for offensive tionary commotion, encouraged the belief purposes on our castern scaboard. Unageous officers it should be able to af- its futile attempt to coerce Cuba into

fended by land batteries, torpedoes and the implication of the unanimous appro-mines that they are safe from any fleet printion by congress, with the unanimous applause of the American people, of fifty millions of dollars to be used by the pres-ident in making a warlike demonstration paratively little genuine cause for un-easiness on this score. against Spain through the most impre-sive military preparations. That step taken long ago, was a distinct warning, even a positive threat. It meant that we were determined to enforce our demands No other appointment which President McKinley has yet made so well peacefully. That of itself was virtually an ultimatum, and the joint resolution merits the gratitude of the nation as does the nomination of Hon. Charles lation of that practical threat into sharp Emory Smith to be postmaster general, words. Both served notice on Spain that vice Hon. James A. Gary, resigned. We she must leave Cuba of her own motion or risk a war with us. The joint resolucan conceive of but one other appoint-ment which would be better received, and required that the answer be immediate, that the question might be set tled forthwith.

Such a decision was demanded undoubtedly by the business interests of this country and was requisite to the most effective use of our military prepara-tions in case of war. The further and in-definite continuance of suspense would have been no less injurious to us than can be the precipitation of actual hosulities, nay, would have been of greater evil consequence. It would have tended durance. It was necessary that the agon duties we cannot evade by the imposi-tion of irresistible hands."

Adispatch from London adds: "Col
been guided by principle and conEither they were a vain and utterly un-

justifiable exhibition, or the demand by congress for an immediate decision by Spain was merely a logical and necessary

The question of the language proper for use in such an ultimatum, or whether the time for it had come, it not now open to discussion. It has been decided; the ultimatum went to Madrid Wednesday Now all repining, all criticism, all rebellion, is sedition. Every attempt to pro-voke popular discontent by crying out against war under the circumstances of the situation, such as that made in an ad-dress to workingmen recently sent out by a few clergymen and others, is a crim-inal outgiving which, if persisted in, will now render its authors liable to swift of the sharpes' measures of repression. The time in which such a treasonab spirit was tolerable has passed. War ha of the enemies against whom we fighting.

### FILIAL FEELING.

From the Olyphant Record.

The Scranton Tribune is generally o the right side of matters of public interest, but never, during its existence, has it hewn closer to the line than in its unequivocal endorsement and hearty com-mendation of Great Britain's good feeling toward the United States in the present erisis. Laying aside petty quibbling, un-manly jealousies and drastic prejudices which too often becloud our vision and warp our judgment when commenting on Englishmen's netions. The Tribune edi-torials have emphasized the pronounced moral support given our government by our brethren acrors the seas. Our con-temporary has never done better work, and its position is heartily approved by the thousands of Northwedern Panesel. the thousands of Northeastern Pennsylvania, whose language, customs and laws bind them by indissoluble bonds to other English-speaking nations of the earth.

"Blood is thicker than water." The old adage has ben proved on several oc-casions, and the present crisis confirma-its veracity. It was formerly proved in the dispute between our government and Spain, when the Standards slaughtered some of the crew of the Virginius. It was an English officer who went to Havana-and demanded the surrender of the sur-vivors of else he would bombard the city. He rescued he American satiors and landed them on their native soil, and when he came to New York city, his posi-tive refusal of a public reception preventtive refusal of a public reception prevent-ed a demonstration such as soldom is given to a subject of a foreign govern-ment. The leading citizens of our metro-polis however gave the hero an informal reception, and presented him with a silver brick on which was inscribed the

Angle-Saxons this day lead the nations I the world, and their pre-eminence stirs entiments of lealousy and hatred in the leart of other nations, theless human hature is radically changed in the next gen-eration, this Anglo-Saxon supremacy will not go unchallenge I. England is as iso-lated from Europe as America is. Of late years she has stood alone among the concert of European nations. This is a patural result, for little has democratic Great Britain in common with the peo-ples of the continent. Among European governments America is equally isolated, and for similar reasons. The friendly feeling existing between Washington and St. James can never exist between our capitol and any other European court. Europeans may, ted by Russia, join hands to check the world-wide supremacy of the Anglo-Saxons, and the Spanish Amerlean dispute may furnish the occasion; but if not now, the tendency of events seems to point to such a contingency in the future. The best preventive of such a movement would be an Acalo-Saxon allionce, that would be a notice to the world that the English-speaking nations of

### ACTION WORTHY OF PRAISE.

arth are to stand or fall together.

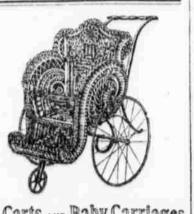
From the Washington Star ing to such of their employes as may en-list for the war a continuation of salary etc may have been concerning worthy. It will make for a large onlist-winte house, concerning worthy. ment and for vallant service in the field. It is just such action as fits the situation in the United States, where the citizen of today is the soldier of temocrow, and, the

war being over, he returns at once ugain to peaceful vocation. on Cuba and the estate is ment of the soldier is but poorly paid at best. It is but seldom that he fights for money. But money nevertheless must be part of independence of the people of the island. It is but sended must be part of his calculation. Those dependent upon the whole world that there was no escape him for support must continue to be previded for. He sacrifices a great deal when he leaves them, taking all of a soldier's risks and reducing them as well as himself to the meagre carnings of the comp. To set his mind at rest on this point, therefore; to provide for his family in his absence by continuing his salary to them, will be to increase his usefuiness an hun-

dred-fold. He will likewise greatly benefit by the reflection that he is not lesing ground at home during his absence. If he survives the war he will not have to begin at the bottom again or be forced to scurry around in search of employment. His old place will remain open to him. His chair will be kept at the table both in his own house and in that of his employer. Things will not have moved on leaving him be

These are wise provisions, and if the struggle should prove to be at all flerce or protracted, they are likely to be followed by others, showing the proper appreclation of the services of those who take the field in support of the country. that with such stace as it could it would yield to the demands of the United States and of reasonable policy by abandoning its fulle attempt to coerce Cuba into yielding to its domination.

Peremptory as were the fone and terms of the joint resolution of congress, they were, after all, not more peremptory than the implication of the unanimous appropriation by congress, with the unanimous appropriation of the unanimous a The volunteer soldier encounters many he is engaged in it adds to the fighting resources of the country.



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