The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON JUNE 1, 1899.

There is no occasion for further delay on the part of the mayor with reference to the asphalt repair appropriation. He knows all the facts in the case and should sign or veto promptly. The people have had enough delay. What they want now is action.

Arbitration Projects.

Dispatches from The Hague, notably those printed in the New York Sun, give hopeful news as to the progress which is being made by the leading delegates to the peace congress toward the "hammering out" of a workable project for international arbitration. Great Britain, Russia and the United States seem to be in approximate accord as to the need of a permanent international tribunal, and the differences of opinion as to details ought not, one would think, to be irreconcilable.

The proposition of Russia, if correctly reported, is in substance that arbitration be made obligatory for differences concerning pecuniary damages to a state or its dependencies resulting from vital facts of negligence by another state or its dependencies; also in cases of disagreements regarding interpretations or the application of the following treatles or conventions: Postal telegraphs, rallways, submarine cables, for the prevention of collisions between ships in the open sea, navigation, international floods and interoceanic canals, for the protection of literary and artistic property, for the protection of industrial propety, including inventions, trademarks, commercial marks and names; monetary, sanitary, veterinary, and phylloxera conventions for judicial and mutual assistance in technical and not political demarcations, Each contracing party can, with others, agree for extending this list. Concerning international commissions, each interested government shall nominate two members, and these four shall choose the fifth member, who shall preside. If the vote is equal the two governments shall ask a third power or a disinterested private person to select the president.

The British plan, instead of contemplating the selection of a special commission or tribunal for the adjudication of each case, would constitute a permanent court, to have its headquarters in a neutral place, say Berne, The Hague or Erussels, and to be made up of two members representing each of the nations agreeing to share in its creation. From this list of members, of Ontario discovered a chance to exhibit or judges, the two parties to a dispute might choose an equal number, the judges thus chosen to select their own president judge; the expenses of such a court to be divided equally among vincial government, after giving them their leases ard taking their money into the signatory powers. The details of the American plan have not been divulged, but it is not probable that they differ radically from those of the gan. During the sessions of the commisplan of Great Britain. In fact, it is tional justice was exhibited in another reported that our delegates are committed in a general way to the support of the English proposition, which is largely the work of the British ambas- miners, who had made the discoveries of sador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote. The most serious objection to the permanent tribunal idea, if appearance fine all such mining privileges to British before it be made compulsory as Rus- subjects and British corporations. Anobefore it be made compulsory as Russia suggests, is offered by the Cologne Gazette, which points out that whenever there were signs that a great war was approaching it would be found im-was the canadian authorities propracticable for the representatives of hibited any further importation of nurs-the powers concerned to disclose the ery stock. At the same time the Canasecrets of their governments at arbi- dian court held the Americans hable for tration deliberations, and neither could they on the other hand keep the attitude of their governments or possible alliances secret from each other. This | tinues: is an objection, however, that does not affect the United States. And if it should affect Germany or the other continental powers in matters of political commission met, United States citizens, controversy it need not necessarily bar the way to the arbitration of questions of pecuniary claims or questions of treaty interpretations. It is well enough understood that there are difforences not suited to arbitration at the present stage of the world's development; but if the habit be formed vas de of permitting a peaceful adjudication of differences which could just as well as not be referred to an international tribunal, it will help toward the removal of obstacles to a complete application of the principle of pacific arbitration.

tortured and hanged instantly upon his identification. His plea of innocence would have availed him nothing. No allowance would have been made for possible error on the part of a woman speaking under the strain of intense suffering and humillation. The pointing of her finger at the prisoner would have been the signal for the adjustment of the noose and the hurrying of the mob to its awful work. And yet an innocent person would have been dispatched and a crime committed. That would have ended the matter, and the guilty wretch would have escaped. As the case now stands, while Busey has been released, the hunt for the culprit will go on. That he may be caught is the fervent wish of all. That if he is caught he will receive the severest punishment under the law is absolutely certain. But all must agree that as

Busey had accounted for himself at the time the crime was committed, he was clearly entitled to his freedom."

Let us imagine the feelings of the people of Washington and vicinity if, having broken all restraint of custom, law and reason, they had applied the rope or torch to Busey, only to discover, a few hours after his death, that they had lynched the wrong man. There may be individuals so soggy in temperament as not to experience any ompunctions of conscience or any twinges of the nerves over the wanton murder of an innocent fellow-man; but these are lew. To the great majority participation in such an error would mean a burden of remorse perhaps

never to be wholly explated or forgotten The way of the law is the only safe way. If the courts fail, then is the

time to consider ulterior remedies. We are glad to know upon the authority of an interview in the Truth that the mayor has no intention of dismissing policemen on account of the political combinations of men in councils or elsewhere who recommended their appointment. The mayor will

be held to his word.

Canadian Peevishness.

The spoiled child role indulged in by Canadian officials in their dealings with the United States has long been the cause of comment and irritation. In connection with the editorial from the Washington Star, which we print elsewhere, explaining in detail the Alaskan boundary dispute that has suddenly arisen to harrass the amicable relations between Washington, Ottawa and London, some facts are given in a public statement recently issued at Washington upon the authority of "a prominent person," presumably connected with one of the departments of our government. From this we now quote: Canada continues to be a land of surprises. The friendly protocol of Wash-ington was signed on May 30, 1805, for the her idea of international equity. Ameri-can lumbermen had been invited to take timber limits in that province with the privilege of cutting logs and exporting them to the United States. The pro-

was possessed of a large fortune and taion. Thirty thousand copies of one of was looking for a husband. Miss Roberts, of course, was ignorant of the existence of the paper or the advertisement and did not begin to realize the joke until she had received 200 offers of marriage by letter. The case has been placed in the hands of postal officials, who will pursue the publisher to the extent of the law. The instance is not without cheering features, notwithstanding the annoyance it has caused the parties most deeply interested. It illustrates that people read advertisements in the papers and also demonstrates that in spite of the oftrepeated assertion in certain quarters that marriage is a failure, there are still many who are willing to run the risk when sufficient inducements are offered in the way of collateral.

It is predicted that the automobile will soon be used as a farming implement. This is encouraging, but if the new vehicle accomplishes the mission of creating better roads the farming public will be satisfied.

Facts in Alaskan Boundary Dispute

From the Washington Star. HE NEGOTIATIONS between the United States and Canada respect-

I United States and Canada respect-ing various issues and particularly that affecting the boundary dis-pute, seem to be deadlocked be-yond the immediate hope of solution. Were it not for the importance of an carly settlement of the boundary ques-tion this halt in the proceedings might not be serious. But the rapid develop-ment of Alaska's mineral wealth and the consequent growth in importance of the strip of land in controversy forming the southern portion of the territory render it imperative that some adjustment be had without further delay to prevent misunderstandings, the loss of property rights, the confusion of jurisdictions and perhaps conflicts between the settlers and

the authorities. The Alaskan boundary dispute is the development of many years. In 1824 it was of sufficient interest to Great Britain and Russia to cause conferences at St. Petersburg. In later years it has proved even more stubborn of settlement than in the earlier times. In 1888-'89 Mr. Dall, of the geological survey, and Dr. Daw

son, an eminent Caradian geographer, met in this city and discussed the case officially for their two governments, but without reaching an agreement. Other oint bodies have unsuccessfully undertaken to reach a conclusion. The dis-pute arises partly from the vagueness of ertain words in the original treaties between Great Britain and Russia respecting the boundary of the southern strip, and partly from the inaccuracy and crudeness of the surveys of Vancouver, who explored this region in the course of his voyages. It relates exclusively to the location of the line running generally uthward from Mount St. Ellas, north of which the boundary follows a meri-

-:0:-The treaty between Great Britain and Russin, signed in 1825, defined the line as follows: "Commencing from the southernmest point of Prince of Wales Island • • • the said line shall ascend to the north along Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; and from this last mentioned point the line shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude, etc. Whenever the sum-mit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast • • • shall prove to be at the distance of more

Senator Hoar's speeches were circulated among Aguinaldo's people, as were thou-sands of other similar deliverances, either in congress or in Mugwump gatherings. The importance of these harangues reached Hong Kong magnified ten thou-sand fold. An assemblage composed of a corporal's guard of anaemic academiclans would be described as a great popu-lar outpouring of stalwart and virile American citizens. Every poor little half-crazy gabbler was enlarged to the proportions of a leader of American proportions of a leader of American thought and action. Every self-seeking domagogue or benighted doctrinaire who ralled against our policy was pictured as a giant seven feet high, grand, epic, overwhelming. No wonder Aguinaldo, full of impish tricks and unutterable conceit, was encouraged to believe that a vast majority of our people regarded him as a hero. No wonder he plotted to re-quite their admiration by putting to death all the foreigners in Manila, without reference to age or sex. No wonder he ordered that treacherous attack by

night and hoped to end it with a gen-eral massocre. Were not the United States authorities in the Philippines, civil and military, denounced at home as murderers and spollators? Was he not sure of the sympathy of the country and the support of congress? What conceiva-ble effort other than this could such treasonable agitation be expected to produce upon the semi-savage mind?

We do not think that Mr. Barrett's hy pothesis can be successfully disputed. To our mind it seems unmistakably clear that the bloodshed and turmoil in Luzon -past and to come-must be credited directly to the encouragement Aguinaido has received from this country.

NO USE FOR THE BREED. Editor of The Tribune-

Sir: I have never before contributed a line to your valuable paper but now request a little space to express ap-proval of the sentiments in the letter of Mrs. Flora Bennett, printed Tuesday, I was one of the multitude who shouldered muskets in '61 to enforce the law of the land, and left a brother and a son dead on the battlefield. Reading Mrs. Bennett's letter stirred my feelings and I want to say "Amen!" When home on furlough with arm in sling I met some of the old school of copperheads who said I was a Lincoln hireling; since then

I have never admired the breed. The copperheads of today who are firing from the rear on our soldiers in the Philip-pines had better hunt cover. May God give them light to see the error of their ways. Respectfully,

Scranton, May 31.

"A NEW MEMORIAL DAY."

Under this caption the Baltimore News on Tuesday printed from the pen of "E. McK." a poem worthy of preservation. It follows:

By the sob of the Southern rivers. By the sigh of the Northern hills, To the tender tune of the soft tattoo, While the muffied drum-beat thrills The heart of a common Nation With a common sorrow today, Let roses fall, for one and all, On the graves of the Blue and th Gray

Clasp hands forever and ever-There are no sections now, They are one and one in the new faith won

From the faith of a patriot vow. The wounds that were wide and bitter Are healed by the touch today Of the tender fingers of love that press Rose-wreaths for the Blue and the Gray!

They are calling the veteran legions Who march from the fields of the past They are calling the brave young heroes Who are one with the old ones at last And the flag they are marching under is my flag and your flag today-The stripes and the stars of Old Glory, The flag of the Blue and the Gray!



THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

The slow process of disarmament at Havana is enough to discourage the delegates at The Hague.

An Object Lesson.

The moral superiority of law and order over the frenzied processes of the mob is strikingly illustrated in an episode which occurred recently in the District of Columbia. A young white woman, Mrs. Hardy, living in a secluded house some distance from Georgetown, was criminally assaulted one morning by a burly negro. The crime, in its hideousness, equalled any that has ever been committed in the cotton belt. Its details are unfit for print and scarcely fit to be thought of. Naturally the community's indignation was enkindled, but instead of confiding the case to the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch, the law-respecting inhabitants of the district cheerfully gave it over to the regularly constituted authorities.

These promptly arrested several suspects, among them a negro named Busey, whom Mrs. Hardy believed to be her assailant. Had this negro been in the keeping of a mob he would have been hanged or burned within half an hour after his apparent identification. But under the custody of the law officers he was taken to prison and subsequently established a complete alibi. As the Washington Star well says: "Transfer this case to any section of the country where the mob rules, and what would have occurred? Can any-

province-that of British Columbia. This time it was the mining interests that were involved. The authorities of that province took the money of the American gold; allowed them to spend thousands of dollars in constructing a roadway to

the scene of their interests, and then proceeded to change their laws to conther such instance of this kind of practice worked a hardship to American nurserymen. They had taken contracts violation of the contracts which their own laws had caused to be vacated. Proceeding to the main subject of present differences the statement con-The Dominion government also seems

to share these peculiar principles of intornational intercourse in respect to the boundary of Alaska. Years before the without any question or protest against their right so to do, had occupied the head water of the Lynn canal, and es-tablished towns and settlements there. Canada had rever asserted a claim to the region. The Americans had built paths over the passes from the Lynn canal beyond the mountains, and established communication with the Yukon by intercening lakes and streams. This, too ne without protest or question of their right to pass over the mountain summits. Under these circumstances, the United States commisisoners thought t right to withhold such tide-water set lements from the arbitrators jurisdic and it was against this limitation that the Canadian commissioners so ye emently protested. Now it seems Canada is protesting with equal vehemence against arbitration unless the United States shall agree to give them, in any case, the Pyramid Harbor region, to which they never before the meeting of the commission asserted any right; which they had never occupied with flag, or constable, or a Canadian subject, or

eevn a canoe. Reduced to plainer language, the appearance of possibilities of great wealth in the Klondike region of British Columbia has inspired the authorities of Ottawa to attempt a skin game on Uncle Sam with the object in view of euchering that patient individual out of a great slice of territory, his title to which had never been seriously questioned, but which, being now suddenly valuable, is to be thrown into dispute and, if possible, made the subject of jug-handled arbitration. Instead of coming into the negotiation in a spirit of neighborliness, in which

spirit Amercan generosity would soon find a satisfactory solution, the Canadian authorities begin with threats and swagger and incidentally throw brick bats at American commercial interests all along the line. It remains to be seen whether this

line of policy will avail. We think it will not.

Even the matrimonial editor is not ree from the unknown correspondent whose communications contain polson. The publisher of a paper at Milwaukee that is devoted to uniting by advertisements affinities which may exist miles apart, recently, in good faith it is presumed, announced that a Miss Rob-

Bend down with your blossoms, ye living! than ten marine leagues from the ocean. Sleep on in your silence, ye dead! the limit between the British possessions The bugles are mute, the drums muffled. The columns swing slow in their tread; and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia ••• shall be formed by a line parallel to the coast and which But the North and the South march to gother, They are under one banner today, shall never exceed the distance of ter marine leagues therefrom."

brance

their song

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them,

tion

Four general questions exist as to the meaning of this language: (1) As to the relation of the mountain range to the ten-league line, Canada contending that the range of mountains nearest the sea was meant, the United States contending that the range most nearly conforming in its course to the ten-league line was intended. (2) As to the relation of the mountains in fact to the mountains conventionally and crudely drawn by Vancouver on his charts. (3) As to the meaning of the term "the coast," Canada contending that the outer edge of the coast islands was signified, the United States asserting that the outer edge of the mainland was designated. (4) As to the partition line in Portland inlet or channel. Canada claiming that the words used in the treaty meant another body of water, the controversy over this point involving a territory larger than the state of Delaware. The third of these questions involves two side issues: (a) What was meant by the treaty word "ocean?" (b) Do the inlets form part of the coast waters or part of the territory? The Canadian claim is that "ocean" has no reference to inlets, but that whenever such inlets are loss than six mlles wide they must be com-ruted as part of the territory and the ne drawn with reference to the point

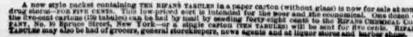
at this width, despite the result, even though it gives Canada jurisdiction over the head of the inlets. The Ame claim is in opposition to this view. The American -:0:-The immediate blockade of the negotia dav. tions is caused by an issue on this very point of inlets. Canada demands as a condition precedent to an adjustment of he boundary by a tribunal that Pyramid half usual. arbor and Lynn canal be yielded to her. These points in large measure control the Chilkoot Pass traffic and virtually all the other traffic to the Klondike gold felds by the inland toute. Naturally, this government refuses to grant so important an item in advance of negotiations which it expects to result favorably to the American claim to these very points. Whatever the outcome it is to be hoped that this country will firmly stand by the doctrines heretofore laid

down and will accept no other settlement than one based upon the historical and eographical traditions and facts hould also it sist upon a solution of th matter without reference to a foreign power as atbitrator. The case is capa-ble of settlement without recourse to any European tribunal.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

from the Washington Post. The Hon. John Barrett, who has spent live years in Asia, most of the time as United States minister to Slam, but who and the Philippines, especially during th past year, has recently returned to his native land. Mr. Barreit is thoroughly well informed as to the military and poitical situation at Manila. He is familiar with all the various springs of acton, th inside influences in operation, the exact nature of the ferment at work among the followers of Aguinaldo. After many months of close observation and intelli-gent inquiry, Mr. Barrett is qualified to neak concerning our Philippine problem and to speak with authority.

One proposition laid down by Mr. Ear rett will, we think, be accepted every-where without protest, and that is the proposition that learly all of the hostility shown by Aguinaldo has been the direct and logical product of the anti-expan-sionists in this country. He says the utterances in the senate prior to the ratiwhat would have occurred? Can any presumed, announced that a Miss Rob-body doubt? Busey would have been erts, of Rush, Susquehanna county, whole motive power of the Filipino agiprescribed for him, but everything failed. At last I tried Ripans Tabules and have found them the best remedy for my boy. Since he has taken the Tabules he never gets out of bed, sleeps all night and I can't thank anything for it but Ripans Tabules, and I will always keep them on hand.



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