

SPANIARDS WILL FIGHT

To Defend the Honor of Their Nation and Their Flag.

PREMIER SAGASTA'S SPEECH

"Spain Will Not Allow a Parcel of Her Territory to Be Taken, Nor Will She Be a Party to Any Trafficking For Her Possessions."

Madrid, April 20.—The supporters of the government in both houses of parliament met in the senate chamber at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Senor Sagasta, the premier, addressed them as follows:

"The times are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts, not words, are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked. We have now reached the limits of concession, compatible with honor and territorial integrity. We consented to the last concession at the instance of the pope and the powers. We yielded, in fact, but now attempts are made upon our honor and menaces directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. This is not the moment to trace a parliamentary program, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us today is the most infamous that has ever been offered."

Continuing, Senor Sagasta counseled the rapid constitution of the chambers in order to accord to the government the means to defend the country's interests.

"Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of her territory to be taken from her with impunity; nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions."

Seldom has there been witnessed a more impressive and significant scene. The large hall of the entire senate was densely crowded with Liberal senators and deputies, who listened with breathless attention to the short speech of Senor Sagasta, only interrupting him with unanimous and loud applause. If the idea still existed in the mind of any one here that war could be avoided, Senor Sagasta's firm speech is regarded as finally settling all doubts.

Senor Silveira, leader of the Disident Conservatives, when addressing his party, declared it "inopportune to formulate a political program." He announced that his party would loyally support the government in the existing grave crisis.

It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war rather than tarnish on the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

Contrary to the general opinion that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude toward peace at any price, her attitude had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

A dispatch from Malaga reports a resumption of the riots there on Monday. The American consul's negro servant was killed and many persons in the crowd were wounded.

A Proposed Peculiar Request. Rome, April 20.—Italia, the organ of the foreign office, publishes the following note: "The powers are on the eve of taking a new step, namely, requesting the United States and Spain, in the event of war, to localize the hostilities to Cuba and the neighboring waters. This step will be taken immediately after the declaration of war."

Utter pessimism prevails in diplomatic quarters here, the Vatican alone continuing hopeful of peace. The pope is working energetically to be accepted as arbitrator, but he admits that Cuba has already morally ceased to belong to Spain.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

Advice of Pennsylvania Lawmakers Not Needed on War Matters.

Harrisburg, April 20.—Governor Haastings has decided not to call an extra session of the legislature to raise money to put the National Guard and, if necessary, other Pennsylvania troops in the field in the event of war with Spain. The legislature, if in session, could do no more than is provided for by existing law. The governor has been urged by a large number of members of the legislature to call an extra session. The cost of holding such a session would not fall short of \$100,000 a month, and would probably exceed in the aggregate the entire cost of the maintenance of the troops prior to the mustering into the service of the United States.

Pennsylvania Democratic Committee

Harrisburg, April 20.—The state Democratic committee met in this city today to elect a chairman and fix the date of the state convention. It is conceded that the silverites are in control, and that Chairman John M. Garman, of Nanticoke, will be re-elected. The convention will likely be held in Harrisburg early in July. Much interest is attached to the gathering by reason of the contest between the Ryan and anti-Ryan factions of Philadelphia over the seats of the members from that city. The committee will probably agree to conduct the campaign next fall solely on state issues.

Rifles to Subdue Riottous Strikers.

Springfield, Illa, April 20.—Governor Tanner has ordered 20 50-caliber Springfield rifles sent to Rosborough, near Sparta, Randolph county, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, to be used in quelling disturbances of rioting coal miners. Sheriff McFarland called on the governor yesterday and explained the situation. He returned with rifles to arm the deputies. If the sheriff cannot maintain peace the governor says he will call out the state troops.

Murdered His Former Employer.

New York, April 19.—John J. Ryan, a mason and builder, was shot and killed yesterday by an Italian named Flori, whom he had recently discharged from his service. Flori has not been arrested.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP DEAD

The Well Known Author and Son-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne. New York, April 20.—George Parsons Lathrop died yesterday at Roosevelt hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Lathrop was received at the hospital on Saturday, suffering from a complication of diseases. Mr. Lathrop was born in Honolulu, Aug. 24, 1851. He was only 24 when the chair of assistant editor of The Atlantic Monthly was offered him. He filled it for two years, and turned from that magazine to the work of editing a Boston Sunday newspaper. He married Rose Hawthorne, daughter of the great novelist, Nathaniel Hawthorne. There was a great sensation in 1891 when both Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop were baptized into the Catholic church. The literary world was again astounded when it learned that Rose Hawthorne Lathrop had given up her home and decided to devote her life to mission for those afflicted with cancer. Among the many volumes published by Mr. Lathrop the best known are "A Study of Hawthorne," "The Masque of the Poets," "An Echo of Passion," "Spanish Vistas," "Newport," "Somebody Else," "Afterglow," "Would You Kill Him?" and "In the Distance."

Alleged Bank Swindler Indicted.

New York, April 20.—George B. White, who was general manager of the firm of W. S. White & Co., leather dealers, with offices in Boston and Philadelphia and tanneries at White's Tanneries, Pa., Mann's Choice, Pa., and Hazen, Md., was indicted yesterday on a charge of swindling many banks by means of fraudulent checks. When White's operations were discovered he fled to South America. His pecuniary aggregate, it is said, \$100,000. Nothing has yet appeared to indicate that he speculated in stocks, or was addicted to any costly vice. The banks concerned cannot yet explain what he did with the money.

Ex-Bank Teller Boggs Indicted.

Wilmington, Del., April 20.—The grand jury in the United States district court last night returned an indictment against William N. Boggs, charging him with stealing \$107,000 from the First National bank of Dover. In the indictment Boggs is charged with conspiring with Colonel Ezekiel P. Cooper, former register of wills of Kent county and former United States commissioner to Hawaii, and Thomas S. Clark, Charles H. Butler, Amos Cole and Harry F. Ford to secure the funds of the bank.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Spaniards are arriving in New York from abroad in order to evade military duty.

Edward Parker Deacon escaped from an insane asylum near Boston, but was recaptured.

The death of ex-President Crespo, of Venezuela, in battle with rebels, is confirmed.

Information was received in London that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently at the Riviera.

A heavy windstorm near Memphis, Tenn., sank several coal barges and did other damage.

Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, is probably dying of typhoid fever at his hotel in Washington.

Ex-State Senator George Handy Smith died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday, aged 62 years.

Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract for building Pennsylvania's new capitol.

William Jennings Bryan visited President McKinley at the White House on Thursday and was cordially greeted.

Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, has been renominated for congress, for the sixth time, by the Republicans of his district.

Robert M. McLane, ex-governor of Maryland, ex-congressman and ex-minister to France, died in Paris, aged 82 years.

Edward Bellamy, the distinguished author of "Looking Backward" and other works, is dying of consumption at Denver, Colo.

General Lew Wallace has given up his senatorial fight in Indiana, and will take a commission in the army when war breaks out.

The explosion of a powder mill almost totally wrecked the hamlet of Sunnyside, Pa., but there was no loss of life, though the shock was felt 50 miles away.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Flour slow; winter superfine, \$3.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.26; city mills, extra, \$3.26; 2 1/2. Rye flour sold in a small way at \$1.80 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.02 1/2; No. 2 corn strong; No. 2 mixed, April, 25 1/2; Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 25 1/2; No. 2 white, clipped, 25 1/2; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$12.50 for large bales; best firm, beef hams, \$2.50; Pork quiet; short clear, \$10.25; family, \$12.00; Lard steady; western steamed, 5 1/2; Butter steady; western creamery, 15 1/2; do. factory, 14 1/2; Elgin, 15; Imitation creamery, 15 1/2; New York, 15 1/2; Eggs firmer; New York and Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 21 1/2; do. wholesale, 20; Cheese firm; small white, September, 5 1/2; large white, September, 5 1/2; light skims, 5 1/2; part skims, 4 1/2; full skims, 2 1/2; Eggs firmer; New York and Pennsylvania, 10 1/2; western, fresh, 11 1/2; southern, 10 1/2.

Baltimore, April 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong; spot and month, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.03 1/2; July, \$1.04 1/2; steam No. 2 red, 99 1/2; southern wheat, by sample, \$1.01; do. on grade, 98 1/2; Corn strong; spot and month, 36 1/2; May, 35 1/2; June, 35 1/2; July, 35 1/2; steam mixed, 25 1/2; southern white, 27 1/2; do. yellow, 27 1/2; Oats firm; No. 2 white, 24 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 24 1/2; Rye strong; No. 2 nearby, 20 1/2; No. 2 western, 6 1/2; Hay steady; choice timothy, \$12.50; Grain freights firmer; business new; steam to Liverpool, per quarter, 3 1/2; May; Corn, for orders, per bushel, 48; April; do. 48; May, Lettuce, \$1.25 per basket.

East Liberty, Pa., April 19.—Cattle steady; extra, \$1.05; 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, \$0.95; common, \$0.90; Hogs slow; prime mediums, \$3.90; best heavy Yorkers, \$3.90; light Yorkers, \$3.70; pigs, as to quality, \$3.40; heavy hogs, \$3.50; rough, \$3.20; common to fair, \$2.50; Sheep steady; choice clipped, \$4.20; common, \$3.15; choice clipped lambs, \$4.70; common to good, \$4.10; spring, \$6.00. Veal calves, \$4.75; 6 1/2.

MUSICAL TRAINING.

For Children and Possibilities in Music Teaching.

The person who takes up what he terms music-teaching, because it seems an easy means of obtaining a livelihood, and who makes it chiefly a mechanical business, whose thoughts rarely reach beyond the movements of the key board and the printed signs of the page, is doing art a serious wrong. This seems principally the case in the country and country towns.

Were music universally taught as it should be, were it given full opportunity to win its way in the hearts and homes of its would-be students, this branch of work would be one of the most effective factors in the establishment of a higher artistic standard among Americans.

If music is valuable in the mind and life of the adult, its progress should begin with the child. If music is necessary or valuable to one, it is, generally speaking, necessary and valuable to all, rich and poor, high and low. Thus it follows that to get a wide spread influence it must be incorporated as a regular branch of study and practice in our public schools.

Once in a while we find a musician, wise in his own conceit, who, after due superficial deliberation, gives his expert opinion that music could not be taught successfully in public schools universally; that the school music teacher was by far to incompetent, etc.

True, indeed, there is poor music work being done daily in our schools, consequent upon the ignorant, careless efforts of poor teachers. Alas! this is true! but there is likewise poor teaching, wretchedly bad and ruinous teaching being done daily by the ignorant, careless, private teacher who often has not even a good knowledge of theory and harmony. "The performer who does not know the science of harmony, is much like a person reciting a poem in a language which he does not understand."

The children who are, as we say, naturally fond of music, will like and appreciate it in any form in which it comes to them. As gospel hymns vice, the hand-organ, cheap popular theatre music, a mere collection of notes purporting to be music, which are continually being showered on an unsuspecting public, and so on. They must take life as it comes. Their parents and teachers are responsible for what they hear in music, and it is only now and then a strong nature breaks away from unfavorable environments, and, seeing what is good, chooses and follows it in spite of protest. Nothing can stifle the genius of one born to be great, but the great majority are born to be small.

The real responsibility then as regards formation of taste in music, rests with parents and teachers. Teachers must do the work which falls to their lot in the training of children in things musical, with care and intelligence. And here lies the hope of progress, because teachers—men and women of culture—will in time, and not so long a time either, sift the true from the false, and follow good standards, accomplish genuinely good musical results in schools and private teaching.

There is much to upset the ideas of the average teacher who truly wishes to do good work in music. There are violent and direct contradictions among educational authorities on many vital points; there are first the claims of publishing houses, who argue the sole value of their method.

The different ways of teaching music which they treat so seriously are of very little vital importance. The manner in which children sing, the character of their tone, the use of the voice, and the general style and character of the rendition of songs and exercises, even the simplest is of real importance.

The school singing, though it may prove knowledge and ability to read notes to some extent, which is bad in tone, unrythmical, and poor intonation, is of very little, or no musical value whatever. It may even be so coarse and boisterous as to do positive harm to the musical sensibilities of the children which is unquestionably often the case in most schools of the country and country towns. But, there are superintendents, school principals, and others, who promptly object to any singing which is not loud and hearty, and often of the most trashy kind of music. When prominent educators advocate shouting songs for children, what can the humble musician, often times acting as supervisor, or the grade teacher who cannot imagine even that such great educational authorities should say any unwise, thing, do?

If music is merely a plaything, if it is merely an amusement, merely a means to arouse pleasant emotions, if it has not a higher mission, why does the book of God mention its origin? Is the creation or origin of any other art recorded?

One of the first acts of the great reformer (Luther) was to introduce music in the public schools of Saxony. Not only did he introduce music into the public schools, but allowed the people to sing in churches, a privilege hitherto denied. "Music," says Beethoven, "is the medium between the spiritual and realistic life." Handel, who tells us that when he wrote "He was despised and rejected," he shed tears, and when he wrote the "Hallelujah Chorus," he thought he saw the heavens open, with the angles standing around the throne. What good has been done in this world

by one such work as the "Messiah," etc. How many concerts in aid of the suffering have been given? Yet, there are men who smile at the powers of music, they make light of its influence, nor will they recognize the difficulties which the study of the art presents. Music is not a deception, it is not a creature of the imagination, it is not a plaything; if it were this and nothing more then the art would not deserve to exist, while those who teach it would lead the most useless lives of any class of persons.

If the art, however, is an agent for good the public schools and churches should only use it in its purest forms, for then civilization and religion is to be benefited.

Again we come to the principle point and say that no parent is doing his full duty to his children if he neglects his musical education in childhood. In childhood the mind and heart are most plastic. Early impressions are easier made and are most lasting. This important subject is well worth the earnest consideration of all and should be incorporated as a regular branch of study in elementary instruction.

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Nervous and Weak

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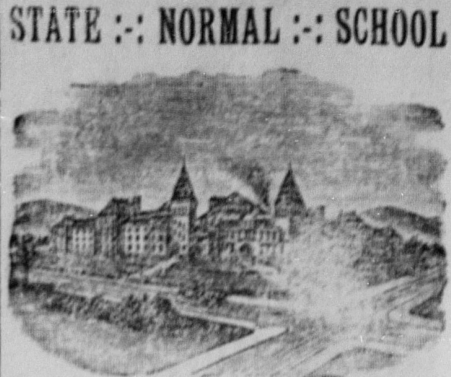
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