### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1896.

## The Scranton Tribune

By and Weekly. No Sunday Edition

ranton, Pa, by The Tribune Pub-liahing Company. ce: Tribune Building, Frank S. Gray, Manager.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Paca, and Gen's Man E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'r and TREAS. LIVY S. RICHARD, Eoron. W. W. DAVIG. Surmers Managen. W. W. YOUNGS, Apv. Mama'

SECOND-CLASS MATL MATTER.

Ink," the recognized journal for adver-ntes THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best sing medium in Northeastern Pannayiva-Tinters' Iak" knows.

TAR WREEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Baturday, Contains Twelve Haudsome Pares, with an Abin dance of News, Fiction, and Weil-Edited Miscel iany. For Those Who Cannot Take Tirs Dairs TRIBUNE, the Weekly Is Recommended as the Best Bargain Going. Only §1 a Year, in Advance

THE TRIBUNE is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and V.



SCRANTON, APRIL 10, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackswanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. To the Republican electors of Pennsylva-

nia, The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by heir duly chosen representatives, will The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 25, 1826, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera-itouse, city of Harrisburg, for the pur-pose of aominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegates-at-large to the Republican national con-vention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order of the state committee. M. S. Quay, Attest:-Lore B. Dex

Jere B. Rex, W. R. Andrews, Secretaries.

We trust it is untrue that Brother Balley has gone to Gotham to get pointers on starting a smaller Tammany.

## Pennsylvania's Chances.

The great ado made by the anti-Quay contingent in this state over the recent interview in which Congressman Robinson proclaimed with a flourish his belief that Senator Quay would take occasion a week from next Thursday. at the Harrisburg convention, to withdraw his name as a presidential canwildate and advise the selection of delegates-at-large in favor of McKinley has noticeably simmered down since Colonel Stone, Richard Quay and General Grosvenor, each in turn, gave the assertion an unoualified denial. We include the denial of Grosvenor as germane to the interview because it had been asserted that this move on the part of Senator Quay was to come as the result of overtures proceeding in McKinley's behalf from Grosvenor himself. The fact that Grosvenor denies having held any communication with Quay removes the motive, which in such matters is an essen-In such a connection the testimony of an outside observer has value. Colonel J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, worked with Quay in 1888 at national headquarters. He is also familiar with political sentiment and political methods the country over. In his Elmira newspaper he says: "It won't do to regard Quay's candidacy lightly. He is in earnest. He is not a candidate for fun. He is not a candidate merely for the sake of preventing McKinley from gaining strength in Pennsylvania, Senator Quay is a candidate because of the solicitations of his friends who know his popularity with the party workers and the party builders in the nation. Senator Quay has been very much abused by the Democratic press, but for all that he is a great political general. He is a big man. He is well acquainted with public affairs; he is a scholar; he is deeply versed in the history of our country and in all the erudition of the statesman. He is magnetic, approachable, clear sighted, indefatigable. He never yet has been defeated in any matter to which he gave his undivided attention, and people make a mistake in regarding Quay's presidential canvass as mere by-play. It is being conducted in great earnestness. His relations to the tariff and the money question are such as to bring him great strength in the national convention. He is not only liked, but be is greatly beloved by the members of the national committee who have been thrown in contact with him and appreclate his worth and his great abilities His conduct of the campaign of 1888, which resulted in the election of Harrison and Morton, was a marvelous piece of political generalship, and his contest last summer with Magee and Martin was one of the most astonishing political triumphs of the century. It was an amazing revelations of the affection which the plain people of the state of Pennsylvania have for this "silent statesman from Beaver." " We liberally discount the theory that Colonel Quay is in any sense hostile to Colonel Quay is in any sense hostile to McKinley; but we believe that he has assurances as to the actual strength of the Ohio man's candidacy in the story from the roseate claims put forth story from the roseate claims put forth from day to day by the McKinley man-agers; and we further believe that these assurances go to the extent of justifying in the senator's mind the hope that there is yet a possibility, equal to one chance in two or three, of his own nomination. Under these, of his own nomination the field and take up arms alougside William Film, and C. L. Magee. In the meantime, Pennsylvania should not be too anx-ious to give up as baneless the one McKinley; but we believe that he has Pennsylvania should not be too anxious to give up as hopeless the one chance 't has had in thirty years to supply the country with a president.

ompliment of the solid, or virtually solid, support of the Pennsylvania delegation, and there is no present purpose among the McKinley men to deny him that honor." Does this statement we wonder, meet with the approval of the Hon. Chris Magee?

In Murat Halstead's opinion, the Cuban war will last many years, but ultimately Cuba will become free, and later will seek admission into the American union. If Spain tries many of her old-time tactics, the end may come sooner than Mr. Halstead thinks. American sentiment will not tolerate wanton assassination in Cuba,

### A Wail Concerning Spain.

A good deal depends in this world upon the point of view. Persons can

find sunshine or they can find clouds ing the English language can make the in most any subject at most any time. mistake which the editor of the Wilkesaccordingly as they adopt rational or Barre Record makes when he says The irrational points of view. In another Tribune "favors the free and unlimited

quibbling or evasion.

How any man capable of understand-

Record editor deliberately misrepre-

lism simply misinterprets facts.

THE SPAIN OF TODAY.

column we reproduce, this morning, an interesting picture of modern Spain originally contributed to the Philadelphia Bulletin by a staff writer of extended experience in the matter of European travel. .His picture is timely by reason of the possibility, in his judgment near but in our judgment very remote, that we may become embroiled in a war with Spain because of our sympathy for Cuba. From the standpoint of the average American, sympathy for Cuba is as natural as patriotism itself, and as commendable. But from this writer's point of view, it is criminal nonsense; and for variety's sake we give his side of the controversy:

"If the action of congress results in a war with Spain, as there is every reason to apprehend it will, we shall," says the Bulletin writer, "not have a picnic in conquering the proudest race in Christendom. We shall, of course, defeat Spain in the end. But our victory will be tarnished by injustice and greed, everything in the nature of meanness we loathe in the English. We shall have Cuba on our hands, a century before we are in position to deal with it. We shall have enriched, per-

haps, ten thousand, perhaps fifty thousand soulless money-makers, who sim-

"Dunols," in Philadelphia Bulletin. The industry of the country, never well handled, has been failing off in an omi-nous measure since the re-establishment of the monarchy. The land is adminis-tered in a fashion half-Asiatic and half-carpet-bag. The party in power must have money to pay the great places of the state, no matter what department comes to want. Thus the army officers, navy of-ficers and the great aristocratic families, who give a sort of superficial stability to the form of government to which they ad-here, are really brided by the first fruits of the internal imposts. Indeed, the offi-cials who apparently have the least to do in the conduct of the practical affairs of the government enjoy almost exclusively the the usufruct of the national industries. It thus comes to pass that every public function in Spain is imperfectly adminis-tered. The postoffice system would shame the Fiji Island economist. The clerks are put on starvation wages, and for months at a time are left unpaid. As a result, but poor material can be procured for the government places. In three cases out of seven the clerks who assort the letters cannot read the addresses on the envelopes. It has happened repeatedly within my observation that persons apply-ing for letters were informed, after a pro-form scrutiny of the heaps, that there were none, and immediately after the address. Dunois," in Philadelphia Bulletin. ply regard war and government for what they can make out of them! Our civil war created a million parvenues, who have for thirty years ruled us. shaped our legislation, dictated presidents and made life a shambles. A war with Spain will fasten fifty years of misrule upon us. Of course, there will be 'glorious' victories! We shall, when the end comes, record the lists, say half a million killed, a half million wounded and a half century of pensions to unborn millions, related by passing ties to the soldiers and sailors killed to make 'Cuba free!' We shall liberate Cuba at cost of perhaps ten billions of dollars, twice the indemnity France paid Germany; we shall sacrifice a half million lives, we shall turn over our government to brawlers and ignoramuses for the next fifty years. and we shall for a half century stop the processes of civilization, to give a few swarthy malcontents in Cuba, the privilege of turning the island into a civic pandemonium. But the majority

so order and protest is useless." It perhaps would not be worth while to take this petulant outburst seriously and endeavor to show wherein it lacks where detained in Seville eight days await-ing a letter of remittance, of which they had been apprised by telegraph. Every and and afternoon they asked the clerk and over the other the sevent of substantial foundation. It is sufficient clerk, and every time were confidently in-formed that there was nothing. Asking at last to be permitted to look over the packet, the very letter they were await-ing was found stamped as having been received a week previously. Most clerks, however, frankly acknowledge their in-capacity, and hand the packets of letters to each inquirer who helps himself. Whenever the traveler comes in contact with Spanish administration the specta-cle is the same. The race is really kept in tutelage by the British, who are thus enabled to exploit the penusula as un-restrainedly as if the land were under British rule. to quote the outburst as a fair speciat last to be permitted to look over the men of the frenzy to which overrripe minds are sometimes subject when an issue of humanity calls for determined treatment. Much the same kind of petulance used to be prevalent before the question of human slavery was settled in this country by the arbitrament of arms. Able and scholarly men, men who in private life would scorn to who in private life would scorn to stoop to cruelty or oppression, were very wont, prior to 1861, to scoff and jibe at the prospect of going fo war "for the sake of a blank lot of niggers."
Tet the conscience of the plain people went to war, just the same, and freed those "niggers" while at the same time wiping out a stinging stigma upon the honor of the great republic. The result of that affranchisement is written, among other ways, in a subsequent progress of the negro race such as has never before or since been equalled in the history of liberated peoples.
War with Spain is highly improbable. There is scarcely the remotest possibility of it. But if it should be forced upon this nation in the line of inevitable duty, the grave issue will be met with true American maniliness, and civilization will not be the loser.
The opinion seems to be pretty well disseminated that the Raines bill has made New York again a doubtful state. Fortunately, with the right kind of ticket-building at St. Louis this will stoop to cruelty or oppression, were The moment a traveler gets on a Span to drink and for washing. In Spain the third-class car is a sight of hideous discomfort merely to look at. The cars are narrow, there are but three win-dows to sixty people; the seats run length-wise of the car, with no supports to save the body from the concussions of joiting, andden pulling up or starting. However, there are compensations even against these drawhacks. In summer the sun can't burn the sweltering man, and in winter just as little travel is done as may be. Furthermore, the Spanish are not a traveling race, as the French and the German and the English are. They pre-serve much of the picturesque primitive-ness of the romantic cra. The peasant who has a journey to make generally puts himself astride his fat mule, and, by the way, such fat mules, such glossy mules, such luxurious mules were never seen out of an agricultural fair as you shall gee in a day's ride in any direction in the kingdom of Leon, Castile, Granada, Anda-lusia, Catalonia and Arragon. ticket-building at St. Louis this will not give Republicans uneasiness. They can, for once, snap their fingers at pivotal commonwealths. Give It a Fair Trial. The disposition of the commissioners of certain counties-notably Lancaster -to shirk the duty imposed upon them by the compulsory education law is not to the credit either of those commissioners or of the communities which they represent. The loophole through which they seek to escape consists of the fact that the Farr act does not in specific terms declare that the assessors provided for by it shall be paid up-Iusia, Catalonia and Arragon. Even the ass, the butt and jibe of time, has a sleekness and well-to-do air of re-spectability and consideration which would solace the declining days of that race of maltrented quadrupeds that cur-ried Sherman's warriors through Georgia. Even the voice of the Spanish mule is ameliorated. There is none of that inde-sertbably strident, wheeing, rasping as of ten thousand "buckboards" dragged over ironwood knots, which marks the stentorian melodies of the American mule. Nor, so far as i could see, are his heels so nimble, his hide so salamandarine, or his conscience so obdurate to the gentle insinuations of a well-slung slash. In the main features of Spanish landscape, the country cavaller, prancing gayly over the narrow road on his sedate mule, is a sight not to be forgotten. His garb is the garb of the day when the bards sang. If you are 'n Andalusia, the colors a ve on warrants signed by the commissionwho shall immediately furnish the princi-pal of teacher of each school with a cor-rect list of all children in his or her dis-trict who are subject to the provisions of this act. And the said assessors shall be paid a per diem compensatin for their services, a sum equal to the compensa-tion paid under existing laws for asses-sors of election, said services not to exceed in days. The intent of this enactment is plain. It was the purpose of the author of the bill and it was the expressed belief of the legislators who affirmatively dis-cussed it upon passage that the last clause first quoted should be binding upon the county commissioners. Any fair court, taking into account the in-

mule is not content with his sleek coat He, too, must have rosettes and cocades with bells on his neck to attune his prou-paces? So, you see, that what Spain lose in the solid and material by the lack of native enterprise is compensated by the retention of the fine old forms that we tent as well as the letter of the act, would undoubtedly so construe it. But in certain countles where the act meets with public opposition, the commissioners, desirous of establishing records for economy, are declining to issue warrants for the payment of school

read about. You can go into any of the provinces of Spain and reconstitute, in every vestige of attire and lineament and physique, the characters of Gil Blas if not of Don Qaix-ote. The foliage and variation of herbage denied the Spaniards seem to have been one of the spaniards seem to have been one equalled in form and color, which is not equalled in the most picturesque peo-ples of Italy or Asia. That one expres-sion. "A castle in Spain." is responsible for more deception than the preachings of Peter the Hermit. The general notion of Spain is that the land is like the valley of Raselas, a diversification of nature's choicest handiwork; that the mountains are mounts of beauty, the valleys valles of enchantment to the eye and inguor to the soul. Spain is anything but that. From the north, where the sould wall of the foll creating the south. Spain is a series of vast mountain table-lands, bare as the staked plain of Utah. There is rich soll; even the mountain sides are made to yield certain treasures in the orange. But any such beauty as comes from masses of foliage forests, green val-ley, running crystal streams, there is a the famous Guadalquivir are a clear fey for the famous Guadalquivir are a clear for the famous Guadalquivir are a clear for the famous Guadalquivir are a clear fey for the famous Guadalquivir are a clear fey for the famous Guadalquivir are a clear for the famous Guadalquivir are a clear fey for the famous Guadalquivir are a sclear fey for the famous Guadalquivir are assessors, and consequently the contemplated enumeration in those counties will not be taken. It remains to be seen whether the attitude of these ommissioners can be legally defended. We think not. But in any event, it is for the public interest that the law should have a fair trial. To that it is clearly entitled. That it will surely get, if not now, then as soon as the next legislature can amend its provisions so as to leave no possible margin for

coinage of silver," we cannot understand. We hesitate to believe that the sented; we prefer to suspect that he simply made a blunder, which, as a

per Missouri or Mississippi, but a Carinea sort of amber not unpleasant to the eye. Even the fish of these streams have a rich tawny color, revealing a natural law and arrangement such as nature alone seems capable of carrying on. I have never seen a rational explanation of the bareness of these great stretches of moun-tain tablelands and sunny valleys. They are not stripped of trees because of the sterility of the soil, for you have but to touch the earth with the absurd wooden tooth-picks which serve in lieu of plows, and crops in the most unstinted abundance respond. Orange trees grow wherever planted. Indeed, any sort of trees grow readily and luxuriantly. On the bleak hilistics, under the perpetual forest of e.ms, set out by the Duke of Wellington, were planted in 1815, and today they are towering glants, covering the hill and val-ley of the Athambra with delicious shade. The truth probably is that Spain was, in its day, as well wooded as America, but its forty centuries of teeming populations have denuded it, and the bare handful who inhabit it today are suffering for the prodigality of the races of Goths, Moora and Romans, who, in succession, dweit in its fertile valleys and rich tablelands, Mor-ally, physically, industrially, Spain is suf-fering today from the blight of improvi-dence—an improvidence extending back forty centuries, so far as its polysically shortcomings go, and no farther back than 75 so far as its political and indus-trial ones come into question. gentleman and a scholar, he will acknowledge and correct. The argument advanced by this paper was that American silver should be protected by a prohibitive tariff and then coined on parity with gold. This is as far from nlimited silver coinage as the silver ingle standard is far from bimetallism. It would keep out all foreign silver, both coin and bullion, and would utilize in coinage only the silver dug by American labor from the depths of American mines. We should have our gold just as before; and if the report be true that in Utah's mountains there are freshly-discovered deposits of the yellow metal surpassing in value the rich fields in the Transvaal, we should soon have of both metals, good "money to burn." The man who thinks the currency question has been settled by the present surge toward gold monometal-

1 6 . Moon rises 4.15 a. m.



LOT 1.-From 9 to 9.30 o'clock, 27 Ladles' and Children's Jackets, from spring of 1895, to close out at 50c. each,

- LOT 2.- From 9.30 to 10 o'clock, 40 Ladies' and Misses' Spring Jackets, \$1.00 each.
- LOT 3 .-- From 10 to 10.30 o'clock, 33 Ladles' and Misses' Spring Jackets and Dresses, at \$2.00 each.
- LOT 4.-From 10.30 to 11 o'clock, about 10 dozen Ladies' Lawn and Cambric Wrappers, formerly \$1.50, to close at 49c. each.

This is the balance of our stock carried over from spring, 1895, and the prices named in many instances is not over 20 cents on the dollar.

Be on time-Because this is the opportunity of a lifetime.

# AT THE GLOVE COUNTER.

We have placed on sale 100 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, the 35-cent kind at 19 cents a pair.



D. BECK, 337 Adams Ava.

Mr. Martin's paper, the Philadelphia Bulletin, settles one point when it remarks that "so long as Mr. Quay remains in the field he will receive the i fair court, taking into account the in-

ers. Section 4 of the law reads as follows: