SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1895

carried on for kindling.

CANALS

Spain has a magnificent system of

tem that was intended to supply every

possible portion of the country with

was active in the preparation of this

The Spanish arms everywhere met

ing places for little boys.

AGRICULTURE.

The visitor to Spain is constantly as-

onished, and justly so, by the back-

and most qualities of calsing are

MANUFACTURES.

ury.

FACTS ABOUT THE SPANIARD AT HOME

10_

Degeneracy Evident in Europe's Once Most Powerful State.

REALLY A BLOT ON CIVILIZATION

A Queen's Carriage Stuck in the Mud. Condition of the Spanish Roads. eler. The roadbed is commonly made Backwardness of Agriculture -- A hastily and carelessly, the track is Paper System of Canals-+Frequency of Murder ... A Country in a Worse Condition Than Turkey.

From the Giobe-Democrat.

A Faris newspaper recently published a letter from its correspondent in Madrid which contained a queer item of intelligence from the Spanish capltal. A few days before the Queen Regent was driving in her carriage from the Escurial to the capital, a distance of about twenty miles, when at a bad place in the road the carriage stuck fast in the mud. Postillions swore and shouted, the officers of the guard stood about and advised, the Queen frowned and threatened, but all was of no use, the horses could not extricate the carriage from its desperate plight, and finally planks were procured and laid from the nearest dry ground to the door of the carriage, an officer gallantly waded up to his knees in mire and proffered his assistance, the Queen walked on the planks across the mud hole, another carriage was obtained and a gang of laborers employed to dig away the mud and extricate the royal coach from its imprisonment.

spectacle of the royal equippage stuck fast in the mud within twenty miles of the capital, and on one of the most frequented roads in Spain, is significant of the condition of the thoroughfares generally throughout the Iberian peninsula. A recent traveler says it is impossible to conceive of worse roads than those in Spain. Throughout a large part of the country the roads are such only in name, for across the great plateaus of the inter-ior, which are tolerably level, the roads are mere tracks over the sand. In many places they are not even laid out, a fast which is of no small convenience to the traveler, for when the well-beaten track becomes too dusty for comfort the traveler goes on one side or the other, and thus in many localities the so-called road is a right of way from 50 feet to 200 yards wide, one part or another being used according to its condition.

MOORISH ROADS.

In the southern or Moorish portions of Spain the roads are well laid out and in tolerably good condition, for the Moors did well whatever they did at ward condition of Spanish agriculture. Methods now are as primitive as they all, and, in fact, although so unjustly were 200 years ago. The wave of agriand cruelly treated by the Spaniards, cultural progress has swept around they did more for Spain than ever was Spain without affecting in the least the accomplished by its native inhabitants. The Moorish highways in Granada, Spanish peasant. There are great wheat fields, but the reaper and mower Malaga, Almeria and Murcia, are as the twine binder and the harvester are well made as the old Roman roads. Huge blocks of stone form a basis; unknown. There are vast fields of over these are placed smaller blocks, maize, but the farmers know nothing of the cultivator or drill. The hoes weigh from 8 to 10 pounds, are huge, not differing greatly in size from those employed on the streets of a modern city. As a finish, on the top is placed almost shapeless masses of iron; it is hard work to carry them, to say nothalmost shapeless masses of iron; it is Cement is used, however, from ing of using them. They are always the bottom to the top, so that a well- rusty, and when driven into the ground 40 to 50 feet wide and miles in length. bring up with them a mass of earth sticking to the rust of the blade and Roads such as these need no repairs, preventing effective labor. The plows and their good condition is due not so are those of the tenth century, and in much to Spanish industry as to the the remote country districts the stick

only opened to development during the methods from an almost insurmountlast half century, and yet Spain, in able obstacle to success. Toledo was some respects, one of the oldest coun- once famous for its swords, but the manufacture is now limited to ne small tries in Europe, has so little developed factory with scarcely more than a dozen operatives. The manufacture of its natural resources and possibilities that in the whole peninsula there are but 7.548 miles of railroad, a mileage cigars and cigarettes is the most flourwhich is considerably exceeded in Texas, Illinois, only about one-fourth ishing, for, from the Portuguese frontier to the Pyrenees, from the Bay of the size of Spain, has 2,000 miles more Biscay to the Mediterranean, all Spanof railroad within its limits than the whole Spanish territory. The railroads lards smoke, and smoke all the time. The principal source of revenue for the of Spain are not only inconsiderable, in government is the tobacco monopoly Church and state are alike kept up by point of length, but are in so poor a the ever-burning cigar. A few Englishcondition as to bedangerous to the travmanufacturers, in order to retain the Spanish trade for their goods, have established factories in Spain, that they may claim the benefits of the Spanish badly jointed and rough, the rolling stock worn out, the engines are slow laws, but their establishments are com and unreliable, and the traveler through paratively insignificant. The manufac-Spain need not be surprised at the sight of abandoned cars by the roadside. tures of Spain may be described in a sentence hardly longer than the cele-The have jumped the track and the Spaniards, too lazy to put them back have simply left them where they were brated chapter devoted to the snakes of Ireland to rot, or, in localities where wood is SOCIAL STATUS. scarce, to be chopped to pieces and

The social condition of the people can be best understood by reading 'Don Quixote," for the Spanish peasant has not advanced from the point at which he was when Cervantes wrote canals-on paper. In the archives of the his famous novel. He is just as illiterapital there are maps which show that ate, just as ignorant, just as superin the days of Spanish glory the monstitious now as he was when painted archs designed and began a canal sysby the man who smiled Spain's chivalry away; he lives in the same condition of dirt and squalor; in the summer time these artificial waterways. Charles V. he sleeps out of doors to avoid the heat; in the winter he remains within scheme, and, by his orders, engineers for weeks at a time to escape the cold. surveyed all practicable routes and laid out a grand system, which, by means Every traveler through the country districts, particularly in the mountains of locks, was to ascend the slopes, cross has remarked the accuracy with which the mountain ranges and supply the the pen pictures of Cervantes even now plateaus of the interior with both describe the country; the flocks browstransportation and water for irrigation. ing on the hillside, the goatherds, with their slings and staves; the shep-The schemes of Charles V. ended in a monastery, and during the reign of his herds, with their crooks and antique uccessor the clouds of misfortune firearms; the gangs of galley slaves, which were gathering over the head marching from one place to another; of the Emperor burst with terrible the convicts handcuffed to a huge fury. The Armada was destroyed, the chain recall the Don's memorable adships of Spain's greatest fleet were venture; how he released the slaves, either captured by the English, blown and how poorly he and Sancho fared in the tank melodrama and a certain at their hands. up, or wrecked along the inhospitable shores of Great Britain and Ireland.

MURDERS.

with reverses on the continent, while The poverty and misery of the people the daring British seamen carried disare illustrated by the frightful freaster to the colonies, and many a treasure-laden galleon was taken by ders occur, not only in the country disits English prize crew into the Medway tricts, but in the cities also. The inseor Thames instead of contributing its curity of the roads is painfully illuswealth to the depleted Spanish treastrated by the commonness of the cross, The canals were never finished, set up by the wayside, surrounded by and today, of the magnificent system planned by Charles V., there are only a little heap of stones. It means that here a traveler was murdered; his body 430 miles, and of these but 131 miles are was found by the local authorities, burnavigable. There are only 332 canal boats in Spain, most of them hardly ied where it was discovered, and a cross placed to mark the spot. In some canal-worthy, and the artificial watermountain passes there are crosses at ways of Charles V, now serve no betevery few steps, and in one pass in ter purpose than as fishing and bath-Valencia it is said there is a cross for every 100 yards of its entire length. The gypsies are responsible for not a few

of the murders that occur in the rural districts and along the lonely mountain roads. A traveler riding on his mule turns a corner in the road and finds himself suddenly in the midst of a gypsy band, his bridle rein is selzed by a stalwart, dirty, bearded cutthroat; a woman in a whining tone supplicates aims. With a trembling hand the traveler draws out his purse and contribute, when, from behind, a blow from a bludgeon strikes him from his beast; the next day his naked body is found by the wayside, and another cross is reared. Murders in the city are as common as in the country. So frequent and numerous are these private assassinations that there is reason to believe a murderous sor my exists in Spain, resembling in general character the Mafia of Sicily. It is said that in Parcelora, Tol de or any other South-ern city of Spain vengernee can be

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

THE PATERNITY OF FAMOUS CUSS WORDS

Profanity Apparently an Inbred Characteristic of Anglo-Saxoast

THE OATH IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Profamity Is of the Mouth and Not of the Heart, and Swearing That Is Done Laboriously, Deliberately, and for a surpose.

100 From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

That Americans and English should race is notoriously the most profane on

days of its foundation by the fusion of oaths. the Saxons with their Norman conquerors. It is recorded that the Saxand profuseness of Norman profanity. ful that they proceeded to add it to then vocabulary without loss of time. So much for the biginning. Chaucer leaves the declaration that in his time swearing was practiced by every one, high or low, both sexes allke. Numterless records show that the custom had become anything but obsolete at the time of Elizabeth's jolly reign. It at least apparent value. It is told of was during that period of history, perhaps, that men and women took to swearing by single details of the body of the crucified Christ. Wounds, blood, sides, death, heart, nails, foot, were made the oaths that are now to be considered characteristic of the Elizabethian age. The words were prefaced by the possessive 's-as 'sblood, 'sdeath, 'snalls-in abbreviation for God's blood. God's death, God's nails, "God's wounds" was amalgamated into Zounds! an exclamation still preserved

The ejaculation nowadays is put into the mouth of the villain as the expres-sion of his chagrin at the first indication of the approach of his deserved quency with which robberles and mur- downfall; its use is accompanied with cesture and stage business indicative of frightened confusion.

It is not to be inferred from the freedom of their indulgence in profanity that our British ancestors were an ungodly people. Their Continental neighbors, while perhaps not addicted to the habit of consigning things to the realm of exeriasting blazes, and certainly not possessing an objurgative vocabulary as rich and varied as that of the English, used the name of the Almighty with the utmost familiarity. So do they to this day, in fact.

NOT IRREVERENT.

Is it to be regarded as a sacrilege? No. When the German lady exclaims "Herr Gott"-"Mr. God"-she means no irreverence. Nor does the Frenchman when he declares that God knows that the picture is beautiful. Such linguistic usages are simply habits that do not happen to oppos: national prejudice. The name is so commonly used in the romance languages that their ordin- 6 ary farewell is a committal to divine protection. "Addes," says the Spaniard, in partice for a short separation. "To God" is the direct translation. Italians have it "Addio," and the Notifi French "Adl u," adopted into English, good less is used a million times a day without thought of the sentiment and beauty of its similficance.

The French are subject to frequent spasms of indimnation, and of these they readily reli we the maselyes through

somewhere his nation's well

When beat to a lin

Death!" and 'Hue Delly!"

OTHER CUSS WORDS.

country. There is a reason.

aut in a nov

has left the following stanzas:

1 windatas-

to the development of his alma mater's boating material, said: "Some of the fellows go back to teach the youngsters the science of it. They depend on me to stir them up and keep them out of trances. Having tried every other means, I can say without hesitation that plenty of profanity is the only thing that will accomplish the purpose. There are men, to be sure, of a high-strung temperament, who get 'rattled' if they are talked to sharply. Profanity is a stimulant that must be applied to a crew judiciously, but a medicine that most young athletic men can take a good deal of without disadvantage."

Swearing is the rule with all men who live free, open-air lives flavored with excitement. The miner and the prospector, the cowboy, locomotive engineers, woodmen-it is the exception wear is inevitable. Our Anglo-Saxon when these and similar classes produce a man who does not reinforce his sen earth; it has been so ever since the tences with occasional well-rounded

In battle some of the greatest leaders have had the custom of swearing ons were astonished at the strength as though possessed of demons. Poetry does not record the oaths that are heard among the shouts of a charging column. There is much in history that is not written. Logan and Sheridan were no less whirlwinds in battle be cause they could not turn loose a few red-hot expletives.

As a means of relief to an overwrought temper swearing has another a minister learning to play golf that under certain circumstances he found difficulty in hitting the ball. As he pounded away helpl ssly, peeling off a considerable surrounding radius of turf, it was noticed that he was turning red in the face, then purple; that the veins in his forehead were swelling, and that his eyes had a balefu glitter. He kept his lips compressed, however, and when he at last hit the ball he was congratulated upon his self-control.

"I don't know that I'm to be congratulated," he said. "I couldn't keep it out of my mind, and I'm inclined to think I should be better to have said it

DON'T RUN ANY RISKS about Avoid coughs, colds, fevers, health. pneumonia, and all other similar allments by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sersaparilla.

A LITTLE LICHT. Every young wo-man needs a little light u m the sub-ject of health. There is far too much new-fa hioned prud among mothers. 1.4 ery young woman should have explained to her the

No.

Heats hand

THE THE OF THAT PTH 13. WIME.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1598.

March 8, 1897.

WE ARE ASSETTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHEH'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I. DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now det Hitcher on every bear the fac-simile signature of the Hitcher wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chart Hitchire wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

Obraul Pitcher on D.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the in-

gredients of which even he does not know. "The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.



NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS

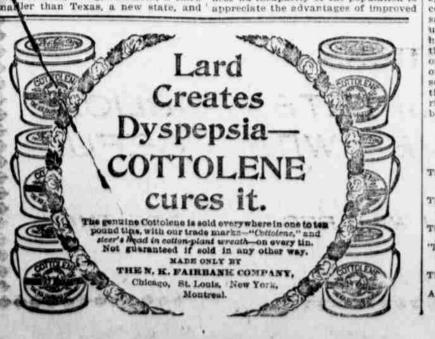
plow or tree plow fact that the roads themselves are incalled, is still common. destructible.

There are three classes of roads in made by the peasant himself. He se-Spain, the government roads, the prolects a tree or sauling three or four vincial and the neighborhood or town- inches in diameter and having a fork ship roads, and all are alike in one re- at a distance of ten or twelve feet from spect, that all are equally neglected by | the ground; cutting down the tree he the government, the provinces and the neighborhoods. There is a road tax plow, while the main trunk of the tree which is commuted into so much work makes the shaft of the instrument, and on the road by each householder, but into the trunk below the fork he seems to be nobody's business in serts a handle, an unright pin, and his plow is complete. Great muscular exparticular to see that the work is done, and it noes undone. In the mountains ertion is necessary to hold so crude an ous regions travel is often impossible implement, and it would seem as though the adoption of a modern plow, which for weeks at a time along a particular needs only to be guided, would comroute, for, in ascending or descending the mountains, the roads follow the mend itself to the Spanish husband-gorges that have been cut by the man. But his fathers before him for stream, and long stretches are often untold generations made their own swept away by the torrent. When this plows out of their own tree trunks, happens, as it does every winter, the happens, as it does every winter, the and father is good mough for the son." of the Moors d prived Spain of Lun-idea of repairing the road does not the father is good mough for the son." of the Moors d prived Spain of Lun-harvesting is done with sickles, the dreds of thousands of capable artisans tain travel is done on mules and donkeys, and as a mule can pick his way time. In the barns of the better class almost anywhere, so reasons the Span- of farmers the sound of the fall is lard, what is the use of repairing a heard, but in many country districts road for a mule; the road, therefore, the grain is still trodden out by oxen. goes unrepaired, the mules and jacks as it is in the mountain districts of find their way as best they can, and Armenia and Syria. The crudeness which prevails in applealtural methods work for themselves a narrow path which is good enough for them and extends to every department of farm satisfies their masters, too. life. Spanish cheese once had a reputation, and was to be found on the ta-

INTERNAL DECAY.

ble of every epicure in Europe, but it The roads are a symbol of the inter- 's now no longer known. In the wine listriets of the south fsh grades nal condition of Spain generally, for it is impossible to conceive that a courands, but upon investigation of these try could be in a worse status and still constrics it is found that wherever a remain inhabited. According to the stimony of travelers who have revineyard enjoys a reputation for excellent wine, wherever raisins are well cently visited the peninsula, the interdried and well packed, the vineward is nal condition of Spain is as deptorable owned or controlled by a foreigner. as that of Turkey, The country is al-Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Engmost in a state of anarchy: government and authority are little respected. The lishmon, practically monopolize the wine and raisin business of Southern only representatives of constituted auspain, and it is to their industry and thority known to the average Spaniard intelligence that Spanish wines and are the tax-gatherers and the genraising still enjoy a good sale in the darmes, and for the one he entertains world's markets. The Spanish peasant as much hatred as for the other. He is content with the thin, red wine of takes pride and pleasure in disobeying whenever it is safe to do so, the orders the country, which has been made from time immemorial, just as he is content f the latter and in thwarting the efto light his fire with flint and steel, forts of the former to collect the govrather than enjoy the more convenient ernment's dues, and hence it is that match. roads go unworked.

The communication between adjoining provinces is sometimes more hiffi-The status of Spanish manufactures cult, and longer in point of time, than etween Calais and Constantinople. Here and there the enterprise and capthe railroads of Spain are like its Ital of a foreigner have established the ways, poor in construction and in manufacture of a particular article, but condition. Spain has 196,173 square onerous taxation and the natural dullof area, being, therefore, a third ness nd incapacity of the population to



ght. A man desirous of having an alp can have the murder done It is easily for a few dollars, and in view of the frequency with which dead bodies are hopeleasily units for the surpose. One found in the streets of these claims here of the old English poets, incidentally seems a probability that the statement is true.

GRADUAL DRY ROT.

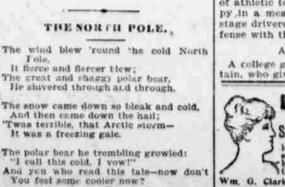
means recent; the social and publical When they falls to restrict, degeneracy of Spain began in her period of highest glory. Present and

and how add the table other historians test by to the astonishing fact that, while millions up n non millions of gold and silver, were being brought from America to Spain every year, treasure dug from the earth by the labor of the hapless Indians, who perished by millions that their captors might become rich, Spain was even and in Spain, "what is good enough for then in course of decay. The expulsion grain being cut of by handfuls at a and handlerafismen, whose toil and time. In the barns of the better class skill had converted the south into the st beautiful portion of M diterranlation. ean Europe; the suppre sion of free ught, both in politics and in re-

licion, by the narrow-minded despots National "cuss" words might make who succe-del Charles V., proved the an interesting bit of study, but it could of individual independence, and not very well be carried on in this the Spaniard degenerated into what he is now. The loss of the American col- foreigner landed at Castle Garden - during the first twenty-five years abandens his ancestral forms of blasof this century showed the utter in-phomy in favor of the American sys-capability of the Spaniard for govern-trm just as soon as attention and pracof his own country or of tice will enable him to effect the to colonies, for when Spanish America change. Invalgrants who cannot durst into a dame of insurrection the speak or understand a word of Enginvernment stood powerless lish can damn each other most creditome orts, properly dire ted. by have saved the colorjes, Vig but is no vigor in Spain; the strength)

the nation was exhausted. So far from being able to repress insurrections in the colonies, Spain has who are always in danger of forgetting not been able to keep peace at home. Three or four times in the present century have there been formidable up- than victims of brains trained to transrisings which threatened to overthrow the government. Twice have the fanity. The strain of attention they Basques risen, and each time, per-ceiving the difficulty of even attempt-iv must be something frightful. Fancy ing to suppress the turbulence of these hardy mountaincers, the government yielded, and conceded their independence. Three or four changes of ad- for the admirable qualities or utter ministration, with more or less violenco. is as backward as that of agriculture | length of time, while riots and disorders in the cities, small rebellions against imposts and taxes have been almost continual over the country. Spain presents to the world the pitiful spectacle of a dying nation. Philip II. could say of his own dominions as was said of those of Great Beltain, that upon them the sun never set; during his reign Spain was more autocratic in the affairs of Europe than Germany

or Russia today, but now the affairs of the continent are disposed without so much as a thought of consulting the wishes of the government at Madrid. Spain has sunk so low as to be beneath contempt.



-Boston Transcript --

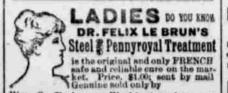
knowledge a list of terms expressive of the disgusting and the obscene. Every'edy has seen those fellows themselves in the presence of ladies. Such fellows are nothing more or less late certain casual conditions into proly must be something frightful. Fancy having to pause just about as you were going to use your natural expression

uselessness of an absent person and have occurred in the same search for an unfamiliar synonym that will cover your meaning. No wonder that habitually profane men don't talk -much in polite society.

Some of the most profane classes of men stoutly vindicate their habit. Western stage drivers undoubtedly are possessed of the most varied and elaborate repertoire of swear words that exists on American soil or seas. They can spin out a longer exclusively profane sentence without repeating than perhaps any one else in the business. Now, those gentlemen claim that it is not for mere gratification of a taste that they swear; they maintain that nothing else produces the proper effect on a tired or fractious team.* Coaches of athletic teams and boat crews occu-

py in a measure the same position as stage drivers, and justify the same offense with the argument.

AS A SCIENCE. A college graduate and old crew captain, who gives some days of each year



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