THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

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SCRANTON, MARCH 23, 1898.

Having kept patient during five suspenseful weeks the American people can wait until Monday for the Maine report. But after that they will expect history-making to proceed rapidly.

money available."

Scranton Times.

inuate that the circulation of other pa-

best return for their money.

substance as follows:

Not Coveteousness.

against the monarchy lighting to retain its hold. This habitual attitude and this

unvarying policy are spontaneous, unsel-fish, and uninfluenced by any purpose or desire of territorial aggrandizement. The

residents whenever a people anywhere in this continent or on another has suc-

ceded in establishing republican insti-

Cuba's Fitness for Freedom.

The American people entertain no doubt of the ability of the Cuban people, once freed from Spanish oppression, to maintain in Cuba at least as good a government as Spain has maintained. It would be impossible for human hands to make or the human imactuation to picture a worse government. Intolligent Americans who have studied this subject go further in their belief. They consider it as certain that the ability which the Cuban leaders have shown in the conduct of their last uprising for independence would insure under independence a governmert In Cuba immediately superior to that which has been administered by Spain, and destined to improve rapidly

under the stimulus of freedom. No lie has been more persistently circulated by Spanish officials and sympathizers than that the Cubans are an inferior race. Those Cubans who have received their education in this country-and they are numbered by thousands-have effectually demonstrated. the contrary by afterward maintaining successful competition with their American-born schoolmates. As engineers, chemists and diplomats the Cubans educated in this country or in Europe stand in the very fore front of their professions. As dentists, physicians and lawyers there are equally successful. In fact there is no field of trained mental activity in which they do not measure up as the peers of any race, save possibly the field of commerce. They are not money-makers by instinct. In business they are But this weakness springs weak. rather from lack of opportunity for development along this line than from inherent inefficiency. The business of Cuba has always been done by Spanlards. They were shrewd and kept their fingers always tightly elutched around the island's purse strings.

It is true that the American Cuban is the Cuban at his best; that the Cuban in Cuba is weak in many things. This, however, does not argue incapacsimply testifies to the blight

the United States is \$500,000,000, while erected near the suburbs of the city. that of the distiller is but \$50,000,000. About the only thing now lacking to And, although the capital invested in make the Parlor City an up-to-date the brewerles is ten times greater than municipality is an athletic club that that of the distillers, the distillers pay contains real sporting blood, and an occasional epidemic of the grip. twenty-eight times more revenue tax to the government than the brewers. The Wisconsin doctor who wants to The brewers pay in revenue 7.2 per cent. fight Senator Mason's Spanish chalon their invested capital, and the dislenger scores a knock-down in the first tillers 198 per cent. The government

round when, in referring to the Maine. receives \$2.20 for every gallon of alcohe says that "murder in the first dehol produced by the distiller, and only gree cannot be paid for with gold." 97 per cents per gallon from the brev er, That would be a good motto to frame beer containing 4 per cent. of alcohol, and hang in the white house. and proof whisky 50 per cent. To equalize the burden of taxation on the The equinoctial should be welcome. brewer and distiller, it would be neces-It arrests the opening of buds that

sary to increase the tax on beer from might get nipped later in the season. \$1 to \$2.72 per barrel, but an increase and will also hold the trout fisherman of \$1 would meet all the requirements in check a few days longer. of the present for the purchase of ships and the protection of our coasts,

The vice-president of Cuba, Senor and as such an increase will neither Canote, used to be a professor in Havmpoverish the brewers nor affect the ana university; but unlike Professor consumers, who will in any case be Wilson of domestic fame he has learnable to purchase a glass of beer for 5 ed to differentiate a condition from a cents, I hope congress will act on the theory. matter immediately and make the

The bank of Spain, it is said, charges the government of Spain 33 per cent. We have reason to believe that the interest on all new loans. A nation figures given above are substantially thus embarrassed should instantly forecorrect. The object lesson as to brewgo all dreams of war, ery profits supplied by the recent local onsolidation of brewing interests into

Bread for the starving Cubans and, the brewery trust was sufficient to esif necessary, bullets for their brutal tablish to the public's satisfaction that Spanish oppressors, will soon be the there are millions in this business. Pubprogramme. Uncle Same at last means lic opinion, we think, is equally well businees. satisfied that beer does not carry a

sufficient burden of taxation. An in-Senator Kauffman has been a leader crease in the revenue tax on beer of \$1 gainst legislative dishonesty who can iily be spared .- Philadelphia Press, per keg would put Uncle Sam on easy street and work no real hardship to the There are those who think that h masses. Whether this income can be efand all like him can welly be spared.

fected or not is another question. Prob-Dr. Swallow seems in a fair way to ably not except in the event of war. take by force several political franchises that had been staked out by Mr. When The Tribune says that its circu-lation is "among intelligent, appreciative and steadfast people" does it mean to in-Wanamaker.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

pers is among the stupid, inappreciative and thriftless? Has it the smug presump-tion to believe that it has a corner on in-Daily Horoscope Diawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. elligence and worth in this community? Does it mean to insult everybody in the town who doesn't take The Tribune?strolabe Cast: 5.55 a. m., for Wednes day, March 23, 1898.

۲ Not at all. It simply means to ad-A child born on this day will notice an influx of rural attorneys, prominent men and detectives about the United States vise those who don't take The Tribune that they are missing the best thing in the newspaper line now accessible ourt rooms.

Recent dispatches from the seat of conto Scrantonians, and to point out to flict indicate that war-like readers will advertisers how they can secure the be obliged to depend upon the "American Sporting club" for amusement for some time to come.

As the man with real sporting blood would remark: "Spain has not shown a hisposition to 'raise Uncle Sam's fifty To some sucering remarks in a thickdisposition neaded Canadian journal attributing to million ante.

the United States a selfish motive in A man whose patriotism will bear up under three or four hours' drill daily with a musket should never be called a its anxiety to see Cuba liberated the New York Sun makes spirited reply, in 'jingo. Will Wade Finn receive an Easter bo The foundation of the warm sympathy quet from Officer Hawks this year? of the citizens of this republic for the Cuban patriots is in a sentiment which is

.

U.

Ajacchus' Advice. purely disinterested. America's heart has always been with any nation struggling to be free. It is the American habit and Keep off the Scranton streets until the board of trade gets through with the ouncils the American policy to side with the op-pressed against the oppressor, and with the candidates for full political liberty

America's Interest Paramount in Cuba

sentiment has found expression a hundred times in the uterances of our greatest statesmen and in the messages of our N 1852, with Millard Fillmore as president and Daniel Webster as sec-retary of state, the carl of Malmesthen England's premier

through the British minister at

whom the United States have always maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undis-turbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty transatiantic empire. The

president desires to do so; no word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can be maintained only by a garrison of 25,000 to 39,000 troops, a powerful naval force and an annual expenditure for both arms of ser-vice of at least \$12,009,000? Cuba at this where of at least \$12,000,000? Cuba at this moment costs more to Spain than the entite military and naval establishment of the United States costs the federal government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt that, were it peacefully trans-ferred to the United States, a prosperous

ommerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient associations and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best contrived system of colonial taxation. Such has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the independence of the United States."

Mr. Everott gives the following interestng expression of opinion as to how ever England and France might view the com-pact in the future. He says: "The his-tory of the past decade of the recent past affords no assurance that twenty years nence France or Ergland will even wish that Sparn should retain Cuba. Even row the president cannot doubt that both France and England would prefer any change in the condition of Cuba to that which is to be most apprehnded, an international convulsion, which should renew the horrors and fate of San Domin-go." How certain Mr. Everett was that the evolution of time would make it necessary for the United States to take an active interest in the affairs of Cuba is shown by an extract from the concludng part of his great paper: "No admin-stration of this government," he says, however strong in the public confidence n other respects, could stand a day un-ter the odium of having stipulated with the great powers of Europe that in no fu-ture time, under no change of circumstances, by an amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war (should that calamity occur), by no consent of the inhabitants of the island, should they. like the possessions of Spain on the American continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent; in fine, by no overruling necessity of self-preservation could the United States ever nake the acquisition of Cuba."

The supremacy of the United States in nterest in the destiny of Cuba is ever more clearly revealed and recognized now than it was then. At this time it is su-perior even to that of Spain, for Spain n Cuba means war, famine, outrage, des-olation and obnoxious disease, while American intervention will mean mercy, tranquilization, comerce restored and civ-lization re-established. Ours is the re-sponsibility; our's must be the action.

AS IT ONCE WAS. From the Hartford Courant.

In the year 1835 the relations between France and this country were strained, and there was a prospect of trouble. The relations between President Andrew Jack-son and the senate of the United States were strained, and trouble had occurred. February 26 of that year, the president informed the house of representatives in a special message that he had instructed Mr. Livingston (our minister at Paris) to come home unless the French governcome home unless the French govern-ment made provision for the payment of our claims. "The subject being how, in all its present aspect, before congress, whose right it is to decide what meas-ures are to be pursued in that event. I deem it unnecessary," wrote the presi-dent, "to make further recommendation, confident that on their part everything will be done to maintain the rights and will be done, to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires."

CLOTHING. WE FITTINGLY FIT THE March 2, by unanimous vote, the hous resolved "that preparation ought to be



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Spring of '98.

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of long-continued oppression. Cuba under Spanish rule has been kept dark in ignorance and in every way stunted in opportunity. It was not Spain's policy to encourage the mental development of the Cuban people. She has deliberately obstructed this. An educated Cuban meant a formidable for 'An ignorant Cuban meant a helpiess victim. The elasticity of the Cuban temperament and, above all, the natural quickness of the Cuban intellect furnish to fair-minded students of this problem a satisfactory guarantee that with Spain's hold relaxed the population of Cuba will spring ferward along the lines of creditable development with a rapidity which will inspire amazement in this country.

This is the almost uniform testimony of Americans who have lived in Cuba and studied the native Cuban at first hand. Senator Proctor confirms it in the speech which he prepared after exhaustive inquiry throughout the island. The conduct of the insurrection attests it. Never had an uprising to start under greater disadvantages or to continue in the face of greater olds. Yet the insurgents have out-generaled Spain on the battle-field and out-manocuvered her in the circles of diplomacy. The junta at New York has shown qualities of shrewdness, executive ability, patience and pluck that would do high honor to any cabinet on earth, and its members are merely representative of the class, who would govern Cuba under independence.

Senor Polo might have added in that despatch to Madrid that the American report is the report that will bring down the 'coon.

Tax Beer and Build Warships.

A"correspondent of the Washington Post proposes and elaborates an interesting plan for obtaining the funds needed to enlarge our navy to a befitting size. "Increase the tax on beer \$1 a barrel," says he, "and from thirty to thirty-five million dollars can be raised for watchips and coast defense in one year. Nobody, except the brewers, the majority of whom are members of foreign syndicates; can object to this plan. 'The brewers' profits are now very much greater than those of the retail dealer upon whom devolves the drudgery of dispensing the beer to the consumers. The average cost of manufacturing a barrel of beer, as explained to the house committee, a few years ago, when an attempt was made to increase the tax on that article, is \$3.25. This is sold to the retail dealer at \$7 and \$8 a barrel, according to quality, and yields an average profit to the brewer of 130 per cent. And as the average age of beer is about three months, the brewer turns his capital at this extraordinary profit at least four times a year, and in a comparatively few years becomes a millionaire." In support of his proposition this cor-

respondent remarks further: "The brewer is singularly favored by the government in the matter of revenue

tutions. Whigs and old Republicans, later Republicans and Democrats have instened alike to welcome the new comer to freedom, or to speed the nation strug-gling out of the forms and traditions of monarchy. In the case of Cuba the sym-pathy and interest of our people have been intensified both by the close neigh-orthood of that island and by the these neighporheod of that island and by the horrors of Spanish cruelty attending the effort o crush out the revolutionary movement. It is strange that it does not occur to the Canadian who imagines the United States is hungering for more territory that a much nearer and more attract-ive field than Cuba for the exercise of the land-grabbing appetite presents (t, seives, any exclusive control over the the land-grabbing appetite presents itself in the region known as Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest Territories. If we were aching to pounce upon some other nation's domain and. in the good, old-fashioned Anglo-Saxon fashion, wrest it by force for our own, here is a territory much preferable to devastated and disease-infected Cuba. We should not have to cross any water nor encounter in our march of aggression an alien race or tongue. All we

would need to do would be to move our northern boundary toward the North Pole a few degrees and with troops and breastworks defend the new deal against all comers. Were we to do this we could cite British precedents in abundance in extenuation.

But seriously there is no justification whatever for the supposition that we as a nation covet Cuba. Had we coveted it we could have seized it long ago and with much greater reason than the majority of the land-grabbing powers

of Europe can advance for their various seizures of territory in different parts of the world. The Virginius case gave an unexampled opportunity. Here was treatment of American citizens so fiendish that even the British naval commander who, from his warship off Santiago de Cuba, was watching the bloody spectacle, could not longer tolerate it and threatened to shell the city if Spain did not stop. The recent killing of two German missionaries by a fanatical mob sufficed to doom the great empire of China to seizure and spoliation by the leading European powers; yet here were fifty American citizens, arrested without warrant of iaw and shot like dogs by order of a take place without any disturbance of exprominent Spanish official, and all we isting foreign relations and in the natural took from Spain in reparation was an apology and \$80,000 indemnity, No, it is not lust for Cuba which im-

minister criticism to us.

of Spain.

pels American sympathy for her and which will soon cause her fetters to be removed forevor. But if it were, we could defy any nation in Europe to show credentials qualifying it to ad-When Bishop Walden indorses au-

tenomy for Cuba he speaks as an American. If he were a Cuban, suffering from the unexampled horrors of Spanish misrule, he would die before he would again bow down to the flag

In the meantime Mr. Bryan continues to play return engagements in the same character.

A society of spiritualists has been ortax as compared with the distiller. The ganized in Binghamton, and in the speciful sympathy with the fortunes of speciful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a saliant neople, with

made to meet any emergency growing of our relations with France." The Washington, John F. Crampton, submitted to the government of the United States, with a request for its approval, the draft of a proposed tripartite agree contracting parties hereby, severally and collectively, disclaim, both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain posses sion of the sland of Cuba; and that they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individuals what-ever. The high contracting parties deisland, nor assume or exercise any do-minion over the same." Before the reply of our government to this proposal was penned Daniel Webster died and Edward Everett was made secretary of state in his stead. Mr. Everett drafted this govrnment's answer, and it is asserted by Wharton, the great authority on inter national law, to be one of the ablest state papers ever penned. This paper has especial interest at this time, when the Cuban question is again before the world for settlement. Below is its substance;

In stating the reasons of the American government for declining to enter into the tripartite agreement, Mr. Everett says that while "the president does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States, at the same time he considers the condition of Cuba as mainly an American question, "The proper convention," says Mr. Everett, "proceeds on a different principle. It assumes that the United

states have no other or greater interest in the question than France or England; whereas, it is necessary only to cast one's eye on the map to see how remote are the relations of Europe and how intimate those of the United States with this

those of the United States with this island." After commenting upon the tra-ditional policy of the United States to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations, Mr. Everett proceeds: "But the president has a graver objection to entering the proposed convention. He has no wish to disguise the feeling that the compact, although equal in its terms, would be very unequal in its substance. France and England, by entering into it would disable then selves from obtaining posvession of an island remote from their seats of government, belonging to another European power, whose natural right to possess it must always be as good as their own, a distant island in another hemisphere, and one which, by no ordi-nary peaceful course of things, could ever "Marion belong to either of them. The United States, on the other hand, would, by the proposed convention, disable themselves from making an acquisition which might Harland"

order of things. The island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach of the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the Coffee Pot shores of five of our states. It bars the entrance of that great river which drains half the northern continent, and with its tributaries forms the largest system o internal water communication in the world. It keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames and the Seine, and the United States should propose a convention like this to France and England, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by our selves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

Mr. Everett then draws a splendid pic ture of the deviopment of the United States as evidence of the unwisdom of States as evidence of the unwisdom of committing this country at that time to any compact as to Cuba. There then oc-curs this remarkable passage: "Spain meantime has retained of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere but the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. A re-

lowing day, by 107 to 75, it put an amend-ment upon the fortification bill, appropri-ating \$3,000,000-"to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the president of the United States,' for the public defence, if such expenditure should become necessary before the next meet-ing of congress. When this amendment came up in the senate, the men in that body who did not love Andrew Jackson met it with a solid front of hostility. Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, expressed a hope that it would be voted down at once. Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina down at described it as an "extraordinary" proposition. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, saw the setting up of a military monarchy; they might almost as well make Andrew Jackson consul for life, or emperor of the American people. Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, thought so, too; it would be an abdication by congress of its warmaking power as well as of its guardian ship of the public treasure; it would make the president the master. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, also spoke against the amendment, though with less excitement and fervor. It was voted down 29 to 19, and the votes against it were cast by Senators Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ew-ing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hen-Micks, Kent. Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster and White, All of these men sat in "the great senate," so-called. The house insisted on its amendment. The senate adhered to its disagreement. A conference committee tried to

harmonize matters by recommending ad-ditional specific appropriations for the navy and forts. The house would have none of them; it refused to recede, and bill and amendment perished together. the Andrew Jackson amendment, or of the senators who voted it down. They acted according to their lights. But con-trast that action of the Twenty-third con-gress with the behavior of the Fifty-fifth.

Seen against that background, the unanimous vote in house and senate which has just confided \$50,000,000 to the hands of President McKinley for purposes of na-tional defence becomes more impressive than ever.

ing cup of coffee.



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