the Scranton tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the ribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents

The Tribune's telegraphic news is from three to five hours fresher than that of any Philadelphia or New York paper circulated in its field. Those papers go to press at midnight; The Tribune receives news up to 3 a. m. and sometimes later. All the news in The Tribune while it is new.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCHANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.



Beginning today and until further notice. The Tribune will post on its bulletin board continuous news bulletins covering developments in the Cuban problem at Washington and Modrid. After some unavoidable delay, arrangements have been completed whereby we shall bereafter receive promptly throughout the day a complete bulletin telegraphic service. The public is cordially invited to avail itself of this opportunity of keeping continually informed on this uppermost subject of public interest and speculation.

Concerning Peace.

The American Peace society of Boston, speaking through its board of directors, has addressed to President Mc-Kinley a message strongly endorsing his policy in dealing with the relations of the United States with Spain and Cuba. This message says: "Humane

men throughout the world (and nowhere so strongly as in the United States) deplore the distress and suffering in the Cuban population. Every influence possible to the United States should be exerted to exterminate these horrible conditions, every influence short of war. We ask for self-control. Sentiment and sympathy must yield to the strong behests of conscience. The Christian conscience of our people insists that peace is a nobler and more humane policy than able division in their ranks. war. May God give to you, our honored president, to the trusted cabinet. tinued strength, courage, and wisdom it needs great patience. We believe that such a course as you have so far pursued, if continued a little longer, will lead to a pacific solution of all the difficulties now pending, a solution which will be true to the noblest ideas and hopes of our powerful Christian nation, and at the same time in no way false to the claims of justice and humanity."

Wth this strong petition for peace the better sentiment of the country will agree, under certain conditions, which need to be more emphatically stated. In dealing with a mad dog it is generally necessary to use force. Spain's course in Cuba shows that she is a mad dog among the nations. Powerless to govern, she has shown simply madness and venom in inflicting intolerable injury. Does the American Peace society imagine that a career such as Spain has shown during the last two years of her bloody rule in Cuba can be stopped by persuasion, diplemacy and concession alone? Does it not demand at once a firm and, if necessary, a retributive course?

If we understand the position of the American Peace society it is not only opposed to war, but also to preparedness for war-to large and efficient navies, to strong and well disciplined armies and militia, to effective coast fortifications and the power for peace that resides in thorough readiness for war. This is the position of most peace societies and professional peace advocates. Yet does this Boston organization imagine for an instant that if it were not for the armed strength which this country is now showing, preparatory, if necessary, to its convincing use against Spain, the government at Madrid would today pay any attention whatever to our humanitarian protests or budge an inch from the arrogant and gruel stand which is habitual with the Spanish nation?

Certainly the American people want peace. But they want peace as well in Cuba as in their own country and on the high seas. They don't want a peace at home which has to be preserved at the price of dishonor and insult abroad.

In one year England intends without any fuss to spend on her navy nearly two and one-half as much money as congress voted for our national defence. Americans nearly dropped dead at the unexpected liberality of congress; but in England parliament's \$115,000,000 appropriation hardly excites remark. They order some things better abroad.

For Us to Say.

"Cuba sims to be as free as the United States. Is this government to stare upon her with the cold eyes of diplomacy and spend the days in cabling with Madrid, while her citizens are slaughtered with atrocity that forbids the massacre of Wyoming to be named in the same breath, and white her soldiers fight against privations that recall Valley Forge?

"The government of Spain will not let Cuba go, for the reason that the voluntary loosening of her grip means

for the United States to succor this people struggling in our footsteps for the realization of the same vision that inspired ourselves, and to liberate them from Spain, even if the dynasty falls." -New York Sun.

Perhaps Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin begins to regard Philadelphia politics as too impure for a decent man to be identified with,

The Will of the People.

The dominant sentiment of the country is embodied in the various resolutions yesterday introduced in congress preparatory to the recognition and accomplishment of Cuban independence. This is the demand of humanity; it is the behest of justice. If it shall necesbreadth of patriotism suggestive of the republic's untal day.

immediate, or war, swift, flerce and overwhelming. The temper of congress ts the temper of the American people. This matter has been dragging too long. It must now be settled.

Senator Elkins says the Maine disaster does not differ from the lynchng of those Italians in New Orleans during the Mafia excitement. For that affair our government paid an indemnity and expressed regrets. Has Spain vet offered any reparation for the blowing up of the Maine?

The Belligerents Compared.

The attitude of Spain toward the Cuban insurgents is a changing one; but the attitude of the Cuban insurgents toward Spain has not from the beginning changed in the slightest Wall street until the war excitement

Spain initially branded the insurgents as bandits and outlaws, to be hunted down and shot whenever and wherever possible. During this period, although there were pitched battles between Spain's forces and the Cuban The Maine Report army of liberation, Spain took no prisoners of war. All men captured by her were macheted; all women first outraged and then killed. The wounded in the hospitals were murdered in cold blood. Even babes were not spared.

At a later period Spain conceived a sufficient appreciation for the insurgents to impel her to fix up a cunning scheme of autonomy, coupled with offers of amnesty and bribes. The slaughter of non-combatants by concentration was kept up, but for the leaders of the forces "in the woods" and restrained dignity of the other and restrained dignity of the other and to make the country and to the clyling will commend both to the country and to the clyling national disaster, whose character, cause and condition move to wrath and indignation, neither the officers who investigate nor the president who announces their decision to congress person of the country and to the clyling national dignity of the other and to the country and to the clyling national dignity of the other and to the country and to the clyling national dignity of the other and to the country and to the clyling national disaster, whose character, cause and condition move to wrath and indignation, neither the officers who an nounces their decision to congress person of the country and to the clyling national disaster, whose character, cause and condition move to wrath and indignation, neither the officers who investigate nor the president who an nounces their decision to congress person of the country and to the clyling national disaster, whose character are constant to the country and to the clyling national disaster, whose character are constant to the country and to the clyling national disaster. there were cash and promises galore. No longer bandits, the insurgents at no policy of cowardice, but of stern this period were spoken of in Spain's official communications as 'misguided subjects." Boodle and taffy were brought into requisition in the hope of winning them over or causing a formid-

We are told today that Spain is willing to go yet further in the direction and to the congress of the country con- of placating these brigands and freebooters. She is ready now, it seems, to adhere to a policy of peace, even if to give to these "bandits," and "out- are folded back on each other in an ir laws" of former days, virtual control of the island provided they will consent to overlook her wholesale assassination of their aged parents, wives, sisters and sweethearts, pay part of her throat-cutting expenses, yield an annual cash tribute and continue allegiance to the dirty Spanish flag. Her 'honor," her "priceless and untarnished honor," will not permit her to consider any additional terms of peace. As for the Maine, that blew up of its own accord, or because of the carelessness of its pig officers.

Throughout these shifting attitudes of Spain the motto of the Cuban patriots, fixed and unalterable, has been: "Independence or Death." To this principle the gallant Maceo yielded up his life, the last of seven brothers who were sacrificed in Cuba's long and stormy battle for freedom. While fighting for this principle the daredevil Aranguren was trapped and shot, As martyrs to it 35,000 Cubans died in the Ten Years war and 400,000 to 500,000 other Cubans have been assassinated within the past three years. In support of it Maximo Gomez, undaunted at the age of 74 years, and commanding altogether nearly 50,000 armed men, defles the Spaniard and controls absolutely three-fourths of Cuba. Well may Senor Quesada, the Cuban charge d'affairs at Washington, say:

"With all due respect to the president of the United States, any proposition that he may present to the insurgente. short of recognizing the independence of Cuba, will be rejected. Cuba will never accept anything short of Cuban independence from Spain. It is not the husk of liberty that we desire. Autonomy in any form is hateful to Cuba. She has suffered too much from Spain to maintain any relations with her whatsoever that would indicate or approach anything looking toward vassalage on our part. If the United States government does not wish to aid us in gaining our liberties, let her frankly say so at once. We will then know what to expect. Cuba will never surrender to Spain until the last man that can handle a musket is killed or cap-

tured." This is an attitude which decent Americans can respect. It is what we would say and do under similar circumstances.

The supreme court of Maine has decided that the neighbors of a man who builds a "spite wall," that is, a closed fence unnecessarily high and calculated to obstruct the view, may collect damages. What is now needed is a decision which will protect the property - owner whose next - door neighbor goes into the cheap John rookery business.

Advices from Manzanillo, Cuba, say the Spanish troops there are literally starving to death. Yet the Spaniards in Havana cheerfully hold fetes and festivals for the purpose of raising a new warship fund. Spanish patriotism is queerly adjusted.

The Philadelphia Press is inclined to think that England's present friendliness for the United States is due largethe fall of the Spanish dynasty. It is ly to the number of American women

who have married English husbands. An export bounty on English-bound wives, according to this view, would be one strong auxiliary of peace.

Because Judge Bradley of the district of Columbia courts, after sentencing to death a particularly brual murderer, remarked unofficially to an attorney who was his personal friend, that "lynching probably would be better," an effort is being made in Washington to have him impeached. The remark was not creditable, but Judge Bradley is too good a jurist to merit condemnation for one small slip of the tongue. Few judges would remain in office if a rule of impeachment for such off-hand comments not meant to be taken seriously were made general.

Although the negro population of chance to learn something and then disfranchising him because he is ignor-Upon Spain is the choice. Freedom ant is evidently the Louisiana profor Cuba, complete, unconditional and gramme, and it can only be met by proportionally cutting down Louisiana's representation in congress.

> Mr. Cleveland has "declined to allow his sorrow for those who died on the Maine to be perverted to an advertising scheme for the New York Jour-The sorrow of a consecrated nal." citizen should by all means be re-

> Penny wise and pound foolish describes to a nicety the past attitude of congress and the American people on the subject of national defence. Now they are paying for their experience.

A new controversy has arisen in Philadelphia concerning the Keely motor, but the motor itself is as still as

It would be a good plan to wall up has subsided.

The American people are not in a mood for compromises ..

and the Message

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE report on the Maine is a model The president's message meets all the needs of the occasion. The judical calm of one and the sober and restrained dignity of the other mit the emotion of the hour to color the verdict of history.

The evidence marshalled by the court in its report is convincing. In a technical problem of this difficult and intricate character it would have been easy to confuse the chief issue with subordinate details. With skill and precision the court presents two facts which decide the occurrence of an external and internal explosion. The bottom of the boat was bent in and thrown up, the keel plates being lifted thirty-eight feet above their original position. The upper deck plating and main deck to port and starboard NEED OF UNIFORMITY. regular V. Only two causes could have worked this double reversal of the norworked this double reversal of the nor-mal place of keel and deck plates-first. the explosion of a mine without the vesthe explosion of magazines within the Maine, doubling up the decks. Every other source of accident is carefully eliminated. The discipline of the vessel is proved to have been above reproach. Its magazines, its coal bunkers and the numercus sources and causes of spontanous combustion and accidental explosion modern war vessel are accounted for. With brevity, with simplicity, by indirect and direct proof, by demonstrating that no other cause existed and by showing that only an explosion, both without and within, could have worked the ruin wrought, the court of inquiry has pre sented an unanswerable argument which will decide the verdict of today and settle the ultimate findings of history.

With like sobriety and reserve, Presi dent McKinley has laid the report and its accompanying evidence before con-gress. Speaking for a great nation and addressing the world not less than congress, President McKinley permits him-self no departure from the austere dignity of his office. With jealous justice, infinitely more effective than charge or invective, he recognizes all that was done Spanish authorities after the explo-He allows himself no suggestion of responsibility through negligence or design. At ne point and in no manner does he overstep the severe self-respect due to one nation in recording an act whose responsibility lies heavy on the shoulders of another. He lays all before congress. He luforms congress and the ople that Spain has been notified and leaves the suspected nation before the bar of civilization to make such an-

The "deliberate consideration" which President McKinley invokes the coun-try will give in the same spirit and in same unanimous decision with which it met Captain Sigsbee's plea for a "sus-pense of judgment" on the morrow of the disaster. The result has proved the wisdom of that advice. Sudden and illadvised action or a premature conclusion would have prejudiced the place and case of the United States, now and hereafter. Both stand today above criticism. Nowhere, outside of Spain, will the findings of the court be questioned or challenged. They are an end of controversy.

The president's advice today displays like wisdom and will ripen to a like re sult. Whatever the answer of Spain, the United States can wait in the significant silence of the president, shared with equal dignity by congress, making no charges and uttering no threats, aware that time and justice work together in a world where no life is sacrificed in vain and no duty done goes unrewarded in the arbitrament of fate. Those still entombed in the wreck, those buried in a soil alien-but not long to be under the shadow of an allen flag-and those laid to rest at home, all the dead and the living all, met death and duty with unshaken courage and discipline as un-shaken. No cloud rests on them. Their record is clear. The land waits in armed stlenge and silent resolution to take whatever next step the act or utterance of Spain may render necessary to sustain the nation's honor and discharge its duty to brave men who died bravely in its service.

SPANISH "HONOR."

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Spain declares that she will not part with Cuba for any conceivable pecuniary consideration, that her honor would no compromised by a surrender of the island on a business basis and that Castilian honor is too priceless a lewel to admit of the slightest degree of tarnishment. Spain is a humbug of the first water, and her honor is of a resplendence similar to that of a rotten mackerel. It appears that some sixty years ago Queen Christina of Spain secretly offered both Cuba and

Porto Rico to King Philippe of France for the sum of \$2,000,000, and that the deal fell through because the thrifty French monarch tried to get a few thousands thrown off of the price demanded. Honor cut no figure in this transaction, and Spanish honor is of no more value now than it was sixty years ago.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS AND OURS.

From the New York Tribune The Spanish warship Pelayo has of late mentioned as about equal in strength to our own Indiana, and a con flict between the two has been speci lated upon as evenly balanced and inde-terminable in advance. Such talk is based upon gross carelessness of observation, or misinformation, as reference to the facts in the case will show. The Pelayo is a smaller ship than the In-diana, being of 388 tons less displacement, 18 feet shorter, 2% feet narrower and 3 feet less draught. She has less powerful Although the negro population of engines, developing only 8,000 horse-pow-Louisiana equals the white, that state er to the Indiana's 3,378. Her new boilsitate war, war will be accepted by the is now supporting nearly three schools are may give her greater power, but that American people with a depth and for whites to every one school for being the negro of a perfect of schools is just because the second of the people with a depth and for whites to every one school for people with a depth and for whites to every one school for people with a depth and for whites to every one school for people with a depth and for whites to every one school for people with a depth and for whites to every one school for people with a depth and p about as heavily armored as the Indiana, in some parts more, in some parts less. She carries only 800 tons of coal to the Indiana's 1,640. She has the same number of torpede tubes. Finally, in ordnance she is far inferer to the American ship. She has four guns, two of 1214-inch and two of 11-irch calibre; but the Indiana has four 15-inch calibre. The Pelayo has one 6.2-inch and twelve 4.7-inch guns, against the Indiana's eight 8-inch and four 6-inch guns; and the Pelayo has six quick-firing and twelve machine gans, against the Indiana's twenty quick-firing 20-pounders, six quick-firing 1-pounders and four machine guns. It is not extravagant to say that the Indiana is, in point

> Much has been said also about the Em perador Carlos V. She is not a battleship, but an armored cruiser. Let us see how she compares with, for example, the Brooklyn. The Spanlard is 15 tons lighter, 20 feet shorter, 3 feet broader, 1 foot shai-lower, has 289 less horse-power and is nearly two knots slower. She is less heavily armored than the Brooklyn, ex-cepting over her guns, where her armor thicker. She carries 300 tons less coal She has the same number of torpedo tubes. She has two 11-inch guns, which are much heavier than any on the Brook lyn, but whether they will, on the whole prove more effective than the Brooklyn's ght 8-inch guns is an open question Certainly the Spaniard's eight 51/2-inch quick-firing guns are not equal to the Brooklyn's twelve 5-inch, nor her ten smaller ones to the Brooklyn's sixteen; nor will her six machine guns against the Brooklyn's four give her a winning pre-

more effective than the Pelayo.

Spain has seven other smaller armored ruisers, heavily armed, of which the cruisers, heavily armed, of which the Vizcaya may be taken as a type, of about 7,000 tons, and 10 to 12 inches of armor, and each with a couple of 10 or 11-inch guns and ten 5½-inch guns. Against these the United States has three more battleships, each equal in fighting strength to two of the Spanish cruisers, and two ermored cruisers each about equal to one of them. In coast-defense vessels, moniters, etc., the United States is far superior to Spain, the latter having practically sone to be compared with our Monterey Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite, Miantonom and Monadnock. In gunboats and crub ers, too, the advantage is decidedly on the side of the United States. If to these technical conditions we add the differ-ences in geographical position, and in skill and resources, between the two nations behind these fleets, the odds are seen to be so hopelessly against Spain as to make it a cause of wonder that any rational Spanish statesman should for a moment consider the possibility of war save as last desperate resort for national de-

NEED OF UNIFORMITY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. There is great need of closer approach to uniformity in the election laws, and in particular, in the qualification of voters. At present no two states have precisely similar laws on this subject, majority porty in each commonwealth adopting such legislation as will best serve the interests of its own political ement. There appears to be no cure for the disease, as the only remedy, a national regulation, could only be secured by an amendment to the United States constitution, and in the present attitude of the parties that is out of the question.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST. the Poet-Laurente of Great Britain, Aifred Austin.

What is the voice I hear On the wind of the Western sea? Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear, And say what the voice may be. Tis a proud, free people cailing loud To a people proud and free.

And it says to them, Kinsmen, hall, We severed have been too long; Now let us have done with a wornout

A tale of an ancient wrong, And our friendship last long as love doth And be stronger than death is strong.

Answer, then, sons of the self-same race And blood of the self-same clan, Let us speak with each other face

And answer as man to man. And loyally love and trust each other As none but free men can.

Now fling them out to the breeze-Shamrock, thistie and rose And the Star-Spangied Banner unfur with these A message to friends and foes,

Wherever the salis of peace are seen And wherever the war wind blows. message to bond and thrail to wake, For wherever we come, we twain The throne of the tyrant shall rock and

quake. And his menace be void and vain for you are lords of a strong, young land, And we are lords of the main.

Just received a carload of Carriage and Go-Carts. A large variety of styles and prices. If you intend to buy the baby a carriage we can surely please you.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Luckawanna Avenue.

GOLDSMITH'S



S NEXT SUNDAY, APRIL 3d, WILL BE PALM SUNDAY, we will present each and every lady visitor at our store Saturday April 2d, with a Real Florida Palm Bud. By calling through the week you will see all the aisles of our store trimmed with these beautiful Palms which makes one think that they are in the balmy clime of Florida.

In Our Muslin Underwear Dept.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

We are showing the most complete lines of Ladies' and Misses' Wash Shirt Waists in Madras, Chambrays, Silk Striped and Plaid French Ginghams and Percales from 47 cents up. Also Ladies' Silk Waists and Skirts in all the new shades and plaids at very low prices.

We have placed in stock within the last week in our Cloak and Suit Department a great many novelties in Suits, Jackets, Capes and Children's Reefers. It will be to your advantage to see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget when buying your Kid Gloves for Easter that we are the leading Glove House in the city. We carry the most complete line and largest assortment in Hook, Button and Clasp Gloves at the lowest prices.

Our Dress Goods and Silk Departments are overflowing with all the new and stylish goods. We have added more help in these departments so that you will be waited upon without delay.

Special this week in all departments.

Lewis, Reilly SPRING Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



Spring of '98.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FOOT CLOTHING. WE FITTINGLY FIT THE FEET. THAT IS OUR BUSINESS. SHOES, FLOORS, AND NOTHING BUT SHOES.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND HE WYOMING AVENUE

HILL & CONNELL 121 N. Washington Ave.



all made with seamless brass tubing and

They cost no more than many bedsteads made of the open seamless tubing. Every bedstead is highly finished and lacquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever having been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

Hill & At 121 Connell

Scranton, Pa.

Spring Time Greeting.

laws, Fertilizers, Wheelbarrows, laws

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 119 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

CLOTHING

in endless variety is arriving daily. It is of the "Boyle & Mucklow grade," which is sufficient guarantee of its style and quality. Before making your spring purchases we would be pleased to show you our line. Everybody buys at the same price.

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE,

OCTO TOTAL

Dress

Trimmings

A glimpse at our "Notion Depart-ments" these days reveals a wealth of

'Jewels' that almost suggests the idea

f our being in the business. Yet we

carry nothing in stock but what the

constant change in Fashions suggest,

We pride ourselves on

Girdles, Buckles, Etc.

Fine Cut Steel

. . in : .

either mounted or other

wise. We also show the

most comprehensive line

FINE DRESS TRIMMINGS

and ORNAMENTS

to be found anywhere, in

Spangle and allover Nets. Drapery

Nets in chenille dot and spangle. Choice

line of "Hand Made" Guimpure and

Flegant new line of fine fringed

Sashes and Ties, in plaids, roman and Bayadere stripes, and an endless as-

sortment of plain and fancy string Ties.

We cordially invite you to our open-

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

ing this week of the above lines.

Jet Fronts in new blouse effects.

Cut Steel and Jet.

Jewel, Pearl,

Oxidized Silver, Gilt,

this seasons display of fine

Belts, Slides,

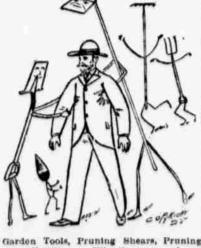


BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass Bedstead, be sure that on get the best. Our brass Bedsteads are

frame work is all of steel.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.



SIX DAYS' TRIAL



Planetary Pencil Pointer

If it breaks a

bring it back. Now in general use in the public schools, city hair and court house offices, and many private busi-ness places in the city.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING Jeweled Goods, comprising 139 Wyoming Avenue.

> HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

Mining, Biasting, Sporting, Smokeless

and the Repauno Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Pittston

Plymouth

Wilkes-Barra

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. cooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonweelth Building Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOS, FORD. JOHN B. SMITH & SON.

W. E. MULLIGAN,

MT. PLEASANT

AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the

city, at the lowest price. Orders received at the office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.