The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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 SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 9, 1898.

Tomas Estrada Palma has sacrificed a fortune for Cuba and given the best years of his life to the cause of his country's liberation. Those who feel inclined, because of the asinility of the overfresh Mr. Rubens, to condemn the entire junta as a pack of blowhards should study the biography of the Cuban delegate before putting rivets in such a conclusion.

The Laws of War.

In a recent article condensed from the Washington Star attention was called to some of the legal consequences of war as affecting Spaniards in the United States and Americans in Spain, or Spanish colonial possessions. The Washington Post prints a long article showing war's legal effects upon the inhabitants of Cuba in the event of American investment and invasion of that island. We present herewith some of its more interesting features, based on the official instructions of our war department for the government of the armies of the United States in the field.

The regulations, we are told, declare that the presence of a hostile army proclaims martial law over the territory occupied and over which authority can be exercised. Therefore martial law would be the government of Cuba during Spanish-American hostilities. The commander of the American forces might at his discretion proclaim that the administration of civil and penal laws should continue, either wholly or in part, as in times of peace. The commanding officer would also have the authority to require of all civil officers and magistrates in the island an oath of temporary allegiance or an oath of fidelity to the American government. Magistrates and officers declining to take such oath would probably be expelled from the island, or at least removed from office. The regulations say:

War is not carried on by arms alone. It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerent, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy. Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life and limb of armed enemies and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable in the armed contests of war. It allows of the capturing of every armed enemy and every enemy of importance; it allows of all destruction of property and destruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith. Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God.

Commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a fortified city, so that noncombatants, and especially women and children, may be removed from danger. But it is no infraction of the common laws of war to fall in thus warning the enemy of its danger. Surprise is held in some cases to be a necessity. Only fortified places are liable to bombardment. It is customary when a city is to be bombarded to designate hospitals and like institutions by flags, usually yellow, so that the besieging enemy may avoid firing on them. The same is done in battles where hospitals are located within the field of engagement. An honorable enemy respects these flags of protection so far as the fight will permit, and it is justly considered an act of bad faith, of infamy, and fiendishness to deceive an enemy by such flags. The besieging enemy often requests the besieged to designate the buildings containing collections of art, scientific museums, or precious libraries, so that their destruction may be avoided.

As regards confiscation, the American army is authorized to appropriate all public money, seize all public and movable property, and sequester for its own benefit all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government. As a general rule property belonging to hospitals, churches, charitable institutions, and seats of learning is not considered public property, and is therefore exempt from the necessities of war, except in extremely urgent cases. If works of art, libraries, scientific museums, etc., can be removed without injury the American commander may order them to be seized and removed. Ultimate ownership will then be decided by the ensuing treaty of peace. Private property, unless forfeited by crimes or political offenses of the owner, may not be seized except in cases of extreme necessity. Money and other valuables found on the person of a prisoner are to be regarded by the American army as private property, the appropriation of which is considered dishonorable. Nevertheless, if a large sum of money be found upon the person of a prisoner it shall be taken from him and appropriated at the discretion of the commander, after deducting a reasonable amount for the prisoner's support.

As concerns prisoners of war, the regulations yield little information that is not generally known. Citizens who accompany the army for any possible purpose, sutlers, contractors, correspondents, vivandiers, etc., may be declared prisoners of war and detained as such. The enemy's chaplains, officers of the medical staff, apothecaries, hospital nurses, and servants, if fallen into the hands of the enemy, are not prisoners of war unless the commander has good reasons for detaining them. A prisoner of war who escapes may be shot or otherwise killed in his flight, but neither death nor any other kind of punishment may be visited upon him for his attempt to escape, which the law of war does not consider a crime.

By the law of nations the bearer in good faith of a flag of true is, together with his escort, inviolable. Firing is not required to cease on the appearance of a flag of truce in battle, and if the bearer of a flag, presenting himself during an engagement, be killed or wounded, it furnishes no ground of complaint whatever. The United States acknowledge and protect in hostile countries occupied by American armies, religion and morality, strictly private property, the persons of the inhabitants, especially women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. Offenders are rigorously punished. This rule does not interfere with the right of the American army to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, or to appropriate property, especially houses, lands, boats, and ships, and churches for temporary military use.

At best, war is hell; but better a temporary hell with war than a permanent one through shirking of humanitarian duty.

It remains to be seen whether Spanish "honor" will be bullet proof.

Different Points of View.

In order to reach an accurate comprehension of pending movements it is necessary to bear in mind certain fundamental points of difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races. The Latin everywhere is by racial impulse volatile, boastful, given to furious gesticulation and fluent imagery in speech, highly strung, quick tempered and treacherous. Intrigue comes by second nature; vanity often reaches the grotesque. The Latin by act of Providence is a liar. Some outgrow this weakness but with the majority it abides, unconsciously. We shall have to allow for this fact when preparing to intervene in Cuba.

On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon is slow and stern. He is least dangerous when most vociferous. It has become a proverb with him that "the barking dog never bites." The most ominous sign that there is international trouble ahead is the comparative calm which is now overspreading the situation at Washington, illustrating that other proverb that "still waters run deep." Moreover the Anglo-Saxon is guided by his judgment rather than by his emotions, and is a believer in the doctrine of frankness between man and men. When we told Spain that she must get out of Cuba she thought we were bluffing. She judged us by the value which she would attach to one of her own high-sounding ultimatums. When we told the Cubans that we intended to free them but wouldn't recognize their make-shift government until we had had an opportunity to look over the ground they threatened to lick us, because they thought we meant to steal their island. They judged Anglo-Saxons by the Latin standard.

The Cuban is better than the Spaniard because the Cuban has to some extent learned from America. Many Cubans have been educated here. Others have visited here. Yet others have had sons or daughters educated here. This good leaven counts and it would multiply rapidly with Spanish sovereignty eliminated. Yet there is still a large margin of racial difference which must be allowed for. We must try to look at matters from both points of view if we would spare ourselves a deal of trouble.

The Philadelphia Press is wasting a lot of unnecessary sympathy on Representative Coray. Mr. Coray is quite well qualified to take care of himself.

Information.

Mr. Thomas Brown, jr., of Forest City, asks us to answer the following questions: (1) At the time the battleship Maine was floating in the harbor of Havana just previous to her destruction, did she not carry a full supply of ammunition? (2) Do the vessels of our navy in time of peace carry full magazines and other munitions of war in like proportion, and if not what is their equipment in this line? (3) At the time of the blowing up of the Maine what supply of ammunition was carried by the vessels of our navy?

In reply, we may say that we understand the Maine was "loaded for bear." (2) Circumstances govern the amount of ammunition carried by naval vessels in time of peace. When at anchor in home ports little is carried. When cruising where there is believed to be the possibility of trouble the supply is increased. (3) The ships at Key West had as much ammunition on board as the Maine had. They, too, were prepared for any emergency. But it is the right of a warship to carry ammunition, at all times. That is what it is for. The presence of ammunition on the Maine in no respect canceled her right to be hospitably received at Havana and accorded every reasonable protection. We gave protection to the Viscaya when it was loaded to the deck railing with powder and shells.

It is some consolation to know that Carl Schurz is not now forninst the government. Maybe there is hope for Larry Godkin yet.

There will be a lot that Lee can tell when he gets home, but we suspect he is not constructed on the pattern of Hannis Taylor.

President McKinley is everlastingly right in proceeding upon the principle that when the Cuban question is settled this time it must be settled so that it will stay settled.

John W. Griggs hasn't been in the cabinet long but facts show that since he has been there he has been the right man in the proper place.

Mr. Bryan says he believes President McKinley is "honest, conscientious and pure." The sequel will show also that he is able.

Abuse of McKinley does McKinley no harm but it does reveal some extraordinarily narrow minds in congress.

Spain's long sowing of the wind gives every promise of culminating in the proverbial whirlwnd harvest.

General Grosvenor ought to be too experienced a campaigner to take Populistic ranting seriously.

It is a safe guess that Horatio S. Rubens will not be the first attorney general of Cuba.

In a certain sense it looks as though that joint note had gone to protest.

The Pearl of the Antilles needs a new setting.

General Lee will see Havana later.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.59 a. m., for Saturday, April 9, 1898.

In the opinion of a child born on this day, booze, cigarettes and Cuban war talk are responsible for much of the agony of the present age.

Suburban jingoes who are making war on the administration may not be quite so anxious to fight when the Spanish guns are to be faced.

The florist will joyfully shake off the cloak of penance today and double the price of roses.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Let us rejoice that warm weather has been predicted.

The spring overcoat may be carried on the arm, but it is best to keep the winter flannels next to the skin.

Our Legal Right to Intervene in Cuba

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

INTERNATIONAL law is not, and never can be, codified. A code enumerates and defines the rights of persons and of things, and prescribes remedies for injuries inflicted by infringement upon those rights, and ordains punishment for those who disobey its commands. The best code is imperfect. The wit of man never has been able to enumerate all the rights inherent and all wrongs possible to mankind at large. Hence the common law courts and courts of equity forever are making new applications of an old principle. For the principle of all law is substantial justice. International law, even more than domestic law, continually is called upon to apply its fundamental principle to new cases. It is guided reverently by precedent where precedent exists; where precedent does not exist it acts with regard to the equities. It is alike true of domestic and of international law that the general welfare is its supreme rule of action. Upon this principle the United States is justified in the act of intervention on behalf of Cuba. The peaceful development of the civilized world requires the substitution of a free and independent government in Cuba for the stupidly tyrannic despotism of Spain.

—o—

But we are not without precedent. Russia, Prussia and Austria believing, wisely or unwisely, truly or untruly, in 1772 that the perpetuation of an independent and often turbulent monarchy in Poland threatened the peace of Europe, dismembered that ancient kingdom. The belief may have been pretentious, the action may have been unjust, but the plea of intervention for the public welfare endures, and is a precedent that must estop each and all of those intervening powers from protest against United States intervention in Cuba. Between 1772 and 1898 there have been instances too numerous for recapitulation of armed intervention, often accompanied by armed disintegration, in the affairs of one nation by the government of another, but there are instances pertinent to ourselves. During our own war of independence France interfered against Great Britain. During the Franco-Austrian occupation of Mexico in the interest of Maximilian we threatened to interfere, and so massed our troops as to have all the effect of actual interference. Since then we have seen the great powers of Europe intervene between Turkey and Greece, Turkey and Egypt, and Turkey and Crete. It is useless to multiply precedents that can be multiplied indefinitely.

—o—

Lord Palmerston, who lived in very stormy times, and who guided Britain to a harbor of vantage through all of them, laid it down as a rule of action that when civil war exists a foreign power may deal with the conflicting forces as though they were separate nations, and may take sides with the one or the other, according to the sympathies or interests of its own people. Palmerston's rule never has been called seriously into question. It rests well on reason and on justice. War between the Cubans and Spain exists—none is so insane as to deny this. The war disturbs the commerce of the world, and specially that of the United States. Our trade is diminished by at least $100,000,000 a year. Our citizens have been molested, our consuls have been harassed, and one of our warships has been destroyed and nearly 300 American seamen have been killed. Murder, rapine, plague, pestilence and famine hold high carnival in Cuba, and Cuba almost is in sight of our coast. To interfere for a restoration of law and order, based on a free government, will be in accordance with precedent and international law.

APRIL A WAR MONTH.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

April is peculiarly a war month in American history. The war of independence was opened in the skirmishes at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. The war with Mexico was begun on the banks of the Rio Grande in the collision between Taylor and Ampudia. The war of the Union began with the siege of Sumter, on the 11th of April, 1861, and ended with the fall of Richmond in April, 1865. It begins to look as if history will again repeat itself.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

From the Tunkhannock Republican.

There seems now to be no room for doubt that the Quay element of this state will control the next state convention, and it remains to be seen whether that will be a matter for regret or otherwise. Senator Quay will have it in his power at that convention to be either for or against the best interests of the Republican party in Pennsylvania; to show that he is worthy of being the leader in this great state, as he is today. The condition of the Republican party requires that something more than ordinary politics be the ruling spirit of the convention which will nominate the Republican candiate for governor. It requires that a man be nominated who will unite the party at the polls, and that man should be neither William A. Stone or John Wanamaker. Here is the point where Senator Quay must show his hand, and instead of declaring that he has no choice he should most emphatically declare that he has a choice, and that choice should be a man who can accomplish the necessary work at the polls. A man of whom it cannot be said he was "slated." The situation is really serious, and should be treated so. It might be this year as has twice been the case before, when, although there was no feeling personally against the Republican candidate for governor, a Democrat was elected because it was considered by a certain element in the party that the candidates were forced upon the people against the wishes of a majority of the party. Whether such action is commendable or not it has twice been taken, and it is not desirable to furnish an excuse for its repetition again this year.

MR. CONNELL'S CANDIDACY.

From the Scranton Times.

Hon. William Connell has at last made official announcement that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. To achieve a nomination and election to that office is a worthy ambition and the man who entertains it should not leave the people in doubt. It was high time that Mr. Connell made his announcement. He has received an unqualified endorsement in one of the legislative districts of this county and we are on the eve of conventions in two other districts. Mr. Connell's enemies have been making capital of the fact that he had not announced his candidacy and an element of distrust injected into the canvass might have done him material injury.

—o—

Now, that no question of Mr. Connell's attitude remains, we have not the slightest doubt that every delegate from every district in Lackawanna county will be instructed to use every honorable means to secure Mr. Connell's nomination. It is right and proper that this should be the case. Whatever local bickerings may disturb either party at home, when a man of acknowledged ability seeks a state office, personal jealousies and enmities should be forgotten, local pride should tower above them and the aspirant for a state office should have the unanimous support of his party in his own county. It was thus when L. A. Watres was a candidate for lieutenant governor. It was thus when Hon. R. W. Archbald was a candidate for judge of the Supreme court. It should be thus when William Connell is a candidate for governor.

—o—

The Times is for Hon. William Connell in his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor, not only because he is a Scrantonian, but because we believe him to be the superior of Wanamaker, the superior of either of the Stones, the superior of any other candidate named for consideration of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. We shall do our best to elect a Democratic governor this fall. But if a Republican must be elected we shall rejoice if that Republican should be Hon. William Connell, of this town.

A Strong Candidate.

From the Pittston Gazette.

Hon. William Connell, of Scranton, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor. Luzerne Republicans will naturally feel a warm interest in Mr. Connell's candidacy, and this feeling is doubtless reciprocated by the Lackawanna people toward the Luzerne candidate. When the time arrives for "pooling issues" at Harrisburg it should not be a difficult matter for this entire section of the state to unite upon one candidate. Mr. Connell, if nominated, would certainly prove a strong man before the people. His candidacy would receive a support from all factions of the party such as few others could command.

Luzerne's Second Choice.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times.

Next to our own county's candidate, on John Leisenring, Hon. William Connell should be the choice of Luzerne's delegates, both as a matter of local pride and in justice to a man who has pulled himself up by his own unaided efforts from a collier-boy to one of the most substantial men in northeastern Pennsylvania.

All Share the Honor.

From the Elmhurst Signal.

Within the past few weeks a great deal of strength has developed for Mr. Connell, many believing that if he be nominated as the standard bearer of the Republicans he will bring into harmony all the factions of the party. However this may be, one thing should be remembered by the voters of this county, that it is an honor to Lackawanna to have one of her sons chosen as governor of the state, or even mentioned for the place, and all should feel their share in this honor.

NATIONAL ODE.

Oh, land where Freedom hath unfurled
Her banner to historic fame,
And Liberty to all the world
The Stars and Stripes will e'er proclaim!

Land where the Continentals braved
The wrath of kings and tyrants old;
Land patriot blood hath ever saved,
And sires to sons brave deeds have told!

Land mountain-ribbed and forest-crowned,
Spread fair to view from sea to sea—
Thy cataracts with ceaseless sound
Peal forth the anthem of the free!

O'er surging wave and lofty height,
In every breeze constraint defies,
One flag there floats that none affright—
The starry emblem of the skies!

And float it shall in peace and war—
Nailed to the mast when cannon roar;
Come foes who may from near or far,
We'll meet their cohorts at the shore!

This western world is Freedom's clime;
No king may come, no king abide;
Here Liberty hath reared her shrine—
The people's hope, the nation's pride!

Beneath thy folds, Red, White and Blue,
From lake to gulf, from strand to strand,
In countless legions, freemen true,
March on, march on, to guard thy land!

Wave, stripes of flame, from pole to pole,
Shine, stars in blue, we follow thee;
And let the mighty anthem roll—
America shall aye be free!

—John R. Graham, in Rochester Post-Express.

Baby Carriages

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 Lackawanna Avenue

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Late Easter Shopping . . . .

Must be done with a rush: Owing to the inclement weather the past few days, many people could not get out to supply their wants. We are ready for you.

EASTER KID GLOVES,
Exclusive novelties; our own importations.

EASTER SUITS, JACKETS and CAPES.

EASTER PUFF SCARFS,
In Satin and China Silk, at 25c cents, for Ladies and Gents.

EASTER BLOUSES for Boys and Girls.

WHITE LAWN BLOUSES
Plain and with Colored Trimmed Sailor Collars and Cuffs, at 25 cents.

Don't miss the WHITE BLOUSE with Open Work Embroidery, Deep Sailor Collar, at 49 cents.

Don't Fail to See Our Easter Windows.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Spring of '98.

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

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

In buying a brass Bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass Bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and frame work is all of steel.

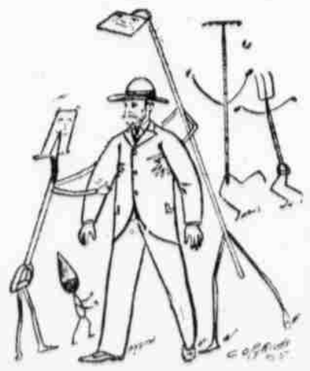
They cost no more than many bedsteads made of the open seamless tubing. Every bedstead is highly finished and lacquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever having been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue.

Scranton, Pa.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Spring Time Greeting.



Garden Tools, Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Fertilizers, Wheelbarrows, Lawn Mowers, Lawn Seed, Timothy Seed.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,

419 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

SPRING 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.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW,

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

FINLEY'S

Special Offerings For Easter Week

In Ladies' and Gent's
Fine Umbrellas,
New Parasols,
New Gloves and
New Fancy Hosiery

Elegant Assortment of
Ladies' Silk Petticoats,
Fancy Ribbons,
Scarfs and Sashes,

and a new line of
Babies' and Children's
Fine Hats and Caps

Our Glove Offering for this week will consist of

50 dozen Real Kid, 2-clasp, our regular $1.00 Glove, all the leading shades, at

89c.

25 dozen best $1.25 Glove shown, at

$1.00.

(For this week only.)

And the "Le Clarion," a glove entirely new, made purposely to be worn with "Tailor-Made Gowns, in Castor, Grey and Black only, at

$1.50.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Easter Dainties

PRANG'S BEAUTIFUL BOOKLETS, CARDS AND NOVELTIES, THE LATEST AND MOST VARIED. SELECTED LINE OF THE BEST BOOKS, SPECIAL BINDINGS, AT 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. THE TIME IS RIPE TO MAKE THE BEST SELECTIONS.

Sing ho! the merry Easter-tide,
May joy and love with thee abide.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS,

STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS.

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

139 Wyoming Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.

Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES:

THOS. FORD, Pittston
JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth
W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre

MT. PLEASANT COAL 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.