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## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 11, 1898.



Good morning! Will Spain yield without a struggle'

#### No Compromise!

The decision of the president and cabinet to send in the message today regardless of Spain's buncombe proclamation of an acoustice will reasons those faint-hearted Americans who during vesterday were professing to be fearful that our government would weaken. There never was any just ground for such a fear. The position assumed by the administration relative to the necessity of Spanish evacuation of Cuba was not taken spasmodically It was the culmination of a series of cautious but steady advances toward the definite end of Cuban liberation. No move was made without thorough comprehension of the consequences; progress was slow only that it might

withholding of the fateful messagenotification by Spain of complete surrender. It is useless to speculate upon the possibilities of this. A few more hours of patlence will tell the story. Message or no message, the outcome is assured. Cuba will be free. The Maine will be avenged. Justice will be done and William McKinley, backed by the unanimous voice and strength of the American nation, will be the instrument of its administration. History has been forming during the past week. but it will be brought to a climax to-

Read tomorrow's Tribune.

Today will show that McKinley's timatum is ultimate.

### Relative Values as to Cuba.

The arguments which have been of fered to the public by those in sympathy with the president's desire to withhold formal recognition of the Caban Insurgent government until events shall have enabled it to develop into a full-fledged state exercising established and intelligent sovereignty over an affranchised Cuba have undoubtedly made a powerful impression upon the public mind. We must concarlice preference for immediate recexhitten and we believe as much can · be said by most Americans who view among honost men be no hesitancy to

And it clearly is an error to hold out for recognition of the insurgent government as a matter of the first consequence in its true relation to the general subject this is an incident meraly. We yield to none in esteem for the Cuban patriots who have sacrificed their all that their native hand raight We believe that the majority of the Cubans now in arms against Spain deserve of the government and people of the United States the highconsideration consistent with our other obligations. But it is an auxion of atalespendents as well as of mathetention that a part cannot be greater than the whole. The independence of Cuba would be simply nominal if it were committed in advance by this government to the custody of a provistonet government exercising a precartour severelizaty, chiefly by force of arms, over not more than half the area. nor more there one-third the population of Cuba. In calmer moments the reprecontatives of the insurgents in this country will see this and, if fair, ad-

The government of freed Cuba must be as broad as Cuban territory and as ratholic in the secular sense as the mixed population of Cuba. Otherwise it would be simply the government of a class or a faction, having within itself the germs of early dissension and perhaps revolution. We believe that the best brain and the best patriotism of the Cuian people are represented in the insurrectionary movement, and that with Spain out, these will come to the front. Hence the reputable and unselfish element among the insurgents have no cause to fear a reconstruction of the island's affairs under American supervision, and with a view, not to annexation nor to any unworthy selfish end, but to the greatest good of the greatest number. They could not full to profit honorably by such a launching of the new experiment. The autonomy of Spain meant continued taxation without honest representation, with the cream of Cuban industry always reserved for Spanish appropriation. The temporary autonomy proposed by the United States means no interference save for the common good, no tribute, no stiffing of any laudable native aspiration. It is not even a political au-

The Scranton Tribune ate, pledged to last only until the seeking whom it nescent republic can stand erect and party needs a rest. walk alone in honor and confidence

among the independent powers that he. We must bear in mind that by the public opinion of the world the United States will be held responsible after it intervenes in Cuba for the results of its intervention. The note of the powers virtually implies that they propose to hold us morally accountable field. Those papers go to press at This being true, we can afford to defer the political part of the problem until after the more pressing humanitarian aspect of it shall have been solved by the ejection of the Spanish assassins and the walvation of their starving

> An armistice even if accepted by the insurgents would not replace the Maine nor restore to life her 266 murdered sailors. Spain must pay for this.

A Plea for Magnanimity. The recent manifesto of Attorney Rubens should be considered fairly, It was most Ill-timed; it put a weapon at a critical moment in the hands of an element at Washington which up to that time had been resisting with no success whatever the attempt to comextinguished what hope there had been for an immediate recognition of the insurgent government. Momentarily it ursent cause, but momentarily only,

To understand Mr. Rubens' frame of mind we must consider the subject as standpoint the Rubens manifesto savored of rank ingratitude, arregance and extreme conceit. But the Cubans have known that for three years the hand of the government has been against them; that in all their endeavors to convey supplies from this country to the insurgent forces they have had to combat not only Spain but also the United States: that during all those months and years of agony, while Spain was butchering their young, ravshing their women and practicing horrors which no Christian nation with the power to prevent should have tolerated near its borders for an instant, the government at Washington, outwardly at least, had until recently been requiescent, and even inclined to shade its diplomacy to suit Spain's ticklish susceptibilities. The Cubans have at all times warmly appreciated the expressions of sympathy and the aid which they have received from individual Americans. But is it to be vondered at that they should have formed for the American government. as a government in differentiation from the American people as individuals, a feeling skin to distrust? The governnent at Washington never appeared to them to take any serious cognizance of Spain's unutterable hellishness in Cuba until it had itself been treated to a taste of it through the blowing up of the Maine. Even then an influential group of senators exhausted every expedient to hold the government back from its duty, and when overruled by irresistible public opinion, started at

It was in this mood, under this tendon produced in large part by false information which eemed plausible to him from the point f view just described, that Mr. Rubens ssued his unwise statement. Amerians, not under this tension and having a truer sense of their own governnent's purity of motive and judicial fairness, were at first astounded and later grew intensely indignant. But the reaction has come. They are already lisplaying their characteristic magnanimity and making allowances. The representative Cubans themselves immediately perceived the unfairness of the Rubens manifesto. Without excepfess that they have overcome our own | tion every representative Cuban in this ountry, from Senor Palma down, has put himself on record-not by receding one jota from the demand for unconthe subject without blas. There should ditional independence-but in affirming his willingness and the willingness of a knowledge an error when it is per- his people to trust Cuba's ultimate destiny to the inherent fairness and high honor of the American nation. The Cubans in this country have for three years hoped and prayed for official American recognition of their unparalleled struggle for freedom, for an expression in forms of law of that ardent and generous sympathy which every true American feels for them individually. The sudden announcement at Washington that this would be longer withheld came to then; with the shock of an utterly incomprehensible blow from a supposedly friendly quarter, and for a moment some of them,

already everwrought by the excitement of the general struggle lost their heads, But explanations have followed and misunderstandings have been cleared up. These brave and devoted people, the exent of whose sacrifices on the sitar of Cubn Libre not one American in a thousand fully realizes, are now themselves again; warm in appreciation of Amerian sympathy, carnest in their willingness to lend all possible co-operation to America's cause against Spain, and anxious by later deeds to atone for the injustice of their brief but ex-

cusable distrust. Let Americans, then, be as chivalrous in pardon as they were quick in resentment of an affront which they From the Syracuse Post.

misunderstood. The completion yesterday of the local pustorate of Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon supplies an opportunity for saying that this energetic and devoted clergyman will carry with him to his future field of usefulness the best wishes of a large circle of Scranton friends and admirers. In. Dixon's work in this community has been broad-gauged and progressive, covering the humanities even more carefully than points of doctrine; and it insures that in his new sphere he will be a power for good.

It was worth \$50,000,000 to this country to learn how inadequately it was prepared to resist even a fourthrate and bankrupt European power.

It will be perceived that after all nothing is wrong with McKiniey's back bone.

Don't forget the Maine!

Since 1895 Pennsylvania has been a

Spain will soon learn that it takes two to make an armistice.

Peace these days is commanded, not

## Sane Review of the Executive's Policy

THE president, on Monday, transmits to congress and the country a message both will approve. With it bold, vigorous and at all points de-fensible by law and by precedent. The nation now proposes-peacefully if it can, forcibly if it must-to right the long wrong of Cuba, expel the Spanish garrison, restore peace and order and in the end leave a free Cuba to work out its own salvation. If Spain accepts, as now seems likely, the work will be done in peace. If Spain resists, on her own head be the war she brings. Eight months ago President McKinley addressed him-self to this great task. For two years and a half of the Cuban rebellion the United States had maintained a scrupulous, rigorous and silent neutrality. Our trade was destroyed, our citizens were in mit this government to a policy of Spanish fails. Our treaty rights were forcible intervention in Cuba. It also daily disregarded. Spanish rule had sunk extinguished what hope there had been to massacre and was fast passing to its last stage of slow starvation for hundreds of thousands. Worse this century has not seen than Spain had wrought on arrested popular sympathy for the in- this rich and fertile island, ninety miles

A change from this policy was en-vironed with peril. Neither our flect nor well from the Cuban as from the Amer-can point of view. From the American of war. No man who knew the condition and contents of forts and arsenals, ships and magazines but was appalled at the prospect of hostile collision, even with Spain. The ministry in Spain, the gov-ernor general in Madrid and the army in Cuba, one-third larger than today, were leagued and united in a ruthless policy of repression, massacre and slow exhaus tion, interference with which had then rious perils. The first shock and threat war would destroy prosperity, just lawning. The first hostile encounter in he condition of last summer might end opening defeat. Lastly, final victory war were waged, might end in the chauest, annexation and acquisition of Cuba, a burden of debt and dhorganiza tion no prudent American desires today these difficulties fronted President Mc Kinley, when, the tariff passed and lustry reviving, he addressed himself to the Cuban question, recalling Hannis Taylor and accrediting General Woodford Spain. Eight months have passed and nation is brought today by President McKinley's splendid and successful policy to the threshold of action without incur-ring a single danger visible last September, and after having faithfully at-tempted to do all that peaceful means could do. If Spain today forces war this nation is prepared and the verdict of Eu-rope, of England and of the civilized world, the conscience of this country and he moral sense of mankind approves the action of the United States.

This magnificent triumph, moral, mateint, military and diplomatic, which places the United States in an unchellenged po-sition, untrammeled by the recognition of a republic unable to stand alone, and itself alone arbiter of the destinies of Cuba, has been won step by step with-out collision abroad and without dis-turbance at home. At the close of six months of delicate, difficult and danger-ous negotiation the level of the stock market is higher than it was a year ago by a fifth and railroad earnings larger by a sixth; the consumption of iron—that once to attack the Cuban cause and to most delicate and infallible barometer area the seizure of Cuba for our own. of active trade—is one-third larger than in last September; business fallures are less by the week, month and quarter, and the whole current and course of business has expanded for a year unarrested

A result like this has only been accorplished by a slow, patient, masterful pol-icy, which has won the confidence and commanded the admiration of the country and led congress to support and approval, until today President McKinley dominates the situation. He began by insisting on the liberation of every American. All were freed. He gave Spain one last trial, whose failure would leave her without ar advocate in the civilized world. As one last experiment he insisted on a change in Spanish policy. Ministry, governor general and the law and letter of local Spanish policy were changed in Cuba. It was too late and the wholesale tarvation of reconcentrados both demonstrated the character of past Spanish administration and the impossibility of change at Spanish hands,

Just as this grew plain to all the world n February the cup of Spain's iniquity was filled by the destruction of the Maine. Be the precise history and responsibility of the mine which blew up the Maine what it may, its deadly work proved the collapse of Spanish administration in Cuba. Nothing remained but to end a rule which starved its subjects by thousands and could not keep its own harbor safe from treacherous violence only pos-sible to those officially in command and control of government artenals and magizines. Grave danger still existed that be nation under the spur and stimulus of this treacherous disaster would spring to arms unprepared and invoke the shock of war when the solemn pressure of ir-resistible force-akin to the trial, senonce and execution of court, ludge and hangman-was the fit answer to Spi and the long record of crime in Cuba.

Two months will round in a week since the Maine exploded and eight months have passed since President McKinley begon his great task. The nation is armed and ready. The neglect of years has been retrieved. No single misstep has been made. Spain stands convicted before the world. The United States, backed by irresistible force, faces the guilty power. The Spanish fleet has left Cuba. The Spanish garrison will fol-low. If war edmes it will come by the act of Spain beginning a fulle conflict doomed to defeat. Avoiding all aggression, approved by all the world, the t'nut ed States stands forth ready not to war but to execute mercy, to do justic and to punish crime.

### AFTER FREEDOM-WHAT?

The nuestion is asked in a communication to a New York paper; the writer puts in this form his doubts as to the advisability of having anything to do with the Cuban quarrel.

Several things will happen immediately after freedom. The first will be the return of the Spanish army to Spain, where the half starved soldiers can go to work and earn some much needed daily broad. The insurgents can do the same thing, and those reconcentrades who are not too far gone to hope for restoration to health and strength may become produc-ers, redeeming the wastes of their fertile island. At the least calculation 102,000 men may thus become bread winners who are now the consumers of the pread tolled for by other men. Spain will have no more branch offices on this hemisphere. There is nothing frightful in the

respect so far.
But how about the government? That s a question that no one can answer. The ability of the people of Cuba to govern themselves runnot be affirmed nor dealed until they have tried it. It is entirely unlikely, inspired as they are with love for their country and admira-tion for the United States, and left as they are by such a statesman as Gomes that they will make a total failure of it dozen or so Central and South Ameritonomy but rather a moral protector- hothed of Republican factions, each Spanish, have fried it and have not had

to give up yet. Mexico, according to Mr. ummis, comes very near being a bette coverned nation than the United States Caution is a good thing, but caution ecomes cowardice when it refuses to top starvation and tyranny in Cuba for ear that, having grown fat again, the Cubans may prove themselves unadept in the art of self government, an art which the people of the United States have been trying to acquire for 120 years nd are not yet quite perfect in.

### MR. CONNELL'S CANDIDACY.

From the Wilker-Barre Record. It is aparent that if Mr. Connell has a contion it must be based on the expecta vention it must be based on the expecta-tion of being taken up as a compromise candidate. We do not for a moment be-lieve that Mr. Cennell would take the field in the manner be has merely as a decoy in the interest of some other as-pirant, as Mr. Myim did in Lancaster, He is too proud a man to take such a role in polities. Besides, it would not be necessary for him to do that in order to control the Lackatanna delegation. He as sufficient power in Lackawanna to name the delegates whether he is himself a candidate or not. Neither do we believe that he is a candidate merely for the empty honor of a complimentary yote at the hands of his home delegation. He is not afflicted with cheap vanity of that description. The only logical conclusion therefore is that Mr. Connell has prospects of being made the choice of ome kind of a combination. It is difficult, from surface indications, to see how under existing circumstances, Mr. Cor nell's nomination is possible, but ther may be a great deal going on under the surface that will become plain as we approach the time for holding the conven-tion. Mr. Connell's relations to the party factions have been rather unique. In the reat battle between Quay and Hastin; ne was Hastings' most efficient fleuter ant and probably accomplished more for him than any other one man. Imme-diately after that contest he made peace with Quay and has remained on excellent terms with him since, while at the same ime his relations with Hastings remained ordial. Indeed he is the only man prom tent in politics that we know of who has been able to retain confidential relations with both Quay and Hastings during the past few years. Presently it may be known how much or how little, there is in Mr. Connell's candidacy for governor.

#### An Excellent Platform.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. We welcome Mr. Connell into the contest, believing that the office is such at honorable one that honorable men but nonor it and themselves in assiring to t. The more candidates the better will the issues be understood by the people. and when the nomination is made they will be entirely satisfied with the work of the convention. Mr. Conneil's platform of party harmony and freedom from tactonal alliance is a most excellent one-the same, we believe, that William A Stone and Charles W. Stone, other promient candidates, stand upon. Fortunately or the Republican party, there is neither ossism nor attempted bossism this year, and all candidates are making their con-ests upon their own individual strength This is a time when the administration at Washington must be sustained, and the party of McKinley is the party of Reonblicanism in Pennsylvania. When the onvention has made its choice Republicans should stand by that choice. It seens quite probable that Colonel William A. Stone will secure the nomination, and we believe that a wiser and better selec-tion could not be made, but we beg to assure Mr. Connell that if the convention shall name Mr. Conneil the Inquirer will be with him until the polls close.

### Estimating the Chances.

Roderick Random" in the Times. The candidacy of William Connell for governor, before the Republican state convention is apt to assume very respectable proportions. Mr. Connell will cerlowing which the t may not succeed in nominating him will at least give him a handsome compliment and show to the leaders of the party it the state that Mr. Connell's neighbors appreciate him. Nothing can be much more certain tow than that Mr. Connell will get the solid delegation from Lack awanna. His most virulent opponents from local causes are not upt to lead a fight against him for the delegates from Lackawanna, when he is the only local candidate for a state office. \* \* \* Looking the entire ground over, there is reason to believe that Connell's chances it the Republican state convention on the econd of June are quite as good if not nuch better than some of the gentiwho have been posing for months as lead ing candidates. Republican politics in this state are in such condition that it would be unsafe for a boss to arbitrarily force a candidate upon the people. memory of Delamater is too fresh in the minds of Quay for that. The unexpected is very apt to happen at the Harrisburg

### STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

assemblage.

From the Syracuse Standard. Stop talking of your president as if you were a Spaniard who hated him.

If you are a loyal offizen of the United States you ought to be for your country, right or wrong, and for your presi dent on exactly the same terms. It would be simply a miracle if the president could be in agreement on any subject with the whole population, but standing as he does the symbol of the country's glory and the embodiment of the country's hopes, it is seditious in spirit, if not in law, to discredit his mo-

This is the time for every American to be a patriot. Do not mistake sanguinary bluster, cannon-voiced hombast, for pu-triotism. Do not translate into ribaid English the brangadocto that originates in Spain. Let the yellow flag of Spain and the yellow journalism of Hearst have a monopoly of this business.

Belleve that William McKinley, though you differ from him, is as honest as you are, and as willing to expend millions and shed blood, and that above and be-yond everything else he is an American, a soldier and a Christian. Stop talking of your president as if you were a Spaniard.

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