THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except sunday, by the ribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents 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 SL, S. S. VIEELAND, Scie Agent for Foreign Advertising

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTOS FA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

States

SCRANTON, AFRIL 19, 1898.



h will not take President McKinley long to recognize the Cuban republic when it shall have become one in fact s= well as in name.

Inexplicable.

"The great loady of the American peoplo stand amaged and dumbfounded at the spectrals presented yesterday in the concrers of the United States of a question involving the issue of peace or war kicked about from post to pilfar and from pillar to post in appn? entity on Instale strangle for partison. factional or perional advantues. It is a suystery they cannot fathom. Their tadignation is mixed with dazed incomprehension of the hidden metives which must lie behind this merodible paltering with the national honor

On the surface the visible difference between the senate and house was scarcely so much as would bridge the gap betwixt twoodle-dum and tweedlenee, Recognition of independence? Was it not pledged as an assured conse quence of the purposed intervention, however authorized? Friendship for Cuba? Was it shown in a course which postpones decisive action while hourly new thousands of Cubans starve? Hatred of Spain? Was it gratified by a course in which insonsate hugaling over a minor technicality enables Spain to strengthen herdefease and otherwise further her preparations for resistance? Party advantage? Could it be gained by any party which deliberately affronts the overwhelming demand of the people for definite and impeluous action? Factional strategy? Could charges of \$17,500,000 gold, the silver may faction long hold a vantage point loan of \$160,000,000, with annual charges won in de lance of the gathering vergeance of the people? We can convelve of no explanation by which the proceedings of yesterday can be justified. Viewed along any hypothesis they stand out as a shame and a disgrace. We do not assume as yet to fix the responsibility, That necessitates a knowledge of the inner significance of the sutuation which at this distance from the scene of turnoil and at this moment we do not possess But hard will be the reckoning when once that responsibility becomes fixed in the public mind.

and the standards of the other, it will Sun: "The proposed intervention of be a very simple thing to make Ameri- the United States to put an end to the can influence honorably and profitably hostilities in Cuba cannot, in my opin predominant in this rich and charming | ion, make our government in any man island which already bears such a ro- ner responsible for the bonds issued by mantio relationship to the United the Spanish government, for the interest and principal of which by their

terms, the customs revenues of Cuba Mr. Bryan will have no reason to are pledged. These bonds represent omplain of his welcome to Scranton. mainly the debt which the Spanish gov-It was cordial and complete-the tribernment has incurred in its efforts to ute which an American city should put down the present and former inpay to the man who received 6,500,000 surrections in that Island. The intervotes for president of the United vention will result in all probability States. In a measure Mr. Bryan fulin the overthrow of Spanish sovereignfilled conservativ expectations. His ty in Caba and the establishment of speech contained no new ideas, but it an independent government in Hs was clear, adroit and skilfully keyed to place. As well might Great Britain, the popular level. It confirmed the at the close of our Revolutionary war. speaker's reputation as a formidable bave demanded of France that she ampaigner but it also convinced many pay the expense of that war because of his hoavers that Mr. Bryan is not she had intervened to recognize the the type of man likely ever to be chosen independence of the colonies and had to preside over the weighty destinies of materially contributed to destroy the this great nation. sovereignty of the mother country. Nor

is the question of our responsibility Our Liability for Spain's Debts. established by the act of recognition of A legal question of much interest has the independent government of Cuba, claimed the attention of many during whether it is made concurrently with consideration of the Cuban intervenarmed intervention or follows that act. tion problem. It concerns the legal Had Cuban independence been achievliability of the intervening power for ed by peaceful mediation the subject the debt which Spain has contracted of validating the bonds in whole or in

with the revenues of Cuba as its securpart of the Cuban republic or by the ity. The amount of that debt has been guarantee of the United States would explained by the New York Commerloubtless have been considered in the ial, as follows: egotiations, but diplomacy having "The first loan was made in 1886, and failed by reason of the uncompromising vas nominally for \$124,000,000 at 6 per int. There are \$117,970,000 of the bonds by precipitated, she has risked both her utstanding, and the interest and sinksovereignty and her bonds in the ar-

g-fund charges per annum are \$7,bitrament of arms, and they must s,200. In 1890 a new 5 per cent Cuban abide the result. The bondholders an, with the usual Spanish guaranty, eem to have contemplated such a as created, nominally to refund the contingency, for they required not only id 6 per cent loan and pay off the the pledge of the customs revenue of floating debt, which consisted of ad-Cuba, but also the guarantee of the Spanish government, If, in the convances from the Spanish treasury. The test, the army of the United States is refunding part of the operation was triumphant, and out of it an indepennever completed, and when the present war on the island broke out, the bonds dent Cuba emerges, the pledge will thus reserved were, of course, used to have disappeared, but the Spanish nation will still remain to fulfil its guardefray Spain's war expenses. At present there are about \$171,000,000 of the antes to its creditors so far as it is

dila loan of 1890 outstanding, involving in-These views are concurred in by the torest and sinking-fund charges of \$9.-790,000 per annum. Both the loan of Hon, John A. Kasson, special reciprocity commissioner, and a leading in-1886 and that of 1890 are payable, printpul and interest, in gold. The next ernational lawyer and diplomat. "I 'uban loan was created in 1896, and as know of no instance in history." said he insular revenues were exhausted, Mr. Easson, "where an intervener nathe guaranty of the imperial treasury tion in the affairs of another, in the interests of peace and good order, has had to be supplemented by a positive been made to assume responsibility for ion upon the Spanish custom receipts. This loan is payable not in gold, but in he obligations of the nation affected flyer pesetas. It consists of \$160,000by the intervention. If we go to Cuba 100 of 5 per cent bonds, which have o secure peace there, it is because the misconduct of Spain in the managebeen issued from time to time during ment of its affairs has produced such the past three years, mainly by the method of obtaining advances upor a condition of things that it is intolerthe to us. Our national economy is them from the Bank of Spain, which in threatened by the existing evils in the ditution, to use a colloquial phrase, has sland. The commerce of the country sarried the bag through the whole of is disturbed. The Cuban question Spain's desperate effort to obtain posession of its revolted colony. The affects our political life. We find numerous reasons for intervention, but tharges upon the loan of 1896-1898 ione of them nor the act of intervenwhich was to be redeemed or refunded in eight years, amount to \$26,000,000 tion can make us liable for Spanish bonds. Neither could the recognition per annum. Besides this, the latest returns from Madrid on the condition of the Cuban republic by the United States affect the relations of Spain and of the Cuban treasury places its floating indebtedness, consisting in the her bondholders. They must still look to her for settlement. All history main of overdue salaries, pay of troops and other expenses, at some \$79,009,000, shows that whenever, subsequent to ntervention or the recognition of a Thus the entire Spanish Cuban debt is new government, relations were estabcomposed of two gold loans, amounting lished between the intervener and to \$289,000,000, and carrying annual bondholders of the extinguished sover-

Splendid Type of Virile Manhood GOLDSMITTH'S

From the New York Sun HE Hon, Theodore Roosovelt, usuist

ant secretary of the navy, is known to everybody as a man full of grit Whether he has been boxing, o trying to force civil service reform stiff-necked generation, or facing (grizzly bear or a recalcitrant police com-missioner; whether he has been cow-publing in the West or driving saloofs Responsible to the same the second se

will please everybody, to learn that Mr. Roosevelt has applied for an appointment on the staff of Major-Gen. Fighugh Lee, U. S. V. Where Gen. Lee is there will be beautiful fighting, and Mr. Rossevelt wants to have a hand in H. It has been generally known that all along he has seen the most ardent champion of strong and stern policy against Spain who had held important office under the administration. He has chafed at inse-tion. The time for action has almost come. Mr. Roosevelt sees the place of monor in the place of danger. Mr. Roosevelt has been most efficient in his present post, one of great responsibil-ity and activity, the responsibility and ac-tivity of which must increase as the war goes on. We admire his courage and we know the instinctive glowing chivalry of his nature, but is not his work of organ izing war infinitely more important to the country than any part, however usefu and glorious which he could play as ar officer in the field? Is it not better for the conduct of the war that he should failed by reason of the uncompromising stay in Washington? We are convinced attitude of Spain, and war being there- that it is. We believe that as assistant secretary he can do better work for the country, although the kind may not be sugreeable to his temperament, than h

can do in Cuba, brilliant as his military sareer there would not fail to be. Whether he can be persuaded by onsiderations or not, and whether he is nellned or not to listen to argument as o what he now regards as his clearest all to duty, the example of his courag nd patriotism is inspiring. Here is tan, young and rich, who has steadily corned a life of ease, and devoted himtan, all to public employments most of them of a thankless character. His leisure has on crowded with literary studies or out of-door exercises as strenuous as his other labors. Now he is resolved to leave a high office, in the present circumstances one of the highest of offices, to have a

personal abare in the perils of the camaign. Honor to Theodore Roosevell, th brave and true American! Honor to the hundreds of thousands of Americans as brave and true as he. If less famous, who are likewise resolved and eager to go forth to fight the Spanlards!

A MEXICAN VIEW.

From the Fittsburg Dispatch. An interesting but rather novel view o he situation as bearing on international policy is presented by a recent article in he Mexican Finenceur and Herald on "The Monroe Doctrine and the Diag Policy." The substance of the article is that from the Mexican standpoint the value of the Monroe doctrine in keeping american nations free from foreign in rference is fully recognized. But the inited States is severely condemned to But the cause in maintaining that policy we have failed to keep our ravy up to the stand-ard that will enable us to make that support effective. It is charged that when the present crisis arose we were so unprepared for war that we could not act peomptly. Consequently the Mexican paper develops the policy for the Latin-American rations of a union among them to support not only the Monroe policy but what it calls the Ding policy defines to go further than the Monroe doctrine in asserting, in addition to the rule that European governments shall acquire no fresh American territory, that they must withdraw from the possessions they now have, so as to leave the entire eighty, they were based upon princinemisphere free from European entangle ples that had no application to the matter of intervention or recognition." As an American principle this appears In other words, Spain's is the debt extreme and raises a suspicion whether it is not aimed at England as the largest and upon Spain is the responsibility of owner of American territory, with the ulterior purpose of allenating her friendly recognition of the Monroe doctrine. The

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When the American people in 2896 elected to keep. Tom Reed in the speaker's chair they knew what they were allout.

Our Reward.

While virtue is its own reward there is no reflection upon the unseiffshness which prompts Cuban intervention in calling attention to the probability that the American people will indirectly and in a wholly logitimate manner get a good deal out of that intervention after it shall have beene fruit in the establishment in Cuba of a stable republic. Said that shrewd and accurate observer, Sonator Prottor, on Saturday, in a speech which was almost as noteworthy as his first one in its explosion of arrors

"If we nid the Cuban people to achieve their independence, we shall, of course, hold the fortifications of Havana, and any others, for a time, if it is for their good and ours that we should do so. Our vessels of war and commerce will be at home in their ports with no danger of being blown up. Americans will furnish them lines of transportation by land and water, will sell them their food and wares and morchandise, will rebuild their mills, restore and people the solitude Spain has made and called peace. In short, full commercial annexation will come quickly. If political annexation ever comes, it should not be until the island is sufficiently Americanized to fully warrant it. And in my opinion there will be such a development of American ideas and American interests as no part of our country has seen for many years, and in this I know I agree with our consuls and others who are nest acquainted with the conditions and capabilities of that wonderful land."

If we aid the Cuban people to achieve their independence, as is now assured we establish a claim upon their gratitude which afterward is not lightly to he officed. Gratitude is a strong trait in the Cuban nature, 11 goes deeper with Cubans than most Americans tunk. The sending of food to feed their storving has turned every Cuban into a devoted admirer of "Los Americanos." The sending of shins and troops to help them elect the hated Spanlard will deepen this feeling into if we put her off the island of Cuba, a passion. If we can remember in our subsequent intercourse with them that least responsible for any mortgages they are Latin-Americans while we are she may have undertaken to put on the Anglo-Saxons; if, in other words, we island."

con evince sufficient diplomacy to take due account of the natural differences | ter, a recognized authority on inter-

\$26,000,000, and the floating dobt of \$70,000,000. The total debt is \$519,000. 000, to which may be added the heavy expanditures made by the Spanish liquidation or repudiation. treasury since the beginning of the Instituction."

The question is. Would the United States become liable for this immense debt if, by intervening with force in Cuba it put an end to Spanish revenues from that island and thus impaired the security of the holders of these Spanish portunities? bonds? This matter of the financial interest of these foreign bond holders

in continued Spanish sovereignty in Cuba has a good deal to do with our government's delay in kleking Spain out of Cuba-much more, in our judgment, than it ought to have had. As between dollar rights and human rights obituary.

we are for the latter every time. Although much has been said by un important persons to the effect that if we intervened in Cuba without first after the firing on Fort Sumter. recognizing an independent government there we could be held for payment of Spain's debt, this contention does not appear to have substantial authority back of it. Senator Spooner on Saturfighting will work. day devoted his entire sneech to this point, and at its conclusion received the hearty indorsement, unofficial of course, of several justices of the Supreme court who had listened to it in the country, the senate gallery. In substance the

senator's contention was that Spain's right to the revenues of Cuba had already been forfeited by the ineffectiveness and inhumanity of her gov-Havana. ernment. He quoted eminent authoritics, among others Woolsey. The latter, discussing the point of a nation's independence of the Cuban people is habilities, with particular reference to enough; the rest will follow speedily. the controversy with Spain, involving the ultimate question of Cuba's freedom, says concerning the liability of a blood it was bold Tom Reed who new Cuban government for the debis scored the final knock-out, of Spain, based upon the hypothecation of Cuba's revenues: "Here are circum-Thomas B. Reed may have his faults, stances when a change of government but the American people admire the may dissolve prior obligations. It is man who dares. where a despotical government has contracted debts against a nation at-Now if Europe wants to keep the tempting to recover its liberties. The scace let her address an ultimatum to government is de facto in possession Spain of authority, and thus its acts are lawful. Nevertheless, obligations entered into to subjugate the people must be regarded in this extreme case, as per-Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacohus, taining to the government alone, and

The Tribuno Astrologer. nor as resting on the people." Astrolube Casi: 4.00 a. m., for Tuesday, April 19, 1898, The general point underlying this arsument was brought into yet clearer relief by an illustration employed by A child born on this day will be glad but he was not obliged to take any of Senator Hoar: " I do not believe," he said, "that the man who enters a a dry soil from Commissioner Abe house to put out a fire becomes legally inning's dust-relears yesterday. responsible for every mortgage on the If Spain would form an alliance with furkey we wouldn't do a thing to 'ers house, and I do not believe that a policeman who enters a disorderly house ext Thangesiving. to subdue a rlot or a fight, even if he An epidemic of lockjaw in congress has to take the proprietor into custody, night prove of benefit to starving Cubans becomes liable for every debt which the UNIT MOM. The festive plumber will soon give way preprietor may have incurred. I do not think, if we take Spain into custody, neck and heels, that we are in the

em to come!

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Fosant April weather by referring to big snow storms that happened at this time between the standards of the one race i national law informs the New York lof the month several years ago.

Aces 4

Two years ago Mr. Bryan was glad United States certainly has no reason to go that length. It recognizes the right to earn \$35 a week by writing editorials f the Canadian people, for example, to for an Omaha newspaper. Today he maintain their allegiance to the British empire as long as it suits them to do so. has his date-book filled with lecture engagements at from \$200 to \$500 per. While European nations govern their present colonies in peace, as England, Who says this is not the country of op-

France and Denmark do, without inter nal horrors or attempts at angression and conquest of other American republics Captain General Blanco showed good there is no necessity in principle for what certainly would be the most unwise policy of declaring that they must give up their judgment in not hazarding a personal

visit to Gomez with that new autonoiossessions. But, as indicating the posi-ion of Mexico to the Spanish-American my proposal. Captain General Blanco thus defers the publication of his own issue, this utterance has several cogent suggestions. Mexico has twice had her independence supported by the adherance A correspondent asks if Spain recogof the United States to the Monroe doe-

It is natural therefore that trine. It is natural trapport. With re-should be warm in its support. With re-lack o lized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, Yes, within sixty days gave to the strictures of the lack of naval preparation by the United States it is pertinent to suggest that the United Staes mayy is certainly as effective and Three years of diplomacy having

powerful in proportion to its cost as that falled to subtract Spain from Cuba it of Mexico. remains to be seen how three weeks of

But there is a further pertional suggestion contained in this expression of Mexican opinion. It recognizes that the By its promptness in substituting acattitude of the United States with regard to the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba is in exact line with what it asserts tion for talk the house of representatives has carned anew the gratitude of to be the Diag policy. It if he true that President Diag holds this view-of which

the only evidence we have had so far in this article-it would seem that there is a very excellent opportunity for him to As we understand It, General Lee merely nostponed that complimentary put his policy into action. The principle asserted to be his would eminently call reception until after his return to for a declaration from him that he in

for a declaration from him has been dorsen the domand of the United States that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba, and will if necessary support it by the Mexican forces. Moreover, if the Mexi-can Financier and Heruld's declaration The recognition by congress of the represent the Latin-American view as asserts, the same reasoning would c for similar action from all of them. V If it was Mr. Bryan who drew first can imagine nothing more calculated to make the situation indisputable than a

declaration from all the Latin-American republics, from Mexico to Argentina and Chile, that they stand with the United tates in domanding the freedom of Cuba





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