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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 11, 1898.



If the Spanish fleet will not fight on this side of the ocean, Sampson and Schley should be permitted to accommodate it on the other, Make it fight or surrender.

Some Military Lessons.

In marked contrast with the course of the Thirteenth regiment of Scranton, the Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn has been disbanded by order of the Governor of New York state because it refused to obey his order to present itself at state camp. The men claim they misunderstood the executive's command. They aver that they thought the matter of volunteering to enter the service of the United States was optional with them as individuals at their homes. But even on the basis of this explanation they stand comdemned, for the place to exercise this option is at the state headquarters, and a little intelligent inquiry would have sufficed to procure them that information.

Taken in connection with many other incidents arising from the recent call for volunteers, this action of the Brooklyn regiment teaches a number of valuable lessons. One is that there needs to be a clear and exact definition of he legal status of the National Guard, sufficient to cover any and every emergency, to the end that the very considcrable and general confusion which has attended this recent mobilization may in future be obviated. It has been due more to this widespread lack of understanding of the respective powers of the state and federal authorities than of their incompetency the better for the to any inherent lack of ready patriot- men and the service. * * * Governor ism among individual guardsmen that there has been among the organized militia a disposition to dictate terms to the federal government and to threaten refusal to enlist unless existing militia organizations are preserved intact. The Pennsylvania guardsmen shared this disposition for a time and talked exceedingly big until they came to realize that it was the dag of the nation which called for volunteers; then they fell into line gracefully and soon became the most eager for marching orders.

Another lesson taught by recent experiences and observations is that militia, whether organized or unorganized, furnish in time of imminent national hostilities a poor substitute for a large, thoroughly disciplined and efficiently officered regular army. Had there been such an army in this country three weeks ago, Cuba would today be in American hands and the vexing question of how to minimize the climatic dangers of the Cuban rainy season upon a raw army of occupation consisting largely of volunteers would not have arisen. We say this without reflection upon the Pennsylvania guardsmen, who mobilized as quickly as any regular army could have done, but we say it because, in spite of exceptional divisions among the National guard, it is true of the guard as a whole that it is not fitted to serve for purposes of aggressive campalgning in lieu of a military force under continual and complete subjection to the war department at Washington.

Under modern military conditions, it is absolutely imperative that an army of invasion, to be effective, be compact, precise and uniform in drill and equipment, and implicitly obedient to the commanding authority. A force made up hastily from state sources of varying degrees of efficiency and with differing standards of discipline may have in it the elements of strength, but before these can be knit together much valuable time will have to be passed in federal camps of instruction. Quick action with such a force is a military impossibility.

Spanish braggarts seem disposed to slay the modern Sampson with the weapon used by Sampson of Scriptural fame in his celebrated engagement with the Philistines.

Already Whipped and Whimpering. The premier of Spain, Senor Sagasta, since he has heard from Manila, has ceased to boast and begun to whine.

Hear him: The situation is very simple, and, unfortunately, it cannot be concealed. Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles. The United States is prosperous, and increases in riches and strength daily. The United States has coveted Cuba for a long time, first, because it is an excellent strategic point, and, second, as to be masters of interoceanic trade. To attain this object it has literally hesitated at nothing. It knew the state of our finances and took advantage of it to attack us, after having assisted the Cuban insurrection, with the view to com-pleting our ruin, and with the cut-anddried plan of declaring war as soon as it considered our exhaustion sufficiently ad-

Senor Sagasta forgets that the United Scales for three years most solemnly the Oregon, which is the greatest fight. That in view of the financial scaling of

warned Spain before proceeding to at- ing machine affoat, has successfully tack her. An intelligent government weathered a cruise along the entire would have heeded these repeated warnings and not have gone on blindly piling up infamies against a day of goes to show that they have an efficwrath. The records show that in face of these warnings Spain continued to violate her treaty stipulations with the United States, continued to butcher and starve her unoffending colonial subjects and continued to delude our officials with false promises of reform, until her treachery to the Maine filled our cup of exasperation to the brim and forced us, a nation of peace, to take up the sword in the name of outraged humanity.

stacles in the way of her getting if

possible from the Cuban revolutionists

some farewell payment in return for

her recognition of Cuban independence. We consider that in view of all that

the United States has suffered by rea-

son of Spanish administrative incom-

petency in Cuba this was a generous

offer. It throw into the scale of peace

not simply our loss arising from the

destruction of the Maine but also the

vast commercial losses which we have

sustained in the well-nigh complete de-

struction of our Cuban trade and the

damages claimed by our citizens because of maltreatment at Spain's hands

Cease to annoy and injure us in

future, by withdrawing from our neigh-

borhood, and we will forget the an-

noyance and injury you have caused

to us in the past and call the account

If Sagasta knew then that Spain was

States was strong, rich and prosper-

ous, why did he not avail himself of

that opportunity to save the body of

Spain by consenting to the amputation

of a gangrened limb? When he per-

mitted false pride to overrule prudence

which have followed and which are

soon to come? Is it dignified, then, to

which could easily and honorably have

whimper at the first cut of a lashing

A queer thing, truly, is Spanish

From orders issued at Madrid it looks

as though the government was anxious

for the United States gunners to re-

duce Spain's army pay roll as rapidly

Berating the Governor.

Governor Hastings and General Snow-

den deliberately deceived the president and the war department by the solemn

ssurance that the Pennsylvania division of the National guard was fully equipped

and thoroughly prepared to take the field.

that the condition of Camp Hastings is entirely discreditable. * * * Horses have died from exposure. The volunteers

are badly clothed and worse, fed. The governor and the generals and their staff

have shown their utter incapacity, and the sooner the volunteers from the Na

his quartermaster general, and his major

general, and his brigadier general have brought down the contemptuous laughter

of the officers of the regular army sent to Mt. Gretna. * * * The only thing for

Governor Hastings to do to remedy the

mischief he has made by his intemperate haste to have the first volunteers in the

service of the United Staes, is to go to Washington and ask the war department

and the general of the army to take charge of the National guard, to officer

, to equip it, to feed it and to take it

Our Philadelphia contemporary seems

have been ready for immediate march-

ing orders. Its equipment and prepar-

ation were according to Pennsylvania

standards. The war department, by

imposing different standards, caused

As for the conditions at camp, we

venture to say they will compare very

favorably with those of any regular

army camp in similar climate and with

corresponding weather. At Mt. Gretna,

ere the troops were mustered in, two

men slept under one tent; today, under

regular army regulations, six men oc-

cupy one tent. The food and clothing

provided by the state were the same

in kind as the food and clothing pro-

vided heretofore at brigade and divis-

ion encampments. If there has been

complaint this time and none before it

has been on account of the extraordi-

narily inclement weather, which neither

the governor nor his staff could have

made to order, and because of the fact

army officers, it had best not be prema-

sylvania will not shrink from compari-

ing departments of the federal govern-

Congressman Dalzell lives and learns,

them to indulge in challenges.

against Governor Hastings.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

did he not invite all the consequences

even.

been averted?

ing fleets will doubtless continue to see strange boats along the banks until the war is over, or at least until the Before we did that we offered Spain a last chance to escape. We agreed if sea serpent season opens. she would give up her already barren The men who stay at home enjoying sovereignty in Cuba, permitting the their ease should take care of the depeople of that unfortunate island to pendent families of the men who fight govern themselves, not only not to at the front. Push the organization of press our just claims for indemnification further but also to put no obpatriotic relief work.

> Events at Manila harbor indicate that Spanish naval people are more successful in blowing up ships with mines in times of peace.

western coast of South America, around

the Horn and up the eastern coast,

iency which I was very much afraid

they did not possess. Both these facts

solutely essential to the maintenance

of our commercial supremacy." It is.

The "old salts" of the Atlantic usn-

We don't begrude the Cramps their brightened trade prospects. Men who can build warships like Dewey's deserve to prosper.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle are the more knightly in view of their patriotic attitude toward the American

The most prudent thing Spain has n Cuba. In effect, we said to Spain: done since the war began is the calling of her fleet back into home waters. Ex-Senator Edmunds says of course

we'll give the Philippinesback to Spain Of course we won't The chances are Blanco will be desolated and ruined while the United hungrier yet, ere many days have

When Blanco's appetite gets the bet-

tor of his pride it will be Cuba Libre. Now the war department is acting as

Allentown's band sounds like the real

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 1.48 a. m., for Wednes day, May 11, 1898.

@ J. A child born on this day will notice that there was nothing the matter with the scream of the "Eagles" in Scranton yes-

Persons who insist that 13 is an unlucky number evidently forget the Thirteenth regiment of Scranton.

For a few days at least almost every one would rather belong to Admiral Dewey's crews than be a member of the Scranton school beard.

In many respects the Spaniard seems o be like Lo! of the far west-it is safe to trust him only when he's dead. The best way to make peace is to de troy the enemy's fighting material,

Ajacchus' Advice.

Always remember that a 714 intellect seldom identifies fixelf with petty acts that indicate "boys" sizes" in brains.

INSOLVENCY OF SPAIN.

From the Philadelphia Record. Threatened with insurrection at hom

and with war already declared against her by this country, Spain is now placed setween the devil and the deep sea. Hankruptey, moreover, stares her in face, so that her positon is at once desserate and patiable. The campaign in 'aba has cost Spain more than \$50,000, eee; the expenditures during the past three years alone on this account have amounted to \$100,000,000 per year, and the disposed to emulate in a small way pay of the troops in Cuba is in arrears those papers which, during the Civil more than \$60,500,000. The annual redisposed to emulate in a small way war, pestered and insulted President ceipts of the Spanish treasury are less than \$150,000,000, and the deficit has Lincoln, attacked Grant and ran the war every morning in their editorial where about \$25,000,000 per annum. reached stupendous proportions-some columns far better than the govern- debt has increased from \$1.106.650,000 in 180 ment could. As a matter of fact, the to \$1.680,000,000 in 1897. Interest charges on this great sum amount to nearly \$100. Pennsylvania division of the National 000,000 per annum, or about 70 per cent guard, when mobilized at Mt. Gretna, of the total revenue. Exclusive of the Cu was equipped and prepared to take the ban charges, the army and navy expenfield, and if it had been accepted by the ditures prior to the extraordinary exwar department as a division, would arations for war with the United States exceeded \$30,000,000 per annum.

In addition to the enormous cost of the Cuban campaign in money, the loss of Spanish soldiers killed in desultory fightthe delay that followed. Responsibility for it cannot therefore fairly be charged than fifty thousand men have been killed; an equal number were on the sick list in pospitals in Cuba a few months ago, and as plany more have been sent back to Spain as invalids. The desperate straits o which Spain has been reduced in or der to meet her financial obligations in the past few years are well known to financiers, and further leads cannot be obtained except at ruinous rates, if at all. Although the numerous loans have met with enthusiastic reception from the people, the Bank of Spain has had to find most of the money for the subscribers, who promptly pawned the stock as soon as it was allotted because the interest t yielded was higher than the terms reld for advancement.

A recent issue of Fairplay contains engthy and exhaustive review of "Spanish Insolvency," in which the following interesting account of the Bank of Spain and the government loans appears: "That Institution has a total paid-up capital of £6,000,000, and is a creditor of the government for £36,000,000. In other words, that this encampment, far from being a midsummer lark, has meant the most it has lent to the state not only the whole of its capital, but £20,000,000 besides, most serious business in the guard's later of this last being money it holds for its private customers. Since February, 1885, As for the laughter of the regular ts holding of treasury bonds alone has usen from £1,680,000 to £12,000,000. It is, ture. The administration of the quartherefore, hardly surprising that its note termaster and commissary departcirculation has in the same interval gone up from £37,000,000 to over £50,000,000, ments of the National Guard of Pennwhile its tock or gold has only increased from £5.000.000 to £9.500,000. On the other hand, the government has forced on it son as to honesty of service and freedom from scandal with the correspondsilver in a perfect flood in order to make a profit on the transaction. Since 1892 no less than £25,009,000 of gold out of a total ment; nor do the officers of that guard stock of, at that date, £24,500,000 has been shipped abroad by the government to pur-chase silver at a low price, which was put feel that the representatives of the regular army now at Mt. Gretna are into circulation at its full currency value. In this way the national money has been so superior in true merit as to entitle egraded to a terrible extent, and the poingly impaired. To show how intimate are the relations between the bank and the treasury it is only necessary to point Above all things," says he, "the battle in Manila harbor has inspired the beout that of the gross profits made last lief that we ought to have a splendld year, amounting to £2,450,000, no less than £1,851,000 was derived from the bank's navy, able to cope with any of the navies of the world. I have had serinvestments in the national funds and its discounts and advances to the state. During the last few days the bank has ous doubts as to the value and efficiency of our battleships. They are undertaken to make a further advance of £8,000,000 to the government on the se-curity of customs bonds. It is, perhaps, complicated and cumbrous machines. Before Dewey's victory their efficiency after this exposition, hardly necessary to suggest that in the event of the treasury had never been demonstrated. Their action in that conifict and the fact that

the former, bankruptcy stares it hard in the face."

These facts have an important bearing upon current events. Money is the moving force in modern warfare; and it is inconceivable that a bankrupt nation, incapable of obtaining this sinew of war, can meet in battle a great and wealthy nation like the United States with hope of any measureable success. Spain's choice was probably a foriorn selection of what she considered the lesser of two go to strengthen the opinion that it is wise for us to continue the policy already inaugurated of building up a great navy. It would seem to be ab-

HAVANA GUNS BOOMING.

It Is Thought Much Ammunition Was Carried in by the Lafayette. Key West, Fla., May 10.-The atti-

tude of the gunners on the Havana forts has changed. Up to yesterday it was entirely safe for our warships to approach within a couple of miles of the entrance to Havana harbor, and the batteries were silent. But now they have evidently concluded to risk a shot at anything that comes in. All day long the big guns at the

Santa Clara and Velanco batteries have been firing desultory shots at our ships ten miles away. Of course, they could do no damage, but the fact that they are willing to use their ammunition in this reckless manner proves conclusively that they must have received an additional supply, as their equipment in amounition has always been reported lamentably small. The only conceivable way they have the supply increased was by the liner Lafayette, which we allowed to go into Havana. No other ships have entered the harbor since the beginning of the bicekado.

Another fishing smack was brought into Key West today to swell the list of prize vessels. It is the Santiago Apostul of Havana, which was out-side Havana harbor about ten miles going into the harbor. She had a large cargo of fresh and dried fish. The cap-ture was made by the Mayflower yesterday morning.

SPANISH CRUELTIES.

Numerous Cubans Drowned in Ma tanzas Harbor in 1895.

Lancaster, May 10.-Mr. Joseph T. Cartaya, of Matanzas, Cuba, who has been attending the Millersville Normal school for some time, left today for New York city, where he will join an expedition which will unite with Go-mez's army. Mr. Cartaya was in Cuba at the outbreak of the rebellion and tells a story which illustrates the in-humanity of the Spaniards even at the opening of the war. In March, 1895, some fishers in the bay of Matanzas found their nets unusually heavy and drawing them up found within the bodies of three Cuban children. The governor of Matanzas at once gave orders that no more fishing should be allowed in the harbor.
At first it had been the custom to

shoot prisoners, but the noise of the guns could be heard in the city, and to conceal the great number of such executions drowning had been resorted to Mr. Cartaya was in Matanzas at the time and saw the bodies after they had been brought to land. And this was but a month after the outbreak of the rebellion, before the rule of Weyler.

A WHALE IN THE CHESAPEAKE. Blows Like a Spaniard, but is Probably Unarmed.

Philadelphia, May 10.-On Saturday ast, writes a Tilghman's Island correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, while Captain Thomas E. Taylor and his crew were engaged in mending their poundnet, which had been torn by the nor's easter of the two days previous, they were startled by a loud blowing noise mile or two below them, between Sharp's Island and Hill's Point, but were not able to make out what caused the blowing until a large whale broke water within twenty feet of the bugeye on which they were employed. One of the crew declared that the whale

was sixty feet long. On the same day the fish weir be tween Sharp's Island and Cook's Point aught 1,400 fish, over 3,000 pounds. Mr. James R. Harrison got the output, of the weir. He thinks the whale "schooled

GOT AWAY WITH \$46,000.

The Ex-President of a Caual Corporation Indicted.

Norfolk, Va., May 10.-Franklin Weld, ormer president of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal company, who left here under a cloud two months ago, was today indicted by the grand jury on fourteen counts alleging embezzlement of sums ranging from \$130 to \$8,-700. The peculations cover a period of four years and aggregate \$46,600. Weld's friends, both in the board of directors and elsewhere, have sought to shield him, but no settlement seemed possible He did not gamble, and his fall was a general surprise. He has been at his home in Massachusetts since the shortage was discovered.

NO DESECRATING THE FLAG. Merchant Arrested for Using It as an

Advertisement. Altoona, Pa., May 10.-Samuel March, prominent clothier of this city, was arrested today on the charge of desecrating the American flag by using i as an advertisement. The alleged of fense was committed on May 2, when he pasted a small flag on his advertising space in the Altoona Times.

The charge is based on "an act to protect the American flag from insult or degradation," approved by Governor Hastings, April 20, 1897. The case will be heard by Alderman Raymond.



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Several CASES of the very best things in SHIRT WAISTS will be materially ALTERED IN PRICE, owing to the unavoidable circumstance of unfavorable weather, and although we anticirate a much greater demand for them is the season advances, we prefer to UNLOAD NOW.

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Our principle line is the Celebrated 'Derby Waist' The many good points of which we have been demonstrating for years

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Lot 1 7 dozen Standard Print Waists; good one; well put together; our

past.

Lot 2 10 dozen Cambric Waists; good in every particular; our \$5c, quality

At annual and annual account of the second Lot 3 8 dozen Cambric Waists; best goods, and our \$1.1215 quality, at .. 85c

Lot 4 5 dozen Percale Waists, excellent quality and good patterns; our \$1.25 quality at 95c

6 dozen Percule Waists, best goods made; our regular \$1.45 quality, 4t\$1.12\2

Lot 6 7 dozen Gingham Waists, very best styles and quality; reduced from \$1.65, at.....\$1.25

5 dezen Cheviot Walsts, handsome patterns and excellent assortment; our regular \$1.85 quality, at\$1.50 As our assortment of sizes will soon be broken we advise you to make your selections early and save disappointment.

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