

REID ON THE TREATY

The Tribune Editor Breaks the Silence of the Commission

BENEROSITY UNTO SPAIN.

Mr. Reid said that a Criticism of the Treaty was a Charge of Doing Too Well the Work at Hand—The Future of the Treatment of the Question Remains With Congress.

New York, Feb. 13.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, and late peace commissioner, in his address at the complimentary banquet of the Lotus Club, said in reference to the work of the commission.

"I shall make no apology—now that the Senate has unsealed our lips—for speaking briefly of this work just happily completed.

"The only complaint one hears about it is that we did our duty too well—that in fact we made peace in terms too favorable to our own country. In all the pending discussion there seems to be no other complaint. On no other point is the treaty said by any one to be seriously defective.

"It really carried out the attitude of Congress as to Cuba. It enforced the renunciation of Spanish sovereignty there, but in spite of the most earnest Spanish efforts, it refused to accept American sovereignty. It loaded neither ourselves nor the Cubans with the so-called Cuban debts, incurred by Spain in the efforts to subdue them. It involved us in no complications, either in the West Indies or in the East, as to contracts or claims or religious establishments.



HON. WHITELAW REID.

"It dealt liberally with a fallen foe, giving him a generous lump sum more than covering any legitimate debts or expenditures for pacific improvements; assuming the burden of just claims against him by our own people; carrying back the armies surrendered on the other side of the world at our own cost; returning their arms; even restoring their artillery, including heavy ordnance in field fortifications, munitions of war and the very cattle that dragged their caissons.

Had to Take Everything.

"It secured alike for Cubans and Filipinos the release of political prisoners. It scrupulously reserved for Congress the power of determining the political status of the inhabitants of our new possessions. It declared on behalf of the most protectionist country in the world for the policy of the open door within the Asiatic sphere of its influence.

"With all this the Senate and the country seemed content. But the treaty refused to return to Spanish rule one foot of territory over which that rule has been broken by the triumphs of our arms.

"Were we to be reproached for that? Should the Senate have told us, 'You overdid this business; you looked after the interests of your own country too thoroughly. You ought to have abandoned the great archipelago which the fortunes of war had placed at your country's disposal. You are not exactly unfaithful servants; you are too blindly unwaveringly faithful. You haven't seized an opportunity to run away from some distant results of the war into which Congress plunged the country before dreaming how far it might spread. You haven't dodged for us the responsibilities we incurred.'

"That is true. When Admiral Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet and General Merritt captured the Spanish army that alone maintained the Spanish hold on the Philippines, the Spanish power there was gone, and the civilization and the common sense and the Christianity of the world looked to the power that succeeded it to accept its responsibilities. So we took the Philippines. How could men representing this country, jealous of its honor, or with an adequate comprehension either of its duty or its rights, do otherwise?

"A nation at war over a disputed boundary or some other material interest, might properly stop when that interest was secured, and give back to the enemy all else that had been taken from him. But this was not a war for any material interest. It was a war to put down a rule over an alien people which we declared so wicked and barbarous that we could no longer tolerate it. How could we consent to secure peace, after we had broken down this wicked and barbarous rule in two archipelagos, by agreeing that one of them should be forced back under it?

"There was certainly another alternative. After breaking down the only organized government in the archipelago, the only security for life and property, native and foreign, in the great commercial centers like Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu, against hordes of uncivilized pagans and Mohammedan Malays, should we then scuttle out and leave them to their fate?

"A band of old time Norse pirates used to swooping down on a capital, capturing its rulers, seizing its treasure, burning the town, abandoning the people to domestic disorder and foreign spoliation, and promptly sailing off for another piratical foray; a band of pirates, used to that sort of thing, might no doubt have left Manila to be sacked by the insurgents, and might have fled from the Philippines. We did not think a self-respecting, civilized, responsible Christian power could.

"There was another side to it. In a conflict to which fifty years of steadily increasing provocation had driven us we had lost 266 sailors treacherously murdered on the Maine; had lost at Santiago and elsewhere uncounted victims of Spanish guns and tropical climate, and had spent in this war over \$240,000,000, without counting the pensions that must still accrue under laws existing when it began.

"What was the indemnity which under such circumstances it is the duty of the victorious nation to exact, not only in its own interest, but in the interest of a Christian civilization and the tendencies of modern international law, which require that a nation provoking unjust war shall smart for it, not merely while it lasts, but by paying the cost when it is ended?

"Spain had no money even to pay her own soldiers. No indemnity was possible, save in territory. Well, we once wanted to buy Cuba, before it had been desolated by twelve years of war and decimated by the barbarian Weyler; yet our uttermost offer for it, our highest valuation, even then, was \$125,000,000—less than half the cost of our war.

We Must Act Promptly.

"But now we were precluded from taking Cuba, Puerto Rico, immeasurably less important to us, and eight hundred miles further away from our coast, is only one-twelfth the size of Cuba. Were the representatives of the United States charged with the duty of protecting not only its honor, but its interests, in arranging terms of peace, to content themselves with little Porto Rico, away off, a third of the way to Spain, and the petty reef of Guam, in the middle of the Pacific, as indemnity for an unprovoked war that had cost and was to cost their country \$200,000,000?

"But, some one exclaims, the Philippines are already giving us more trouble than they are worth. It is natural to say so just now, and it is partly true. What they are worth and likely to be worth to this country in the race for commercial supremacy on the Pacific—that is to say, for supremacy in the great development of trade in the twentieth century—is a question too large to be so summarily decided, or to be entered on at the close of a dinner, and under the irritation of a Malay half-breed's folly.

"But nobody ever doubted that they would give us trouble. That is the price nations must pay for going to war, even in a just cause. I was not one of those who were eager to begin this war with Spain; but I protest against any attempt to evade our just responsibility in the position in which it has left us. We shall have trouble in the Philippines. So we shall have trouble in 'If we dawdle and hesitate and lead them to think we fear them and fear trouble, our trouble will be great. If, on the other hand, we grasp this nettle danger, if we act promptly, with inexorable vigor and with justice, it may be slight, but the graver the crisis the plainer our duty. God gives us courage to purify our politics and strengthen our government to meet these new and grave duties."

GEN. GARCIA LAID TO REST.

Impressive Funeral Cortege in Havana—American Military in Line.

Havana, Feb. 13.—The funeral of General Calixto Garcia, whose body was brought to Havana on the United States gunboat Nashville on last Thursday, and has since lain in state in the municipal chamber of the Palace, took place Saturday, the entire population of the city turning out to do honor to the dead commander. Vast crowds lined the route of the funeral procession from the City Hall to the Colon Cemetery, a distance of four miles, and throngs of men, women and children preceded and followed the cortege, which was the most sumptuous ever seen here.

Everywhere flags were flying at half mast and every flag was covered with crapes, while great quantities of cloth were hung over the faces of buildings and the doorways were craped. For the first time since the American occupation of Havana, armed Cuban troops were permitted to enter the city in a body. The participation in the funeral of the American military and naval authorities added importance and dignity to the occasion, making a deep impression upon the populace the better classes of which were greatly pleased. The various municipal departments were closed as were also many stores and factories, in order that their employes might be allowed to attend.

On an American artillery caisson, draped with black, and drawn by six black horses, came the plain black casket, ornamented with silver, containing the body of the general. Garcia's campaign Panama hat and martelete rested on the top of the casket, which was draped with a Cuban flag and decorated with a wreath. After the caisson came the priests, in gold embroidered vestments, swinging incense burners and reciting prayers.

Governor General Brooke, with Generals Chaffee, Ernst and Humphreys of his staff, and the members of his advisory council, in carriages, came next, followed by the other members of the governor general's staff on horseback. Immediately following were General Ludlow, military governor of the department of Havana, and his staff, mounted; General Fitzhugh Lee, military governor of the province of Havana, mounted. Many of the populace uncovered as General Lee passed.

Along the entire line of march the street lamps were lighted as a sign of mourning.

Forty-Six Carloads of Carriage Bolts.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Oliver Iron and Steel Company has completed an order for seven million carriage bolts and their accompanying nuts for Hibbard Spencer & Co. of Chicago. It will require forty-six freight cars to take the shipment west. The sizes range from three-sixteenths of an inch to three-quarters of an inch in diameter and from three-fourths of an inch to twelve inches in length.

Hegleman Wins the Foot Race.

New York, Feb. 13.—The international twelve-hour go-as-you-please foot race for the world's championship, which opened at the Grand Central Palace at noon Saturday, closed at midnight with the following winners: Peter Hegleman, Germany, 70 miles; Olaf Steen, Norway, 68 miles; James Dean, Boston, 67 miles 12 laps; Albert Carlsen, Sweden, 66 miles 11 laps; and Walter Pierce, Boston, 66 miles and 3 laps.

THE STORM GOES TO SEA.

It Left the United States Direct For Nova Scotia.

New York, Feb. 15.—The storm of wind and snow passed out to sea early yesterday, and its departure was marked by a rise in temperature from 8 degrees at midnight to 16 degrees at sunrise. A bright sky and a marked decrease in wind velocity sent the temperature to 20 degrees at 10 o'clock, and there was a general opening up of travel. The official weather report shows that New York City was kindly treated by the big storm. Washington was snow-bound and wind-ridden in much worse fashion than this big city. At Jacksonville they can boast of weather that was only 10 degrees above zero, and at New Orleans 6 above.

Vicksburg is proud of a record of 1 degree below and a high rate of wind. The story of Chicago and other western cities shows that the blizzard swept its way clear over the entire country. A rising temperature and a promise from the Weather Bureau that it will continue, will bring normal conditions in all the big cities within a few days, and permit the moving of freight and rapid transit of passengers.

The Weather Bureau has officially dismissed the storm, has now placed it in Nova Scotia and promises warmer weather. Forecaster Emery says: "The weather will continue appreciably warmer. The Atlantic coast storm has advanced to Nova Scotia, accompanied by high winds, winds of hurricane force, and heavy snow. The weather is clear in New York State and New England, and in the rest of the Coast States.

The snow area extended from South Canada to New England. During the past twenty-four hours Washington reports 7 1/2 inches of snow, Philadelphia 7 and Baltimore 6. Boston has 7 1/2 and Portland 18 inches. Albany got 13 inches. There has been a rise of 8 to 12 degrees in New England and 6 to 14 degrees in New York. In the West it has gone up 10 to 25 degrees. The coldest place in the country is Knoxville, Tenn., where it is -6!

The South is getting a cold wave that it never before experienced. Freezing temperatures are recorded south of Tampa, where it was 24 degrees to-day. On the other hand Helena, Mont., now has 36 and Chicago 8 above. The cold in the South covers South Carolina, the Tennessee Valley, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and northern and central Florida and Georgia. The wind reached 60 miles an hour here at two o'clock Tuesday morning. It was forty-two miles at Atlantic City, twenty-two at Woodstock and 68 at Eastport, Me.

Ocean Liners Fought Gales Constantly.

New York, Feb. 15.—The changing tide and the driving wind opened the upper bay toward noon yesterday and made it easier for the ocean liners coming into port to get to North river. There trouble began all over, for the ice was jammed into the slips on the Manhattan side as though some giant had taken a mammoth maul and hammered it between pilings.

Docking was a matter of delay that wore upon the spirits of the passengers, who were already nervous and irritable because of the prolonged voyage through such trying weather. They fretted and chafed and sighed with satisfaction when the boats were finally warped in.

Among the boats to come up were the Paris of the American Line, Etruria of the Cunard line, Ancharia of the Anchor Line, Algonquin of the Clyde line, and Macedonia of the Ward line. Every captain had a tale of blow and bluster to tell. From the time the liners left the other side until they reached this shore, the ocean did nothing but rage and threaten the destruction of the ships that were upon its surface.

Three Adrift on Ice and Given Up.

Greenport, L. I., Feb. 15.—There is much excitement in this and surrounding villages over the supposed drowning of Daniel Brown, Ed. Tutill and Herman King.

The three are young men of from 17 to 20 years of age, and all belong in East Marion. Monday they were out duck hunting, and went far on the ice field in search of sport. Toward the close of the afternoon an immense ice floe, on which the three were, separated from the shore, and then split out from the surrounding pack and, propelled by wind and wave, drifted rapidly to sea.

The occurrence was witnessed by a number of baymen, but with the wind blowing a gale of fifty miles an hour, the tide running strongly out, the day waning, and an ice-jam fringing the shore, it was deemed unsafe to venture on an attempt at rescue.

From the time darkness set in until far into the night cries for help were heard from the direction in which the last glimpse of the peopled floe had been seen.

Many Cattle Tests in New York.

Albany, Feb. 15.—Tuberculosis forms an important chapter of the annual report of the State Board of Health which was submitted to the legislature to-day.

Since January, 1898, the committee have reported the examination and tuberculin tests of 1874 cattle, of which 192 have been condemned and sixty-four destroyed. The rest were ordered quarantined.

In sixteen herds examined in which one or more animals were known to be badly diseased, over 40 per cent. were found affected. In seventeen herds examined for the Syracuse Milk Supply and where no disease was apparent by physical inspection, 4 per cent. were diseased.

In connection with the subject of diphtheria, it is said a great decrease in mortality during the past three years is noted. Our records are 6,649 in 1896, 4,117 in 1897 and 2,612 in 1898. There were 121,000 deaths reported during the year, making a death rate of 18.10 per 1,000 of the reported population. In 1897 the death rate was 18.00 and in 1896 18.50.

Vice Gen. Finnen Dead.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Very Rev. John Finnen, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Pittston, and vicar general of the Scranton diocese, died yesterday of diabetes. He was seventy-one years old.

THE FILIPINO CAUSE LOST.

The Capture of Iloilo Believed to Mark the Beginning of the End.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It is believed at the War Department that the capture of Iloilo put an end, practically, to the outbreak in the Philippines for the rebels now have no base of any consequence either in Luzon or on the Island of Panay, and the insurrection is confined to bands which, while of considerable size, are not in a position to do any great damage to American forces or to make any stand against them. The capture of Aguinardo is the only important work remaining for Gen. Otis to do, and department officers believe that news will be received soon that it has been accomplished.

Aguinardo is at a little place about five miles north of Calocan. The latest advices were to the effect that he was surrounded and that his escape into the interior was not possible. He has a force with him, but nobody seems to know how large it is. With his capture, the insurgents will disperse, and the administration hopes that after that it will be possible to convince the inhabitants of the islands, who can be readily reached, that the American purpose is beneficent.

The most difficult work which has come before the administration is that of disabusing the minds of the Filipinos of the impression which has been conveyed by the intemperate utterances of opponents of the treaty of peace in the United States Senate and elsewhere. It was said at the State Department that those utterances had gone far to embarrass President McKinley.

It has been assumed by Senator Hoar and his Democratic associates that the only control contemplated by the United States was a control by force of arms, and that our dominion of the Philippines was to be little better than that of Spain, which it succeeds. At least, that is the impression which has been conveyed by their speeches to minds unacquainted with Americans.

The Filipinos appear to desire some form of self-government, but their idea of self-government is different from that of Senator Hoar. It is said at the State Department that there is little likelihood of the United States attempting to interfere with the customs or the comforts of any Filipino tribe, and that to all intents and purposes the natives of the islands will be free, save so far as is necessary for their own protection at the hands of the United States.

ANTHRACITE COAL DEAL.

Consolidation Looking to the Control of Carrying Rates and Output.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 15.—The move which is on foot for combining under one head the most prominent individual coal operators of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties has already been joined by the following collieries: Forty Fort Coal Company, capital \$200,000; Babylon Coal Company, capital \$100,000; Egerton Coal Company, capital \$200,000; Mt. Lookout Coal Company, capital \$100,000; Northwest Coal Company, capital \$100,000; Sterreck Creek Coal Company, capital \$100,000; Summit Coal Company, capital \$150,000.

These companies will form the nucleus of the combine, and others will be added as soon as the arrangements are completed.

C. P. O'Malley of Willard, Warren & Knapp, attorneys for Simon & Watkins, who are engineering the move, is now in this city looking up the titles of properties that the syndicate has its eye on.

There is a rumor that the Morgan syndicate is behind the new movement, but the men interested deny this positively. Thomas H. Watkins of Simpson & Watkins, when asked about the movement, said he was not yet prepared to talk, but soon would be in a position to make all the facts known. The object of the combine is to inaugurate more direct and decisive competition against the coal carrying roads which now control the coal output.

Breaking World's Records.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—After riding all night in the six-day bicycle race, maintaining his lead during all the early hours of the contest, Tom Barnaby was compelled to dismount and change wheels, losing his lead and allowing Miller, Stevens, Gimm, Waller, Pierce and Nawn to gain three laps and Lawson two laps over him. Chapman, who had paired with Barnaby, sustained a severe fall, and his managers decided to let him have a short nap. World's records continued to fall during the night and the early morning hours. At the ninth hour Miller led—one mile and three-quarters ahead of his own record, with Aronson, Pierce, Waller, Gimm, Stevens, Frederick and Nawn tied. In the next hour Frederick and Aronson dismounted, and at the tenth hour Miller, Stevens, Gimm, Waller, Pierce and Nawn went over the top in the order named, with 20 miles, 556 yards to their credit, lowering Miller's New York record of 291 miles, 33 yards, made in 1897.

Fatal Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Frozen water plugs prevented the fire department getting a stream on the flames that started in the seven-story brick warehouse at Nos. 10 to 24 West Water street and resulted in \$250,000 damage.

Owing to the heroic efforts of Eddie Lowe, an office boy, several people were saved from being burned to death. The lad sprang the alarm from floor to floor and not until he thought that every one had made good his escape did he leave the structure.

A Powder Explosion Kills One.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—One man was killed and five seriously injured in a powder explosion at the powder works near Moss Grove. The name of the man killed is not known.

The injured are Juan Ferrio, Samuel Ferrio, Anthony Velt, Anthony Carros and Frederick Devisch.

All will recover except Juan Ferrio, whose injuries are fatal.

Well Known Clergyman Dead.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Rev. Dr. J. Clement French, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, this city, president of the Christian Endeavor Society of New Jersey, and one of the best known clergymen in the East, died at his residence yesterday.

Heart failure, superinduced by grip caused death.

Heroes of the War with Spain. Thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the Heroes of the Civil War. Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO. DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts. Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY. F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S. 2nd Door above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

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No fewer than 2401 patents have been taken out on process for making sugar and salt. No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

DOCTORED NINE YEARS FOR TETTER. —Mr James Gaston of Wilkes-Barre Pa., writes: "For nine years I was afflicted with Tetter on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application, and now I am permanently cured."—18. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

In Palestine the swallows are allowed not only the freedom of the houses and living-rooms, but of the mosques and tombs, where they build their nests and rear their young. WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?—Is it Sick Headache?—Is it Biliousness?—Is it Sluggish Liver?—Is your Skir. sallow?—Do you feel more dead than alive? Your system needs toning—Your Liver isn't doing its work—Don't resort to strong drugs—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 10c for 40 doses, will work wonders for you.—19. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?—If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer. 15c. and 25c. 2 ad4t.

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