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SCRANTON, JUNE 4, 1897.

President McKinley as a speech maker does not talk for the mere pleasure of exercising his tongue, nor does he consider it part of his duty to supercede the cyclopedias. But that which he does say on public occasions goes straight as an arrow to the core of the subject and conveys common sense in words instantly intelligible.

The Wintersteen Trial.

By far the worst point scored by the prosecution against Lawyer Wintersteen in the Bloomsburg dynamite trial is the fact of his natural vindictiveness. The asertion by him that he "would serve twenty years in prison if he could thereby get even with Waller" may have been simply a statement made in anger, but on top of the curious testimony brought out by the prosecution it gives the one real color of plausibility to Knorr's dramatic accusations. Were it not for that fact, as shown by unimpeachable witnesses, the whole case against Wintersteen would fall to the ground. Certainly he would never be convicted on the strength solely of testimony by Knorr, the Gast woman and the remainder of the illsmelling collection of human sewage whom the prosecution imported from Reading.

To be sure, Wintersteen's social morals suffer from the revelations made during this trial, but it is one thing for a man occupying his position in the community to consort, upon occasions, with creatures of the Knorr-Gast-Brubaker type and quite another to conspire in a diabolical manner to commit murder. If it has been Knorr's purpose to destroy Wintersteen in the eyes of the community, he has probably succeeded: but whatever the jury may decide, we imagine that most persons who have followed this extraordinary trial in the printed reports will concur in our opinion that on the main point in the indictment Wintersteen is entitled to the verdict, "not proven." Yet what an emphasis this whole case gives to the trite admonitions of the copy books to shun evil associations. Wintersteen, whether convicted or not, will forever afterward be damned by the companionship he has kept.

Is the sultan preparing to slink back into his cage?

The Surest Guarantee.

Some of the more ardent advocates

note is addressed to Spain telling why we cannot tolerate a prolongation of the atrocities in Cuba and offering our good offices to compose a pence. It is rejected by Spain with indignation and contempt. What would be our next step supposing that we had no navy? Either to invite a war which would ravage our eastern seaboard and destroy our coastwise traffic, or else to desist from further obedience to the it is hoped they will be kept too busy ommanding duty of the situation. Either alternative would arouse intense dissatisfaction; either would surely convince opponents of naval development of the fallaciousness of their position. But with a navy admittedly among the best, we could do that which duty

rest of humanity. Naturally the first

tep will be through diplomacy. A

called for us to do, assured that if through no fault of our own war should follow, it would not find us unprepared. Truly does Mr. Roosevelt say, "preparedness for war is the surest guarantes of peace."

It is evident that dynamiter Clifton Knorr's greatest mistake was not in choosing Sallie Gast's house for blowing-up purposes.

Words of Wisdom.

"Let me tell you, my countrymen, that resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by distruct of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for much as we may want to move out of the old house we cannot do it until the new one is finished. A tariff law half made Is no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep stout hearts and steady heads. The country is not going backward but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumph through . wise and beneficent legislation."-President McKinley at Philadelphia,

The trouble with the bimatellism novement in England appears to be that while it contains the brains of the island, the other fellows have the pull.

Buncombe, Pure and Simple.

An instructive example of the insincerity and clap trap which characterize too much state legislation in this country is afforded by the favor shown at Harrisburg to the bill which seeks to prohibit every Pennsylvania corporation, under penalty of \$1,000 to \$2,000 fine, from discharging a workman for belonging to a labor organization. On its face this bill looks like a measure in the interest of labor, but under the surface it is a gross deception, as the slightest analysis will show.

In the first place, the right of contract is something which the legislature of Pennsylvania cannot abridge or annul, try as hard as it may. The constitutions of the state and of the

United States both forbid it and the courts in innumerable instances have

don't want the gentlemen of the house to play chess too long." Public opinion could not be more aptly summarized. The supposition has been that the downfall of Canovas would carry with it the recall of Weyler. It will be interesting to see if this shall prove cor-

rect. Weyler out of Cuba would simplify the problem. While our South American visitors are inspecting this county's industries to see much concerning our average city governments,

If Spain experiences any shortage on cabinet material it will be remembered that McKinley had some he didn't use.

It will take a long rainy season in Cuba to wash away the blood stains wantonly made by Spain.

What Mr. Calhoun Saw in Matanzas

8 2.0.18 Washington, June 3. Writing from Matanzas, Cuba, to the tar of this city, under date of May 24,

Star of this city, under date of May 24, Charles M, Pepper, the newspaper cor-respondent who accompanied Special Commissioner Calhoun to Cuba, says: "President McKinley has seen, through the eyes of his special representative, what the 'concentration' policy of Gen-eral Weyler means, Mr. Calhoun has been among the pacifics or country peo-ple, who are huddled together by the thousands on the hillsides of Matanzas. He has witnessed suffering such as he never saw before in his life, such as he hopes never to see again, and such as he hopes never to see again, and such as he never will see again outside of this for-tile island. It has been a revelation to him of the way in which Spain makes war, a revelation that could come only from personal knowledge. "The mists were hanging over Havana Sunday morning when Mr. Calboun and his companions crossed the ferry and took the train for Matanzas. No parade was made of the departure of the party. No advance notice of their coming was served on the authorities at Matanzas. It

was simply a quiet trip for osbervation. The tailroad journey was a reminder of the war. The forward car was armored and filled with soldiers. Other soldiers were on the platforms. The passengers were mostly officers going back to their posts. The train was preceded a few hun-dred feet by a pilot engine, or 'explorodor.' This pilot engine is sent ahead to discover dynamite. If it is not blown up, the regular train may safely follow.

"We had the first sight of an extensive amp of pacifices at Campo Fiorido, which is an hour's distance from Havana. Hun-dreds of paim huts were spread out on either side of the railroad tracks. A barbed wire fence, eight feet high, was stretched along the outskirts of the settle-ment. Just outside the fence ran a deep ditch. On the knolls and hills were the

litch. On the knolls and hills were the fortilinos, or little forts, garrisoned and with sentinels on the lookout. Soldiers Harrolled everywhere. Looking down among the huts, then at the barbed wire fence, the ditch, the soldiers occupying the commanding positions, it was no ion-ger a mystery why the pacificos in the desperation of hunger did not break out into the open country. They would never get through that fence and across the ditch beyond the range of the guns. Those at Campo Florido were wandering aimlessly around within their pen like caged animals on exhibition. At Juraco and other stations further glimpes were had of the pacificos. Smallpox has been very bad here, and no one cared to leave the train for a closer sight. The people were not the only things to be seen. I write of them as things, because

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sick man was lying. The bedding under him seemed to be an old coverlet. Palm leaves or bushes inclosed in a bag formed a pillow for his head. He was crouched under a sheet with his knees drawn up. His cheeks were flushed with fever. He looked at the strangers mutely and hope-lessly. The chamber of a dying pacifico has its sacredness, and the intrusion made without knowledge was followed by a quiet withfrawal. quiet withdrawal.

without knowledge was followed by a quiet withfrawal. In the open air the mother told the story of that family. Her daughter and others were by her side. They made a few pen-nies sometimes by awing the hats. Then they got together a little food, she hardly knew how. They had eaten 'last night' at 10 of clock and hoped for something be-fore the day was over. They received no rations from the soldiers. The soldiers were letting them alone now and that was good. Her son was sick with some sort of fever. Her other son had it a month age and died. The family had lived in the country eight miles from Matanzas. The soldiers came and burned their house; then drove them in with the other country people whose houses had siso been burned. Before that it was so easy to raise enough to eat, sweet potators, ba-nanas and such things.

Mr. Calhoun made personal investiga-tion of many other cases, and the story was uniformly the same. I am bound to say he would not prove a good intendant at a hospital or a thorough student of soctology. He and General Lee did not see it all. They staid on the slope of the hill. Becretary Fishbach and some of the rest of us, who are harder-hearted perhaps, followed the ravine and went among the people in the huts there. The misery was a little deeper, if possible, and certainly more hopeless. But we were rewarded by a gleam of sumshine. In one hut, where there were eight mouths to feed the worman had met with great good fortune. From the heavens had fallen a piece of hard tack and some real salt pork. She had boiled it, and the water fu pork. She had boiled it, and the water it which it was boiled had been so good for the children; had tasted to them like real soup. We heard of no other cases o good fortune. In a dozen huts I was no able to find a morsel of bread, a swee potato or a scrap of food of any kind. The first question always asked of the pacificos was 'Have you had anything to ent today?" Sometimes they would say, 'Unpoco,' a little, but oftener the answer was, 'Nada, nada, nada'-nothing, noth-

ing, nothing. And when asked about their houses in the country the invariable answer was: 'Los soldados la quemarron'-the soldier burned it.'

"President McKinley's special repre-sentative could not see the houses burn-ing. That was months ago. And he did not put the people who talked to him un-der oath, so the absolute verity of their testimony may be questioned by skeptics

Yet there were the evidences of his own senses. He could not have gone through the settlement with his eyes blindfolded and not have felt the misery around him. But he kept his eyes open and saw women and children is contral entered by and children in actual starvation. One woman hobbled along painfully, leading her little boy, who also walked as if in pain. When they approached it was seen that their ankies and wrists were badly swollen. Many others were in the same state. They did not know what caused it. state. They did not know what caused it perhaps the water. It is a merciful ig-norance. A physician afterward told us that they were in the 'anaemic condition,' no food to make blood and the blood turn-ing to water. Some of them, he added, were certain to die. "When the strangers first appeared in

the camp of the pacificos not a hand was stretched forth begging alms, not an ap-peal was made for charity. All the memiers of the party in starting out had provided themselves with what seemed a lib-eral amount of small change, billetes or scrip, silver coin and coppers. It was only when the coins began to come spon-taneously from our pockets that the clam-or for ald began. The country people thought we were a relief party, and they could not be blamed if they made known inder the present military policy they are not considered human beings. The other objects which excited attention along the their needs. The proceeding, at best, was wholly irregular. The distressed Ameri-can citizens to whom congress voted re-lief were not on the hill of Cascaro. Neloute were the evidences of ruin-cane ther Mr. Calboun, the consul general, elds burned over, bare walls and chimhe rest of us had business there. ashes and blackened mortar, the abplaced ourselves in the class of meddling Americans. In succoring these poor peo-le, the rebellious subjects of Spain, as Minister de Lomo calls them, we may nave been guilty of a grave international offense. But when our pockets were emp-tied no one was sorry. Food is scarce and dear in Matanzas, yet there is food to be bought with money, and the thought of few starving country people having comething to eat that day must be our ompense. "The length of this letter forbids the account of what was actually done for the Americans. That and some further particulars of the pacificos at Matanzas must be reserved for another letter, along with a word about the valley of the Yumuri. where nature has proven less inhuman than man. It was while toiling up the hill to the church of Our Lady of Monsenat, where the best view of the valley is had, that General Lee came near spoiling our anticipated enjoyment of the scenery. The general is always explosive. 'My God,' he exclaimed, 'think of those children.' "We cannot forget them if we would, No one who has once seen the children among the pacificos on Cascaro hill need be told to think of them. Helpless, starving childhool stamps its impress too deeply to be brushed away as a passing impression."



Choice Pickings For Saturday's Trade.

At 121/2 Cents-Ladies' Hermsdorf Fast Black Seamless Hose, 40 guage.

- At 19 Cents-Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Hose, with high spliced heels, drop stitch and Hermsdorf dye. The last and only day that this stocking will be sold for this price.
- At 10 Cents-Boys and Girls' White Duck Tam O'Shanters for this day only.
- At \$1.49-White Japanese Parasols, with French enameled handles and with silk ruffles.
- At 10c., or 3 for 25c .- Ladies' and Gent's All Silk Pongee Folded Ties in new and beautiful designs.
- At 49 Cents-Golf and Bicycle Hose, woolen legs, cotton feet and Scotch tops. The usual 70-cent kind,
- At 49 Cents-Men's and Boys' Fancy Percale Shirts, laundered, with two separate collars and link cuffs.
- At 14 Cents-All Silk Taffeta Ribbons. every conceivable shade, wide No. 40.
- At 29 Cents-Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, a little odd lot that we want to close. The cotton alone is worth more.
- At 47 Cents-Ladies' Laundried Percale Waists, with detachable collars, new patterns.

At Our Carpet Closing Out Sale, 50 Rolls China Straw Mattings, 71/ Cents Per Yard by the Yard. .



Included to take exceptions to the tone of the address of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in opening the tificial entity called a corporation, can Naval War college at Newport on hire whom he pleases for as long as he Wednesday. That address comprised pleases and at such wages as he pleases several thousand spirited words, but so long as the other party to the conits purport is well conveyed in the ap- tract consents, the legislature of Pennpended excerpt: "In this country there sylvania notwithstanding. An emis not the slightest danger of an over- ployer of labor in Pennsylvania can disdevelopment of warlike spirit, and charge a man or an employe can quit there never has been any such danger. In all our history there has never been a time when preparedness for war was any menace to peace. On cannot alter. This is the fact and it is the contrary, again and again we also a wise and salutary fact, otherhave owed peace to the fact that we wise freedom would soon disappear. were prepared for war; and in the only contest which we have had with a bill could stand the test as to its cona European power since the Revolution, the war of 1812, the struggle, and work injury instead of good to labor. all its attendant disasters, were due eorely to the fact that we were not prepared to face, and were not ready instantly to resent, an attack upon capital practically at the mercy of laour honor and interest; while the glorious triumphs at sea which redeemed | tend to deter capital from taking the that war were due to the few preparations which we had actually made. We are a great peaceful nation; a nation of merchants and manufacturers, of farmers and mechanics; a nation of workingmen, who labor incessantly with head or hand. It is idle to talk of such a nation ever being led into a course of wanton aggression self, and would make it practically imor conflict with military powers by

the possession of a sufficient navy. "The danger is of precisely the opposite character. If we sorget that in the last resort we can only secure peace by being ready and willing to not to himself, but to those who, from fight for it, we may some day have time to time, control such labor organbitter cause to realize that a rich nation which is slothful, timid, or unwieldy is an easy prey for any people tain extent on the inside politics of la which still retains those most valuable of all qualities, the soldierly virtues. tinual incentive to restless spirits to We but keep to the traditions of Washington, to the traditions of all the for what they could find in it. great Americans who struggled for the real greatness of America, when we any number of intelligent law-makers? strive to build up those fighting qualities for the lack of which in a nation, as in an individual, no refinement, no culture, no wealth, no material they know full well that the bill, if enprosperity, can atone. Arbitration is an excellent thing, but ultimately paper it is printed on, and would only those who wish to see this country at peact with foreign nations will be wise if they place reliance upon a first-class fleet of first-class battle ships rather than on any arbitration treaty which the wit of man can devise. Nelson said that the Britlah fleet was the best negotiator in Europe, and there was much truth in the saying. Moreover, while we are sincere and earnest in our advocacy of peace, we must not forget that an ignoble peace is worse than any war. We should engrave in our legislative halls those splendid lines of Lowell:

" Come, Peacol not like a mourner howed For henor lost and dear ones wasted, But proud, to meet a people proud, With eyes that tell of triumph tast-

Passing events give a force to these words that can hardly be misunderstood. Let us suppose-and the supposition, we are convinced, involves no mprobability-that Commissioner Calhoun has reported conditions in Cuba patriotism and good judgment of the which require determined action by president; she said: "We don't doubt

killed bills which undertook to accom plish this purpose. An employer of labor, whether a physical man or an arworking for an employer whenever he so wills, unless there is a contract to the contrary; and this right the legislature But in the second place, even if such stitutionality, its enactment would Upon this point Rufus E. Shapley, of Philadelphia, well says: "Aside from the fact that any attempt to thus place bor organizations must necessarily risks of such servitude, and thus to deprive laboring men of the opportunities for employment which they now enjoy, such a law would practically deprive every laboring man of his natural and constitutional right to work upon such terms and for such wages as may be obtainable and satisfactory to himpossible for any man to hope to obtain employment except by joining a labor organization, or to hold such employment except for such times and upon such conditions as may be satisfactory.

ization." It would, in other words, make employment dependent to a cerbor organizations and thus offer a concapture control of such organizations

Why, then, is such a bill favored by Simply because it gives them a chance to pose before the unthinking as great friends of the workingman, although acted, would not be worth the white represent a waste of public energy and money. Is it any wonder that in view of such imposture as this there is a growing popular dissatisfaction with legislatures?

There is talk of starting another morning newspaper in Philadelphia. The city is growing and improved distribution facilities make accessible each year a larger number of readers. At the same time it is not easy to imagina in what respects a new paper could so far improve upon the ones already established as to survive their competition. Fewer and better newspapers are preferable to an increased number whenever such increase tends to pull the standard down.

That was a bright remark made by Mrs. Lincoln, one of the speakers at the rally for Cuba held in Washington,

Tuesday. Preceding speakers had recommended the placing of trust in the President McKinley in the highest in- | the patriotism of Mr. McKinley, but we | intelligent. On some boards at one side a

sence of all signs of life except close to the stations and forts. Everywhere could e seen what seemed to be great bamboo and cages. These were the houses of the people who tilled the soil. These houses had not been burned. Instead they were unroofed, the weather boarding, if i might be called that, taken off and the oles and rafters left. If peace ever come they may be thatched with palm and again be habitable. But now they must shelter no one. It is impossible to overlook the completeness of the military de fenses along the line of the Matanzas rail way. Every hill has its fortilino, with entinel on the lookout in the watch ower and with soldiers garrisoning it. Every station is fortified. Even the church are barricaded. And the soldiers are numberless. Admirable preparation, it all seems, to resist an invading army but we had not looked for it in a pro which is officially reported as pacified."

or sugar mills,

Arrived at Matanzas, the Americans of the pacificos is located. Mr. Pepper continues: "Hundreds of palm huts are on Cascoro Hill. They are built without order or regulation. All are alike inside. The gravel and dirt make the floor. Boards stretched along the sides serve for tables and for beds. A few have chairs, others simply rough benches. The household effects are usually a few old clothes in the corner. Two or three tin pans are the cooking utensils, which are seldom needed, because there is nothing to cook. The heddings is an old blanket or sheet spread over the boards. Some-times a rule makeshift of a litter serves for a bed. Some of the huts have rough partitions, but many of them are single rooms, All show in their interior fur-nishings what would be called in the states abject poverty. Mr. Calhoun took ample observations on the extent of these interior furnishings, because the pacifios get sick like other people and need omforts. And in the rainy season, which s close at hand, they must live much of the time indoors instead of in the open

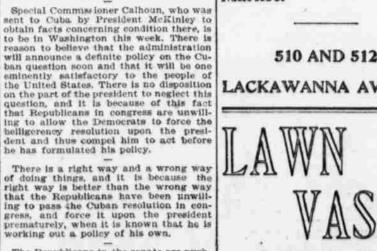
"It is, however, with the pacificos, or reconcentrados, themselves that we are at present concerned. A pause at the hoorway of one of the huts was met with resoncentration, there is no transmission of the bars and invitation to come in. There was not room for all the visitors, but some interview the threshold. A young or 7 months on her lap. She was intel-Igent and answered questions promptly. A boy, 2 or 3 years old, clad in nature's garb, stole up to her side, A girl of 15 or 16 drew a faded shawt across her shoulders, and, her modesty shielded, looked at the strangers. Through the opening of a partition we could see an aged woman raise herself from the litter on which she lay and peer out curiously. A man of 35 or 40 sat on a stool and listenes to what was asked. All he wanted, h suid, was a chance to work in the fields and get something to eat. The young woman told President McKinley's repre-sentative that the people on the hill got a living by begging and working. The work was making the straw hats out of the paim leaves, in which many of the women were scen engaged. There was

the palm leaves, in which many of the women were seen engaged. There was little demand for these hais and the pay was so very small, but it was better than nothing. Food was got in Matanzas by begging, and some good folks did what they could for the pacificos. But there was no distribution of rations by the mil-itary authorities, not even once a day. Now part of the men were allowed to go out a little ways into the country for out a little ways into the country for food, but they brought back little, be-cause not much was to be had, and the soldiers would not let them go far. The pacificos shared with one another when they had food. The family around her, they had rock. The family around her, the young woman said had had breakfast that morning. They did not hope for an-other meal that day, but they were not so very hungry, 'yet.' (It wanted an hour of yoon.) They had lived in a good house, three miles from Matanzas. The soldiery have burned it and made them come in with the reconcerturides

"In enother hut the stay was short. A middle-aged woman, who was sewing the straws of a paim hat, invited us to onler and see for ourselves. She was active and

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Seven states had seceded and rebellion was well under way in nearly a dozen states when Abraham Lincoln was inaug-urated in 1861. Yet he did not even call his congress to meet until July 4. People who are complaining that President Mc-Kinley's administration is slow in getting its tariff and other legislation completed would do well to compare the progress of events now with those of that period. when the life of the nation was being threatened. There is reason to believe that the tariff bill will now become a law by the date at which the congress was assembled on that occasion.



VIN SETON OF T

The Republicans in the senate are pushng the tariff bill at the greatest possible speed. They are occupying no time in its consideration except to answer the criticisms from the Democratic side, and if it fails to pass during the month of June, the fault will rest with the Democrats.



OUTING SALE OF PAPER COVERED BOOKS OUR WINDOW TELLS THE STORY.





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