# the Scranton Tribune

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREFLAND, fole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1899. Threatened surprises in the senator-

### tal fight are a long time in coming. Push!

For several months the Board of Trade has been trying to interest local apital in a bolt and nut works which can be induced to locate in Scranton If the proper encouragement is given. Profiting by past experience the board did not take hold of this project until it was sure of its ground. Patient investigation was made. The chances of success were weighed after consultation with disinterested men who are familiar with that industry. Conditions were imposed which would give scople protection to local capital invested in the enterprise and finally a canvass of our moneyed men was undertaken. It would not be true to speak of this canvass as a failure, for that is a word which the Board of Trade declines to recognize; the canvass will yet round up the requisite capital, but in the course of the canvass some instructive experiences were

It was found, for example, that one class of local capitalists had no time for any propositions except such as involved speculation in real estate, Some of these men had made money rapidly in the past by buying land on a low market and selling it on a high. They wanted to continue this process. Their business is legitimate and calls for a great deal of shrewdness but it did not seem to occur to some of the real estate dealers that realty values cannot be expected to advance indefinitely unless the industry of the city which feeds the real estate market increases also; unless more men are given remunerative employment year by year, more cash-paying customers provided for our merchants, in short, more business done. Other capitalists wanted to start new banks, forgetting that without industries banks are idle. Others having become wealthy by luck, wanted to take no risks with their hoard; they wanted copper-lined six per cent, gold bonds,

This is not the spirit in which Scranton was advanced from the proportions of a small settlement in a wilderness to those of an energetic metropolitan city, forming one of the wonders of the east. It is not the spirit which will keep up this growth and carry the city as far forward in the next score of years as it was carried forward in the score just ended. That which has created past progress in this municipality and surrounding territory has been plucky, gritty, daring enterprise. We need that kind of enterprise still. We need it to protect what we have; we need it to insure profitable and permanent growth. The Board of Trade has out its shoulder to the wheel at the opportune time and every citizen interested on s future push the good work along.

The death of ex-State Treasure Haywood is a human sacrifice to factional spleen.

An Autocratic Bureau System. Captain Leslie J. Perry, in a letter to the New York Tribune, give a terrible scorching to the bureau system that is causing the United States to be ridiculous in the sight of the world by reason of the methods employed with regard to the army. The staff department, be asserts, has so far intrenched itself behind laws and precedents that is cumbrous inefficiency is a stumbling block in the way of army measares. The department lacks correlation and subordination, is amenable to no military authority and responsible to no competent head. In no uncertain language Captain Perry says: "It is the prime object with these

bureau chiefs to be directly and exclusively 'under the department,' for the very obvious reason that in that relation they are independent of all military superiors, with absolute sway, each in his own 'sphere of influence.' Through years of skillful management they have so contrived that in routine natters the authority of the secretary even of the president himself-uncas he is aroused by some special matter-has fallen into a mere vague form: the bureau chiefs control everything. Elvery head always suggests, drafts and presents his own orders, to be signed by his go-catted superior, upon whom, as a rule, he secretly looks with con-

These staff bureaus and precedents loday command the American army. They commanded it throughout the Cucan war. Yet by law and precedent these bureau chiefs are a species distinet from the soldiers of the real army; although they wear shoulder traps and draw army pay they are not soldiers. They are mere bureau administrators, performing civil service and not, under the peculiar system of heir own, military officers at all in he true sense of the term. Neverheless, by their machinations and their nsurpations they place themselves thove the army.

Stranger still, by a hocus-pocus of raft and humbug, reinforced by the precedents created from time to time by themselves, they have seized the nachinery of the war department itleif. Their wishes in the matter of legislation almost invariably go forward in form to congress with the secretary's indorsement. The composition particularly of the military committoes of both houses they watch with an eagle eye. It is improbable, therefore, that there will be any recommendations to congress for adverse changes from a condition of things so satisfactory to the beauticiaries. The sysiem appears to be impregnably intrenghed against all reforms from the

He furthermore declares that Eagan has unintentionally proved himself a proach the condition of intelligence

tion of that officer's sentence for his amnistakable outrage against decency and military discipline. Captain Perry's statement, which occupies two and ne-half columns, is a clear and logical exposition of what many sensible people have felt assured for some timethat the war department new in vogue seeds a tremendous shaking-up. It is but in line with President Seth Low's | before the Senate Judiciary commitspeech on Washington's birthday in which he said: "We are obliged to admit that on the side of the war department, the genius that made our that the legislation which has most railroads the most effective in the world, the genius that has enabled our has been introduced by men in whose manufacturers to conquer the markets of the world, is not forthcoming. The contrast between the work of the navy department and of the war department is too great to be wholly explained away. It is as clear as the noonday sun that the organization of the war department and of the army is abrolutely unfriendly to efficiency."

The fact that a United States cruiser has been sent to Bluefields to discover the cause of the failure of the gunboat Marietta to send reports, will probably provoke another wall from anti-imperialists who will imagine that the administration is desirous of annexing Nicaragua.

### Benjamin J. Haywood.

After weary weeks of suffering, weeks and months of gasping for breath and fighting for life, Benjamin J. Haywood has yielded in the battle to the inevitable victor. The stabs of torture he has endured have just as surely been administered by his persecutors as if his malicious and vindictive enemies had come to his bedside and with daggers of steel thrust him to the heart. A pure and beautiful life has reached an end too early. Genuine regret will be mingled with grief at his death that he could not have lived to see the complete vindication which would have been his in the near future. His memory will be long cherished by a countless number of

And still the house has not acted on the bill to make Dewey admiral. Can it afford to fall in this matter?

### A Chinese Diplomat.

Wu Ting Tang, the Chinese minister to this country, spoke at the Southern The Nation's Latest society dinner in New York on Wednesday and proved by his speech that he is a diplomatist of the first rank. After paying, in excellent English, a number of compliments to the memory of Washington, he noted the circumstance that the American nation had been forced by circumstances to grow beyond some of the traditions copularly associated with Washington's name and hoped that our new policy of expansion would be characterized

esitating whether you will keep them r not. I express no opinion as to whether you should or should not keep them. That, of course, is a matter for States should contemplate the situation take the Philippines or not. Wheever ccupies those islands will be a neighneighbor than an indifferent one. Contlemen, if you should ever decide its watn. to keep the Philippines-mind you, I on expressing no optair a-what would the consequences? There has been i large trade carried on between those declared it to be the purpose of this counislands and China for centuries; our try to secure freedom for the Cubana. countrymen have gone there for trade, and they to us; in fact, there has been | hour there is not an indication that the a constant intercourse between the two purpose of the country, as thus formulat-places. Therefore, if you should decide to keep the Philippines, your trade evident, therefore, that our imperialism would undoubtedly be greatly in- and our expansion if they exist at all, creased, and you would be benefited thereby. Apart from this the Ameri-

"A question I have been often asked answer; but I will do so in illustration. Do you know what we call your nation and the Philippines. in Chinese? We call your nation 'a lowery flag nation,' and do you know what we call your people? We call them 'the handsome people.' I do not of this last term, but perhaps it came from seeing your women. But, gentle- decision, men, seriously that clearly shows that we are favorably disposed toward you, If we did not like you we should not give you such nice-sounding descriptions. From this you will understand that the officials of China as well as the people generally, like America, and our relations, both commercial and political, are very cordial."

It would be difficult to improve on

7r the American officers in Cuba were at first a little suspicious of Gomez it them. This feeling evidently is dying away. At Matanzas Tuesday Gomez was the guest of General Wilson at the provincial palace and reviewed the American troops; and at Havens has been animated by either the lust of territory. American troops; and at Hayana he is to be for a time the guest of General Brooke and is to receive full military

There are persons who apparently continue to be imbued with the idea that General Miles has committed a crime in taking an interest in the welfare of the men under his command, but their number is diminishing.

It is alleged that Chauncey Depew has not been funny since he was elected United States senator. Mr. Depew is evidently reserving his wit for the coming editions of the Congressional

There is no question that the inhabitants of Negros are entitled to be numbered among the Filipinos who ap-

utter helplessness of the war depart- ment. The people of the island of Ne- pable of exercising; but we could not, in ment under its present system and gros preferred peace to yellow politics hints that this was probably taken into and therefore raised the American flag account in the extraordinary mitiga- as soon as they believed it to be safe,

> The news from Manila would seem to indicate that Aguinaldo's veneering of civilization is exceedingly thin.

### Against Woman Suffrage.

A significant feature of the suffrage question was brought out this week when a number of women appeared tee at Albany and protested against bills advocating woman suffrage. They declared in the memorial presented aided women in protecting their rights was cited the Married Woman's Property Act passed in 1848 entirely without the assistance or the clamor of women, but only from a sense of justice by the thinking men of the time. The memorial closes with this some-

what remarkable statement: "Gentlemen, woman suffrage and woman's progress are founded on distinct and, as we believe, on antagonistic principles. As proof that lawmakers have recognized this truth, we point to the fact that while for fifty years New York has steadfastly denied appeals stituted our own. for woman suffrage, her statesmea have made laws so largely in our favor that, if we want legal equality, we must begin with a surrender of great privileges. We believe that these priveges have been granted in recognition of the fact that our life and work are as valuable to man and to the government, and as much respected by both, as man's more evident service. Such privileges appear to be our equal rights, and we pray you not to endanger them by the passage of those

In the face of this determined and vidently growing fire from the rear, he suffragist cohorts will have to reform their battle-lines and lessen, for period, their determined assaults upon "the common enemy, man."

We trust that Rudyard Kipling's illness has not been produced by the American parodies on his poems.

Senator Gorman threatens to make Schley a presidential candidate. Does he deserve that? .

# Question of Duty.

From Seth Low's Washington's Birthday

HILLIPS BROOKS once said that if a man believed that the country had escaped all the dangers which have confronted it only by a series of happy accidents such a man naturaffy would be full of fear at every of expansion would be characterized new peril that makes its appearance, be-by the same high ideals which had because such a man never could tell when been Washington's inspiration. Then the country's tuck might not change. If, on the other hand, said Dr. Brooks, a man "You have had the Philippines coded the dargers of the past because its politi-to you, and I see now that you are call system is inherently sound, such a one faces every new peril with a courage born of the dangers that have been overcome. It is in this spirit of well-grounded courou to decide, and one upon which I in which they find themselves placed, in ave no right to say a word for or timess our locally with Spain has been against. But I will say this-that we obtained by lives of empire, it is not fair must have a neighbor, whether you to call those who advocated it imperialists; unless it has been dictated by lust of territory, it is not fair to call them expansionists, unless a better way can bor of our country, and in my humble burshown by which peace could have been admits of no remonstrance had said to opinion it is better to have a good secured, it is not just to criticise the us. In the picultude of our prosperity and neighbor, then an indifferent one powers where the powers wh obligations that the war has brought in

What, then, are the facts? The coning the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba There is certainly neither imperialism nor expansion in those resolutions. Up to this are by-products; they do not represent the heart's desire. But some one will say, "Why, then, did we demand the cession can trade in China is considerable, and of Porto Rico and of the Philippines? If for the last few years it has steadily the American people are not imperialists and are not expansionists, why should we demand from Spain the cession of those islands?" The answer, it seems to indoubtedly be still in possession, so far as we are concerned, of both Porto Rico and the Philippines. The moment she compelled us to go to war in order to expel her from Cuba, it became evidently the dictate of good serse to make it im-possible for future troubles to arise between us from similar causes by removing know who is responsible for the origin her from this hemisphere. She has been a difficult neighbor from the beginning. No one, I think seriously criticises this

It is said, however, that in the Philip-pines, by trason of their distance and their population, the case is different. Undoubtedly it is, and therefore the an-swer is different. Evidently it would have been unwise to attempt any solution of the Philippine problem which should place Spanish and American civilization side by side in control of different parts of the Philippine group. That would have been deliberately to reproduce in the Eastern hemisphere the very conditions that had just led to conflict in the Antilles. It was inevitable, therefore, that either Spain or America must leave the Philippines. We had destroyed fact that he was equally suspicious of them. This feeling evidently is dying away. At Matanzas Tuesday Gomez

self-government. Undoubtedly, the United States should. and undoubtedly we shall, give to the na-lives of the Philippines as great a measpenefactor in calling attention to the | necessary for successful self-govern-ture of self-government as they are call

justice to civilization, assume, in our treaty with Spain, a capacity for civilized government on the part of the natives which has never been shown to exist. It was the same Jefferson who wrote in our Declaration of Independence that government ought to rest upon the consent of the governed, and who argued for a strict construction of our national con-stitution, that purchased Louisiana from Napoleon without the consent of the people sovereignty over whom was thus transferred to the United States, and also without any other constitutional author-ity than that which has been exercised in connection with the cession of the in connection with the cession of the Philippines. That is the difference between Jefferson the statesman and Jefferson the philosopher. The philosopher stated the ideal, which I believe to be the ideal of the American people today as fully as it always has been; but the statesman did a great service to his country and to civilization, by doing a wise thing at a fortunate moment, alminds the reform had originated and upon whom no feminine persuasion had been exercised. As an instance was cited the Married Woman's Propvoluntarily and consciously sought, the outcome would have been discreditable to our good faith and alarming in its portent. Coming as it has, however, as an unintended result of a war with Spain having its origin in disturbances with Cuba, I believe the children have given the answer the father would have made in the like case. Unless civilization under proper conditions has a right to withhold control from barbarism and semi-bar-barism and to substitute for either some-thing better, our own national life rests upon inexcusable wrong to the aborigines whose land we have taken and for whose civilization, such as it was, we have sub-

> But others again say that the American ideal is government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and that, how-ever truly we may give to the Philippine Islands a government for the people, it will not be and cannot be, under our authority, a government of the people and by the people. Undoubtedly in this as-pect, also, the fact comes short of the ideal; but to say that, in the premises we have no duty to civilization or to the Philippine Islanders is to claim that a self-governing democracy by its very n ture is incapable of serving other peop except by its own example. I do not think so meanly of democracy. Yet I would not admit for a moment, even by implication, that the service of the American democracy to mankind has been hitherto anything less than a world service. I have no sympathy with anyone wno speaks with a certain air of apology of America's isolation in the past. No na-tion since the American republic was founded has influenced the history of all nations more importantly or more bene-ficially. Indirectly by its influence, and directly by its action, it has done more than any other country to substitute ar-bitration for war as a means of settling international disputes; while its general success as a self-governing nation, sincerely devoted to the arts of peace, has given a profound impulse to democracy the world over. Neither do I believe that the short and successful war with Spain men in a night.

> The equally successful war with Mexic produced no such result, and the inbred habit of a century is not so easily cast aside. Our mission, indeed, has been a world mission of the highest order. We have invited to our shores men of every European country and many others to share with us in the development and civ Bization of a continent. Not even Eng land's mission, with her colonies and de-pendencies scattered over the earth, has been more wide-reaching than ours. We have asked the people of the civilized world to Join with us in developing a continent, and in doing so to learn with us the art and lesson of self-government. We have also invited here the wealth of Christendom to take part in the develop-ment of our material resources.

It is noticeable that in the same event ful year of 1998 that has burdened us with new duties to people across the sea, we have become for the first time a creditor nation lending vast sums of money to the suggestive coincidence that at the very moment when our relations to the civil-ized world have changed financially, ar obligation of duty to outside people, less civilized than we are, seems also to have been laid upon us. It is as if a voice that power: "Hereafter you must heed the call to service both with men and with money away from home as well as at home." To me it seems an evidence of the soundness of heart of the American people that they have unflinchingly a cepted the heavy burdens devolved upon the nation by reason of the war with Spain; and I do not see in the acceptto our past or to what we stand for mong the nations of the earth.

### COLLEGES.

From the Pittsburg Times. When the citizen reads of colleges and miversities, two or three favored insti-

utions like Harvard and Yale come into his head. But there are in the United States at least 475 institutions devoted to higher education, receiving from tuition onnually more than \$7,000,000, and from other sources, such as endowments, benethe grounds and buildings are worth \$120. 000,000, and the productive funds amount to \$114,000,000. Of the whole number of olleges and universitles 40 have an at-endance of more than 1,000 students each and 10 an attendance of more than 2,000 Of these Harvard heads the list with 3,800, followed by the University of Michigan with 3,230. University of Minnesota with 3,000, Pennsylvania with 2,835, while Yale and the famous University of Chicago are content with but 2,500 each. The total number of students is close to 160,000, and nearly 13,000 instructors are busy with them. Of the 475 institutions considerably nore than half are under the care of the various religious denominations of the country,

Of the presidents of the United States tine were not college men. That Wash ington and Lincoln were among that list says nothing against the college, either. The Adamses were Harvard men. Yale has not a representative in the white house list. Jefferson and Monroe, the Virginians, were from William and Mary, and they reflect as much credit on the in the Philippines. We had destroyed stitution whence they came as the Harv-Spain's authority there and had also de- ard men. So did Grant, who came from But some may that the islands should Princeton gave the country Madison, Polk But some say that the islands should have been surrendered to the natives under a joint protectorate. It is urged that our action, in demanding a cession of the Philippine islands to ourselves, is comparable with what the action of France would have been if, at the end of the Revolutionary war, France had made peace with England by demanding the cession of England's American colonies to herself. Leaving out of account the fact that France had entered into formal alliance with the colonists to aid them in securing independence, it seems to me, rather, that the demand of those whe seek a joint protectorate for the natives is like a demand on the part of France, had she made it, that England's colonies should be left to the Indians under a joint protectorate. It is impossible, in such affairs, to leave out of secount the demonstrated capacity of a people for self-government. newer states the representatives has from some of the colleges farther can but the general tendency has been to kee pretty close to the bome nest when the oung man seeks an education.

set down as being in the lead are not represented proportionately to any great-er extent by men in prominent or public life than the small institutions. The concomes from any good educational institu-tion with a proper training according to its requirements is quite well equipped for his struggles with the world, and it may be that from some of the rural col-leges he carries away some habits of thought and practice that stand him in better hand than those he would pick up if his schooling had thrown him among a larger number, with more money and a freer rein. In the country towns where the small colleges thrive there is usually an atmosphere of restraint that is whoesome. Particularly is that the case at the colleges established by sectarian influences. One of the first things the government of the school looks to is that objectionable surroundings shall not prevall, for that is to rob the college of possible patronage.

that so many should exist and that they ods of teaching are quite the same, and burden if the inhabitants of Texas were obliged to send their young people to Michigan or Maine to be launched upon every community of reasonable popula-tion will have easily accessible at some coint of advantage a small college where a thorough training may be afforded, amid wholesome surroundings, and at a who is following us will not be content to go out into the world as soon as he has learned to read in words of three syllables and add, subtract and multiply, and figure moderately well in fractions.

Some 475 colleges and universities in the United States looks like a consider able number, and it is. But when it is considered that it represents but one in stitution for 150,000 people it is not too many. Were the colleges attended as they are bound to be in time, as people liave more means, and as the value of higher educational training is learned, the number now in existence would be far better patronized at least, even if the number did not increase. However, the patronnge is fair, as the rolls of graduates show, and it makes America the educated country in the world.

Sir: Now that the excitement of the of the day would receive some attention. And the chief of these is one that I wish to present to the citizens of Scranton in the shape of a question: "By what right, under the law forbidding any one to sell or give liquor to a person on election day and forbidding any one keeping a licensed place, to keep open on election day, could all the drinking places in the central city but two, provide either by sale or gift drinks to all comers on Tuesday, Feb. 21

sing the side door was not even made use of. The excuse for not keeping the law is that there are so many unlicensed places allowed to do business, that those who do pay Heense are wronged. Grant-ed. Then the best way is for those who do pay to keep the law, then combine and compel the law to be enforced in regard to hose who don't secure the right to sell We are not trying to enforce a new or strange law. We ask only to have the laws now on the statute books enforced. President of City Christian Endeavor Union.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RANGES IN THE CITY.

# Plumbing and Tinning

is whether we Chinese are well disposed toward Americans. Now it is unnecessary for me to give you a direct unnecessary for me to give you a direct of the state of the sources, such as endowments, beneficially and government help, enough to swell the income to nearly \$19,000,000. The drawn from the state of the state of the sources, such as endowments, beneficially and government help, enough to swell the income to nearly \$19,000,000. The college libraries contain 7,000,000 volumes, and 327 325 and 327 PENN AVENUE.

There is no argument between the blg and little college any more than between the big and little man. They are contem-poraries, but not rivals. It is necessary should be scattered all over the country for their object is education. The meth the things taught cannot differ much. But car fares to differ, and it would be a the great struggle, Possibly some day there will be a few great universities in the United States, where those who have passed through the less pretentious institutions may meet and add the broadening touches of education, but at the same time it is to be desired that the smaller colleges will continue to multiply until moderate cost. Education in the days to come is to be more general than in the days that are gone, and the young man

### AN OPEN LETTER.

Editor of The Tribune. ection is over, perhaps a few incidents 899?" This is not a guess, but a fact demonstrated by actual investigation and

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