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SCRANTON, MARCH 16, 1899.

The character of the alleged bribery investigation now being conducted at Harrisburg does not gain much luster city.

An Interesting Test Vote.

One week from Saturday primaries under the direct vote system will be held in Lancaster county for the election of delegates to the next Republican state convention. Senator Eby has announced that if a majority of anti-Quay delegates are elected he will cease voting for Senator Quay and support some other Republican. The contest for delegates is being waged ui- planations, rectly on this issue. General Koontz. Senators Flinn, Weller and Kauffman and numerous other Wanamakerites are holding meetings nightly while the Quay fight is receiving the personal attention of Secretary of the Commonwealth Greist:

The argument made by Flinn is that if Quay controls the next state convention he will pass a resolution inacterized no prior American campaign, dorsing himself for senator following which a special session of the legislature will be called and the convention indorrement used as a means of securing his return to the United States senate. To prevent such a consummation Senator Flinn urges the voters of Langaster to help to prevent Quay by which their combined efforts have from controlling the state convention, These and other arguments covering the whole subject in controversy are going before every Republican male citizen in that stalwart old Pennsylvania German stronghold and the result as shown at the polls should be interesting to the state at large as indicative of the trend of public opinion on the senatorial issue.

. A new boundary of the United States has been proposed, limited on the east by the rising sun and on the west by George Dewey:

Reciprocity Again. The time limit named under the Dingley law wherein reciprocity treaties can be made has nearly expired. The law went into operation July 24, 1897, and by the provisions thereof the president has authority to necessity for thus enforcing humane negotiate treaties during two years and benevolent American authority from that date, which leaves a perover semi-civilized aliens is unfortunied of four months to complete reciprocity arrangements. Although it is said that notwithstanding this specific law, the president may exercise the constitutional right of conducting such negotiations by and with the consent of the senate, after the expiration of the two years, still foreign countries decisive. Aguinaldo's position and the are hastening to avail themselves of position of his followers is that of dethe opportunity afforded. Germany is fiant and aggressive insurrection giving evidence of her good will and against American authority. More negotiations begun and dropped some

ern rallway." possession. But to have adopted that These occurrences are being dupliprinciple would have been to prove false

The Situation Around Manila.

understood by them.

cated in a hundred different ways. to our own best traditions and to oc-American wills are even selling cupy the dishonorable plane of a comstructural steel in Hamburg, while mon thief. If adequate self-govern-Vienna, Berlin, Paris and other continment can ever be made out of the maental capitals are full of American terials existing in Cuba we must conmade shoes, typewriters, sewing ma- struct it and when it is constructed chines, electrical apparatus and other we must recognize it and respect its manufactured articles too numerous to international rights. Any other course mention. Protection has accomplished would be fraught with perfidy and disits appointed work. It has made the honor, save in the event of a majority from the witnesses subpoenaed in this American manufacturer monarch of the of the responsible inhabitants of Cuba markets of the world. petitioning for permanent political identification with the United States.

"This is a condition which confronts Our troubles thus far have not been us-not a theory." Cleveland, Vroom serious. We have been in control less and that was a bad one. & Co, have abandoned their farm than three months. No sensible man school plan which was designed to help could expect that within three months mor boys. The ex-president says it is after the termination of four centuries Vroom's fault as that individual is a of tyranny and oppression the logical very fickle-minded, impracticable onsequences of that tyranny and opyoung man. Vroom claims that Mr. pression could be overcome and an Cleveland went back on his promises. ideal condition substituted. History-The public can take its choice of exmaking is slower work. Evolution is accomplished not in seconds but in

ages. Circumstances considered, we have done wonderfully well. Our The victories at Manila are gratifyknowledge of precedents does not ining as showing the ability of the clude a case showing equal progress in American soldier to conduct himself so short a tires. Troubles may arise with credit in any circumstance of greater than any yet encountered and place or time. Fighting in a strange yet there would not be warrant for disclimate and country, under wholly unappointment or complaint. This thing precedented conditions and against of recasting an entire civilization, of natural difficulties such as have chare-creating or remodeling not only the political institutions but also the intelour soldiers in the Philippines have exctual life of a people is not child's hibited the same high courage and replay nor a work of moments hours or sourceful efficiency which have made lays; it is a life-time contract, maybe nemorable their military operations a contract which will take centuries to nearer home. Volunteers have vied fulfill. It is highly essential, therefore, with regulars in all the essentials of that the American people should guard successful fighting and the generalship against impatience.

been directed stands out as equal to Colonel Chinn, of Kentucky, was that of any race long experienced in placed under arrest the other day to jungle warfare. It is no wonder that keep the peace, for having made dire after contemplating the resourcefulness threats against a fellow citizen. Coland effectiveness of American strategy onel Chinn is undoubtedly the unfortuand valor on land and sea the once nate possessor of a too impressive permeddlesome powers of Europe now bid sonality.

eagerly through diplomacy for Ameri-Latter day saints of sixteen to one can favor and hasten to exhibit respect for a strength previously so little occasionally find a grain of comfort. A Deposit citizen is reported to be the Along these lines of vision the conpossessor of a silver dollar upon which emporaneous events reported from numismatic experts have placed a value

Manila augment American pride and of \$500. add fuel to the flame of American pa-It was evidently the Mole St. Nicholas triotism. In this view the war in Luprrespondent who discovered the al-20n is fraught with satisfaction and glory. But intelligent public opinion, leged corpse of Admiral Villamil, at

while giving full credit to these factors Santingo. in the situation, will do well also to The jingle of "Coin" Harvey appears keep open mind to the fact that the to have been temporarily silenced.

> The capture of Aguinaldo would be nteresting if only as a souvenir.

ate: that the misfortune of it all has been greatly aggravated by the false Thomasville, Ga., will remain on the encouragement given by certain Amerinap for several days yet. cans to the Filipinos in arms and that

March is proving a severe month on the truest mercy under the existing circumstances is to make the adminishe weather bureau. tration of discipline short, sharp and

NEWS AND COMMENT

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record notes that the February than that, it is a menace to the peace oports were the largest in history, with

that time three more engines have been other large foreign order was for sov-enty-one engines for the Chinese East-ern rallway." net the president socially on several oc net the president socially on social of easions, but has not been invited to any of the cabinet dinners or other social functions given in henor of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. Nor is Mr. Reed in sympathy with the president's policy. He discusses if freely with his intimate friends with a cood deal of sarcasm, but has uttered no public criticisms." plished.

Here is one of the latest things in the opundrum line: Four creatures went to the opera, where the rate of admission was \$1. Three were admitted and on was not. Why, and what was their names? The sheep was admitted be-cause he had four quarters; the turtle

because he had a green back; the goose because he had a bill. The skunk was rejected because he had only one scent

The passenger rates from New York to The last convention had 383 delegates Manila are: First class passage, \$550; the next will have 242, a loss of 121 Manila are: First class passage, \$59; intermediate, part first class and part econd class, \$2.75; second class, \$200. The harges for bundles and parcels from found approximately correct: Counties.

Bucks

Eria

Franklin

Cambria

New York are: Under 25 pounds, \$5; over 25 pounds and not exceeding 59 pounds, per pound additional, 10 cents; over 50 ounds, and not exceeding 100 pounds, per pound additional, 5 cents.

Japan's latest battleship, the Asanpi. just launched from the Clydebank ship-yard, is pretty nearly the biggest thing of its kind affoat. She 245 feet long, of 15,200 tons displacement, and 15,000 indicated horse-power, and is to develop a speed of 19 knots. She will be armed with 12-inch guns in two barbettes and with a large number of quick firets.

The following statement has been b sued showing the total number of deaths reported to the adjutant general's office Jarlon between May 1, 1898, and February 28, 1895; Clinton Killed in action, 229; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 5.277; total, 5.781. In 'olumbia. In other words only 329 died from bullets but over 5,000 from disease. Delaware

At Weatherly the street commissioner fills also the office of chief of police, janlfor of the borough building and dog as-sessor, all for \$40 a month, and besides he must furnish a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. And yet the office is not vacant.

A BILLION DOLLAR WAR.

From the New York Sun. The Republican chairman of appropria-

tions and the leader of the opposition en-the committee concur as to the cost to the nation of the war with Spain in money already appropriated. The total Lugerije s almost half a billion dollars. The exact figures, as stated both by Mr. Can-non and Mr. Dockery, are 2452,052,053. This is the cost to date of an idea, an intellectual conception, a sentiment; and Mittiin

the idea is worth every dollar it has cost or will cost.

Last August, after hostilities had ceased, there was current an official statement apparently showing that the entire ex-penditure for military and naval opera-tions up to that date had been \$117,121, Northumberland ... Perry 000; and this total was prematurely ac-Potter Schuylkill cepted in some quarters as representing dertook. At that time The Sun published an estimate of the several items of cost likely to be chargeable ultimately to Tioga the account of the war with Spain and its resulting responsibilities. The table Thion Venango is here repeated: Warren ... Current war expenses \$400,000 Washington ... War claims 29,000,000 Losa of soldiers' productive York 100,000,009 Totals

Interest on the war debt .. 90,000,009 Pensions. The Maine 3,000,000



THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

e ago have been resumed. The same is true of France, although with the latter country the difficulty has been in adjusting rates, as the French complaint is that the average French duty on American goods is 14 per cent, advalorem, as against about 50 per cent. Amorican duty on French goods:

The Heilish negatistions were allowed to collarse at an advanced stage hast summer because the London authat they declared that they were concovering the advisability of granting countervalling duties to the sugar producers of the British West Indies, ac cording to the American practice, thus destroying the need of reciprocity plans It is hoped, however, that procoolings may soon be taken up. The plans in conjunction with Peru have life wise net mainred because of a difference in opinion regarding certain demands made by this country. It is beli-veri that treaties will be concluded between all these countries and our own, as the advantages are certain and obvious and the obstacles not insurmonmable.

The Cuban assombly wishes shuply to negotiate a large loan, but it is

probable that the members of the army would proter the "real stuff" in smaller quantities with a clear title, . . .

Yankee Workmanship Ahead.

The order which has just been placed with the Biddwin Locometive works by the commissioners of the French Strue fullway for ten express passenger ounness is one of the many recent prosets of the superiority of American ever continental machinery and of the fact that this superiority is rapidly winning recognition. It was only a few weeks ano that the same works booked an order for thirty engines for the Midland Railway company of England, and similar orders went at about the same time to two or three other large American locomotive factories. Says the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Early in 1598 a significant order was received by the Baldwin works. It was from the English war office, and was for three locomotives of the ordinary passenger type, narrow guage, for use on the Soudan Military railway. This was supplemented by a call for the fourth. The order for the first three was placed on Jan. 4 and the agreement was that the engines were to be ready for shipment by Feb. 26, which would have given the company fifty-three days on the first three engines and less than fifty on the fourth, This was considered a very short time for the work, yet the locomotives were practically finished and ready for shipment on the 1st of February and yere shipped from the factory Feb. 9, being held only until the arrival of an English inspector, in order that he might look them over. The engines were ship-

ped from New York to Alexandria on the Stalheim much within the specified tional and moral responsibility. But time. They were only thirty days in the fact that this trusteeship is enprocess of construction. Following this order came one from the Egyptian gov- rant for changing its ultimate intent. ernment railways for twenty-three We are committed to the release of freight locomotives. Of these, fifteen Cuba as soon as a stable native gov-

and security of all the law-abiding and order-loving inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago, many of whose interests have been confided to our protection by European governments whom we have prevented from interfering directly. Its overthrow, swift and final, is demanded imperatively by considerations of self-respect, of international law and of humanity. It is no time for quibbling nor for the mushy entimentality which exaits the smaller at the expense of the larger good. The insurrection crushed, our duty

will go on as it began. We are to establish order and sceurity in the place of tyranny and chaos; we are to substitute justice and opportunity for fraud, superstition, repression and ignorance. The work may be tedious and tiresome and the thanks few, but duty has put our hand to the plow and the manhood of this nation will not permit it to turn back.

Colonel Bryan's reply to the invitation of Ferry Belmont to join the Tam-

many feast at New York, indicates that the ex-boy orator does not intend to interview the same canteen wih any who may carry concealed weapons. Nay, not even to perpetuate Jeffersonian simplicity.

Don't Be Impatient.

The evidences of incapacity for immediate independence now visible will not alter the principle under which our government is operating in Cuba, although it may necessitate a modification of details. The Cubans are showing the need of a guiding as well as a restraining hand interposed from without. That exhibition has been expected by all thoughtful students of the Cuban problem and consequently does not create surprise. Owing to the great waste in the resources of the Island and the decimation in population which have resulted from the revolution and which cannot in the nature of things be repaired in less than a generation, the experiment of turning the government of Cuba over to the inhabitants of Cuba at this time would be a hazardous one even if those inhabitants were well qualified in point of education and self-control to begin immediately the administration of their own affairs. It might be excusable from the standpoint of selfishness or of convenience, but it \$1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, \$1,210,would nevertheless be an evasion of

moral duty. Neighborliness and the call for the extension of help while the tab. \$40,287,516. process of reconstruction was in progress.

The fact that fitness for successful self-rule does not exist yet in Cuba makes mandatory the part which our government is now enacting in that island under the warrant of the protocol and treaty with Spain and under the still higher sanction of internacountering difficulties supplies no warwere ordered Feb. 28 and were shipped ernment there is an established con-

the single exception of 1898. The ex-ports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils amounted to \$55,999,894 against \$49,843,506 in February. \$52,114,373 in February, 1996. The slight reduction as compared with the corre-sponding month of 1898 is not in volume. but in value, because of lower prices for some of the leading articles. The quan-tity of wheat exported in February, 1899, was nearly 10,000,000 bushels, against 7, 000,000 bushels in the corresponding month d 1898, while the value is given at \$7.355. 27, against \$5,434.028. The exports of wheat in eight months ended February, amounted to 108,807,859, against 101,-12 bushels last year, while the value a hart \$51,172,049, against \$12,982,566 in cresponding months of last year. the wheat producers are not obtaining as satisfactory prices for their products as they did at this time last year the cotton-growers are more fortunate. The February exports of cotton which amounted to 285,412,706 pounds, were valued nt \$17,226,463, while 368,853,600 pounds exported in February last year were valued at but \$21.761.167, the average export price last year being below 6 per pound, while this year it is consid-crably above 6 cents. In practically all articles except wheat the export trade is

ore satisfactory than usual, that of provisions in 1899 being larger than in the corresponding months of 1898, 1897 and 1896. chile manufactures continue the steady growth over last year and over any proeding year.

Availing himself of the privilege acorded by the house of representatives

previous to adjournment. Chairman Can-non, of the committee on appropriations. riations for ized for future congresses under the coninuing contract system for the battle- cuted by men of ability and distin chargeable to the war with Spain. He almost as thorough as are those of the thus shows that the ordinary expenditures for the two years covered by the -0congress were \$1.944,550.273, and this sum exceeds the total appropriation of the Fifty-fourth congress \$39,746,658. This excess is accounted for as follows: For payment of pensions, \$3,875,200; for the For istal service to meet the increased de-

constructing new ships, \$6,080.835; for be-ginning the work on the twelfth census, 009; for new public buildings, \$5,000,000; for payment of judgments against the government under the Bowman net and

Speaking of Italy's action in seeking n "open door" on the Chinese coast by the acquisition of San Mun Bay, Wu Tiag Fang, the Chinese minister at Washing-

ouses that he recalls, and no Italian colonies. Under such circumstances, the minister is inclined to believe Italy would not have acted until some of the other powers had been sounded. What China will do as to accepting or rejecting the Hallan claims Mr. Wu has not been advised officially.

Says W. E. Curtis: "Speaker Reed of Washington without bidding the pros-April 27. Five more were ordered April dition. We have no more right to think ident good-bye. He had not been to the

This estimate was attacked as excessive some conscientious statisticians, parlicularly on account of the size of the first item. How could the direct appropriations for the war itself possibly reach \$400,000,000, we were asked, when the of-ficial accountants of the treasury reported a total of only \$117.121,000 at the end of the four months of actual operations? Yet the result shows that our estimate was so moderate that it has already been exceeded by nearly a hundred million doliars. How many people remember that the corresponding item on account of the war for the preservation of the Union amounted to \$1.38,372,5617 We therefore revise the table, leaving the other items f cost standing as they were, to be erified or discredited as time goes on; Current war expenses \$482,562 os1 State expenditures 15,000,000 Private contributions 15,000,000 War claims Loss of soldiers' productive 29,000.000

labor. 100,000,000 Interest on the war debt . Pensicus 290,000.000 The Maine 3,000,00

Total\$1.025,562,083 tt will be a billion dollar war. A billion

dollars is the price the United States will, have paid for its entrance upon the new cureer of a glorious dostiny. And never aid any nation make a better investment!

THE ENGLISH WAY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger,

The greatest, because the most exhas prepared for the Congressional Record a more extended statement of the appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress than he made the day after ad-used of the visit po-sessions acquired by it through the war urnment. He places the total appro-tations for the entire congress at \$1.-England has pursued her a, spo.ois, and the appropriations author- cured the best results apaprently attain able. Her colonial policy has been exc hips, river and harbor improvements and who have been, as a rule, fitted for the ublic buildings at \$70,000,000. The total ap- | discharge of their exacting duties by specopriations made at the last session Mr. cial training, beginning often in the uni-annon places at \$673,658,409, showing an versities, continued in the colonial offices pparent reduction of \$219,573,214 below at home or abroad and consummated in the appropriations of the preceding ses-Mr. Cannon attributes this reduc- of the colonial system of administration on to the extraordinary war expenses is as nearly like that of the army as a of the preceding session. Of the total appropriations for the congress he says tary one. The fundamental knowledge that the sum of \$152,562,063 is directly and the technical training of the one are

The British official, upon entering th colonial service, enters upon a "good be This havior" or life tenure. His promotion depends, not upon political influence, but chiefly, or wholly, upon his own integrity, efficiency and devotion to duty. Hav-ing attained a certain age he is entitied mands of commerce, \$16.519.551; for river and harbor improvements, \$2.401.128; for to a life pension, and, if his services have been especially important and valuable, he is commonly rewarded by his sovereign with a title. The entire British col-onial system is permanent, and the dominating principle of it is that of encourag-Ing the most competent men to enter the service and to distinguish themselves by their efficiency while in it.

To the United States the system of colonial government is as unknown as the political economy of the planet Mars. It is a system of which this country has been happily ignorant, and it is one, conwith China. He said that he never has with China. He said that he never has with China. He said that he never has with China. He said that he never has than two or three Italians in that he never has that he never he never has that he never he never has that he never he ne never he never he never he never he never he ne ne ne prehensive colonial policy and provide the means to render it effective. In the meantime the administration is pursuing the best course possible, which is that of placing trained, experienced officers of the army in control of our newly acquired possessions. Should this policy be main-

taned it is much more likely to prove sat-isfactory than any other which has thus far been suggested. The greatest danger which threatens i

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RANGES Plumbing and Tinning GUNSTER & FORSYTH PENN AVENUE. A.R **"Ripans Tabules** have proved decidedly heneficial in my family," said a clergyman from Rhode Island. For years I was troubled by eacessively severe attacks of indigestion. Many times I have been from four to ten days with no evacuation of bowels whatever, and the pain and sense of loaviness has been most intense. I saw an ad of 'Ripana Tabules' in a magazine that comes to my study (the *Homiletic Review*), and secured a separate began taking them according to direc-tions eiter. I should be a separate be a set of the second sec tions given. I shortly began a have full, regular and painless evacuations;