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SCRANTON, MARCH 23, 1899.

The Dalzel' senatorial boom also seems to need an application of "preservatine."

Greeting the Volunteers.

On this day of the community's formal welcome to its home-coming citizen soldiers the people of Scranton and vicinity have much to be thankful for. They can be thankful that they were privileged to give to the service of the nation in response to the president's call as fine a body of volunteers as ever stepped from the walks of peace into the ways of war. The men they gave were more than volunteers as that term is commonly used to distinguish undrilled soldiers from drilled; they were the flower of a trained militia, fully equipped and prepared, when they left Scranton, to enter at ones upon an ac tive and rigorous campaign.

The delays, the interrupted hopes, th weary stay in camp while other troops were marching to the front-these wer a part of the fortunes of war, explicable we be ave not how says that they were due to no fault of the regiment itself. That organization, in personnel and discipline, in eagerness for the post of dauger and in patriotic willingness to do and to dars, was the peer of any heneath the dag. It did with fortitude and patience the duty that was reowired of it: made manfully its exacted sacrifices to the pestilences which swept through the ill-kept camps-sacrifice: which are enrolled upon the imperishable list of the nation's patriot-martyrs -- and now, above all else, the people of this city and community may rejoice that it is home again, bronzed and sturdy from the long exposure but bringing back a name as honorable and spotless as it took away, with the added claims which its patient service estab-Habes.

The community's greating to these defense. men should be all the more enthusinstic and condial in view of the fact that they were required while in the service to do the hardest work which solders can be asked to do-namely; to sit and wait while others fought. The men on the firing line had the thousand-fold stimulus of the tempestuous excitements of battle to carry them along in the performance of duty and their beroism in many instances was involuntary, almest hysterical; it was the quiet weary, discouraged heroes in camp, who did their duty under every concelvable. discouragement, fighting down the gloom and homesickness and despair and sticking to it through the sheer strength of their disciplined will who deserve from discorning opinion the highest and frankest commendation. All honor, then, to the sure and

should be the first office of the Repubsteady, ever ready, true blue pairiots of

of the names of the assisted voter and Thomas Jefferson not excepted. He of his helper, and of the cause of disability alleged, and it leaves no appar- other Democrat has ever made and he ent loophole. With such a law on the statute books it will be easy to keep other man in his party or any other a check on fraud at the polls if the people don't want fraud.

With reference to these large combinitions of capital which are now forming Attorney General Griggs says his personal judgment is that the danger Bryan, but if they don't like his style s not so much to the community at they ought to originate one of their large as it is to the people who are in- own without trying to infringe on the duced to put their money into the pur- Democratic trade mark. Just now the chase of the stock. He is right; yet Bryan part of the menagacie is the at the same time there is danger main show and the other is simply a enough to the community to warrant it tuppenny side show. The Belmonts in taking measures to protect itself.

The Remedy for Trusts.

The recent assertion by The Tribune flock by themselves. This may cost that one of the first duties of the Fiftythe Bryan contingent a few million sixth congress would be to grant discretionary power to the president to resixteen to one? duce or suspend the protective tariff on an article of general necessity whose of Texas, the young woman that Coldomestic production had passed into onel Bryan refused to kiss, completely the monopolistic control of a price-raisvindicate the champion of free silver, ing trust finds indorsement in a high quarter, After noting that the past fourteen months have witnessed the formation of no less than 80 trusts with an aggregate capitalization of over \$2,000,000,000, the Chicago Times-Herald, beef court of inquiry to conceal its be certainly good administration authorlief that most of the charges of General ity, comments as follows with the em-Miles have been 'specifically proved phusis of double leads: "While we do not share in the hys-

and such as have not have had sufficient toundation to warrant his making terical view of the terrible portent of them. As to the manner in which he hese aggregations of capital as 'demade the charges public, that is not ouring monsters,' 'mammoth monopolwithin the province of the board. It is es' and as 'constituting a monstrous the wish of the members, however, that oligarchy of monopoly,' we de believe the truth in regard to the use of a prethat wherever they stifle competition servative other than cold air shall be and enhance prices to the consumer absolutely proved or disproved. The they should be regarded as inimical to packers will be given every opportunity public policy and should be shown no to tell the truth, as will also surgeons. mercy by courts or legislatures. How and members of the regular and volunfar a trust or combination which relies teer army." solely upon the natural and economic While in Chicago the assertion set forces of organization and capital to

Newspaper portraits of Miss Gardner

Doing Its Work Thoroughly.

of himself.

affeat by the yellow journals that Judge increase and cheapen production, and Advocate Davis was manifesting parwhich results in supplying a better articular bostility to Miles was answered ticle at a lower cost than could be proby Mr. Davis in these words: "I am duced under competitive conditions. not running around entering denials, I may be justified is a question for dehave not at any time manifested any butting societies. It is undoubtedly the hostillity to General Miles and do not duty of legislatures and courts to proentertain any hostility to him, I am tect society from the aggregations of judge advocate of this court, and as ful. capital which destroy competition in such have conducted the investigation order to enhance prices. For these as an officer of the court should, with there can be no excuse, protection or absolute impartiality to all concerned."

The progress of the inquiry has al-"So when anybody declares that it ready dispelled among thinking men s the duty of the Republican party to any impression which might at first repeal every protective duty under the have been entertained that the court shelter of which its beneficiaries have was disposed to includge in whitewash organized a trust or combination of any It has proceeded with caution and deort to advance prices the idea meets liberation but its work has been thorthe views of The Times-Herald to a ough. When it reports to the president dot. The purpose of the protective tarit will have something to say. Its iff was to foster industries, not to promembers are army officers in good tect monopolies, Most certainly it standing, who are just as deeply conbranches of which the Republicans welfare and who have as little symthe protective duty on the products of for the rotten contractor or the rotten any industry which has been organized staft system responsible for sending into a trust and which has arbitrarily unfit food to the nation's defenders. raised the prices of such products. No The weakness of the civilian board of mgrey or consideration should be shown investigation was responsible for the to any combination of capital that public prejudice with which the prestakes advantage of a protective tariff ent court of inquiry had to contend at to mulet American consumers. It the beginning of its labors,

on the Eastern slope of the Andes, a has done more talking since than any region has little development, as yet, party, Jefferson in these partic-

Major Scars, in a lecture before the ulars is not a circumstance to William American Geographical society, has Bryan. Belmont ought to be ashamed said that Peru, more than any other

nation, is copying our laws and meth True, Belmont, Croker and the other ods. We have important interests there, for American capital is invested gold bugs cannot be forced to defer to in the mines, in shipping, in railroad building and in agriculture. The most extensive sugar machinery plant in the world is at Lurifico, near the coast, and is the property of an American. When the people were suffering from the Chillan invasion the property of foreigners was sacredly guarded from spollation, and the considerable foreign are not Democrats; they have bolied element in the country testifies to the their party and now through Bryan adequate protection given to foreign their party tells them to continue to interests. Chill has grown in population more rapidly than any other Andine region. There are about 100,000 forvotes, but what are votes to victims of eigners in the country, but the annual immigration is small, though steadily

incouraged by the government. Vast stretches of good land still await the and considerable colonies, farmer, chiefly Germans and Swiss, have settled in the southern provinces. Of late years the Italians have headed the list of newcomers. The mining industries

of the north and Santiago and other manufacturing and trading centres Says the Chicago Times-Herald: have especially attracted immigration "There is no attempt on the part of the

> In the next century Argentina's growth bids fair to be commensurate with her vast resources, and newcomers from over the sea will be a mighty factor in the results achieved. Already there are over 1,000,000 foreigners in the republic, a third of whom live in the city of Buenos Ayres, and the census of 1895 showed that the total population of the state had more than doubled in twenty-six years, which is commensurate with our own enormous growth in the most flourishing period of immigration into our country. With its salubrious climate and fertile soil Paraguay cannot always remain stagnant for lack of labor to turn its resources to account. Over 20,000,000 people live in Italy, whose area is about the same as that of Paraguay, wher scarcely 200,500 persons have their homes. It is a land that grows Eng-

ish vegetables as well as coffee, large rops of maize and the finest timber, and now that stable government has succeeded the days of revolution and turmoil the way of the republic to vealth and power should not be doubt-

Ever since Brazil emancipated her daves in 1889 the labor problem has been of the first importance, and the

government has tried to solve it by promoting inungration. The elimate of the southern states of Parana, Santa 'atharina, Rie Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo makes them more suitable than any other part of Brazil for settlement by Europeans. Here the most successful colonies have been planted, and Mr. Beaumont, of the British legation at Rio de Janeiro, who has recently returned from Parana and Santa Catharina, says that he was much impressshould be the duty of congress, in both cerned as is General Miles in the army's ed by their air of presperity. About 50,000 Poles, Austrians and Italians are have a majority, to abolish or suspend pathy as he or any other man can have Settled in the ninety-three centres of olonization in Parana. In Santa Catharina, German influence is paramount, and the 50,000 Germans there export a large amount of produce, chiefly agricultural. In Rio Grande do Sul the foreign colonists, three years ago, numbered 108,000, and over 1,000,000 immigrants have entered Brazil since 1871 Better transport facilities are one of



the Thirteenth!

The effort to work up a national shiver over the execution of Mrs. Place seems very fortunately to have died a-bornin'.

Baliot Reform.

A circular recently issued by the Pennsylvani: Ballot Reform acsociation bears entertainingly as well as instructively upon the disability clause in the present ballot act which the legislature now in session has been asked to amend. As showing the carelessness with which the act was drawn it directs attention to the lack of any definition of what was meant by disability and quotes the elastic interpretation of the late Judge Wiekham, to wit: "A votor's disability may result and from ignorance of the law, inability to read or write, defective vision, palsy, excessive nervousness, producing abnormal self-distrust, or other causes." This catalogue of causes, with the general addition at the end, might in the association's opinion he made to embrace atmost everything. In point of fact the matter has come to this: A man says that he wants assistance and lie gets it, he there any apparent cause or not.

The circular also points out that there was, and still is, no provision for testing the good or had faith of the declaration that by reason of disability assistance is desired, and in this connection & again quotes from Judge Wickham; "I do not think the voter is obliged to state the nature of his disability. The law confers no power on election officers to force him to lay have perhaps in the presence of scoffing bystanders specific physical or negital infirmities which most men. governed by a feeling common to humanity, seek to hide from even their closest friends." The result of this, the circular adds, is to render a declocation, the truth of which there is provided no means of testing, a farce and to make it the occasion of a closer supervision of voting than was ever possible under the old law, and to render the party workers more absolute than ever over people, who could make near-sightedness, nervousness, or even willful ignorance of the law, a ground of disability.

In remedy of these notorious defects the pending Keator ballot bill pro- Plutocrais of the worst order. Could vides that "if any voter before receiving his ballot declares to the judge of election that he cannot read it, or that from any physical cause he is unable to mark it, the judge shall require him that added insult to injury. Beyan to make oath or affirmation to the fact, | limit himself to 20 minutes? As well stating it specifically, and shall then ask the majestic Mississippi to flop normal him to select one qualified elector of the election district as a helper, who shall be permitted to enter a v sing compartment with him. The Democracy is an additional evidence said helper shall first declare, upon ath or affirmation, that he will not is either the boss of the Democratic attempt to influence the vote of the menagerie or he is not. If he is not, said voter, but will only give him the why did Belmont waste a postage Felp he may desire, and that he will stamp on him? If he is, is it not treasnot disclose the contents of the ballot on to question his authority? Eryan to any one except when required so polled six million and a half votes three

lican majority in congress to free its skirts from all responsibility for trusts which under shelter of the tariff exact high prices from the people. Wherever the protective tariff enhances the price of the products of a trust to the Ameri-

can consumer it should be reduced or emoved entirely." Legislation of this kind is the more necessary in view of the recent statement by Attorney General Griggs that the Sherman anti-trust law now on the statute books does not reach the major-

ity of the great trade combinations con- From the New York Son,

corning which the people nowadays complain. Mr. Griggs' words on this point were these; "The Sherman population several fold since UVU act does not give to the Fedyoke. Only in a few states has foreral courts jurisdiction over any eign immigration been a very importcombination constituting a restraint monopoly of trade, unless the republics promote immigration by such trade is what is known as interall means in their power. Even Parastate or international trade and comguay, which is commonly regarded as merce. A combination or trust for the the least enterprising among them, purpose of maintaining a monopoly in pays the passage of immigrants from Buenos Ayres, and supplies oxen and the manufacture of a necessary of life is not within the scope of the Sherman act and cannot be suppressed by the Federal courts. This was decided in 1894, in the case of the United States against the combination of sugar companies," This being true, it will become the duty of congress to discover a means to re-inforce the present in-

sufficient power and authority of the federal government. The remedy suggested at the beginning of this article is drastic but in a rough way it would undoubtedly be effectual. We shall South America. With Europe overfavor it until a better one appears.

General Eagan is not so had off after all. He draws a good salary and is not bothered by letter ,writers who desire buttons from his uniform.

The Big Show and the Side Show.

The difference in the matter of Jeffersonian banquets which has arisen bytween Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, and their commercial relations with South Mr. Belmont, of New York, could good America. humoredly be suggested for arbitration ware it not for the vital principles involved; but those principles make it tragic. The Belmont so-called Democrats who invited Bryan to talk to them within a 20-minute rule at a \$1)-a-plate Belshazzar feast are evidently Gold

Bugs, bold and bare-faced representatives of the Money Power; in short, the meck and Populistic Mr. Bryan do otherwise under these circumstances than to repel their insulting overtures with scorn? . Then the 20-minute russ about and flow up the hill,

The refusal of Mr. Belmont to peror nize Mr. Bryan's right to question his of her perfidy to the cause. Mr. Bryan to do in any legal proceedings." The years ago, a round million more than The finest part of the country stretches bill also requires a record to be kept any Democrat before him ever polled, along the upper waters of the Anasan

The backward spring has almost destroyed hope in the breast of the raging flood correspondent. ----People still have to consult the alma-

nac to be convinced that it is spring. Future Development of South America

OST of the South American study of the progress they have already

they threw off the Spanish ant factor in the increase, though all world.

farming tools, to be paid for in produce or labor. All the republics have vast, unoccupied spaces that some day will contribute largely to the national wealth. But at present there are not enough hands to till the soil or start the wheels of manufacture. Even in Chill, one of the most prosperous states, there is no densely peopled restances of the trip he says: gion except the provinces around Valparalso and Santiago. If any part of the civilized world has reason to declare that the human race is not equit-ably and rationally distributed it is South America. With Europe over-crowded and the United States no long-er clamoring for foreign labor, there crowded and the United States no longer clamoring for foreign labor, there is no more inviting field than South America, and the coming century is America, and the coming century is ment to that about some nation of the certain to witness such a vast addition importance as I was hurriedly passing to the producing and consuming ele-lim, being up to my even in business. Now I am a man of nervous tempera-high place in the world's industry. high place in the world's industry. This fact is now undoubted, and it affirms the wisdom of those nations who are now laying broadly the foundations for the future development of

Only 10,000 foreigners have made new homes in Colombia, where the land now waste would support in comfort a rural population twenty times as large as it is today. It is a land not only of tropical heat, but of rich, productive plains thousands of feet above sea levd, where the air is bracing and salubrious. The republic has earned the reputation of protecting the property and rights of foreigners. - There is a German colony in the CordiPeras of Ecuador around the sources of the Rio Touchi, and a few other colonists have settled in Guayaquil. Ecuador will be more attractive to foreigners when good highways replace the bridle paths that are now impassable for about half the year. Less than 1,000 Europeans and Americans are as yet settled in Bolivia. About one-sixth of the population of Lima, the capital of Peru, are Europeans. Italians carry on the greater part of the small retail trade, while some of the most prominent wholesale dealers are Englishmen and Germans and about 25,000 foreigners live in Peru.

The great need of the country is labor. No country produces finer sugar than her narrow coast strip, but labor in the cane fields is costly and mefficient.

profitably raised at home if easy acess to markets were available. The pastoral country of Uruguay has attracted about 100,000 immigrants in eighteen years, but labor is still scarce, for with growing population more lands are taken up. Venezuela has re-

t is expected, will bring many Italian farmers to the country. The facts givn here are sufficient to show that the Southern republics are graduatly gain-

ing the population which they need to increase or develop their prosperity. A states have increased their made and of the elements of develop-population several fold since ment to be found in their natural ources of weatch affords abundant evidence that a splendid future is in store for the southern part of the western