

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month. New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. WRELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune to always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 22, 1899.

It seems about time for Consuls Wildman and Williams to make themselves heard of, if only through a round robin. For anti-expansionists these officials are singularly silent.

The Work of a Subordinate.

The Yale Review, edited by President Arthur T. Hadley, in an article on the Philippine problem, remarks: "The only way by which we can get into a position consistent with our ideals is to turn our back on conquest, come to terms with Aguinaldo and the other native authorities of the islands and offer them self-government and protection against foreign aggression. If they refuse a reasonable proposition of that character, one which honestly recognizes conquest, then the responsibility be theirs for the consequences.

We expended an immense sum of money and sacrificed precious lives to deliver Cuba. Can we not also sacrifice our pride and the prospective profits of the China trade for the same cause of liberty in the Pacific?"

President Hadley evidently did not see this article ere it appeared in print, else he would have seen that it overlooks the historical fact that precisely such an offer was made to the native Filipinos, honestly and in good faith, and refused by them contemptuously. We refer to the proclamation of President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, defining American intentions and offering to the resident inhabitants self-rule proportional to demonstrated capacity. This offer merely amplified the earlier proclamation of General Merritt, which held out in spirit the same promise.

Instead of taking us at our word, Aguinaldo's men preferred to plot massacre and destruction and fired on our soldiers in premature pursuance of that purpose.

Liberty will not suffer from American guardianship of it in the Pacific and Arthur T. Hadley well knows it.

begins to look as though M. Guerin, the barricaded Jew-baiter of Paris, would be obliged to resort to rat poison if he succeeds in becoming a martyr to the cause.

A Novel Remedy for Trusts.

To the voluminous but yet active discussion of the trust problem there has been contributed by a writer in the Chicago Record an article possessing interest above the ordinary. He puts the whole problem into one short paragraph by saying: "So long as the consumer is able to buy at equitable prices he does not care whether a commodity is produced by 1,000 independent firms or individuals or by one vast corporation with 1,000 stockholders. He wants his 'money's worth,' no more and no less; and it is no concern of his to inquire how or by whom an article is made. But when substantially all the factories in an industry are gathered under the control of one board of directors, with power vested in them to raise prices at their pleasure, the people have the right to inquire into the character of the vendor and to protect themselves against extortion."

State regulation of trusts he regards as uncertain and unreliable. "Texas, for example, may prohibit a New Jersey corporation from doing business within the state of Texas, but is powerless to prevent a citizen of Texas from going to New Jersey to buy all he wants of the products of the trusts for distribution in Texas; nor can the state prevent the trusts from sending travelers through its territory to sell their products under the protection of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution. This same clause prevents any state from interfering with its own citizens who desire to sell out to a citizen or corporation of another state. Nor can any state prevent a foreign corporation from collecting for goods sold, because the federal constitution expressly says: 'No state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.'"

Legislation by congress along the lines of the Sherman anti-trust law, he claims, necessarily ineffective. "Congress has no jurisdiction to regulate manufacturing industries, that power having been reserved by the states. In the famous sugar trust case, in which the attorney-general sought to restrain the American Sugar Refining company from completing the purchase of certain refineries located in Philadelphia which would give it a monopoly of sugar refining in the United States, the supreme court held that such a monopoly was not interstate commerce, and hence was outside the control of congress. A curious legal anomaly is presented here in the fact that the supreme court will not allow the states to interfere with the distribution of the products of a trust on the ground that sale across state lines is interstate commerce, while the same court will not allow congress to interfere, because a monopoly in manufacturing, and the subsequent and necessary sale of the product throughout the union, is not interstate commerce."

Congress, this writer affirms, already has the power, through an indirect channel, to bring the trusts to book. "While possessing no direct jurisdiction to regulate corporations, it has unlimited power to tax their earnings, their securities issued and their dividends. An annual tax can be collected on all their stocks, and this tax can be graduated so as to fall lightly or not at all on the small legitimate companies, but heavy enough on the large concerns to squeeze all the water out of their capital. A good feature of such a law would be a tax of ten per cent annually, like the tax on state bank notes, on all securities is-

sued in excess of the actual property of a company. Another necessary feature would be a heavy tax on the payment of excessive dividends or the accumulation of profits in excess of the amount necessary to pay a reasonable return to the investor. Such a law, collecting a prohibitive tax on excessive issues of securities and excessive dividends and profits, would draw the fangs of the trusts and make them harmless, while preserving to the producer and consumer the advantages of consolidation."

The application of this remedy would, says the Record contributor, "stop the game of the promoters, who are unloading unlimited issues of wind and water on the innocent investor, but it would make the stocks of companies that complied with the law almost as safe an investment as government bonds. It would protect the public against extortion in the price of commodities, without attempting the impossible task of regulating prices by law, because it would take away all motive on the part of directors to accumulate profits which could not be distributed. Last, but not least, it would be a good thing for the trusts, because the restraint on speculation and extortion would hold them down to a margin of profit that would make blackmating competition impossible."

If it would do all this it should be a good law to pass.

The Philadelphia Record shows an inclination to become hysterical over the arrest of General Jimenez, and intimates that the military authorities of Cuba over-stepped authority in detaining him when he attempted to sail for Santo Domingo from Cienfuegos the other day. Under ordinary circumstances it would seem as though the officials have been a trifle hasty, but a man possessing a name like that of the leader of the Santo Domingo revolution will bear watching at all times.

Ocean Subsidies.

The commissioner of navigation, Eugene T. Chamberlain, a Democrat appointed to office by President Cleveland and therefore not chargeable with bias in favor of a measure distinctly Republican in authorship and policy, takes issue with those who in the last congress opposed the Hanna-Payne shipping bill on the ground that its provisions opened wide the door to extravagant subsidies. He has issued a statement covering the controverted points which is of educational interest in view of the prospect that this bill will be urged with vigor in the next congress as an administration measure. Says he:

"The bill gives a uniform rate of compensation to all vessels (sail or steam) virtually one cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles traversed to offset the increased cost of construction and operation in the United States. It has not, so far as I am aware, been criticised as unreasonable, if one accepts the theory that the government is warranted in offsetting those differences in order to give our merchant shipping in foreign trade a start. The bill, in fact, gives (over and above that virtually one cent per ton per 100 miles) a special allowance for steamships of over 1,500 gross tons and of fourteen knots' speed or upwards. About eight per cent, of the sea-going screw steamships of the world which comply with the requirements named as to size and speed now receive and, for some years, have received the assistance in some form of the various governments whose flags they fly. The proposition in senate bill 5590, so far from being unwarrantable, therefore, is mere compliance with the ordinary maritime custom of years. It seems strange only to those who have not looked at the facts.

"The special and additional rates for steamships of fourteen knots or over, which have been condemned as extravagant and unbecoming, are designed to offset the corresponding allowances given to similar steamships by foreign governments. Bearing in mind that these rates alone (not the allowance for difference in cost of construction and operation) are being considered, the rates proposed are not more than enough to counterbalance contributions by foreign governments to similar steamships. The large British mail contracts are awarded in lump sums, but I have been at the pains to ascertain the rates by which they are performed, their size, their speed, number of voyages and distances traversed during a year. With this data it is easy to ascertain the additional rates entitled to which similar vessels would be entitled to which under senate bill 5590. Viewed another way, this comparison will show what foreign governments pay to certain steamships and what American steamships of precisely the same size and speed running parallel to them throughout a year would receive as an offset under the Hanna-Payne bill. The following are the summaries:

Table with 4 columns: Line, Tons, Compensation, Senate Bill. Rows include Peninsular and Oriental, Pacific S. S. Co., Castle Mail & Co., Union S. S. Co., Royal Mail, Canadian Pacific, Cunard and White, Star.

"Senate bill 5590 thus proposed to offset \$1,778,982 awarded under British contracts with \$3,488,834 awarded under American contracts. The proposition is not extravagant nor does it mean a pot of money for the owners of fast American steamships. Were it not for two facts, the Americans will obtain advantages for operating slow cargo boats in conjunction with mail steamships, and that our Pacific inter-oceanic lines, the bill would probably fail to accomplish its purposes."

As was shown a few days ago in an article reproduced from the Philadelphia Press, we are now paying in ocean freights to foreign ship owners for the transportation of our export trade not less than \$100,000,000 a year, notwithstanding that our facilities to build ships and man them with intelligent seamen are potentially unsurpassed. If by expending in subsidies each year

a few million dollars we can in course of time develop an American merchant marine which will save a considerable part of this immense tribute now paid to foreign enterprise, will it not be business economy to do so? This is the whole question in a nutshell.

The boiler-plate news service announces that Colonel Edward M. Hayes will go to Manila in the near future for the purpose of capturing Aguinaldo. Colonel Hayes believes that the war would soon cease could the wily Filipino chief be made a prisoner, and will devote his energies to that end upon arriving in Manila. Colonel Hayes has not announced his plan of operation, but claims to have the sanction of General Otis in his mission.

His plan of international mediation and arbitration was marked by simplicity, efficiency and equity. The phraseology was so excellent as to receive the praise of the great European jurists who were opposed to his ideas. Digests of his plan were published with full credit, by every European nation.

Of Mr. Hollis' career as a lawyer many stories are told, of which the following is one:

"On one occasion in the court room Mr. Hollis was interrupted with the question: 'Suppose there was three defendants—'

"That, my dear sir," retorted Hollis, "is a question of grammar and not of law."

Ready to Pay the Debt.

Some years ago an affray among the miners of the west resulted in murder, and Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, believing the accused to have been innocent in intention, took up his case and greatly mitigated the lad's punishment. Six months afterward a man, armed to the teeth, appeared in Thurston's office, relates the Youth's Companion.

"Be you Squire Thurston?" "Yes."

"If you the man that defended Jack Bailey in court?" The senator, thinking his last hour was come, again answered, "Yes."

"Well, I'm Jack Bailey's partner, and I've come to pay you. I haven't got any money, but I'm a man of honor. Anybody in town you don't like—"

As the senator smilingly disclaimed any thirst for booty or blood, the caller insisted incredulously, "Put on your hat, squire, and just walk down the street. See anybody you don't like, throw up your thumb and I'll pop him."

His Hands Were Full.

Touching the painful position of a small man in a large place, the Detroit Free Press tells a story of Jonas Howard, of Indiana. When Mr. Howard went to congress, it says, he left behind him a devoted body of constituents who favored his great personal benefits would come to them through Mr. Howard's powerful presence in the halls of national wisdom.

One of these rural adherents, a small farmer, with some momentous political designs on his mind, followed Mr. Howard to Washington in eager pursuance of that mysterious object. He returned in about five days, seemingly much elated.

"Well, Bill," a town acquaintance saluted him, "did you see Washington and Mr. Howard, and did you get what you went after?"

"Ya-as, I seen Washington," he replied, grumpily, "and I seen Jonas; but Jonas couldn't do nothin' for me. He was a havin' hard work to keep from gettin' tramped on hisself."

Found He Was Through.

Judge Stein is known as being at times an abrupt, somewhat arbitrary figure, when occasion seems to require these qualities, says the Chicago Record. Young practitioners quake inwardly when they appear before him.

Then judge Stein, in a momentary mood of leniency, says, "You're through now," suddenly exclaimed Judge Stein, rising and waving the speaker to his seat with a dark frown. The lawyer gaped, sank into his seat and that case was ended.

The Reason Was Sufficient.

A witness for the defense had been examined, when the prosecuting solicitor stood up to crush him. Solicitor—Why did you hide Sullivan in your house on that Sunday night?

Witness—I did not see Sullivan at all that night. Witness (hesitatingly)—Will you swear your wife did not hide Sullivan on that night?

Witness (hesitatingly)—Yes. Solicitor (more knowingly)—Will your wife swear that she did not hide Sullivan in your house on that night? Witness (more hesitatingly)—Well—I don't—think—so.

Solicitor (most knowingly)—Ah! And perhaps you can tell the court how it is you can swear your wife did not hide him, while she cannot swear the same thing. Speak up now and tell the truth.

Witness (unhesitatingly)—Well, you see, I'm not a married man.—Pittsburg Times.

As Others See Him.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt has a very peculiar, precise and accurate delivery when speaking in public, which is well imitated by his friends. One evening, the Philadelphia Post says, the governor happened to overhear the imitation. He laughed heartily, and then asked:

"Do I speak as badly as that?" "Pretty nearly," was the consoling reply.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert Drouet will be the John Storm in support of Viola Allen in "The Christian," and her father, C. Leslie Allen, will play Archdeacon Wealthy.

September 18 has been set for the reopening of the Knickerbocker theater in New York. Francis Wilson will be seen there for the first time in the new Victor Herbert opera "Cyrano de Bergerac."

James M. Colville will play John Storm in the special "The Christian" company in which Elsie Kilsler will appear as "Glory Quale." This company will open its season in Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 11.

William Furst, musical director of the Empire theater, and Tom Karl will be the directors of the School of Opera, which has been organized in connection

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES.

A Question of Grammar.

The Peace conference at The Hague may have been a political failure, but it has been an arena in which the American delegates have won many laurels.

The least-known member of the body is the one who has attracted the largest amount of the world's attention. This, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, is the secretary, Frederick W. Hollis, a member of the New York bar.

He was admirably qualified for the post. His father, a German by birth, is an eminent Lutheran clergyman, and the son speaks both German and English. His selection as secretary was warmly advocated by Commissioner Seth Low, who had before this recognized Mr. Hollis' fitness for the office.

His plan of international mediation and arbitration was marked by simplicity, efficiency and equity. The phraseology was so excellent as to receive the praise of the great European jurists who were opposed to his ideas. Digests of his plan were published with full credit, by every European nation.

Of Mr. Hollis' career as a lawyer many stories are told, of which the following is one:

"On one occasion in the court room Mr. Hollis was interrupted with the question: 'Suppose there was three defendants—'

"That, my dear sir," retorted Hollis, "is a question of grammar and not of law."

PERSONALITIES.

Edward U. Whinton, the new copper king, began life as a silver miner in Colorado.

Brigadier General Hale, the native city of Rochester, N. Y., is to erect a statue to that soldier.

Coxey, who led a tramp army to Washington in 1895, is now the head of a mining company, which has just made a strike of lead ore that will make Coxey a magnate.

The unusual sight of a bishop addressing a congregation of bicyclists was witnessed at a church service last week, when the bishop of that diocese preached to cyclists from all the country round.

The terrible scar on the cheek of General Guy V. Henry was received in the Sioux uprising of 1871. "When I was fighting the Indians," he explains, "I was wounded and fell from my horse. The savages don't seem to think much of my scars, and so they took my cheek."

The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, who is now in command of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, will visit San Francisco and perhaps other American ports after leaving China. He will perhaps pay a visit to President McKinley at Washington.

De Witt Talmage says that the worst wound he ever suffered from the mistake of a compositor was in the printing of a sermon of his on the Psalms of David. He had said: "The name of God does not once appear in this verse. Isn't that magnificent?"

The printed version read: "The name of God does not once appear in this verse. Isn't that magnificent?"

When Senator George L. Turner, of Washington, lost his fortune a few years ago there came to his law office some papers belonging to a Columbia who wanted some papers drawn up. As they seemed poor, Mr. Turner refused to accept a fee, whereupon they insisted that he accept stock in the company. The claims turned out well, and made them all, including Mr. Turner, millionaires.

A Blairtown, N. J., dispatch says: "Thirty-two of the business men of this place have agreed to close their stores all day on Tuesday (today) in honor of their most distinguished townsman, the Hon. John I. Blair. Mr. Blair is enjoying excellent health, but seldom leaves his residence, though he takes an active interest in his extensive railway interests and in politics, especially in connection with the foreign policy of the administration. He has always been a Republican and is heartily in sympathy with the expansion policy of President McKinley."

Word has been received in Chicago from the committee of representative citizens that went to Mexico to invite President Diaz to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new postoffice on October 9, that he had assured them he would come. While the invitation was not fully accepted, President Diaz said he would visit the Mexican congress, which meets in September, for permission to visit the United States, and that such permission would undoubtedly be granted. Elaborate preparations have been made for his reception. The governors of all the states through which President Diaz will pass will meet and escort him.

United States Senator Carter, of Montana, who was among several distinguished Americans who arrived last Sunday in the top-hatted American liner New York, said he never felt so proud of returning to his own country. "Travelers may talk as they like," he said, "of the advantages of life abroad, as for me, I come back a more fervent American than ever. All you have to do to become fascinated with this land is to go over and take a look at the foreign places. I gathered while I was abroad that there would be a sort of compromise verdict in the Dreyfus case. I believe that failure to acquit may lead to a revolution in France."

Yard and Office West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

with the Empire Theater Dramatic school. Viola Allen opens her season in Boston, in "The Christian," on Sept. 2. She will not be seen in a new play this season. The dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's new novel which is being written for her will not be produced until another year.

James O'Neill in "The Musketeers," will open his season at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 16. Mr. O'Neill's support will include Maude Odell as "Midi," Nora O'Brien as the queen, Edmund Bross as Richelieu, Edgar Forrest as Rochefort, J. W. Bankson as the king, Gertrude Bennett as Constance, Jacques Kruger as Boneloux, George Johnson as Buckingham, Mark Ellsworth as Aramis, Jefferson Lloyd as Athos and John W. Thompson as Porthos.

Viola Allen's company presenting "The Christian" next season will have an entirely new set of scenery, even more elaborate than the equipment of the original production. Miss Allen opens her second season in "The Christian" on September 4 at Scranton. On September 11 she begins a six weeks' run at Powers' theater in Chicago, following this engagement by appearances in Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Lieber & Co. will have five attractions under its direction next season—the two "Bocheter" companies, "The Children of the Ghetto," James O'Neill in "The Musketeers," and James A. Herne's new play, "Bag Harbor Folk." The company presenting "The Christian," headed by Viola Allen, will play only in the principal cities. The special company in which Elsie Kilsler plays "glory Quale," will cover the country, with Miss Allen, playing as far west as San Francisco.

FOR \$10 A Twenty-Year Gold-Filled Gasc With a 15-Jeweled Waltham Movement. Both Guaranteed The Best Watch in the Whole World for the Money. MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Avenue.

Temperature Tamers. Plenty of things right here to make the hot weather not only endurable but enjoyable. And the price at which we offer them is not going to make anyone hot, except the man who charges a higher price for equal quality, and he is numerous. Just think of these and get cool. Refrigerators at reduced prices.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH 225-227 PENN AVENUE.

Luther Keller LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc. Yard and Office West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

EMMA: Carrie, I think Elsie makes such a mistake to be taking tonics all the time. My experience is that a tonic is only good after I have had a regular house cleaning, and after that I don't seem to need any tonic. It is remarkable how well Ripans Tabules suit my case. I don't take one once a week, but whenever I do they do the business.

CARRIE: The tabules contain nux, and that is a tonic.

EMMA: I don't care what they contain, they are just wonderful.

Star Automatic Paper Fastener

Fastens papers in a jiffy, feeds itself and improved in every respect. Prices lower than ever. We are still selling the Planitary Pencil Sharpeners. The only sharpening device which never breaks the lead. On trial in your office for 10 days free of charge. We have numerous other novelties in office supplies, together with a large line of Blank Books and Typewriter's Supplies.

Reynolds Bros STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS. Hotel Jermyn Building.

FOR \$10 A Twenty-Year Gold-Filled Gasc With a 15-Jeweled Waltham Movement. Both Guaranteed The Best Watch in the Whole World for the Money. MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Avenue.

Temperature Tamers. Plenty of things right here to make the hot weather not only endurable but enjoyable. And the price at which we offer them is not going to make anyone hot, except the man who charges a higher price for equal quality, and he is numerous. Just think of these and get cool. Refrigerators at reduced prices.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH 225-227 PENN AVENUE.

Luther Keller LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc. Yard and Office West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

EMMA: Carrie, I think Elsie makes such a mistake to be taking tonics all the time. My experience is that a tonic is only good after I have had a regular house cleaning, and after that I don't seem to need any tonic. It is remarkable how well Ripans Tabules suit my case. I don't take one once a week, but whenever I do they do the business.

CARRIE: The tabules contain nux, and that is a tonic.

EMMA: I don't care what they contain, they are just wonderful.

FINLEY'S

New Fall Dress Goods

We open today our first importation this season of choice novelties in

Crepons, Serges, Cheviots, Tweeds etc., Also a magnificent line of

Plaids for Suitings and Skirts, All Exclusive Designs. 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

Don't cook the Cook

Get a Gas Range—save time—money, too. We have 4 Estate Cookers, (3-burner, oven and broiler.) This week \$9.50.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 N. Washington Ave.

The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

#34 Lackawanna Avenue HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Having, blasting, sporting, fireworks and the Hopkins Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. 1000 First and Explores Room 101 Canal Building Scranton

AGENTS: THOR FORD, JOHN D. SMITH & SON, Pittston; W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre

