THE OPINIONS OF MR. SCHURMAN

REGARDING THE PHILIPPINES AND OUR POLICY.

Our Duty to Maintain Order-We Assumed This Duty When We Wrested the Sovereignty of the Islands from Spain-Congress Shall Declare a Form of Government and Put It in Operation-Mr. Schurman Pays a Tribute to Filipino Character.

Ithaca, Sept. 14.-President Schurman has returned to his office in Cornell University. He gave out the following statement to the Associated Press on Philippine affairs: 'It is very important that the public

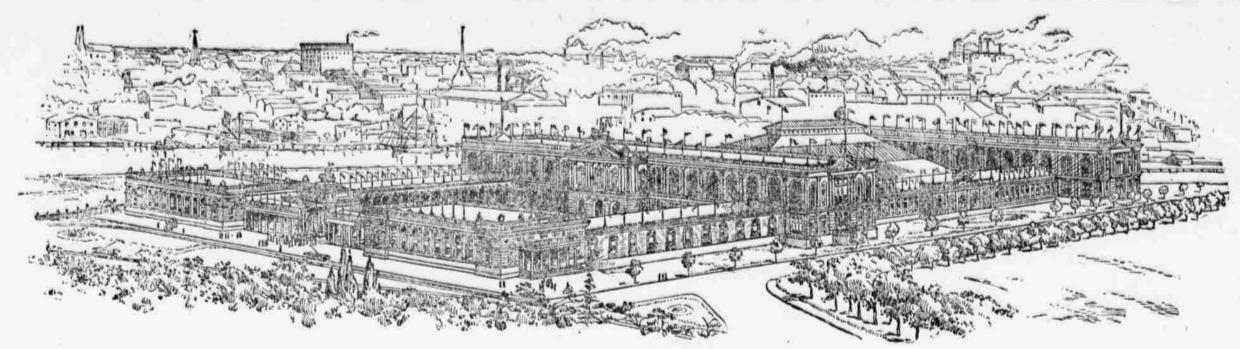
should know the actual facts of the situation. Things are what they are and the American public should understand them, whether they agree with or run counter to the public's wishes. "First-It requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which extends in triangular form from Formosa to Borneo and Celebes through sixteen degrees of latitude. Never going out into the Pacific coast east, nor the China sea on the west, I made a circuit of 2,000 miles, all south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade, as the coast line of all the islands embraced in the archipelago is many more thousands of

"Second-The multiplicity and het erogeneous, nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the erchipelago and, though the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen, each of which have over a quarter of million members. The languages of these people are as distinct from one another as French and Spanish or Italian, so that the speech of one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civ-Hized and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among whom the Igor rotes seem best known to America, in habit the mountain in Luzen and form a part of the population of Mindarrao In this island, also, there is a large Mohammedan population, which is in dependent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu archipelago.

Third-It is the Tagalogs that in habit some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalogs, who seized upon their governments during the making and the ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to as sume, however, that these tribes are They are not. Indeed, allies of ours. they are not without suspicion of the white race, of which they have had experience only through Spain, but the e men of intelligence and property and the masses when not stirred up the Tagalogs recognize the advantage to them of American sover-cienty and so are impassably neutral. dihough robber bands from time to time descend from the mountains to plunder and burn the estates of the ceful inhabitants on the plains

"Fourth-The insurrection, though sevious enough, as experience has proven. not a national uprising. there is no Philippine nation. As I have already said, there is a multifarlous collection of tribes having only this in common, they belonging to the Malayan race. The inhabitants of the tion than the inhabitants of the continent of Europe do.

Fifth-The United States having assumed by a treaty of peace with company are 20 per year. Spain, sovereignty over 'que archipel-ago, became responsible of the maintenance of peace and order, the admin-istration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos, not less than foreign nations expect us to



National Export Exposition Buildings at Philadelphia.

responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most peoole supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I believe that the Philippine question is necessarily a question of national honor and obligation." In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was anything left now but to fight it out, President Schurman said:

"In my opinion much good would be ione by a declaration by congress of the form of the government to be formed in the Philippine Islands, or better still, let congress establish a government for the Philippine Islands and have it put in force in all parts and among all the tribes not hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguisa between our friends and our enemies and treat the former according to their deserts. It would also give to our ene mies an ocular demonstration of free government on the American plan, a very complete point when it is remem-bered that the Tagalogs claim to be fighting for their liberty. And I had etter call attention to the fact that the government which is well adap' w one tribe may need considerable hange to be adaptable to another.

Asked about the capabilities of the Filipinos to govern themselves, President Schurman replied that they had no experience in self-government except in municipal affairs and even in these they were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities. He thought however, that each tribe, being subct to a wise government, might manin the main, its own municipal or evincial affairs. Supervision from Manila would vary in the different pocons that each tribe held in the scale of civilization.

CHEAP TELEPHONE SERVICE Rivals of the Bell Company Busy in

Schuylkill County. Potesville, Sept. 11.- The Schuylkill Telephone company and the Equitable Telephone company both of which are applying for admission to Pottsville, have been granted the right of way through Mahanoy City. The Schuylkill company is now extending its lines brough Ashland and from there connections will be made with Mr. Carmel. Centralia, Shamokin. Sunbury, Danville, Bloomsburg and Bethelhem

The rates of the Schuylkill company are but \$15 a year where more than one firm or family is connected by a single line. The rates of the Bell Telephone

Wilkes-Barre's New Hotel Manager.

Wilses-Barre, Sept. 14.-Colonel Edward Purchas, the chief clerk of the Hatel Savoy, of New York city, has resigned that position, to take effects n Nor will the national honor the 17th inst., in order to assume the permit us to turn back. In taking the management of the Wyoming Vailey Philippine islands we annexed great | Hotel of this place.

For the Fall Trade,

Specials in Dress Goods

We are showing ten styles of Fine Zebeline Plaids, new and exact copies of the latest French Goods.

At 25c

Some new shades of all wool Granite Cloth, full yard wide,

At 50c

Twenty different styles of Camel's Hair Taffeta Plaids, desirable for separate skirts.

In Fine Exclusive Dress Goods we are showing complete assortments of New Black High Luster Mohair Crepons.

> New Plaid Skirtings, New Cheviot and Tweed Tailor Suitings, New Plaid and Stripe Taffeta Silks.

In our Cloak department we are showing a great

Cheviot and Melton Jackets, Golf and Covert Capes, Ladies' Tailor Suits.

MEARS & HAGEN

415-417 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

NO SECRET COMBINE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

STATE SECRETARY HAY DE-NIES AN ALLIANCE.

America's Programme Is Friendship and Justice for All Nations Which Behave Themselves-Pointed Comment by the Secretary of State Upon the Political Issues of the

Columbus, O., Sept. 14.-The secreary of state, Hon. John Hay, in a let-er to Chairman Dick of the Republian state executive committee, expressing personal inability to speak at the pening rally of the Ohio campaign, gives at length his views upon curent political issues, among other hings saying:

Our opponents this year are in an un ortunate position. They have lest, for all practical purposes their political stock in trade of recent years. Their money hobby has collapsed under them. Their orators still shout 16 to 1 from time to time, from the force of habit, but they are like wisdom crying in the streets, in one respect at least, because "no man regulated them." With our vaults full of gold with a sufficiency of money to meet the de-mands of a volume of business unprecodentedly vast and profitable; with labor generally employed at fair wages; with our commerce overspreading the world: with every dollar the government issues as good as any other dollar; with our finances as firm a rock, and our credit the best ever countebanks to cry their nostrums in he market place, with any chance of

The Dingley Tariff.

can policy of protection-the policy Washington Hamilton, Lincoln, Grant, and Mckinley-has been tri-umphantly vindicated by the proof that is as efficacious in extending our foreign commerce as in festoring and stimulating our home industries that exports of domestic manufactures the reached in this fiscal year the unexampled total of \$330,000,000, an amount T more than two hundred millions in ex-These figures ring the knell of the specious arguments which have been the reliance of our opponents for so

the reliance of our opponents for so-many years, and which are only fruit-ful in times of leanness and disaster. What is left, then, in the way of a platform? The reign of trusts, which the Republicans can themselves man-are, having all the requisite experience both of legislation and business, and finally the war which, it seems, was too finally the war which, it seems, was to efficiently carried on and has been too beneficial to the nation to suit the D-mocratic leaders. We have been able to give in our time some rovel ideas to the rest of the world, and none more nevel than this, that a great party should complain that the results of a war were too advantageous. Hard it will be to convince the bulk of any t will be to convince the bulk of our peorde that we are the worse off be-cause our flag has gained great honor, our possessions have been extended, our possessions have been extended, our position in the world increased, and our opportunity for work and usefulness enormously widened, through the fortunes of war and the valor of our soldiers and sallors.

Alliance Story a Fiction!

Being in this desperate need of argu-ments, it is not strange that they should have recourse to fiction. An at-tempt will be made in the Ohio Demo-cratic platform to excite the prejudice of certain classes of voters against the present administration by accusing it of an alliance with England. The prowho make this charge know it to untrue; their making it is an in-ult to the intelligence of those votes they seek by this gross misrepresentation. But as one of their favorite methods of ampaign is to invent a fiction too fan-astic to contradict and then assume it to be true because it has not been contradicted, you may permit me to take one moment to dispose of this ghost story, as it refers to the department with which I am connected. There is no alliance with England, nor with any other power under heaven, except those knows and published to the world—the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purroses of business and commerce. No trouty other than these exists; none has been other than these exists: none has been suggrested on either side; none is in contemplation. It has never entered into the mind of the president or of any member of the government to forestany member of the government to forestany member any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers, which forbade entangling alliances which forbade entangling alliances.

The proverbs say something about

with European powers,
I need not dwell upon this fact. Even
the men who wrote the Ohio pistf un
know there is no alliance. But they
seek to make canital in this campaign
out of the undeniable fact that our relations with England are more friendly

Friendly Relations.

In the name of common-sense let ma-usk. What is the duty of the govern-ment, if not to cultivate wherever nosment, if not to cultivate wherever nossible, agrecable and profitable relations with other nations? And if with other nations, why not with that great kindred power which stands amone the greatest powers of the world? What harm, what menace to other countries is there in this natural and beneficent friendship? Only a narrow and purblind spirit could see in it anything exclusively. It is a poor starved heart that has room for only one friend. It is not with England alone that our renot with England alone that our re-

lations are improved. We are on better terms than in the past with all the nations. With Russia, our old-time friend: with the great German Empire, to which we are bound by so many ties; with our sister republic of France; with Italy, Austria, and, in short every European, every Asiatic nation, relations are growing in intimacy ordiality every year; and our friend-hip with our neighbors to the south f us from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, grows firmer, more genuine, day by day.

And why should it not be so? Every ne likes to be on good terms with the ly if their hospitality is of that nature that other people profit by it, and this is precisely our condition. Our trade is taking that vast development for which we have been preparing through many years of wise American policy, of sturdy American industry, of thoughtful invention and experiment by trained American intelligence. We have gone far toward solving the problem which has so long vexed the economists of the world-of raising wages and at the same time lowering the cost of production—something which no other people have ever ac-complished in an equal degree. We pay the highest wages which are raid in the world. We sell our goods to such advantage that we are beginning to furnish them to every quarter of the globe. We are building locomotives for rallways in Europe Asin, and Africa; our bridges can be built in America ferried across the Atlantic, transported in the Nile, and flung across a river in the Souden in less time than any European nation, with a start of 4,000 ware in Birmingham; carpets in Kidderminster; we pipe the sewers Scotch cities, our brayeles distance continent; Ohlo sends watch cases to Geneva.

To the Advantage of All.

All this is to the advantage of all parties: there is no sentiment in it; they buy our weres because we make them better and at lower cost than other people. We are embled to do this through wise laws and the Ameri-The Dingley Tariff.

It is equally hopeless to try to resuslitate the corpse of free trade. The
Dingley tariff, the legitimate successor
of the McKinley bill—that name of
good augury—has justified itself by its
works. It is not only true that our domestic trade has reached a proportion
never before attained, but the American penius of recomment, Our working
people presper, because we are all
working people; our idle class is to
meager to count. All the energies of
the nation are devoted to this mighty
task—to insure to labor its adequate
reward, and so to cheapen production
as to bring the product within the
reach realize of regression—the redicy of
money.

bring us friends if we held an of menace to other nations. we have never done. We have great atent military powers, we are canable at short notice of remarkable military fficiency, but the habit and spirit American people is essentially

penceful. The vast majority of our peop's would be glad to think that the era of wars was over; that not another battle anywhere in the world should ever stein the earth with carnage or break the heart of a mother. No other nasuffering patience with which we watched for so many years, the scenes of waste and disorder which make the recent history of Cuba. When the state of things at our doors had become intolerable, we took up arms to redress wrongs already too long endured, with-out a thought in any mind of conquest or aggression. But no one can control the issues of war. Porto Rico and the Philippines are ours, and the destinies of Cuba are, for the moment, intrusted to our care. It is not permitted us to shirk the vast responsibilities thus im-posed upon us without exhibiting a nerveloss pusillanimity, which would bring upon us not only the scorn of the world, but, what is far worse, our own self-contempt.

No Policy of Conquest.

But as we did not seek these acquisitions-which came to us through the driving anywhere to acquire territory or extend our power by conquest. It is no secret that in many more that our quarter outlying territory only awaits our acceptance, but every overture of this nature has been, and, I am confiland; not a chancery in Europe sees in us an interested rival in their scheme of acquisition. What is ours we shall hold: what is not ours we do not seek. But in the field of trade and commerce we shall be the keen competitors of the richest and greatest powers, and they need no warning to be assured that in that struggle we shall bring the sweat

to their grows.

It was written of old that a man's fees shall be of his own household. The simple face is that at this moment the simple face is that at this moment the whole world is our friend, except cer-tain leaders of the Democratic party. All countries crowd into our markets, but our opponents say our tariff is barbarous. Our achievements in war have received the ungrudging praise of for-

the proverbs say something about braying in a mortar.

The party which, by vicious leader-ship in 1861 was made to place itself across the path of freedom and progress, should take care not to follow the lead this year of men as lacking in and satisfactory than they have ever the lead this year of men as lacking in been before. It is hard to take such a sagacity as they are in patriotism. Fur charge seriously: and if it is taken we may take comfort in the reflection seriously, how can it be treated with that no leaders can carry all their parcondemn and their hearts reject. There are, thank God, many Democrats in Ohio who do not desire the humiliation of their c country or the dishonor of

> "DULY FEED MAN AND STEED." Feed your nerves, also, if you would & have them strong. Blood made pure 1 and rich by Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true nerve food. He sure to get Hood's. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation.

NATIONAL EXPORT **EXPOSITION OPENED**

[Concluded from Page 1.]

the mast of ocean ships and our nation ould appear abroad what it really is It now becomes my pleasant duty to It now becomes my pleasant duty to turn this exposition over to the honor-able mayor of the city of Philadelphia, which I do, hoping that it may meet with the success which its real merit

should be more often seen flying from

Mayor Ashbridge accepted the exposition from the governor and then Congressman W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa. chairman of the congressional committoe on inter-state and foreign com-

merce, delivered the oration of the day.

Speech of Mr. Hepburn.

He said in part:

A government in which the political nower is in the hands of its citizens derives its right to endure from the consent of the majority. This is mark-dly true in our government. Our institutions, our social order, our recognition of property rights can only en-dure so long as the people who possess political power—who exercise the right to vote—are contented with them. enever a large majority become distissled with them and desire a change, change will be effected.

All assaults upon a nation's money, ropositions to debase it, to cheapen it in any way, to make it unduly redundant, have their flest impulse in a dis-content that demands property readustments. So long as the homes of he laboring masses are homes of conentment, our neople will regard their evernment with all its institutions as the best on earth. There are nineteen millions of people in the United States who labor, who earn wages, who aid in eating wealth. Fifteen millions of this number possess the entire politi-cal rower of the nation. The perpet-uity of this government is dependent upon keeping this great army of laborers employed, and being employed con-tent. The preservation of this labor field, a labor field in which every man can have a place to work, have a satis-factory wage and to so enlarge this

women and youth who are seeking places in it, is the great problem that

we must solve.

The demands of agriculture will not enlarge the nation's labor field to any extent, owing to the use of improved machinery, which diminishes the aggregate of human labor on the farms. To manufacture and commerce, the people must look for increased employ-Even this field is limited, owing to the introduction of inventions, but more especially because of the want of markets. Unlimited markets will solve all the questions of labor and wages which may confront the country.

Sell More Than We Buy.

We are selling many millions worth of manufactures abroad more than we buy, but to keep our people employed we must do more. And again I say that the necessity to keep them so employed is the great question before us and that it can only be solved by se-curing our full share in the markets curing our full share in the markets of the world. And in efforts to secure it we must meet and overcome the flercest rivalry of the great nations. These nations are now engaged in a struggle as bitter and as remorseless as any that have ever engaged the martial spirit of men.

This reaching out this expansion of government power, this strife for more and more of trade and commerce finds its impulse in the desire, the impera-

its impulse in the desire, the impera-tive necessity of keeping employed the nasses at home.

We have met here today to inaugurate what I believe will be one of the most important of aids to the American manufacturer and trader in cap-turing our share of the commerce of the world. What modern arms are, what a battleship is in martial contests, this institution, this "export ex-position" that is opened in this city today is to be to us in our efforts to secure our rightful share of foreign commerce. It might well be called a university of commerce. It is grand and beneficent in its designs; it is comdete in its ample details; it is comreheasive in the vast possibilities of ts teachings. The government of Philadelphia, the

government of Pennsylvania, the gov-ernment of the United States are in full sympathy with the purposes of the projectors of this export exposition. All who are thoughtful and have knowledge, see in prophesy the splen-did possibilities that should come from the work of its founders. Its founders have done their duty noble and well. labor field from year to year as to make places for the additional million of men.

both in conception and execution, and they stand before you today in their turn, challenging the people of the whole country to a performance of their duty in extending our national com-

President McKinley's Message.

The benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Ryan, of this city, and at its conclusion at 2.14 o'clock, a telegraph instrument was moved to the front of the stage and communication was effected with the white house at Washington. First Vice-President Foutkrod informed President McKiney over the wire that the exposition was ready for him to declare open. The president immediately sent the followne message

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1899. To Dr. W. P. Wilson, director general, National Export Exposition, Phila-

The opening of the National Export Exposition marks another important and most gratifying advance in the extension of our trade and commerce and the promotion of more cordial relations in these respects with other nations. Accept for yourself and your associates my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the abundant realization of your most sanguine hopes for success and influence of this undertaking. William McKinley

This message was read by Vice-President Foulkrod, after which he announced that President McKinley, who was at that moment waiting at the white house for the purpose, would touch the key of the telegraph instrument communicating with the instrument upon the stage, and thus signify his participation in the exercises. This was done, and in the momentary silence the click of the instrument was heard at a considerable distance from the

While the exposition is not ready in very detail, the condition of the big at present is fully up to the expectation of the management. There was considerable delay in getting some of the exhibits in place, but it is expected all will have been put in posttion by the time a week has elapsed. There was a large crowd at the exposition tonight. The admissions for the day and night aggregated about 25,000.

Scranton Store, 124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

Sensational Friday sale of domestic goods

Bona fide, money-saving chances for a multitude of eager bargain seekers. These prices are unapproached.

6c quality 25-inch shirting percales. 7c quality light and dark outing flannel, on Friday 4 cents.

7c quality fancy robe prints—new patterns. Friday, 4 cents. 8c quality yard-wide fancy percales, dark colors, 5 cents.

15c quality 9-4 unbleached sheeting—on Friday 10 cents.



Men's dress suits

\$1 Shirts at 45c-We offer for Friday a very special bargain in Men's Fancy Colored Dress Shirts, with separate link cuffs, new fall styles-quality equal to anything sold elsewhere at \$1.00.

45c

Flannel working shirts

50c kind at 33c-New lot just received-

all sizes-well made, and in reality intended to sell at 50c. Here on Friday

Women's jackets and capes



While getting in and marking for sale our new fall line of ladies' outer garments, we have picked out about fifty odd capes and jackets that we intend to sacrifice on Friday. Some of the jackets are last season's styles, but resemble this season's very much. The former prices were \$3.98, \$4.98 and \$6.98—also several dozen boucle and kersey capes, trimmed with thibet, former price

was \$1.98, \$2.98 and \$ \$1.98. Friday your choice.....

Women's lisle finish hose



15c quality at 7c-Big bargain if you want stockings of a GOOD quality. Guaranteed fast black, full seamless, with spliced heels -the regular price is 15c the pair. Here on Friday, 7c

Men's woolen sox

19c quality at 10 cents-Choice of natural wool or fast black-always sold at nineteen cents. Here on Friday

Women's wool union suits



Former price, \$1.50-Closing out the remainder of four or five lines of combination suits for women. Full complement of sizes-white or grey. This is a bargain that will surely be appreciated. These are every whit as good as our newest importations but as we do not wish to mix them, we have decided to close out

what we have at less than cost. Your choice on Friday