

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. HYNNEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 120 Nassau St. S. S. VREKELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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

When space will permit, the Tribune is 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; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all communications shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.

STATE CONVENTION CALL.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania: I am directed by the Republican state committee to announce that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in convention at the opera house, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 25, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: U. S. Senator, U. S. Representative, Governor, U. S. Marshal, U. S. District Judge, U. S. Circuit Judge, U. S. District Attorney, U. S. District Clerk, U. S. Marshal, U. S. District Judge, U. S. Circuit Judge, U. S. District Attorney, U. S. District Clerk.

By order of the Republican state committee. Frank Reeder, Chairman. W. R. Andrews, C. E. Voorhees, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS--C. C. Fisher, E. B. Fellows.

How many of the Democratic politicians who are yelling at President McKinley to stop the South African war would volunteer to shoulder muskets if a premature attempt at mediation should land Uncle Sam in trouble?

Regulation of Speakeasies.

PENDING IN our councils is an ordinance empowering the mayor or any alderman to cause the arrest of persons suspected of keeping unlicensed saloons and, upon their failure to produce a license, to inflict summary punishment by means of fines from which there is no appeal. It is a measure worthy of careful consideration.

The theory of the common law is that a man who is accused of a serious crime shall have the privilege of an open trial before a jury of his peers. The law of Pennsylvania makes the same privilege without a license a serious crime and provides drastic penalties for refusal to appear in a jury trial. For reasons well known, this law is largely inoperative in our community, but the fault is less with the law than with the manner of its enforcement. The same law is rigidly enforced in many other places under the same mechanism which exists in Lackawanna county. In those places a public sentiment exists which holds the officers of the law to a strict performance of their duties and also insures a high average of character in the jury box. From this circumstance it might reasonably be inferred that the trouble here is less in the mechanism of the law than in the general sentiment of the community. Would the new mechanism which is proposed in the pending ordinance lead to a better condition of public sentiment or would it instead tend simply to clothe unscrupulous officials with additional power to levy political or financial tribute upon the "speakeasy" element?

The mayor of the city, having at his command the whole police force, could, under the power thus proposed to be conferred upon him, be either a mighty agency for reform or a political boss of extraordinary degree, depending upon whether he should use his power honestly and fearlessly, without counting the cost to his party, his faction or himself, or whether he should hold it as a club over the law-breaking classes to make them do his bidding at the primaries or the polls. In fact the same law would thus power affect the status of the aldermen, one point of difference being that aldermen are eligible to immediate re-election, whereas the mayor cannot succeed himself. This eligibility might furnish a stronger temptation for the aldermen to use the power for political purposes than would exist in the case of a mayor not ambitious for political ascendancy or not under the control of ambitious or unscrupulous advisers. The whole point in reference to an imperial ordinance of this kind is whether the conditions of office-filling in our city are auspicious for the giving to our officials of such autocratic additional authority. If the belief prevails that it would be safe to put into the hands of our mayor and aldermen the exceptional prerogative contemplated in the pending measure, then this ordinance should pass; if not, it should be either defeated or very carefully safeguarded.

Had the late William Goebel possessed a conscience in keeping with his shrewdness and courage he would have been one of nature's rarest noblemen.

Although a great deal has been written of late concerning Leonard Wood, it has remained for McClure's magazine, February issue, to print the first clear and comprehensive biography and estimate of that extraordinary

man. It is an article which ought to be read aloud in every public school.

We hear that every claim growing out of the wreck at Paterson on the D. L. & W. railroad on Nov. 29, last, has been adjusted amicably save those arising from the deaths of Alexander Craig and family. In this matter, which is yet pending, the attorney for the company, we are informed, estimates the railroad's legal liability at a sum not to exceed \$1,200; but it seems assured that the management of the company, which has publicly and very honorably, through its general superintendent, admitted its responsibility for that distressing accident, will, in its overtures for a settlement with the Craig heirs, not stand wholly on technical points, but fulfill its favorable reputation for fair and liberal dealing.

The Vice-Presidency.

THE PHILADELPHIA Evening Bulletin says: "There is a rapidly growing opinion among Republicans that Theodore Roosevelt is the man who is wanted for the second place on the presidential ticket with McKinley. He is by far the strongest available candidate in general ability and in popular running qualities that has yet been named or seems likely to be named for the vice-presidency. His hands are clean, his record is clear, his brains are sound, and his Republicanism represents the wholesome, practical and progressive spirit of his party. The next nomination for the vice-presidency should not go to a stick or to a mere money-bags. It should be given to a man whose personality will strengthen the ticket with the people and who has enough character and capacity to measure up to the first office in the nation in the event of his devolving upon him through death or accident."

We yield to none in admiration for Theodore Roosevelt. Should he be nominated for vice-president and accepted, the party would rally behind him unanimously and he would also draw votes from the opposition. But it is pretty well established that he does not want this nomination; that he considers it to be his highest duty at this time to accept the re-election as governor which awaits him in gift from the well-pleased people of the Empire state and, in that position, to carry forward the considerable reforms which he has inaugurated with so much practical courage; and that in this proper ambition he has the fullest approval of his best and truest friends. The office of governor of the foremost state in our Union, the state which includes the financial and commercial capital of the hemisphere and which offers for solution many of the largest political and economic problems of the times, more fully fits the capacities and inclinations of Colonel Roosevelt than would the vice-presidency, even though the latter office should be elevated by his superabundant energy and fine ability to a plane of greater consequence than it has been traditionally.

A more suitable man for the vice-presidency, and one in whom Pennsylvania Republicans rightfully take a larger interest because he is a brilliant and respected citizen of their own state, is the accomplished postmaster general and intimate friend and adviser of the president, Hon. Charles Emory Smith. The state of New York has had frequent representation on the Republican national ticket; the state of Pennsylvania, although the staunchest champion of Republicanism in the Union, has never had such representation, and now is an opportune time to correct that unjust omission. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin does not seem to be told that Mr. Smith is pre-eminently the man whose personality will strengthen the ticket with the people and who has enough character and capacity to measure up to the first office in the nation in the event of its devolving upon him through death or accident. We shall confidently look to it to join with The Tribune in endeavoring to secure for Mr. Smith and for Pennsylvania the recognition which both so indisputably deserve.

By comparison with England's troubles, our war and its management grow brighter each day. Americans have a good excuse to feel proud just now.

Relief for Puerto Rico.

LEGISLATION for the relief of Puerto Rico is now approaching something like definite form. The committees of both houses of congress which have been considering the subject have agreed to report bills substantially identical except in one particular.

Both bills provide that the tariff upon imports from Puerto Rico shall be 25 per cent. of the duties specified in the Dingley bill, but the senate bill, as we understand it, goes further and specifies that the revenue thus raised, together with all duties collected at Puerto Rican ports on American exports, and all internal revenue collections on Puerto Rican products, shall go into the Puerto Rican insular treasury. The house bill gives to Puerto Rico all the taxes and duties collected within its borders but does not give to it the duties collected in the United States upon articles exported from Puerto Rico to this country. The house bill further provides that the customs duties collected in the United States on articles of Puerto Rican manufacture shall be not less in rate and amount than the internal revenue tax which may be imposed in the United States upon the same articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; and vice versa.

It will be perceived that the senate bill amounts substantially to an acceptance of the president's recommendation to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets. By the provision returning to Puerto Rico the slight duty collected on her products there is effect, free access without committing congress in advance to an opinion on the constitutional question as to whether a territory may have a revenue system different from the revenue system prevalent in the

states. It is assumed at Washington that this constitutional question will soon come before the Supreme court for an opinion; and very properly there is a disposition to make no permanent arrangements until the fundamental law on the subject shall be defined authoritatively. Justice and fair play clearly call for the enactment of the senate bill without delay. The matter of permitting the producers of Puerto Rico to have a market is not urgent; procrastination spells ruin. The matter of a form of government for Puerto Rico is not so urgent. It can wait or it can be left by congress to the president's discretion until the constitutional limitations are marked out decisively.

All the facts concerning the much derided treaty with the Sultan of Sulu have been transmitted to congress. President McKinley approved the treaty only after expressly stipulating that his approval was not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. He ordered General Bates to find out how many slaves there were and upon what terms they could be liberated; and he suggests that congress authorize the payment of a small sum of money in the purchase of freedom for these slaves. It is up to congress.

The president in his annual message told congress that it was his moral duty to give to Puerto Rico the privilege of free trade with the United States. Congress is responding by stubborn opposition to the executive recommendation. Special interests appear to have the ear of the leaders in congress, for the reason, probably, that special interests make their influence felt. Merely general interests, founded simply on equity and righteousness, have no special pleaders to intercede for them and often get lost in the shuffle.

Miss Maud Gonne's efforts to arouse pro-Irish sympathy in this country have not been entirely fruitless. She has awakened love in the heart of a Mr. von Kuhl, whose name would certainly indicate that he is not an Englishman.

Government for the Philippines

THE MOST capricious critic of "imperialism" unless he be a critic for partisan purposes only, will have to admit that the scheme of government suggested for the Philippines by the Philippine commission offers to the Filipinos every reasonable assurance of justice. Let us see just what that scheme is. We proceed to quote somewhat liberally from a synopsis printed originally in the New York Sun.

From the very outset it will be safe and desirable, in the opinion of the commission, to extend to the Filipinos larger liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana, assuming that in the Sulu archipelago, and in such portions of Mindanao and Palawan as are still occupied by tribes of Indians, the government will be conducted through the agency of their sultans, datus or chiefs. It is the remainder of the Philippine Islands, more particularly to Luzon, the Visayas and the coast of Mindanao, that the territorial form of government is recommended for adoption. The people of these regions, under suitable property and educational qualifications, should, the commission believes, be permitted to elect at least the members of the lower branch of the territorial legislature. A model constitution, prepared for the consideration of those Filipinos who sought to adjust the claims of the insurgent leaders to the right of American sovereignty, and in the main indorsed by the commission, provides for a legislature whose branches are designated respectively the senate and the chamber of deputies. The senate is to be composed of 110 members, elected by the people, who are apportioned among the eleven districts into which the constitution divides the archipelago.

But this constitution, which provides for popular representation in the lower chamber, does not make the senate or upper house wholly elective. Of its twenty-two members, the eleven regions or electoral districts are to elect one each, and the other eleven are to be appointed by the American governor-general, and, when appointed, to enjoy a life term. It would, in the opinion of the commission, harmonize better with American practice to have these appointments made by the president, and the term of office made the same as that of elective senators, which the constitution fixes at four years. This constitution also provides that the secretary, or members of the cabinet of the governor-general, may be members of either chamber and, if not members, shall have the right to sit and speak in either chamber. A qualified veto power is given to the governor-general, which includes the right to suspend any law for a year, even after its passage by a two-thirds vote of the legislature. The commission notes that under the territorial plan of government, congress may and should retain the right to veto all territorial legislation, for which reason, in addition to other good grounds, the Filipinos should, the commission thinks, be represented by a delegate in congress.

The subject of the Philippine civil service is also fully treated, the report explaining that under the form of government recommended for the Philippines by the commission, nearly all the offices will, of course, be filled by Filipinos themselves and it is a desirable result that no American should be appointed to any office in the Philippines for which a reasonably qualified Filipino can by any possibility be secured. Of course, the merit or business system must be adopted and lived up to. The patronage or spoils system would, in the judgment of the commission, prove absolutely fatal to good government in this new oriental territory. It will be necessary to institute in Manila a civil service board or commission, analogous to that which exists in many of the states of the Union, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, by competitive examinations of a very practical character, the relative qualifications of the Filipinos who seek admission to the public service. In the Philippine civil service there should be, besides the regular tests of fitness before appointment, regulations to insure promotion upon merit, and tenure of office during efficiency and good be-

havior. A small number of American officials will be needed for the Philippine service. The highest, according to the form of government recommended by the commission, may be divided into two classes. In the first group belong the governor, secretary, attorney general, certain judges and other officials of the territorial government. To the second group belong the directing heads of the postal, customs and other departments of the Federal service in the Philippines. The members of the first group will be appointed by the president; those of the second probably transferred from the home service. In neither case will there be examination.

Under the scheme of government recommended by the commission, half the senate is to consist of appointed members, and it is presumed that the secretary, attorney general, and other heads of departments will be appointed senators. Permanency of tenure is the first requisite in the highest office which the Americans will be called upon to fill in the Philippines, and to secure the best men--men who are qualified for the arduous task of shaping and guiding public administration in the Philippines--it is essential that high salaries should be paid. Besides the executive, administrative, and judicial heads, who cannot be selected by means of competitive examinations, there would be a small number of offices, intermediate between the heads of departments and the great body of native officials in all branches of the government, for which it would be desirable to have American incumbents. Americans who are candidates for these positions should be subjected, before admission, to tests of fitness in the United States. They should then be promoted upon merit and retained during efficiency and good behavior. American members of the regular Philippine civil service should be required to learn the language of the people among whom they live, and facility in the use of such vernacular should be a condition of all promotion.

As to the number of Americans who may be needed for the Philippine civil service, the commission believes that the experience of the British will afford some safe indication. In British India and the feudatory native states, with an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 200,000,000, the whole of the higher executive and judicial work is performed by 1,000 British officials, with the aid of natives, on an average of one such European official to every one thousand square miles of country and to every 200,000 inhabitants. The results are the same in Ceylon. The conclusion drawn in the report is that only a small number of Americans are needed as the organizing and directing brain of the civil administration of the Philippines.

As to other details the report recommends that at the present time no attempt be made to assimilate the customs duties or internal revenue taxes of the Philippines to those of the United States, because of the radical differences in conditions; and it adds: "There are two fundamental principles upon which a successful administration of the finances of dependent territories must rest: First, their finances must be managed not for the advantage of the sovereign power, but for the benefit of the people and the development of the country whose destinies have been committed to its dependent control. The second vital principle of financial administration of dependent territories is that they should be made self-supporting; and to accomplish that object should be the principal aim of the United States in the financial administration of the Philippines. All duties and taxes collected in the Philippines must go into the Philippine treasury, and that treasury must bear the cost of the entire administration of the archipelago." The question of currency exchange is to be held open until further experience shall have cleared the way; but the commission urges the immediate extension and development of a public school system and suggests that this general scheme of government be put in operation at once in all pacified parts of the archipelago, so as to exhibit to the natives in practical fashion the American government's good faith.

In Woman's Realm

IT IS WOMEN who chiefly have art in craving; men do not generally covet, catch the disease. It is contracted in various ways. If a woman is to the man born or has lived in the vicinity of Boston she may not have been a generation ago, and she cannot have the humiliation of looking back upon her disorder of color made at the height of the art market. Decorated in the shape of crocheted titles and macramé lambrequins, of spatter-work and wax flowers. Then, too, it may have been superinduced by foreign travel. This is its most violent form and it usually breaks out all over the house upon the victim's return. Sometimes it is acquired at college and in this case is probably less affecting to the family.

If the woman has been a resident of the country or of Scranton all her life, she should not be weary with symptoms of Culture, under the guise of illustrated lectures, with later, a very pronounced and unmistakable case of it. Sometimes it is acquired at college and in this case is probably less affecting to the family. Not infrequently it is contracted in college and in this case is probably less affecting to the family. Not infrequently it is contracted in college and in this case is probably less affecting to the family.

AS WAS stated above, the average man does not suffer from Art Cravings. Now average men are usually those our friends marry. But so strong is their pre-eminence in numbers that their immunity to the art malady is often considered rather universal. The average man, then, is apt to regard art according to the ratio of the years he has been married. If he has recently taken a wife who is going through a violent phase of the disease he looks upon it with a sort of toleration and usually hopes that she will get over it. Of course she never will but that certainty is mercifully borne upon him by degrees. If he has been married for a year or more he is correspondingly scolder over what he terms her latest fad. He holds in open contempt the Italian ladies' dresses called "chimmie," "chimmie, old boy" and frankly reviles the taste that can see anything to admire in such long noses and Chinese eyes as his wife's work. To call Botticelli's spring notions

"shiny." He waxes eloquent in his objections to the Monna Lisa, who he declares is trying to look around a corner, and anyway, he is convinced she is a person he shouldn't have liked his wife to have on her calling list. He prides himself with Michael Angelo's work because of the belief that the woman in great master painted would have wanted to vote. "Just look at their arms!" he urges in corroboration of this advanced theory.

He can't see why in the world his wife should earnestly desire to have engravings of dusty old churches strung up everywhere. "Most of 'em were heathen places," he asserts. "If you must have building pictures why can't you frame up the ground plan of our new stable? Now that is something like, draw'em myself. The front elevation is fine, I tell you, tree there, and all; a great sight better than some of the things you call 'interiors,' and that look like nothing in the world so much as the inside of a coal breaker with several laps of picket fence put up in layers. Just now the average man is being agitated over the craze for passe-partout work. One of his kind was lamenting the other day about the condition of his home, 'I can't go round a room in the dark,' he complained, 'without cutting my fingers on glass or getting stuck fast with glue my wife has handy for this everlasting passe-partout business. She's given up taking four-cent coat holders and fitting them out with silk at two dollars a yard and the powder you buy at the druggists for a dollar a pound. No more, but the perfume staff. Oh, yes, 'sacret,' that's what she calls it. She swapped three of those things with friends at Christmas and got three buck different pattern of silk, that was all. Now she's gone to framing penny pictures. She puts a glass over them and a black streak round the edge and calls them framed. I'd a good deal rather have the cow picture we used to have in the dining room and that she gave to the poor.'"

PASSE-PARTOUT is certainly the fad of the hour. Engravings and prints of all kinds can thus be preserved at a small cost and with a certain amount of skill any person can do it very neatly. The picture dealers have been amazed at the demand for materials in this town and have had to lay in a big supply of paper and mounts. One proprietor of a framing establishment expressed himself as pleased at the fact that so many women had taken up the work. "I don't like to do it. It's just right for the women," which may be a compliment or not, just as you look at it. The cost of a print is from one to five cents for the Perry or the Prang platines. There are fine subjects, reproductions of the old masters in sculpture and painting, modern art and famous buildings. The glass for a 10x12 picture costs from 8 to 10 cents. The card mount in a good gray tone is about 2 1/2 cents, and altogether the picture may be framed at an expense of about 20 cents. The dealer asks a half dollar. The Prang subjects can now be had in this city.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

From the Blue Ridge Zephyr. The Scranton Tribune gives some excellent reasons why Pennsylvania's brainy and brilliant Charles Emory Smith should be the choice for vice president. The idea would be a good one were the vice presidency the measure of Mr. Smith's ability and the proper limit of his political merits. Charles Emory Smith has the true stamp of presidential timber, and the currents are running his way. He should not be eternally stuck in the subordinate position. We much prefer to hold him back till 1904 and then push him hard and strong for the first place on the ticket. He is too good a man to be sacrificed on the altar of the vice presidency.

The Finest Drink. When you've drunk all kinds of liquor, and your tongue gets thick and thicker, and you first feel sick, then sicker, of all liquors you have viewed; when you turn to water muddy; for the drink you're wanting badly, and I took you echo gladly. It's the finest drink yet brewed. Philadelphia North American.

OFFICE FURNITURE. Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Standing Desks, Typewriter Desks, And Office Chairs. A Large Stock to Select from. Hill & Connell, 121 N. Washington Ave. ALWAYS BUSHY.

They Must Go Double-Quick. That's the order we gave to 2,000 pairs of Double-Soled Shoes for ladies and gentlemen. Prices from \$1.50 TO \$3.00. Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Railroad Men Get Ready for Inspection Annual Sale of Watches that we guarantee to pass. Buy your Watches of an old reliable house. Not some agent who will open shop for two or three months and then skip out. We are here to stay. Our guarantee is "as good as gold." Prices as low as any. MERCEREAU & CONNELL, 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Plumbing and Tining. GUNSTER & FORSYTH, 222-227 PENN AVENUE.

The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 434 Lackawanna Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District. DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Solely Pure Caps and Explorers. Room 101 Canal Building, Scranton, Pa.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa. With this book the simple act of writing produces a copy. Any letter head can be used and a copy produced from pencil or any kind of pen and ink. When the book is filled, extra fillers can be purchased from us at very little cost. Two sizes and bindings in stock.

FINLEY'S Annual Sale of Table Linens. Under ordinary circumstances this announcement would be sufficient in itself, without further comment, to interest every housekeeper in the community, but taking into consideration the recent advances on almost every line of Dry Goods, LINENS INCLUDED, and the fact that all our stock of Linens was bought early enough to secure them at old prices--makes it all the more so. Our Table Linens, as usual, are only of the best--such celebrated makes as Barnsley and Scotch Damasks, Fine German "Silver Bleach" Belgian Double Satin Damasks, Etc., Etc. All at our popular LAST SEASON'S PRICES, and in the choicest designs. Napkins to Match. Almost all fine numbers in Damask both in 5-8 and 3-4 size. Some very fine sets in 8x4, 8x10 and 8x12, at specially low prices to reduce stock. Ask for our Two Specials in Crotchet Quilts, Marseilles Patterns, at 98c and \$1.19. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. The Prang Platinettes. Teachers and superintendents desiring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and inexpensive will find these beautiful new reproductions of great value. We have 100 different subjects to select from. The prices are very reasonable and the assortment is complete. The Pen Carbon Letter Book.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa. Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS. advertisement in a local paper, and I made up my mind to give them a trial. The immediate relief they gave convinced me that I had at last found a cure. I cannot praise them too highly, and I recommend them to all humanity who are suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia. I am not troubled now with that grossly ill-natured feeling, and my friends think I am more sociable than I have been for years.