## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

## SENATOR LODGE SCORES VIN MARIANI Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic. THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS

### Admirable Defense of the Administration's Philippine Policy.

today Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, delivered a powerful address support-ing the administration's Philippine policy and attacking its critics. His text was the Spooner bill putting in the president's hands, until otherwise ordered by congress, power to establish S.B. D. stable government in the archipelago. The senator said in part:

This bill is simple but all sufficient, It makes no declarations and offers no romises as to a future we cannot yet predict. It meets the need of the pres-ent and stops there. The president, under the military power, which still controls and must for some time control the islands, could do all that this bill provides. But it is well that we should have the direct authorization of congress. To undertake any further or more far-reaching legislation at this time would be, in my judgment, a great mistake. But I believe it to be of

mistake. But I believe it to be of great importance to define our position. so that it may be perfectly understood by the inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as by our own people. The questions involved in the future management of the Philippine islands and in our polley in the far east are of a nature to demand the highest and the most sagacious statesmanship. I have always thought with Webster that party politics should cease 'at the wa-ter's edge.' The Philippines should be redound in the end to the glory and the benefit of all.

#### Short Sighted Opposition.

one of the great political parties of the country has seen fit to make what is called "an issue" of the Philippines. . They have no alternative policy to propose which does not fall to pieces as soon as it is stated. A large and im-1 5 portant part of their membership, north and south, is heartily in favor of ex-pansion, because they are Americans, pansion, because they are Americans, and have not only patriotism but an and have not only patriotism but an intelligent perception of their own in-terests. They are the traditional party of expansion, the party which first went beyond seas and tried to annex. Hawaii, which plotted for years to an-nex Cuba, which have in our past ac-quisitions of territory their one great and enduring monument. Heedless of their past and of their best traditions, careless of their inconsistencies, utterly carcless of their inconsistencies, utterly regardless of the obvious commercial interests of the south, which they conhave decided to oppose the retention of the Philippines and our policy of trade expansion in the east, for which those slands supply the corner stone. Their reason appears to be the highly sagacious one that it is always wise to oppose whatever Republicans advocate, without regard to the merits of the policy or to the circumstances which gave it birth. As an American I regret that our opponents should insist on making a party question of this new and far-reaching problem, so fraught with great promise of good both to our-selves and to others. As a party man and as a Republican I can only rejoice. In 1804 the party which opposed expansion went down in utter wreck before man who interpreting aright the instincts, the hopes and the spirit of the American people, made the Louisiana purchase. We make the same appeal in behalf of our American policies We have made the appeal before and as we deserved to win. We shall not fail now.

We accept the fact that the Philippine islands are ours today and that we are responsible for them before the world. The next fact is that there is a war in those islands, which, with its chief in hiding, and no semblance of a govern-ment, has now degenerated into mere

billing, and no semblance of a govern-ment, has now degenerated into mere guerrilla fighting and brigandage. Our immediate duty, therefore, is to sup-tores this disorder, put an end to fight-ing, and restore peace and order. That is what we are doing. That is all we are called upon to do in order to hele the demands of the living present. Be-yond this we ought not to go by a the Orient—Some Misconceptions
Exposed—Pettigrew Fut on the Gridiron.
Washington, Feb. 21.—In the senate today Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, delivered a powerful address support-ing the administration's Philippine pol-ley and attacking its critics. His text
Was the Shooner bill address support-ing the administration's Philippine pol-ley and attacking its critics. His text
Miling, and no semblance of a govern-ment, has now degenerated into mere sucritical duty, therefore, is to sup-train deficient courts. We should give the following extract from a letter written by Captain Coghian, then of the Raleigh, detailing precisely what occurred at Subig bay:
"My Dear Senator Lodge.
"I was in command of the expedition sent by the admiral (Raleigh and Con-cord) to the mouth of Subig bay, July 5, 1506, to capture Grande Island, then held by the Spaniards. I wish to af-firm as strongly as human words can ob so that Aguinaldo's people did not accompany us, and that they took no part whatever in that capture. No one part whatever in that capture. No one part whatever in that capture. No one part whatever in that capture. No where we were to go. We left at mid-ning which there is entire protection to perit that there is entire protection to per- even signaling, as usual, for permis-

It is found especially useful in Nervous Troubles, Dyspepsia, Mainria, Anaemia, Loss of Sleep, Consumption, Overwork, Indigestion, La Grippe, Nervous Prostra-tion, General Debility, Tard? Convalcs-cence, Loss of Blood, Impotency, Melan-cholia, Throat and Lung Troubles, Sea-sickness, All Wasting Diseases and Af-ter-Fevera. ter-Fevers. Sold by all Druggists. Refuse Substi-

## tutes.

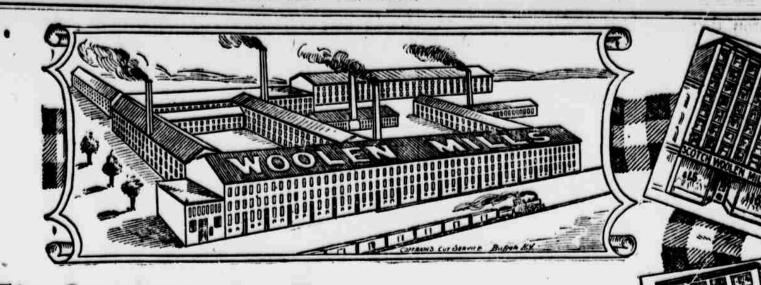
# THE CITY OF SCRANTON : TWO VIEWS.

#### From Mayor Moir's Last Annual From the Scranton Republican of Yesterday: Message:

Its natural advantages for business The limit of forbearance has been and industrial enterprises are now only beginning to be fully appre-clated. A great railroad center with rapid lines of communication to the their own morals and next to reform scaboard cities, and railroud facili-ties everywhere. Our geographical location for business is being recog-nized in the large industries now lo-to the public decency as to have cated and about to be established aroused general indignation. Our city here. Our city's charming location, government must realize that gross nestling between the mountains, sur-transgressions of law and your down transgressions of law and venal dererounded by the most picturesque scenery; a never failing supply of the liction of official duty are known; it r purest water, and with a death rate must meet the situation squarely and purest water, and with a death rate lower than any city on the continent. A board of trade whose patriotic cf-forts in inducing the location of helpful industries and fostering those who have already located, has made our city famous and has given our board of trade a national reputation; a normation provide the order bauchery and prostitution are rampparty pointes should be as the way our city famous and has given out brazen head in public places, de-ter's edge.' The Philippines should be board of trade a national reputation; brazen head in public places, de-bauchery and prostitution are ramp-parties or the subject of party creeds. The responsibility for them rests upon beautiful homes characterized by the come, in sporting parlance, a the American people, not upon the bighest degree of comfort and ele-pemocratic or Republican party. If we fail in dealing with them we shall all alike suffer from the failure, and if we succeed the honor and the profit will international schools whose discerni-succeed the honor and the profit will nation of knowledge extends to as it may regret the necessity which wherever civilization exists. All this calls for it. Our people have not be-associated with good economical municipal government combine to make that our city councils are bought and our city a desirable place to live in, sold, that it is currently reported and Such is the Scranton of today, never-theless, we find a few who, inspired city building make weekly rounds to by unworthy motives, instead of the slot machines and bag a share of S chanting our city's praises, never the swag, that tribute is levied upon seem to tire of discrediting its insti- dens of vice and immorality, that the seem to tire of discrediting its insti-tutions and government, thereby do-ing their utmost to create a suspl-cion in the minds of strangers who contemplate making their home among us. This class of defamers of our city constitute a public nuisance and should be suppressed in a legal sense, if it were possible, as they stand condemned by the moral sense of all those who feel a just pride in our city's future welfare and pros-perity.

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interests of the south, which they con-trol; totally indifferent to the wishes and beliefs of a large portion of their membership, and to the advice and ex-ample of some of their most patriotic, most loyal and most courageous lead-ers, to whom all honor is due, the man-agers of the Democratic organization agers of the Democratic organization the assurance of safety to investors of and the doors thrown open to mission-agers of the Democratic organization the assurance of safety to investors of and the doors thrown open to mission-the assurance of all Christian sects. The land, which helongs to the people and of the second the advice and ex-and the doors thrown open to mission-the assurance of the people and of the second the advice and ex-and the doors thrown open to mission-the assurance of the people and of the second the advice and ex-and the doors thrown open to mission-the second the advice and ex-and the belows to the second the second



# The Scotchmen Are Here

### Introductory opening of a new business for Scranton.

We most cordially invite every one to attend the opening of our new branch store today at No. 402 Lackawanna avenue, directly opposite Wyoming avenue, when and where we will present for inspection an entirely new business to the public of Scranton.

Sixty years ago in a little water power mill on the River Tweed, away back in the lowlands of old Scotland, we first started weaving fine woolen cloths—we began at the very bottom of the ladder, and have grown each year until now we probably are the largest woolen concern in the whole world.

In our present great Scotch Woolen Mills, we weave the cloth, send it direct to our tailoring stores, now established nearly all over the world, where we make it to order into perfect fitting, perfect tailored suits and overcoats for men's wear. You will at once see the result. There is but one profit between the mills and the wearer. Where there used to be five or six profits on imported cloths, now there is but one profit—the woolen mills.

We will make to your order the finest suit or overcoat from the finest imported woolens that you ever had in your life, and your bill will be but \$15. That is the only

woolens that you ever had in your life, and your bill will be but \$15. That is the only price we have. You cannot pay more; you cannot pay less. We have leased our store for a term of years, and have come to Scranton to live and lay the foundation for ten years' business. We have brought with us some of the old woolen men and tailors who have spent nearly their whole lives in the service of this com-pany. We have piled this store full of the fine woolens brought across the ocean, direct from the land of the heather, where all woolens are pure and good. A great exhibition of the finest cloths that man has ever woven.

No matter, what the goods are—tweeds, worsteds, serges or cheviots, black or col-ors, in stripes, checks, plaids or mixtures, you can select any piece of cloth you see, and we will make it to your personal measure for the price which has made us famous almost around the world.

## \$15 None Higher None Lower. **All Suits** All Overcoats ALL SEPARATE TROUSERS, \$4.

Come to our opening today and hear the old Scotchmen with their bag-pipes and see the little Scotch girls dance the Highland fling. Sixty years of success.



Dyers, Spinners, Weavers, Tailors.

22 A. Chester Court, England.

Scranton Branch, Lackawanna Avenue, Opposite Wyoming Avenue.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS

#### Impossible Suggestions.

After saying that he had been unable to discover what policy his political opponents proposed, Mr. Lodge continued:

We have had presented to us, it is true, the policy desired by Aguinaldo and his followers, that we should acand his followers, that we should ac-knowledge him as a government, en-force his rule upon the other eightyknowledge him as a government, enthree tribes and upon all the other islands, and then protect him from for-eign interference. This plan, which would involve us in endless wars with the natives and keep us embroiled with other nations, loads us with responsiwithout power and falls into ruin bility and absurdity the moment it is stated Another proposition is that we should treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba. That is precisely what we are doing. But what is really meant by this demand is not that we should treat the Philippines as we treat cuba, only as we should make to them a promise as to the future. And that is what every to the future, by those opposed to proposition made by those opposed to the Republican party comes down to, a promise as to the future. We are to put down insurrection and disorder and hold the island temporarily without the consent of the governed, but simul-taneously we are to make large promises as to the future which will look well in print and keep insurrection and disorder alive.

The resolution offered by senators on the other side and the tenor of their speeches are all of this description. They present no policy, but invite us to make promises. Promises are to make promises. Promises are neither action nor policy, and, in the are form of legislation, are a grave mis-take. Those which involve us in pledges of independence have the additional disadvantage of being the one sure means of keeping alive war and disorder in the Islands. If we must abandon the Philippines, let us aban-don them frankly. If we mean to turn them over to domestic anarchy or foreign control, let us do it squarely. If we are to retain them, let us deal manfully with the problems as they arise. But do not indulge in the unspeakable cruelty of making promises which our successors may be unable or unwilling to fuifil, and which will serve merely to light the flames of war once more and bring death to hundreds of natives and to scores of American

#### Simple and Straightforward.

The policy we offer, on the other and, is simple and straightforward. We believe in the frank acceptance of existing facts, and in dealing with them as they are and not on a theory of what they might or ought to be.

which belongs to the people, and of which they have been robbed in the past, should be returned to them and of our departure until next day the so-called gunboat of Aguinaldo was anchored at Cavite, and did not learn their titles made secure. We should inaugurate and carry forward, in the noon. We captured Grande Island about 10.30 a. m., July 7, and no Filiabout 10.30 a. m., July , and no Fili-pino boat of any description appeared about Subig bay until that evening about 7 o'clock, when the boat we had left at Cavite came in and exmost earnest and liberal way, a com-prehensive system of popular educa-tion. Finally, while we bring prosperity to the islands by developing their resources, we should as rapidly as pressed the greatest surprise at our conditions will permit, bestow upon them self-government and home rule. Such, in outline, is the policy which I believe can be and will be pursued to-ward the Philippines. It will require time, patience, honesty and ability for time, patience, nonesty and ability for its completion, but it is thoroughly practicable and reasonable. I shall not argue our title to the islands by the law of nations, for it is perfect. No other nation has ever

can measure it.

"Consent of Governed."

absence of any reference to the con-sent of the governed. He argued that

the Filipinos were incapable of self-

government and quoted William Jen-nings Bryan and prominent Democratic

senators in support of his assertion. He believed there was every reason for the United States to lead the Fili-

pinos along the path of freedom until they were capable at least of munici-

pal self-government. With elaborate and scholarly detail Mr. Lodge de-scribed the people who inhabited the

Philippines and showed how utterly incapable they are of conforming to our western ideas of civilization. He

then sketched carefully and interest-ingly the developments which led up

to the beginning of hostilities betwee

pinos, laying particular stress upon

Admiral Dewey's relations with Aguin-aldo. He pointed out that when Dewey had won his victory and the city of Manila lay at the mercy of his guns, the Filipino insurrection against the authority of Spain was dead for all execution purposes. Actubation of the second s

olitical entanglements with Aguinaldo

ernment.

the United States forces and the

ape, about five miles up the bay, that his people must in no way bother with the island, and to prevent them I moved the Raleigh out into the bay, where the searchlights were used all night to see that no insurgent went near the island. In my opinion, those on the island could have held out indefinitely, questioned it. I believe we are in the Philippines as righteously as we are there rightfully and legally. I believe as they were well provided with every-thing, and the Aguinaldoites had no that to abandon the islands, or to leave them now, would be a wrong to humanity, a dereliction of duty, and in artillery-one small gun only on their so-called gunboat, the rest of her humanity, a dereliction of duty, and in the highest degree contrary to sound morals. As to expediency, I should re-gard their loss as a calamity to our trade and commerce and to all our armament (?) consisting of pieces of three-inch pipe 'stuck through chocks and holes in her sides to simulate guns. "There may not be much glory aris-ing from that capture, but on behalf of my navel business interests so great that no man

my naval comrades, who did in me. I object to having any of it alone, taken away by anyone attempting to falsely assign us help.

Yours very truly. "(Signed) J. B. Coghlan, "Captain, U. S. N."

Mr. Lodge directed attention to the fact that Aguinaldo's boat was not convoyed, and did not go to Subig bay with our vessels, and had no part in the capture. As a means of establishing the more firmly his contention that the officers of this government had not "recognized" Aguinaldo or his "gov-ernment." he quoted from a proclamaernment, he quoted from a proclama-tion issued by Aguinaldo on Jan. 5, 1859, in which he stated he had been "ignored entirely" as to the stipula-tions for the capitulation of Manila, and that the American officers had "utterly decline." to "recognize" his "co-onceration." co-operation."

This feature of Mr. Lodge's speech was developed with elaborate detail, every point being covered by citations from official documents.

#### Aguinaldo in Hiding.

After reviewing briefly the two campaigns of the American forces against the insurgents, Mr. Lodge, referring to the time the United States troops last

the time the United States troops last took the field, said: Since that time northern Luzon has been cleared and its ports opened. The same work has been nearly, if not quite, accomplished in southern Lu-zon. The insurgent forces have been practical purposes. Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders had sought a other Flipino leaders had sought a more congenial clime than the Island of Luzon, and their forces were wide-ly scattered. At Dewey's instance Aguinaldo was brought back to Luzon, but even he had difficulty in kindling again the flame of rebellion. Mr. Lodge points out that Aguinaldo's success in scattered, the insurgent government has been broken up, and nothing now has been broken up, and nothing now remains but guerrilla fighting and brigandage. Aguinaldo, the titular head of the insurrection, after some weeks of rapid flight, is in hiding. His cabinet, or advisers, are nearly all military prisoners. There is no longer again the name of recention, Mr. Lodge points out that Aguinaldo's success in inciting the Tagais again to insurrec-tion against Spain was made possible only by Dewey's victory in Manila bay. Mr. Lodge quoted official documents and correspondence in support of his contention that Dewey entered into no any semblance of a government there to be recognized. The government which Aguinaldo personally established and which some people in this country Within a week after Aguinaldo's ar-rival at Cavite the administration cabled Admiral Dewey that there must be no political alliances of any sort with the Filipinos. Mr. Lodge dewere so anxious to recognize, has ceased to exist. There never was any-thing really to be recognized except Aguinaldo himself and the adventur-ers who surrounded him, and now his nounced as absolutely fictitious all statements that Admiral Dewey saluted the Filipino flag or received Aguinaldo with military honors, or in any way recognized the so-called Filipino govcounsellors are in prison and he can-not be found. He, with his govern-ment concealed about his person, is lost somewhere in the jungle.

Letter from Captain Coghlan.

Filli

As bearing upon the recent statement As bearing upon the recould bakota, of Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino government at the cap-ture of Subig bay, Mr. Lodge presentpopulation, which were frustrated only by the vigilance of the American soldiers. Mr. Lodge then continued:

302 Main St., 4 Erie St., Buffalo.

LONDON HEADQUARTERS.

#### A Crime Against Humanity.

capture, telling us they had hoped to take part in the attack. So far as Aguinaldo's people having anything to do with the capture, after it had been done I instructed their chief at Along-To have recognized Aguinaldo's govrnment and helped him to thrust it upon the other natives, or to have drawn aside and allowed him to try to wade "through slaughter to a throne by himself would have been a crime against humanity. Those who have urged or who now urge such a policy should study with care and with thoroughness the government of Aguinaldo. They never do so. They never take the trouble to learn the facts about the despotism which Aguinaldo and his friends tried to set up. They laugh at facts, deride all who are in a position to bear witness, sneer at history and experience and declaim against the government for not giving recognition and support to something which never existed, which is the mere creature of their fancy. How different their attitude when they come to considering the actions of

their own countrymen. Men who will take the lightest word of a half-breed adventurer, of whose existence they had nevr heard two years ago, impugn the actions and doubt the word of the highest officers of our government, of the commanders of our fleets and armies, of men who have gone in and out before the American people for years and whose courage, patriotism and honor have never been questioned or assailed. It must be a weak and bad cause indeed which rests its support upon accusations of falsehood and prevarication directed against the president and his advisers, and against the gallant and honorable men who wear our uniform and lead our army and our navy in the day of battle. The opponents of our policy have searched record for every careless word: they have thrown themselves eagerly on every idle rumor; they have twisted facts: they have imputed the worst motives to men who have proved their devotion to their country on the field of battle and in every department of civil life. Let us be just at least to

our own. I ask no more. Take the evidence of all men who have been in those islands and whose knowledge and experience entitle them to speak, take the official record from day to day since the Spanish war began, examine the report of your commissioners, your men of science, your army and navy officers, read the utterances and the proclamations of the insurgent leader. weigh, sift, discuss. Then face the facts, all the facts, and set down naught in malice. If this is done there can be but one result. The govern-ment of Aguinaldo will stand out as I have described it, for there is no escape from the evidence

#### The President's Policy.

Behind all this lies the policy of the president, which our officers followed by sea and land. History will say that it has been firm, consistent and hu-mane from the beginning. No faise hopes were held out. From the dispatch of May 26 onward the attitude of our government was clear and unmistake. overnment was clear and unmistakable, But every real hope, every pro-per promise, was freely offered and never violated. There are many duties mover violated. There are many duties somewhere in the jungle. Mr. Lodge detailed at length the methods employed by "Dictator" Aguinaldo's army—how it burned the villages, plundered the inhabitants and laid waste the country. He instanced the efforts that have been made to burn Manila and massacre the foreign

with the question of what should be done with the Philippines. Their fate was in our hands. We were all able to discuss them and to speculate as to what should be done. No responsibiliwhat should be done. No responsibili-ty rested upon us. But one man had to act. While the rest of the world was talking he had to be doing. The fron hand of necessity was upon his shoulder, and upon his alone. Act he must. No man in that high office socks now hurdens and from tesponsiseeks new burdens and fresh responsi-bilities or longs to enter on new poli-cies with the unforeseen dangers which lie thick along untried paths. Every selfish motive, every personal interest cried out against it. Every selfish motive, every personal interest urged the president to let the Philippines go, and, like Gallo, to care for none of these things. It was so easy to pass by on the other side. But he faced the new conditions which surged up around him. When others then knew little he knew much. Thus he came to see what duty demanded, duty to ourselves and to others. Thus he came to see what duty demanded, duty to ourselves and to others. Thus he came to see what the interests of the American people required. Guided by this sense of duty, by the spirit of the American people in the past, by a wise states-manship, which looked deeply into the future, he boldly took the islands. Since this great decision his policy has been firm and consistent. He has sought only what was best for the people. It only what was best for the people. It is all there in the record. Yet, al-though he fought in his youth for liberty and union, he is now coarsely ac-cused of infatuation for a vulgar Caesarism. He who is known to very-body as one of the kindest of men, eager to do kindly acts to every one, is lenounced as brutal and inhuman to a distant race whom he has sought in every way to benefit. When every selfish interest drew him in the other di-rection he has been charged with self-seeking for following the hard and

thorny path of duty.

#### Needs No Defense.

I hesitate in saying even as much as I have said. The president of the United States needs no defense at my hands. His own policy and his own acts in the east are his all-sufficient has obtained from all the great pow-ers of Europe their assent to our de defense, both now and in history. But I have read and heard with amazement and regret the attacks which have been made upon the president in connection with the Philippines. I am well aware dred years of national existence with the Philippines. I am well aware that malignity cannot raise imbeellity above contempt. I know that only weak minds and had tempers mistake abuse for argument. I am sure that it is needless to repel attacks from such sources. But, none the less, as one who has followed and studied all the details of his castorn pollow. I wigh to make I say that the assent of these other

ter of Manila. They might have turn-ed us aside three years ago with a shrug and a smile, but to the power which held Manila bay, and whose fleet floated upon its waters, they were obliged to give a gracious an-swer. Manila, with its magnificent bay, is the prize and the pearl of the east. In our hands it will become one of the greatest distributing paints one has followed and studied all the details of his eastern policy. I wish to make public record of my admiration for that policy and of my be-lief in it. As an American I believe it to be at once courageous, wise and patriotic. The words of criti-cism or of praise which we utter here will pass with the hour of speech, but the great facts of the last two years will stand. In the long precess of the of the greatest distributing points, one of the richest emporiums of the richest emporiums of world's commerce. Rich in itself, with all its fertile islands behind it, it will keep open to us the markets of China will stand. In the long process of the patient years those who now assall and enable American enterprise intelligence to take a master share in all the trade of the orient. We have the president with epithet and imputation will shrink down beyond the ken of even the antiquarian's microbeyond the been told that arguments like these are sordid. Sordid indeed! Then what ken of even the antiquarian's micro-scope; but the name of the president who took the Philippines and planted our flag at the portals of the east will stand out bright and clear upon the pages of history, where all men may read it, and he will have a monument better than any reared by human arguments are worthy of considera-

arguments are worthy of considera-tion? A policy which proposes to open wider markets to the people of the United States, to add to their employment, and to increase their wages, and which in its pursuit re-quires that we should save the teem-ing millions of China from the dark-

up to broadening freedom and to larger hopes." Referring to the arguments that enormous expense will be entailed upon the United States on account of the may well engage the best aspirations and the highest abilities of American statesmanship. Philippines, Senator Lodge said: There is no reason to doubt that in a comparatively short time peace and

order will be restored, and when we are considering what burden the pos-session of the islands will impose upon us we must proceed upon the normal conditions of peace. Under Spanish rule, with all its bad administration and profound corruption, the islands not only paid all their expenses, but made at times at least a return to the Spanish treasury. With revenues well and honestly administered, and with wise and honest expenditure, the isl-ands in our hands would not only easily pay all the expenses of the military establishment, but of the civil government as well, and we could at the same time, by our superior hon-esty and efficiency, greatly lighten the burden of taxation. In a word, the Philippine islands, as we should govern and administer them, would be en-tirely self-supporting, and would throw no burden of expense at all on the people of the United States after and order were once restored and business was again flowing in its normal channels."

Mr. Lodge drew'a luminous picture of the commercial possibilities of the Philippines and of the enormous ad-vantages they would be to the United States not only on account of their own fertility and richness of resource, but because they are the gateway for this country to the immense trade of the orient. Adverting to a recent diplomatic achievement of the United States, he said:

### The Pearl of the Orient.

The possession of the Philippines made us an eastern power, with the right and, what was equally impo ant, the force behind the right

T TAKES women to ferret out abuses. speak. Mr. Hay, as secretary of state the woman's Christian Temperence union, of New York city, has made mand for the guaranty of all our treaty rights in China and for the he horrible discovery that the acknowledged temperance organ of this country, the Voice, has a whole page advertisemaintenance of the policy of the open door. 1 do not belittle one of the most important and most brilliant ment concerning a certain brand of sar-saparilla which contains 36% per cent, of diplomatic achievements in our hunalcohol! It has also come to light that some members of the union actually drink root beer and take patent medipowers to the propositions of the United States was given to the mas-ter of Manila. They might have turnines, both of which contain alcohol. There will probably be a special session of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance union to deal with these refractory sisters.

PROFESSOR A. T. VAN LAER who recently delivered a series of lectures. In this city through the efforts of a

number of ladies, has fust been men-tioned as one of the members of the Salmagundi club of New York who figured prominently in a sale where sketches were auctioned off for the benewhere fit of the club. It is a unique custom of that organization to have an annual do. nation day when members contribute original sketches to the club. These are afterwards sold at auction. The pro-ceeds this year reached the sum of \$2,000. Bruce Crane was the auctioneer and works by many noted artists were on sale. Professor Van Laer's skatches were among the most popular.

and

.... THE LADIES of the First Presbyterian church will serve their annual din-ner today and it will be a good ede; of that you may be sure.

#### SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS. 191-195 Superior St., Cleveland. 306 Vine Street, Louisville.

NEW ENGLAND HEADQ'RS.

them free, not merely for the incom-ing of commerce, but for the entrance of the light of western civilization, seems to be a great and noble policy, if there ever was such, and one which

In Woman's Realm 🕺 SAID THE minister's wife, "We do have so many tramps at our house. The other day after the third had breakfast in the kitchen my husband began to grow irritated when he saw a fourth approaching and announced that he'd meet that tramp himself. When he and meet that transplanmsent. When he suddenly opened the door before the man had time to ring there were astonish-ment and dread on the visitor's face. "What do you want?" demanded the head of the house in a tone that none

of us had ever heard even in the pulpit, "W-w-w-w-why-1-1 wanted a handker-chief," stammered the tramp as he tried to crawl off the door step. My hus-band was as much surprised as the man and asked in wonder, "What for?" "W-w-why to wipe my nose," answered the other in a meekly injured tone and before he had recovered from his astonishment Mr. A. extracted a nice, big, clean handkerchief from his pocket and solemnly handed it over, the tramp as solemnly receiving it as he walked hastily

away. "We've laughed about it ever since," said the minister's wife, "and have wondered what the tramp would have wanted if the minister hadn't met him at the door. But if he did really want a handkerchief he ought to be encouraged," she added reflectively.

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