THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.

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The Scranton Trisune Published Daily, Except Sunday, The Tribune Publishing Company, Fifty Cents a Month.

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New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND. 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 contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON MARCH 7, 1990.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, defines the Quay affair as a "deep, dark, damnable, diabolical plot to ruin a man's private and political character." This pointed alliteration seems to about cover the ground.

Trust the Administration.

HE RIGHT of the federal government to "fit the boot to the foot" in the matter of

legislation for the new dependencies is vital to the success of | let free for the municipality. The bill our new undertaking. This has no- passed in accordance with the presiwhere been more strikingly brought out than by Senator Foraker in the speech accompanying his reporting to the senate of the bill to impose a revenue tariff upon articles entering the United States from Puerto Rico and vice versa.

The United States in the Paris treaty of peace, which is now law, agreed to give to Spain for ten years freedom of trade in the Philippines. No duty during that period can be charged against Spanish imports into those islands. The legislation of the United States with reference to the archipelago must be adjusted to fit that unalterable fact. Since the Paris treaty was ratified our state department has concluded another negotiation of vast importance. It has secured from every foreign power having jurisdiction or influence in China written agreement to maintain in that great Oriental country an open door. This means that when an American article seeks admission to any part of China through a custom house under French, German, legislation for Puerto Rico. The citizen Russian, Italian or other control it can get in by paying the same duty imposed on similar articles from other sources; and, once in, will not encounter unfair discriminations. Having asked and secured these pledges regarding China It follows in logic that the United States will have to maintain an open door into the Philippines. It cannot fairly discriminate in favor of Spain; if Spain has free trade the other nations must also have it. Whether or not this was expressly stipulated in the exchanges of communications between our state department and the foreign offices of Europe we do not know; but it is a plain obligation of honorable dealing. This much being understood, we proceed to quote from the speech of Senator Foraker:

wrecked the coffee plantations, which furnish the principal article of export. The people are poor, there is much suffering, and at the same time it is very necessary that they should make considerable public expenditures. If free trade is established they will be compelled immediately to lay upon themselves heavy direct taxes for public purposes, which would be a very severe burden, as well as a work of mist. great difficulty. Free trade would deprive them, practically, of all the revenues which they received from

customs under the Spanish government and thus increase the direct taxes over anything known before. "The problem before congress was ow to give them revenue in the least

burdensome way. To compel them to resort to direct taxation was the most burdensome, and would have crippled the island at this time. Therefore, this low revenue tariff, which is in no sense protective, was imposed. All the revenue collected under it in the ports of the United States is to be paid into the island treasury, as well as the revenue collected in ports of the island itself. The Foraker bill also provides that all the internal revenue raised in the island shall go into the

island treasury. In this way the necessary money is raised in easiest possible manne: for the people of the island, and the legislature will not be obliged to impose a single direct tax,

while all subjects of taxation are thus dent's wise recommendation, giving Puerto Rico the revenue already collected, merely makes the pending bill retroactive. Yet many people who praise our gift of revenue already collected, denounce the bill which proposes to continue giving. One is as wise and right as the other, and both are wise and right.

"Those who in various parts of the country are earnestly protesting from the best motives against the proposed tariff, are really seeking to burden the Puerto Ricans and make their position worse than it is. Those who advocate free trade for the island at this time on the ground of sympathy with the inhabitants, have not looked into the case enough to see that what they propose is not a relief to the people in the way of taxation as the tariff is, but an increased and heavy burden. The truth is that we have never treated any people who have come under our flag with such generosity and considcration as we show in the proposed of Arizona or New Mexico pays the duties on every imported article which he consumes, and all internal revenue taxes, and what he pays goes into the Treasury of the United States, while he is left to tax himself in addition for all the expenses of the territorial government. In the case of Puerto Rico every dollar of taxation raised by the United States, directly or indirectly, from the island or its products is paid into the island treasury. The United States under this bill will not take one cent of revenue from the island of Puerto Rico, while it taxes the inhabitants of all the other territories just as it taxes the inhabitants of the states. It is difficult to see how a more liberal and generous arrangement could be de-

the game bounty law is probably one of the most nonsensical acts ever put in force with the idea of maining the good will of the farmer. In very few instances has the law been of benefit to anyone save a few rural nomads of the bee-hunting class, who have derived a revenue by exposing pelts to justices of the peace before selling the trophies of the chase to the taxider-

The New Jersey courts have decided that the Young Men's Christian assoclation property at Paterson is subject to taxation, on the ground that an organization which charges membership fees cannot be considered charitable. The idea that charity is inconsistent with self-help is a Jersey de-

A Lightning Change Artist.

lusion.

TE WONDER how far the serious opinions of our fellow-citizens of Irish descent are voiced by W. Bourke Cockran when, at the Emmet anniversary in New York, after a speech of sympathy for the Boers, he

went on to say: "This government of ours is not with-

cut responsibility for the Boer war. It claims to be neutral. But this country has not been neutral. There has been difficulty between this nation and Eng-land over the Alaskan boundary. I do not say that we ought to have taken advantage of other complications in which our opponent was involved to push those claims unreasonably, but 1 do say that those claims ought not to have been postponed to give Great Britain a bet-ter chance. Yet they have been so postponed because of the complications in South Africa. Had the administration performed its plain duty to the people, it would have enforced those claims and the Canadian troops wouldn't have been fighting in South Africa teday, helping to put down liberty, for they would have had their hands full right at home and that African war would never have been begun. But the moment that war seemed a probability a modus vivendi was entered into between this country and England; that is, England was to

choose her own time, not for conceding our demands, but for resisting them. In return for this concession we received no advantage. It was all in England s favor "At the banquet last night President McKinley said that there was no alliance between this country and England. Well,

I'm inclined to believe him. [Laughter.] It isn't an alliance: it's a surrender. [Wild cheers.] It's a surrender of our policy to England. I challenge any sup-porter of the administration to show one thing in regard to this Boer war that the United States government could do in England's favor that hasn't been done. The surrender on the Alaskan boundary, the recall of our consul at Pretoria because his mail was opened by the British authorities, and the appointment of a boy son of the secretary of state, who received his final instructions in the foreign office at London; all these things have made other nations believe that we are in alliance with England. "So, in fear, all those nations that

might have interfered for the sake of humanity and fairness have held back. Some may say that the president might have done even more for England; that he might have sent our navy over there to aid the British. But na-vies are of no avail against the Boers. They might say that the president could have sent an army there, but that would have involved his calling for volunteers and have given to the people of this nation a chance to show where they stand in the matter of this unholy war, a chance that must now be postponed until If the Lord God of next November. Battles and of Justice will uphold the Hoers so that they may withstand their enemies for eight months longer this naunmistakably

GENERAL SHAW 10 THE VETERANS

[Concluded from Page 1.]

the Crown in the spiritual life of man-kind, and so, perhaps, it is in the life of nations. True it is, that we may well seal the volume containing the great record of the nation's travail of soul in the cpoch of Lincoln-so far as any irri-tating or disturbing elements of the pres-ent or future are concerned—and write across the closed events the historic le-gend: "It is finished."

Past Deeds of Valor.

Let me so a step further and declare that I would not blot out the memory of past deeds of valor in the minds of any wearer of the Gray or the Blue in a backward glance over times that tried men's souls. Nay! Human nature will have to be observed to foll the fully

men's souls. Nay! Human nature will have to be changed to full Christ-like charity before the deeds of true heroes can be dropped out of memory! I say, therefore, God-speed to the Grand Agmy of the Republic, and to the camps of Confederate veterans-each the holy of holles in the most sacred and the most tender associations possible in the staltender associations possible in the stai-wart life of brave veterans on both sides of the great war of all the ages. In the nature of things each organization has a history peculir to itself. Neither is designed to keep alive the spirit of hates or revenges of the war period; both are fraternal and reminiscent, and that for comradable is possed and in

stand for comradship in peace and in memory of the carlier services and suc-rifles when they followed the drum beat to battle.

If anything that I may say on my present tour of visitations should in the slightest degree, tend to a closer fellow-ship and larger loyalty to present con-ditions, my highest ambition will be sat-isided. We have had too much of hortid war: we cannot have too rich a fruitage of blessed peece. What we can have in common is a Memorial Day dedicated the memories of our dear ones gone to rest, when we can lay flowers upon their graves, whether they wore a uni-form of Blue or of Gray-in such an observance as may satisfy the sentiments of surviving comrades, of either army,

as long as any of them live. But there should be no place for present rancor or revenges in the hearts of living veterans-from the South or from the North. We stand on the threshold of a new century, following one of the grandest in the life of man; and our great country holds a proud position in the front line of nationalities. In a lit-tle over one hundred years of national life we have resolutely swept forward in all that inspires and ennobles humanity until the child of freedom of the era of Washington has reached a stalwart and commanding manhood, in the epoch of Lincoln and McKinley. It is universaily acknowledged that in war on the land and on the sea we have witched the world by our victories, and now it is ours to press forward in the paths of peace, in all the circle of righteousness, and become the ideal civilization of the world-through the development of individual qualities of head and heart, safeguarded by the highest prudence and wisdom born of pure and unselfish patriotism and sanctified by an unquestioned faith in God. At the first capital visited in my south-

ern tour-that of Virginia-I feel the thrill caused by the fact that the Father of his Country was born in this state, and that his body is buried in her soil. And as I journeyed here I passed mem orable historic battlefields over which from 1861 to 1865, ebbed and flowed the red tide of war-in the most sanguinary engagements recorded in history. Peace now dwells at Fredericksburg, in th Wilderness, at Brottsylvania, at Chancel-lorsville, at Appomattox: yea, at all the great and small points where brave men fought and fell-under either flag-with a desperate valor worthy of any cause over problems now settled forever. Many of these fields of unrivalled carnage are, I trust, about to be set apart as national parks-sacred to the issues of the heroes who wrote their names in blood in the heroic Honor Roll of the world. Peace, peace, sweet peace is heard over all the Union; and its echoes reventorate Union; and its echoes reverberate through the soul of every true American like the notes of a great cathedral or-gan, when touched by the hands of a master. Every life is what love makes it; and every nation is what the ideals of the majority bring forth. The exaltation of the individual or the nation springs from the same common source—righteousness. What individuals or nations sow, that also shall they reap. Let us meet the duties of life like men, and front face on duty's line, joyous and united in the patriotic love of our country, and zealous to do all in our power to teach our children how to cherish the reat heritage we shall transmit to them -the richest treasure of freedom in all the world. Let us join in the song of the Psalmist, and fix in our heart of hearts the great truth: "The counsel of the Lord standeth forver, the thoughts of heart to all generations; blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance."

ty, adopted at a regular meeting held on Baturday, the 34th day of February, 1900, the district convention will be held on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1800, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the arbitration room of the court house, Bcranton, for the pur-pose of nominating a candidate for the legislature and electing two (2) delegates to represent said legislative district in the state convention to be held at Har-risburg on April 25, 1900, and transacting such other business as shall be brought before it.

Visitance committees will hold primary elections on Saturday, the 7th day of April 1900, between the hours of 4 and 7

p. m. Each election district shall elect one person, a qualified elector of said district, to act as a member of the legislative standing committee for the next ensu-ing calendar year, whose name shall be certified to on the returns to the district

convention. Candidates who have thus far regis-tered their names with the secretary at 903-904, Mears building, Scranton, Pa., and those who are desirous of registering will observe the requirements of rule 6, which reads as follows: "Each candidate must register his full name and postof-fice address with the chairman of the legislative standing committee, and shall pay his assessment to the district chair-man at least inserts down before the antiman at least twenty days before the pri-mary election, or his name will not be printed on the official ballot."

Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900, s the last day for registering and paying the assessment. T. J. Matthews, Chairman, Attest: J. E. Watkins, Secretary, Scranton, Pa., February, 28, 1900.

In Woman's Realm

R. W. W. SCRANTON, notwithstand-ing the fact that his prominence in the most important interests of the M

city frequently presents him in the light of a scrapper among others who are also more or less obstinate in holding a point, is always welcomed in society as an ac-quisition and a man of peace. In fact few men are more happily endowed with a gift for saying graceful things. Then his towering figure and commanding presence naturally yield him much flattering attention from the feminine portion of a social assemblage; but to see him the other day as a sort of presiding genius of a Woman's club was really an unlooked for experience among his ac-quaintances. To say that his attitude on that occasion would have disarmed even more madly in earnest apostles of rethan the members of a Woman' club just beginning to taste the sweets power, fully describes the situation. Scranton is an artist in his way and the quiet observer who may have wit-nessed the effect of his presence and his nice little speech at that meeting would GUNSTER & FORSYTH be prepared to predict that he will proo ably own the street car system, and the telephone companies, not to mention the city government and other such incl-dentals if it should happen to enter his active, determined brain to attempt the

There is one thing in which, however, the Woman's club should be generous as it is strong and that is it should no absolutely drive Mr. Scranton and th water company to buy up the entire landscape.

THAT WOMAN'S CLUB certainly is capable of working miraculous changes in the vicinity of Green Ridge if it is politic and persistent. It Ridge if it is politic and persistent. It has the support of the best people in the measures proposed. It has the advan-tage of the cleverest legal advice, the opinions of the finest experts in their various professions and the courtesy of a hearing on all occasions. There is only one danger to menace the usefulness of the Economic Section and indeed this is a peril which usually confronts women in their attempts at the reform of exist-ing evils. While such a danger is not apparent at present it may develop later apparent at present it may develop later on and that is the tendency to demand revolutionary changes as a right instead



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skip out. We are here to Which we now publish in the interests of OUR TRADE, is now ready for distribution for the month

March.

of

As this number contains many excellent advanced ideas for Spring wearand as every woman in the community is more or less interested in what are the correct styleswe issue a general invitation to call and receive a copy of our "first impression," and afterwards give us your opinion as to its merits.

The Hunt & Published once a month and free for the asking. Connell Co. at 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE Heating, Plumbing, **Gas Fitting**, Electric The Prang Platinettes. Teachers and superintendents desiring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and inexpensive will find these beautiful

In my own mind the fact that this bill raises that question [of the powers of congress in legislating for territories] is

more important than any revenue that it provides for. Why is it so important? ot on account of Puerto Rico, for there is nothing to be imported from Puerto Rico that will come prejudicially, or at least seriously prejudicially, into competition with our products in this country is a revenue duty simply and solely, and not in any sense protective. Mr. President, beyond Puerto Rico come the Philippines. Soon we shall be called upon to legislate with respect to these islands. I wish to say that with respect to the Philippines it has been suggested, and it has been contended for by many, and it has been contended for by many, that we should have an "open door" pol-tcy. If that policy should be finally adopted, and all the nations of the world be allowed to go with their ships and their merchandise into the ports of the Phillippines, an the same terms we go es, on the same terms we go there with our ships and our merchandise, there will be an overthrow at once of our entire protective policy and system unless we have the power to protect our-selves against the results, against the injury that would come to us from these islands by reason of all the world being permitted to come here or anywhere else in the United States without payment of duties. The claims of those in opposition to this proposition leads to this. * * * The bill was drawn not only to meet the necessities of the situation, but also, necessarily, as an incident, to meet the question as to the policy which must be pursued by this country. We are now all alike in common interest, and the question must be settled now and should be in the case of Puerto Rice which is the first legislation of the kind that congress is called upon to enact,

Great opposition to the placing of a nominal duty between Puerto Rico and the mainland has appeared. Its existence among the Democrats is natural. They want free trade with Puerto Rico, hoping that it will be the entering wedge which will either compel the abandonment of all protective duties in the United States or, as an alternative, force the abandonment of the whole programme of expansion. The existence of this opposition among Republicans is not thus to be accounted for, but rests, we believe, largely upon a misapprehension of the facts. The attitude of the Republican objectors to the pending Puerto Rican legislation is that which President McKinley, Chairman Payne and most other prominent Republicans held some months sgo; but in the meantime the president and the party leaders have come to see the matter in its wider relations and their views have been modified accordingly.

Take, for example, the experience of Senator Lodge, certainly as highminded and devoted a public servant as there is in Washington. This is what he says: "When I came to Washington I believed, without having examined the matter thoroughly, that we should establish free trade with Puerto Rico as a matter of course, but when I came to look into it I found that in the interests of the Puerto Ricans this would be most undesirable. The peo-ple of the fillend have just passed through a war and a transfer of the government. This has produced a great

disturbance of business, almost compless stagnation. In addition the island was visited last summer by a of Wayne, regarding the paym nt of hurricane of unexampled violence.

ause I want to show to Puerto Rico ments. the utmost liberality and generosity possible.

vised, and I am heartily in favor of it,

"But the agitation which has been excited about the proposed tariff and which has misled many people throughout the country is not the real question. It was all started to cover the constitutional attack. The opponents of the Puerto Rican bill knew very well what they were about. They desired to establish a congressional precedent denying the right of congress to govern territory outside the constitution. If they had prevailed they would have then gone before the people and declared that we could- not hold the Philippines unless we brought all their cheap labor within our tariff and made all the Filipinos a part of our body politic. To this every one is opposed. and it would render impossible any proper government for the Philippines or the maintenance of the 'open door' in the East. The opponents of the Puerto Rican bill hoped to establish a precedent by which they could drive us from the Philippines. It was the Philippines which were aimed at in the discussion, not Puerto Rico, I have personally no doubt of our constitutional power to hold and govern territory without extending the constitution to such territory, but this is a question which must go before the courts, and the opponents of the Puerto Rican bill have so little confidence in their own view that they are afraid, apparently, to get a judicial opinion on it. The question of a tarif for Puerto Rico, so far as it is one of expediency, is very clear if we consider solely the interests of the Island, but the constitutional question is of a most vital importance to our entire policy in the Pacific and in the East. The house has had the courage and the wisdom to legislate

for Puerto Rico in a statesmanlike manner, and they have correctly decided the constitutional question. I have no doubt that a decisive majority of the senate will agree with them on both points." The country has not found the ad-

ministration of Wm. McKinley wanting in the troublesome times of the recent past. It has amply demonstrated its right to claim the confidence of the country; and that claim deserves respect at this time.

The existence of coal famines in France, Germany, Austria and Russia on account of labor troubles in the mines is causing apprehension in certain circles in Europe that American coal exports may be called upon to supply this deficiency, England especially regards this prospect with concern. The development of an American merchant marine, which all persons believe to be near at hand, is going to make this question of continuous American coal exports a live one. A large trade even for anthracite s within the bounds of possibility.

Monroe county has also decided to abide by the decision of Judge Purdy, bounties for the slaughter of wild aniwhich , caused untold damage and male within its borders. In this age a case of yellow advertising overdone.

ments. [Great cheering.] That our course, the course of the administration, hould be such as to lead Europe to believe that we are supporting England is itself a disloyalty to the people, and it will be avenged when the opportunity comes for freemen to speak."

It will be noticed that Mr. Cockran includes in this "outburst of magnificent oratory" two statements which are not only without foundation but which he must have known were false. The statement that Consul Macrum was recalled from Pretoria because his mail was opened by the British authorities. like the statement that Secretary Hay's son received his final instructions at the British foreign office, is unsupported either by fact or fiction. Macrum himself admits that he was recalled because he had repeatedly asked to be permitted to come home. Young Hay's visit to the British foreign office was simply the customary official call which representatives of one nation make upon representatives of another when passing through the other nation's capital. Besides, it must have been known to Mr. Cockran and to those of his audience who read the papers that young Hay was to look after British interests in Pretoria just as the British consuls in Cuba looked after American interests after our own consuls had been withdrawn pending the war with Spain. As to the charge that the Alaskan boundary dispute was postponed as an accommodation to Great Britain so that she could mass her strength in South Africa, the fact is clear to all who have taken the pains to inquire into the matter that this postponement was made long before the South African affair offered a prospect of war. In the campaign of 1896 Mr. Cockran exhibited great energy in declaiming in behalf of Major McKinley's election. We are not among those who took

tremendous stock in that performance, for Cockran, like Bryan, impressed us as being a speaker who cared more for applause than principles and who stood ready to champion any cause at any time when offered satisfactory inducements. The justice of this opinion seems vindicated by the alacrity with which the orator of whom Richard Croker once said that he "had left Tammany for the good of Tammany" now turns his back upon the administration he helped to instal, and joins with bumptious eagerness the motley

opposition. With the Puerto Rico debate in pros-

pect, doubtless many members of the senate envy the New Haven girl who is enjoying a trance of six weeks' dura-

One tenth of the population of Cuba is now in regular and willing attendance at the public schools. This is the real freeing of the island.

In India, owing to famine, 4,374,000 persons are in charity's charge. The gospel that India needs is the gospel of bread and butter.

"Sapho" has finally been suppressed in New York city. This appears to be

CONVENTION CALLS.

First Legislative District. Notice is hereby given that a conven-tion of the Republicans of the First legislative district will be held at 3 p. m. on the 20th day of March next, at Co-operative hall, West Side, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legisla-ture to represent said district and electing two delegates to attend the Repub-lican state convention to be held in Harrisburg on April 25, 1960. The primaries will be held on Saturday afternoon. March 17, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock. According to the rules govern-ing the Republican primaries of this leg-islative district rotice of the date of said primary election must be given by the district chairman at least twenty days before said primary election and each candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address and pay his assessment fifteen days before the primary election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot. No votes shall be counted for any person who has not compiled with these conditions.

W. A. Paine, Chairman. Attest: Joseph Jeffrys, Secretary. Beranton, Fa., Feb. 22, 1900.

Second Legislative District.

Notice is hereby given to the Republi an voters of the Second Legislative discan voters of the Second Legislative dis-trict that a primary election will be held on Saturday, March 17, 1900, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to repant said legislative district in the com resent said legislative district in the com-ing Republican state convention to be held in Harrisburg, and to nominate a candidate for the legislature. The con-vention to compute the vote will be held on Tuesday, March 20, 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the court house in Scranton, in accordance with the rules governing this district the candidates will be voted for directly by the voters at the collar

for directly by the voters at the polls. Each candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address and pay his assessment twenty days before the election or his name will not be placed in the official ballot, neither will any votes cast for him e counted

The district vigilance committees i the various precincts will conduct the election and the result will be reported by the return judge to the district con-vention, which will be composed of the return judges of the various districts. A written notice containing further in-structions will be sent to the members of the said district vizilance committee. Frederick W. Fleitz, Chairman. Attest: Walter E. Davis, Secretary.

Third Legislative District.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Re-publican standing committee of the Third Legislative district of Lackawanna coun-Lewis. Reilly & Davies,

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