

The Scranton Tribune

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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.

SCRANTON, MARCH 9, 1900.

The attitude of the Catholic church toward American control in the Philippines, as defined by Cardinal Gibbons in a speech delivered at Chicago on Wednesday, will impress favorably Americans of all denominational leanings. "The Catholics," said he, "do not ask any special protection or privileges. All that we ask is a fair field and no favor. This, I believe, we will enjoy under American government in the Philippines as well as elsewhere."

One Year of Mayor Moir.

THE DAY following Mayor Moir's election The Tribune, calling attention to the circumstances surrounding his endorsement by the people, said: "If he shall evince the courage necessary to enforce clean methods in the departments under his control and shall display the will and inclination of a man beholden to no class, clan or faction, they will stand by him to a man and help to make his administration a record-breaker for success."

The first year of the mayor's administration is drawing to a close. It has been marked by mistakes of judgment which have not escaped criticism and by trust in others which has not always been wisely placed. Latterly, however, there have been signs that the mayor has awakened to some of the unfortunate environments of his position and his self-assertion has been followed by wholesome results. There is time and opportunity for a further display of personal independence and accordingly as the mayor shall improve these he will advance his prospects of completing a successful term.

The people will respond quickly and cordially to self-ownership in the mayor's office, when they will look askance at any appearance of outside manipulation. Recognizing this fact and acting fearlessly upon it, the chance is open to James Moir, with the advantage of the knowledge and experience he has already acquired, to write in the two remaining years of his administration a page of renown for himself and of increasing satisfaction among the people.

"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."—Senator Lodge.

A Plain Issue.

AT A CONFERENCE with a delegation of Republican senators held in the white house Wednesday, the president, it is said, frankly told the senators that he was satisfied from fuller information and more mature reflection that the recommendations of his annual message for free trade with Puerto Rico were ill advised, and that he is now earnestly in favor of the enactment of the house bill providing for a tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley law rates. The people of the country will soon come to see the matter in the same light as he does, the president said, and they will as frankly admit that a duty is better for the Puerto Ricans than free trade.

We derive the foregoing information from the Washington correspondence of the New York Sun, which is usually very reliable. But from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Times-Herald, a paper opposed to the house bill, we learn more of the details of the president's attitude. "President McKinley," the Times-Herald correspondent says, "has taken a bold and firm stand on this question. Contrary to the general impression, he is not eager for a second term. He would gladly give up his office a year hence. But if the people decide that he must stay he perceives that the great and overwhelming problem of his second term is the establishment of good government in the Philippines and the advancement of the people of that archipelago. The president is determined that if he must undertake this Herculean task he will have his hands free. He will know where he stands under the constitution. For this reason he wants a Supreme court judgment as to what the powers of the government are, and that is why he stands out for a Puerto Rican tariff. If the proposed tariff on Puerto Rico were oppressive, he says, he would not favor it, but he declares it is not and that the people of Puerto Rico are content with it, and that the American people will endorse it when they know the facts. The president says some small, nominal tax upon Puerto Rico is a shield for him in dealing with the infinitely more important question of the Philippines, and that if he cannot have this shield leading to a judicial determination of his powers, he is willing to escape the Philippine problem by being defeated for re-election."

This brings the question to an issue before the Republican party and before the country. The president is properly the leader of his party and of those who believe in the expansion program. He has indicated the reasons why he considers a temporary tariff for Puerto Rico essential to the successful administration of the prob-

lems arising from the new acquisitions of territory. If his leadership in this matter is sustained, he will lead on; if not, he must in self respect relinquish it to some one else. It is for the party and the people to decide. Have they confidence in William McKinley or have they not? Are they satisfied with the main results of his administration or are they not? Are they willing to sustain him under the attacks chiefly of political enemies aided by some misguided Republicans who will soon realize the error into which they have fallen, or are they not?

It is a time for plain speaking and we are glad that the president has caused the question to be put before the people in such a manner that their answer must be decisive. Chairman Hanna's intention to get right down to business in the matter of educating the people regarding the issues of the approaching presidential campaign is pre-eminently prudent. No wise general takes any chances through over-confidence.

The Laborer and His Hire.

THE BILL of Senator Hoar to double the pay of justices of the United States Supreme court and to increase from 40 to 65 2-3 per cent. the pay of federal circuit and district court judges is a measure which should have public approval. The chief justice of the highest court of Great Britain receives \$50,000 a year; we pay our judge of corresponding rank \$10,500 and then wonder sometimes why the really great men in the profession of the law, when proffered positions on the bench, hesitate to accept because of the financial sacrifice involved. Even the chief justice of the Supreme court of the state of New York receives \$17,500 a year, and he has few of the social expenses inseparable from the position of a justice of the Supreme federal court.

Economy is a good thing but it can be misplaced. There are a whole lot of positions in connection with government where the emoluments far exceed the value of the service rendered. A county or city treasurer, under the fee system, can, for example, hire deputies to do all the work and still pocket \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year. The same is true of many state offices, notably the secretary of the commonwealth, a place reputedly worth \$20,000 a year to its incumbent, the real value of whose services might be exceeded by a salary of \$3,000 a year. A few of these bonanza jobs yet remain in the federal service, but not many; publicity is rapidly weeding them out. It will be true economy to bring about a re-adjustment of incomes in connection with these offices, with the tendency downward.

But in the case of a judicial position the circumstances are wholly different. A man fit to be on the bench of any court necessarily has qualities of mind and heart sufficient to equip him for earning more money out of office than he receives as salary while in office. It is true that money is not the only nor perhaps the chief consideration which impels men to seek or to accept the proffer of judicial positions. Yet it is also true that the upright, conscientious and intelligent judge deserves so well of the community that it ought to pay him a generous salary as measured by the earning powers of men of his rank and qualifications. The higher we go in the scale the greater this necessity appears; and when we reach the august circle of the Supreme court and find that, at a costly capital where, with economical management, it costs to live in appropriate manner more than in any other American city the men who are officially at the summit of the judiciary of the country; men whose work molds the whole character of our institutions and is most vital to every public interest of our time, receive in payment for their exalted services hardly more than the average pocketings of an alderman in a fairly litigious city ward, the wonder is that our great court of final appeal has so well preserved in these later years its dignity, reputation and character.

It is high time that the active endeavor of discerning men were employed in correcting these more conspicuous inequalities, and public opinion should rapidly adjust itself to the fact that in the new era of national expansion which is opening upon us character and ability must be increasingly drafted into the service of the nation and paid for in such a way as to insure their continued employment.

Those who are opposing the administration's plan for the relief of Puerto Rico, whether in misunderstanding or from a wish to make political capital, are registering their stubbornness in human misery. The delay should cease; the relief should go through at once.

A Question of Principle.

THE ESTEEMED New Age, of Tunkhannock, is convinced that if Senator Quay shall be seated upon the governor's appointment his factional opponents will retaliate by voting the Democratic ticket next fall, thus turning the state over to Democratic control. This is a bridge which need not be crossed before it is reached. We have no doubt that the leaders in the war against Quay would be willing to do as the New Age surmises. They have repeatedly declared their intention to wage their fight to Quay's political extermination. Their ability to carry a sufficient following with them to effect this purpose is a matter which cannot, however, be decided before the votes are counted.

It used to be an accepted theory that the majority of a party should have the right to make party nominations and decide party policy. We believe that this theory is still in favor among a great majority of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. The insurgent proposition is that the majority should surrender to the minority, under penalty of having the minority bolt and join with the Democrats in an attempt to throw the state into Democratic control. One of these theories must prevail. Both cannot obtain at the same time. During the next few months the peo-

ple of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to express their ideas on this subject. In the meantime, the question of Quay's admission on gubernatorial appointment is a question for the United States senate to decide. It cannot be decided by the newspapers of Pennsylvania.

Representative Levy, of New York, has introduced a resolution in congress setting forth that inasmuch as it cost the United States something like \$200,000 to free Cuba, the secretary of war should set aside one-fourth of all the revenues of Cuba to apply upon the reimbursement of Uncle Sam. Mr. Levy is evidently a man of thrift.

More than half of all the mail matter carried by the government is stuff upon which no postage is paid—seeds, congressional records, department reports and other franked matter. This explains the postal deficit. The people who wish government publications should be made to pay at least the postage cost of distribution.

The senate and house committees are at odds over the construction of a Pacific cable, one wanting a government cable and the other demanding private ownership under federal subsidy. It is to be hoped that these differences as to detail will not defeat the main purpose, which is very important and urgent.

The records for successful service in behalf of constituents and the state made at Harrisburg by Representatives Farr and Scheuer constitute convincing reasons why factionalism should not be permitted to replace them by untried and inexperienced men.

Mr. Montagu White very wisely calls attention to the fact that the proposed hospital ship that is to be equipped for the benefit of the Boers will be of little use to the Transvaalers unless provided with trucks to carry it from three to five hundred miles inland.

Lillokalanai Dominis ought to realize that the position of ex-queen at a salary of \$10,000 a year is not to be sneezed at; yet, some persons are never satisfied unless they are wielding the gavel.

Notwithstanding the feelings of Bourke Cockran and others, the Irish soldiers in the service of the queen seem to be getting the glory for a large share of the fighting in South Africa.

Judging from the list of wants prepared by the Social Democratic convention at Indianapolis the other night, Brother Debs and his friends will always have something to hope for.

"Peace-at-any-rate" and "stop-the-war" meetings in England seem to produce results similar to those which follow the hanging of a pair of cats on a clothes line.

If the tax on oleomargarine is fixed at a point that will make the boon of the boarding house a luxury, the wealthy may then enjoy it.

FAITH.

A happy child plays on the floor, And stacks his blocks and sings, And he knows naught of ancient lore, And naught of worldly things; But faith is in his heart, and when "The dark he kneels to pray, And what is all the lore of men— The fairest fruit of brush or fern— Against the faith he has—the faith I, too, could claim, one day?"

—S. E. Kiser, in Times-Herald.

In Woman's Realm

"THEY DO give such queer orders," said the florist girl wearily. "They seem to think if the order is for a funeral we ought to give them a special rate and offer them the same idea when wedding flowers are wanted or gifts to the sick, particularly if they are for anybody we know. One woman suggested that we put the cost mark on the box of roses sent to a funeral so that the family could see what an expensive remembrance it was. Another requested that we fix up something nice and cheerful which isn't quite what most people want for funerals. Generally they come in with their minds fully fixed on having white flowers and they are any man in the party they always end by getting everything but white.

"Yes, there are some people who insist on having crowns and wreaths and pil-lows and 'gates ajar,' but generally now—days they like the flat sprays or loose flowers which can be arranged to please the taste. "The other day a lot of people came to get designs and they fought over them for an hour because one old lady desired to have a dove and a harp at the head of her coffin, and for her part she meant Sally to have it if she was 91 years old when she died. She didn't see any reason why a woman of 91 couldn't enjoy a dove and a harp as much as a kittenish thing of 16, and Sally had the dove and the harp."

PROFESSOR HOWELL gave out some questions in the M.A. exam. He was desired that the pupil should state what medicine is used to allay pain and induce sleep and also what is prescribed to counteract the effects of poison, the words anodyne and antidote being expected as answers. One little maid, however, had her own ideas of the subject as her paper was found to suggest an "emetic" for the latter emergency.

MISS LINDA HALL LARNED, president of the National Household Economic association, will probably address a Scranton audience in April. Her well known book, "The Hostess of Today," is well known in this city and is one of the most valuable and up-to-date publications yet issued.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Scranton Branch of the M.A.A. will be held in the Epworth league rooms of Elm Park church on Monday.

THREE YEARS OF MCKINLEY.

Charles Emory Smith in the New York Journal. The three years of the McKinley administration have each had a special and significant work and character. The first restored the arrested wheels of business and industry and restored the national prosperity. The second, facing the war with Spain and crowned with a swift and unparalleled triumph, raised the public to new position and prestige as a world power. The third has been devoted to the practical problems and the tremendous responsibilities which have, along the untiring way, in the new extension and broader destiny of the nation. Each year and each duty has witnessed the most signal success.

The first year the president attested his clear vision and resolute purpose. Executives generally shrink from extra sessions, and accept them slowly, reluctantly and hence they are slow. But President McKinley, as soon as he had taken the oath, summoned congress at the earliest possible day to re-establish the temporarily abandoned McKinley policy. The result was the full restoration of shattered public confidence and the return of an interrupted business activity and prosperity which has brought the highest reward both to events and labor. No change from business darkness to light was ever swifter, and none was ever more directly due to administrative action.

With that obligation, quickly met, a duty of humanity presented itself, and its requirements were no less faithfully and conscientiously fulfilled. There is no need to review the war with Spain, its brilliant victories and its sweeping successes which ever remain among the most splendid of our national glory. The more trying task came with its triumphant conclusion, and with the duty of pacifying, organizing, guiding and developing the rude and remote peoples which the incalculable logic of events has brought under our flag. Great progress has been made in that work. The history of similar national extensions will be searched in vain to find where so much has been accomplished in so short a time, or where the exercise of national authority has been governed by such high, humane and unselfish spirit. The three years of President McKinley's administration have started the nation on new and broader lines, and have left an impression which will be felt through all our future. He himself will hold a unique place in history. He has for years been the most conspicuous and

representative leader of the policy which has given us our matchless domestic industrial development, and now by a happy fate he also becomes equally the leader of the country in that policy of enlarged outlook and commercial expansion which is the necessary outgrowth of our home completeness.

PERSONALITIES.

John Burroughs, the author and critic, was in his early boyhood a schoolmate of Jay Gould.

Lady Roberts, wife of General Lord Roberts, knows something of the sorrows of war. Her only son lies in a soldier's grave at Colenso, Natal. Her husband, who is at the front actively engaged in directing affairs, is 67 years old. Lord and Lady Roberts have been married forty-one years.

Professor David Edward Hughes, inventor of the Hughes printing telegraph instrument, now in use on all important Continental lines in Europe and on all submarine lines between England and the Continent, whose death is announced, was born in London, May 16, 1831, and was educated at Bardonia college, Kentucky.

Mme. Rejane, who has just returned to Paris after an extended tour of the continent, during which she devoted herself almost exclusively to presentations of Mme. Sans Gene, brought back with her decorations and medals from every court that she visited, except one. The king of Portugal did not decorate her, but instead gave her a handsome pair of driving mules.

John Ruskin, at 75, has as keen a sense of taste as most of us have at 20, and greatly enjoys new flavors. "My palate," he once said, "serves me so well, because when I was a child I was given only the plainest food. When I was a boy, too, I had but one or two toys and no amusements. Hence the keen delight which I take now in every kind of pleasure."



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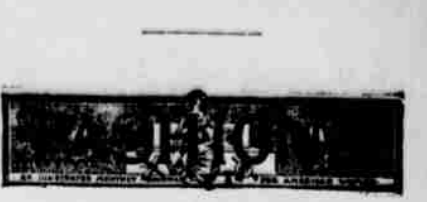
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Which we now publish in the interests of OUR TRADE, is now ready for distribution for the month of March.

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

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A FEW DAYS LEFT.

Plenty of splendid bargains yet in Horan & Merrill's fine stock, but sizes are becoming broken in some lines. That isn't strange, as the sales since the dissolution have been very great, and now we must make way for the Spring Goods. We have many good things, among which we call attention to the following:

- 50 dozen E. & W. Collars left, all styles, nearly all sizes. To close, 2 for..... 25c
20 dozen Colored Bosom Shirts, white body, several effects; nearly all sizes..... 39c
Sweet, Orr & Newburgh Overalls, large and small sizes only, 75c quality. Now..... 59c
50c quality Overalls and Jack-etc., all sizes and styles..... 39c
Men's Fine Suits that cannot be duplicated anywhere short of \$12 to \$14. They are made of fine Blue Serges and soft finished Black Thibets. To close..... \$7.50
Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, blue and black Chevot, \$2.75 quality. To close..... \$1.50
Children's Reefer Suits, sizes 3 to 8, sailor collar, neatly braided and well made, many color effects; former prices \$3.50 to \$4. To close..... \$1.50
200 pairs Men's All Wool Trousers, fine neat stripes, were \$2.74 To close..... \$1.95
150 pairs Wool Worsted Trousers, fancy stripes and checkings, were \$3.50. To close..... \$2.25
Men's Spring Top Coats in the newest effects of coverts, the desirable material of the season, \$10 and \$12 qualities. To close..... \$6.00

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For years I have suffered with what I supposed to be dyspepsia and what has always been called so by physicians who have treated me. It is peculiar, inasmuch as it comes on periodically every year about October and lasts for two or three months in spite of all the medicines I take and then goes away, apparently having worn itself out. The symptoms are a sense of distress and heaviness in the chest amounting to agony at times, and while not exactly a pain, is more distressing even than pain, as all the time I suffer so my spirits become depressed and my appetite is poor or capricious, and even when I feel like eating the food of the agony it will cause kegs of iron from it. During the spells I usually suffer also from constipation and flatulence. This year the attack came on earlier than usual (about the middle of July), and feeling that I could not stand the accumulation of heat and dyspepsia I looked around for something that might relieve me. A copy of a pamphlet about Ripans Tablets happening to be brought to my notice, I thought I would try them, and after taking two or three boxes I find my symptoms much relieved, and while I still suffer somewhat at times the distress is neither so constant nor so acute, and I have no doubt that in a few days I shall have entirely recovered. I find the "tablets" form much more agreeable to take than any liquid and can heartily recommend them to any who suffer from any form of indigestion or dyspepsia. I am twenty-two years of age and have been troubled with the symptoms above described for at least six years at intervals. I am a stenographer and typewriter by profession, and my trouble is doubtless aggravated by the sedentary life I am compelled to lead. WANTED—A case of bad health that Ripans Tablets will not benefit. Send one ounce to Dr. J. C. Williams, Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 minutes and 100 testimonials. Ripans Tablets, 10¢ per box, or 12 boxes for \$1.00, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell established medicine at a moderate price. They relieve pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package. Accept no substitutes.