

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.

TWELVE PAGES. SCRANTON, MARCH 17, 1900.

Remember the hours of this afternoon's legislative primaries—4 to 7 o'clock.

Today's Primaries.

NUMEROUS attempts have been made to confuse the minds of the Republican voters as to the issues involved in today's primaries in the First and Second legislative districts. Certain candidates have, for example, claimed to be "anti-machine" when, as a matter of fact they owe their existence as candidates to the machine politicians who for various reasons, mainly growing out of political disappointments, are now waging a guerrilla war on the regular Republican organization.

The so-called "anti-machine" candidates, who are also soliciting votes on the strength of their alleged advocacy of the Crawford county system, overlook the fact that the author and many of the earliest advocates of the party rules which established the Crawford county system in this county are among the foremost supporters of Candidates Farr and Scheuer and the regular party ticket. The Crawford county system is not at issue in these legislative primaries. No one is proposing to do away with it. The canvass has been made in strict compliance with it. It ought to be self-evident that the Crawford county system, so far as it affects Lackawanna county, can neither be saved nor lost at Harrisburg.

The real issue to be decided by the Republicans of Scranton today is whether they can afford to take chances by sending to represent them in the legislature two men who are without experience in legislative affairs and whose factional associations would deprive them of the opportunity to be of the best service to the city. We are about to become a second class city. This will involve a host of new problems requiring to be solved at the state capital. Is T. Jefferson Reynolds equal to Speaker Farr for this difficult and delicate purpose? Could Frederick Connell, without experience, hope to do as well as Representative Scheuer? The calls upon the legislature in behalf of our hospitals, schools and other benevolent institutions are vitally important. Could inexperienced "insurgents" attend to them successfully?

Now then we hear of a Republican who says he is going to hit at Farr and Scheuer because he is opposed to "Connellism." Just what these two gentlemen have to do with "Connellism" or why they should be marked for slaughter on its account does not appear. To those who have this in mind we offer the suggestion that "Connellism" in the person of its namesake and alleged chief offender may not long hence be up for office and ready to take without flinching all the hammering that is in store for it. This fight which is to be settled tonight is a fight for experienced and effective representation at Harrisburg, and every Republican who wants to see his city properly represented should vote today for Farr or Scheuer.

If this is winter's last gasp, all must admire its lung power.

Root to the Cubans.

IN THE COURSE of a week's personal study of conditions in Cuba Secretary Root has collected and stated in an interview some interesting information, to which he adds some very pertinent advice.

Of the Cuban people as a whole the opinion which he gives is favorable. The spirit in which a great majority of them have, after the ravages and suffering of the past few years, gone to work to rebuild their ruined homes and to make again productive the waste lands impresses him as admirable. He is convinced that they are tired of turmoil and want a chance to take up again peaceful habits of life. He is sure that as long as they receive just treatment from a government determined to keep its promise to give them a stable government in the shortest time possible they will not permit themselves to be misled by unscrupulous leaders, who are to be found in every country.

The United States is sincere in its intention to prepare Cuba for independence, but Secretary Root emphasizes the fact that the lesson of self-government is not to be learned in a minute. In the United States, where the communities have been self-governing for more than a hundred years, and where most of the people had many years of experience in self-government before independence was declared, the problem is still a big one with all the machinery approximately perfect. In Cuba not only the machinery but also the experience have to be built up from the ground. The start is soon to be made in autonomous municipal systems about to be introduced, but the secretary does not encourage the theory that this start will constitute the immediate solution of the whole problem. Cubans must learn by experience what they need and what they want. Success will not come until the best side of the Cuban character shall be actively enlisted in the constructive work; the men who

amount to something must offset by their political energies the loud-talking men who carry machetes and threaten at intervals to take to the woods.

The secretary bears willing testimony to the thoroughness with which the Cuban people living in the cities have in a short time mastered the need of clean streets and clean homes. From this he infers that the capacity to learn other useful lessons in government will rapidly develop. But he cautions the natives against cultivating a disposition to pick at minor mistakes on the part of the intervening power and tries to impress them with the fact that the more thoroughly they shall co-operate with the American officials in the great constructive tasks which have to be completed before independence can be durable and safe, the sooner will the period of their national existence begin.

For the moment these prudent words of counsel seem to have made a good impression. But the great necessity is patience.

Congress and the Militia.

Neither Hyde Park nor Providence can afford to throw away prestige and influence by turning down the man who has risen by merit to the speakership of the house, in order to send to the legislature in his stead a candidate whose qualities are unproved.

THE APPEAL of the adjutant general of the several states to congress for an increase in the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the militia should be given heed by the national legislature.

The appropriation for all the militia of this great country for nearly a century was but \$200,000 per annum, and only a couple of years back it was raised to the sum of \$400,000. Now congress is asked to give \$2,000,000, and that sum should be granted without question.

For some reason every bill for the betterment of the militia meets with a strong undercurrent of opposition around the national legislative halls. It has been intimated that a regular army clique is back of the efforts to stifle the encouragement of the state troops. In order that the regular establishment shall be kept upon its present basis. Those legislators who have fallen in with the clique should read President Washington's message, in 1794, wherein he said: "The devising and establishing of a well regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude."

We should have, indeed we have got to have, a regular army of 100,000 men, but that fact need not interfere with the militia. Very recently a most notable essay upon the National Guard, as the organized militia is now-most generally designated in the several states, was read before the Military Service Institution of the United States and the essay was awarded the first prize of a gold medal. The essay was by Colonel Edward E. Britton, of the New York Guard, and is a most clever and exhaustive exposition of the present condition of the state troops and of what should be done to better the service. An outline of a bill to accomplish the establishment of a proper reserve to the regular army is sketched, in which there is much merit.

To put it briefly, he shows that the manner in which this country should maintain a proper reserve is by the enactment of laws making an appropriation among the states and territories which have an organized force of not less than three soldiers per 1,000 of population. Under the census of 1890 this would give a total force for all of the states and territories of 188,625 officers and men. The appropriation should only be paid to those states and territories which maintain the requisite number of men and have their soldiers organized, armed and equipped in exact accordance with the regular establishment. In addition, there should be a requirement that the appropriation would be payable only after a competent officer of the army, detailed from the inspector general's department, had inspected and found the force sufficiently efficient to come within the spirit and intent of the act.

Such is a crude outline of what should be had in the way of legislation, and the quicker something of that sort is accomplished the better for the nation. With our great interests scattered over a big part of the globe, we need something more than a regular army and an inefficient force of state troops, the latter organized, armed and disciplined in almost as many styles as there are states. The military spirit of the nation should be fostered, and it can only be led into the proper channel through wise and intelligent legislation.

The parsimonious method of the past years must be cast aside. How ridiculous it sounds to learn that the great United States actually has appropriated a sum equal to \$2.50 per soldier enrolled in the organized and equipped forces of the states and territories, while those sub-divisions of the nation have been appropriating an average of \$23.69.

The state troops should form the first reserve ready to re-enforce the army at any time, and the only way in which this can be had is through a sufficient appropriation and proper organization.

Common Sense View of National Duty

From the Speech of Judge Morris, Delivered in Congress February 6.

THE QUESTION of the policy of our recent acquisitions I think it is too late to discuss. That the circumstances and conditions surrounding them, at least so far as the Philippine Islands were concerned, were entirely different from those which were presented by the acquisition of Louisiana and the adjacent territory must be admitted. And it may also be admitted that had the circumstances been different we should not have sought them as we did Louisiana. To my mind it is plain, in the face of the conditions presented, that we ought not to, that we could not, have acted otherwise than we have done. And I have not the slightest doubt that if we had we would now be hearing from the other side of this chamber even fiercer denunciations than those which we have lately become accustomed to; that we would be told how we had basely betrayed those who had trusted us; how we had left them to their former inhuman oppressors; or to the selfish greed of other European powers; how we had failed, in the moral obligation resting upon us amongst the nations of the earth, to restore peace and order; how we had destroyed their only safeguards; how we had failed in the highest duty which we owed to civilization and progress; how we had failed to grasp every opportunity which to us is the commercial opportunity of the century; and they would then be extolling the splendid achievements of Jefferson and his party in seizing every opportunity to extend the boundaries of our dominion and the blessings of our civilization as loudly as they now vaguely proclaim them to be the result of the government. But the question whether we could act otherwise or not passed beyond the domain of discussion, at least so far as congress is concerned, upon the adoption of the treaty and the appropriation for carrying it into effect. By that action they became a part of the territory belonging to the United States, and the only way to get forward in a manly and straightforward way, with hope and confidence and courage, to the performance of the duties which have devolved upon us.

No one could take any exception to the course of any senator who, when the treaty of Paris was signed, had opposed its ratification or of a member of the house who, when the appropriation for carrying it into effect was being considered, opposed the grant of the necessary funds, believing, as every man and conscience that we were doing something which we ought not to do, that the treaty having been ratified and carried into effect, no good could be accomplished by criticism and fault-finding with what is beyond recall, but no sense of duty can command such a course. On the part of every citizen of patriotism ought to prompt every citizen to stand squarely behind those charged with the administration of the government and to support them in every correct and successful solution of the difficulties by which we are confronted. And not only ought he to do this freely and with all his might and main, but to do less is little more than a disgrace. The treaty being ratified and carried into effect, what, then, is the duty of Americans? It seems to me there could be but one answer. I would say I would do it if I had been amongst those opposed to these acquisitions. I have been able to find but one answer. I would say I have done my duty as a citizen, and voted against this course of action; I have warned my colleagues and my countrymen; but they have not heeded my advice or warning. They have thought otherwise. They have done and named otherwise. The die is cast, and now I stand for my country and with my countrymen against all who would strike at the flag of our country. I stand against our authority, wherever they may be. This was the spirit of the brave men who, although opposed politically to Mr. Lincoln, can be said to have stood in 1861. This should be the spirit of the patriot today. There can be no middle ground. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." If your country shall not do it fully, unreservedly, and unconditionally? Should you not do it in word and deed? I do not wish to sit in judgment on any of these men. I would not be one of those who, in their words but those of condemnation for our government and praise for those in arms against us for all the wealth of all the Indies.

How admirable the course of the president of the United States in comparison with that of his predecessors. Does anyone who knows his people and his country, public and private, suppose for an instant that he is any less actuated by a sense of duty than any of his predecessors who remembers his readiness on other days to offer his life for the cause of freedom and humanity suppose that he loves liberty any less than these nursery statesmen? He has no intention to subvert it and set up a monarchy? Can anyone suppose that he has not as complete and ever-present realization as the average man of the world which is set before him and say? Ah, no. His Chairman. He sees all, feels all, understands all, as well as they, and with no less profound sense of duty, with no less stern realization of the magnitude and delicacy of the responsibility, with no less ardent love of liberty and justice, but he approaches that duty with no sign of shrinking or flinching. He carries out the task slowly and cautiously and tentatively, as well becomes so great an undertaking, but hopefully, courageously. He indulges in ill-timed, academic and axiomatic deliverance about liberty, but goes steadily on with the work of establishing and extending, not its theoretical shadow, but its practical and enduring substance. He ought to be supported by the American people; he will be supported by them and when the history of this administration is written, this wonderful administration, comes to be written, like those of Washington and Lincoln, it will stand out bright and shining and glorious in the annals of the nation; "great in the arduous greatness of things accomplished," remembered ever for its splendid achievements and noble sacrifices, with those who, instead of supporting and assisting it, are censuring or carping and cavilling, will be forgotten, or, if remembered, remembered as to this part of their public careers only with sorrow and regret. My part, I place myself under the flag, behind the administration of my country, by the side of the American soldier in whatever land he may be. I believe in my country. I believe in the sincerity of those whom the people have called to guide its destinies. I do not believe there is a traitor amongst them. I do not believe there exists anywhere any sentiment or hope or aspiration that does not make for the lifting up of these people, whose destinies are in the hands of our own. Believing thus, I look forward, not backward. I ask myself, not what of the past, but what of the future? I would have no regrets for what has been made, but make more certain and secure the steps that are yet to be taken.

The power to acquire being admitted, and acquisition being accomplished and complete, we then approach that subject with which we have to deal, the only real, practical question which now remains, the question of their government and control. And we here meet with problems totally different from any which have ever confronted us before, and indeed different from any with which any other government has had to deal. Problems more complex, even, in these islands, with their peculiar conditions, in some of them their savage or semi-savage population of many millions, and in all of them a people totally unaccustomed to our institutions, than any ever presented to England in all her broad

empire. It should be our endeavor to make no mistakes, or as few as possible. That we have made mistakes in the past when confronted by new conditions I think few will now deny, and with the warning of those before us, it is to be hoped that we shall not be misled by any spirit of partisanship or party advantage, but only by that of the loftiest patriotism and the most unflinching devotion to the principles of liberty and humanity.

There is much talk about a protectorate for these islands. To me this would seem to be the widest and most excusable departure from the settled policy, upon which we have acted for more than a century, of minding our own business. It is true that we have undertaken limited, quasi protectorate as to our neighbors in this hemisphere, going to a certain extent, forbidding any European nation to acquire, and extend its European system to, any part of their territory; but this we have done for our own protection, not for theirs, and an essential part of our own policy, not to extend to them a protectorate in the real meaning of that term, we shall be meddling not only with their affairs, but with the affairs of every other nation with which we have independent sovereignty they may be brought in contact, and thus we shall be obliged to take practical control of every other nation with which we ourselves to the danger of being embroiled with other nations about matters which they may justly say are none of our business. Surely there can be no question in the mind of thoughtful men that if we are to have the responsibility of them, it would be best to have at once power equal to that responsibility, and that we should treat them as our own, and all nations will know to whom to look and with whom to reckon, and what we should do for them, and what they should do for themselves, and what they will be our own business and nobody else's. We have not yet gone into the business of acting as general guardians of every other nation with which we and peoples of the earth, we hope we never shall. But wherever our flag floats there it is the symbol of our protection, our power, and our responsibility.

Holding them as our own, there ought to be no question amongst reasonable men as to our duty to their people. The government, the results of the status of our people, point the way and tell us that we should lead them to civilization and to them for self-government; that we should not be content with them as a measure of self-government as their character and past and present environment will admit; that we should gradually give them time to time increase that measure of self-government; that in the years to come we should bring them, if it be possible, to that condition of practical independence enjoyed by Canada and Australia, with reference to Great Britain; and for my part I hope and look for the day to come when, reserving to ourselves only such points of advantage as shall be necessary for the maintenance of our commercial and international interests, we shall grant them actual independence, if they shall desire it and shall themselves be fit for it and able to maintain it. How far off that time may be no man can now determine. That they will ever, after they have for a time enjoyed in the fertile and prolific soil, and in the soft air and brilliant sunshine of their beautiful climate, all the blessings of liberty and law, after they have found under the flag of this great republic a safety and security and well-being in life of which they have never dreamed before, desire to depart from its protection and set up an independent government of their own, I do not believe. But that we should, if it be possible, guide and lead them to the capacity to do so, if they shall wish to, is no more than our duty, and it is to be our unceasing endeavor. Some people seem to talk about holding these possessions as dependencies or colonies as though it were unworthy of us and degrading to them. They are wrong. It is right upon our northern border there are a people, as free and as liberty loving and brave as we are, who occupy that region of the world. They retain the memory of that nearly two centuries ago were in that condition ourselves, and that but for that apprenticeship we probably would not have been fit for the task which we have had to perform. But the business in hand now is to govern and control them as we find them. It is for us to meet our responsibilities and leave those who come after us to meet theirs.

That we shall abide by and enforce those great principles of liberty and natural justice, which are the basis of our laws, bred in the bone of our race and inseparably a part of our traditions and of our habits of thought and action, I do not think we will ever, unless it be a rare one here and there, who, having found under our institutions a liberty and freedom unknown elsewhere, is now engaged in the self-imposed task of teaching us to neglect the rights of others. We shall be obliged in the outset to establish in these islands a government in some respects different from our own, but before we adopt any such system of government in the administration of justice to which under our system every American is accustomed, without years, perhaps generations, of training in the habits of freedom and self-reliance, and in that spirit which stands above everything, for law and order, and which dreads, above all else, the pollution of the fountain of justice, the introduction of commercial regulations may have to be different from our own. There may be other things as to which we may have to adopt different principles and methods from those heretofore pursued by us. Surely at first we will have to govern with a firm, strong hand. Let us, then, approach the problem from this standpoint and with the objects to which I have referred in view.

LITERARY NOTES.

The fifth volume of Professor J. B. McMaster's "History of the Republic of the United States," which is to be issued immediately by D. Appleton & Co., covers a period of our history between 1821 and 1830, which in many of its phases has received but scant attention. The close of Monroe's term, the administration of John Quincy Adams, and the stormy opening of the republic form an epoch of peculiar interest in the development of the democratic spirit, the manifestations of a new interest in social problems, the experiments in banking and the rise of the reform movements, the tariff and the states-rights doctrine, Calhoun, a study of the common schools in our first half century, and a striking and original criticism of the United States are among the themes vividly

presented by the historian. Then follow chapters on political ideas and foreign complications, and an account of the prevention of the freedom of Cuba by the United States in the interest of slaveholders, and finally a picture of the triumph of democracy in the election of Jackson, which was followed by the sweeping removals from office, the attempt to buy Texas, and the rise of questions concerning the Indian, the surplus of the public lands, and the right of nullification. Many phases of our history treated in this volume are now adequately presented for the first time and several of them are of peculiar and timely interest.

The four hundred and thirty-fifth thousand of "David Harum" is announced, and it is reported that the sales keep steadily on. Under the title of "David Harum of Emergency" the New York Times Saturday Review has made some curious calculations, based on a production at that time of \$25,000. To print that number of copies would require a horizontal line of type 1,500 miles long, and 1,500 miles of thread have been used in the binding, and 5,845 reams of paper, weighing 81 pounds a ream, would be needed for the book. The 425,000 copies represent 2,525,500 paper-maker's sheets, each measuring 20 1/2 by 11 inches. If placed end to end the books would extend for a horizontal route for about fifty miles, and placed one upon the other they would make a tower seven miles high. And so the interesting axioms might be multiplied. But perhaps the greatest feat of the book is that it has been printed. Only one set has been used to print the 425,000 copies. Over a year ago, when certain signs indicated that "David Harum" was fast winning an extraordinary popularity, a second set of electrotype plates was cast, to be used in case of emergency; but so well had the printer done his work that this set has not as yet been pressed into service.

The career of the "Smart Set," the new standard monthly magazine that has just been published in New York, will be watched with keen interest by reason of the fact that it sets out to be the literary organ of a society that elements of civilization that is usually supposed to be without brains. As a matter of fact, the first number of the "Smart Set" is a startling refutation of this conventional theory, in that it is brilliantly written from start to finish, and the contributors of social renown hold their own with the best of the literary world. Other contributors are Mrs. Burton Harrison, Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Crozier), Caroline Duer, Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Miss Gregory, Julia Hawthorne, Edgell Sattus and Ella Wheeler Woolcott. The magazine is handsomely printed, and is "smart" to the last line.

One of the curious things about the methods of modern war correspondence is well shown in the April Scribner's, where H. J. Whigham's article on the battle of Magerfontein appears richly illustrated with photographs which were developed, printed, and engraved thousands of miles from the battlefield. Mr. Whigham will know nothing of his results until at some future day he picks up a copy of the magazine. He simply knows that he snapped a camera in the direction of the fighting and enclosed the films in a tin box.

The April number of McCall's magazine comes to hand with three very handsome colored plates—the very first page being a beautiful illustration of an exquisite outdoor costume. It also contains a very fine array of illustrations of patterns of artistic fashion designs for ladies', misses', children's and infants' wear. Quite appropriately the first article in this issue is devoted to spring millinery.

Both the January and February St. Nicholas are out of print, the large sale of the two numbers being attributable to the popularity of the new departments, "Nature and Science" and "The St. Nicholas League."

On March 1 the Century company had sold 200,000 copies of the three books by Rudyard Kipling which bear its imprint—"Captains Courageous" and the first and second "Jungle Books."

"Mirry-Ain" is the title of a new novel of the Isle of Man, just published by D. Appleton & Co. This is a quaint and beautiful story by a writer new to American readers.

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

Railroad Men Get Ready for Inspection. We have now a full line of all makes of Watches that we guarantee to pass. Buy your Watches of an old reliable house. Not some agent who will open shop for two or three months and then skip out. We are here to stay. Our guarantee is "as good as gold." Prices as low as any.

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Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S WASH GOODS. One-half hours personal inspection of our Wash Goods Stock. will not only make you better acquainted with the immense line of "New Ideas" we are showing for Spring, but will do more to "post" you on values, that have real merit to back them than a whole column of "talk and figures."

Our assortment has never been as large, nor the styles so attractive as now; two conditions which are not likely to exist as the season advances. We make special mention of Mouseline de Soie, Fil de Soie, Peau de Soie, Dotted Swiss and Swiss Grenadine, Anderson's Silk Cord, Scotch Ginghams, Irish Dimities, Madras, Cheviots, Linen Ginghams, French Percals, Etc. Etc. Exclusive styles shown in most of the above. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. The Prang Platinettes. Teachers and superintendents desiring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and inexpensive will find these beautiful new reproductions of great value. We have 100 different subjects to select from. The prices are very reasonable and the assortment is complete. The Pen Carbon Letter Book.

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

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

"KORRECT SHAPE" Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 216-118 Wyoming Avenue. The wife of a well-known contractor and builder in a town of Northern New Hampshire has for several years suffered from gall stones, and at the time of the passage of one of these she experienced such intense pain that it would generally cause her to take to her bed and remain sometimes from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. She had taken Ripans Tablets for a stomach trouble and was surprised to note that a Tablet, taken at the time of an approaching paroxysm with the gall stones, lessened the pain. As time went on, and she learned to apply them in season, she found most surprising relief, and her husband lately said: "If it had not been for Ripans Tablets, I do not believe she would be alive to-day." He is very careful, indeed, to see to it that the supply of Tablets is never allowed to run low. When this testimonial was shown to the lady, it having been taken down from her reported sayings, she said the only suggestion she could make regarding it was that it did not give the severity of her case in strong enough terms nor sufficiently express the almost immediate relief she derived from the use of the Tablets. Her husband said he had always been haunted with the fear that for some reason the manufacture of the Tablets might be suspended, because he feels confident he shall never be able to find anything that will take their place.