

The Scranton Tribune

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

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

New York Office: 155 Nassau St. S. S. VREBLAND, 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.

SCRANTON, MARCH 30, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.

Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

The Philadelphia Press does not want a constitutional convention until its side can control it.

The Only Real Cure.

THERE IS one phase of the grand jury's inquiry into municipal rottenness, quite apart from any probable legal results, which certainly merits thoughtful attention.

We raise this inquiry, not to discredit the grand jury's work nor in the belief that acquiescence in crime is in the long run a wise policy.

The FORAKER bill for the government of Puerto Rico, upon which a vote will be taken in the senate next Tuesday.

For purposes of revenue the rates of the Dingley tariff are to be applied to all imports entering Puerto Rico with two exceptions.

The fault for boodle councilmen is not altogether with the poor specimens of manhood who seek local office for the purpose of selling themselves to the highest bidder.

A battle waged with determination on these lines under a leadership inviting public confidence and not in methods overshooting the heads of the multitude could in two or three years work a vast change for the better.

The czar of Russia evidently feels that the power that has not a word of some kind on hand at this period is in danger of losing prestige.

What the Open Door Means.

WHEN, LAST autumn, Secretary of State Hay undertook to secure from the various powers having territorial or other important interests in China written assurance of fair treatment for the citizens of the United States in all matters coming within their jurisdiction.

First—That they will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "spheres of interest" or leased territory that they may have in China.

Second—That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such "spheres of interest" (unless they be "free ports") no matter to what nationality it may belong and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese government.

Third—That they will levy no higher harbor duties on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "spheres" than shall be levied on vessels of their own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within their "spheres" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other

nationalities transported through such "spheres" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to their own nationals transported over equal distances.

To these requests each of the six powers has replied in writing, affirming its willingness to do as requested, providing the other powers will do likewise. The reply of Germany contains this interesting passage, which frankly states the common position: "The imperial government has from the beginning not only asserted, but also practically carried out to the fullest extent, in its Chinese possessions, absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation and commerce. The imperial government entertains no thought of departing in the future from this principle, which at once excludes any prejudicial or disadvantageous commercial treatment of the citizens of the United States of America, so long as it is not forced to do so, on account of considerations of reciprocity, by a divergence from it by other governments."

The "open door" means, therefore, that no discrimination is to be practiced by a nation with a foothold in China against the citizens of any other nation which now has a just claim to equal treatment. But if one power shall begin to discriminate, the others will either retaliate or fight. We can best keep the "open door" open by having at command a naval force unlikely to make the prospect of war uninviting to any nation exhibiting symptoms of bad faith; and by keeping on sufficiently good terms with the faith-keeping powers to make improbable the necessity for an actual recourse to war. A strong navy is, though, the safest guarantee, for it is something which no foreigner can under any circumstances misinterpret.

Says one of the Philadelphia newspapers in which Mr. Wanamaker advertises largely: "Negotiations are already discussed between the Democrats and insurgents looking to fusion against the Quay candidates, and an early effort will be made to reach hand and fast arrangements." Not a doubt about it. But it is one thing to negotiate and another to deliver the goods.

To Be Decided at Last.

T HE FORAKER bill for the government of Puerto Rico, upon which a vote will be taken in the senate next Tuesday, authorizes the organization of a civil administration to be composed of a governor appointive by the president, of a legislature partly appointive and partly elective, and of an appointive judiciary. The governor and his cabinet will practically control the details of administration, subject to guidance from Washington in matters of general policy.

There is to be in Washington a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico, receiving \$5,000 annual salary and acting as a representative of the island in its dealings with the federal government. This commissioner is to be appointed by the civil governor of Puerto Rico. The inhabitants of the island are defined as "citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such, entitled to the protection of the United States."

For purposes of revenue the rates of the Dingley tariff are to be applied to all imports entering Puerto Rico with two exceptions. For a ten year period, beginning April 1, 1899, certain special privileges of minor importance are to be accorded to Spanish traders as stipulated in the treaty of Paris; and in reference to commerce between the island and the United States 15 per cent. of the duties of the Dingley tariff are to prevail at both shore lines, plus a tax equal to the internal duties on similar articles of domestic production subject to internal taxation, with the exception that articles of necessity imported into Puerto Rico from the United States are to be admitted free.

Whenever the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico shall have put in operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Puerto Rico and shall have formally apprised the president of the United States of that fact, the latter shall make proclamation of the fact, whereupon "all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902." All the collections of duties and taxes thus provided for are to be handed into the Puerto Rican pocket book for the public purposes of the island.

This in substance is the bill likely to be adopted by the senate on Tuesday of next week and likely soon afterward to become a law. It leads up to free trade as rapidly as possible while taking into due account the island's urgent need for immediate revenue and the fact that no plan for meeting this need has been proposed more equitable or feasible than a temporary revenue tariff. On the question of a form of government, it establishes for the present a parental form with the United States acting as a kindly Mentor and guide; and wisely leaves to the future questions which will arise when these men and women in the infant class of citizenship shall have been promoted through the various grades until ready for graduation.

The New York legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the use of trading stamps. In Pennsylvania the trading stamp appears to have passed into oblivion from natural causes, adding more proof to sustain the belief that the world is growing wiser.

The decision of the International Association of Machinists to educate the masses by starting theatrical companies on the road will be regarded with apprehension on all sides.

The stuffed bird element in the millinery trade has been vanquished by the crusade against the barbarians who slaughter feathered songsters for hat trimmings, and the Easter bonnets this year will be adorned with

flowers only. It is to be hoped that this is not a spasmodic wave of humanity that will soon pass away, but that the vigilance of the bird defenders will be unrelenting until the end of time.

A hundred year club has been formed in New York, but it is doubtful if many of the members will live up to the title.

Mr. Macrum still fails to comprehend why the recital of his case should cause so much mirth.

The sultan of Turkey observes that the powers have again fallen into the ultimatum habit.

The Speaker Gives the Reasons Why

From a Letter by Hon. David B. Henderson to an Iowa Constituent.

I CANNOT gather from your letter what you personally think of our action in the house, or what you think of the president, who thoroughly agreed with us and worked with might and main to get the house bill passed, and has been so working in the senate.

The question for me to settle, as an individual representative is, what is my duty? That question I asked and answered when I worked with my associates to pass the Puerto Rican bill. Now let me state clearly in your mind, for sooner or later the country will understand our position.

First. There are large quantities of tobacco and sugar in Puerto Rico, bought up by trusts and syndicates. They want to get that into the United States free of any duty, and when once in, of course, it will sell in the markets at the same rates as the tobacco and sugar which have to pay the full tariff rates, thus giving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the syndicates, etc. The trusts and syndicates are fighting the bill, and I have given you the reason why. There has not been, nor is there now, to my knowledge, a lobby here working for the Puerto Rican bill, but the syndicates and the codfish interests of New England and other interests, including the flour interests, are all trying to get into Puerto Rico without paying the 15 per cent. duty on their product as proposed in the bill.

Second. Now, why have we imposed this 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff? Let me answer that and fix it in your mind: Puerto Rico is poor and has been swept by devastating and destructive floods. Her people are not at this time, and in the best of conditions, able to pay the expenses of their government. No one wants the United States to pay the expenses of running the governments of any of our several new possessions. The people, therefore, of the island, and any groups, should pay their own expenses. How is Puerto Rico to do this, now that she has no local government? We must first give her a local government, and both houses of congress are at work upon that problem, and in my opinion that problem will be wisely solved when it is done. But it will take a year and a half or two years to formulate a government for her and to put it in running order, so that those people, with their own government, can pay their own expenses.

As to Latin-America. In the course of his argument, the senator presented this thought: It has been the dream of American statesmen for a century to make the great republic the friend and ally of the weak and oppressed Latin republics, until finally the colors of our flag might intertwine with theirs in a common and mutual destiny.

For these reasons I favor immediate reciprocity and I shall go on record as favoring it for the present, and unrestricted freedom of trade to our island of Puerto Rico. But we in the committee believe that Puerto Rico shall have reciprocity at once and not later. The bill, which I have introduced and which I shall have modified by the committee, will provide for a system of taxation of its own island, and I will vote for it. So that the sooner Puerto Rico gets civil government, the better it will be for her, and under the modifications which the committee have made to the bill, it will be no longer a question of whether or not we must vote for it as modified by the committee, but whether or not we shall vote for it as modified by the committee.

Water Worse Than Fire. Fifty Thousand Dollars Damage in Checking a Slight Blaze.

Philadelphia, March 29.—A slight blaze in the Orinoko silk and upholstery mills today resulted in the loss of nearly \$50,000. The factory is equipped with a system of water sprinklers with which the mill is furnished every part in operation by the

FREE TRADE KNOCKED OUT

(Concluded from Page 1)

us our constitution. All our progress to date, and our present government since the adoption of the constitution, has been achieved not by virtue of the constitution, but by the force of arms and of the sword.

Our Institutions Our Security. And so our security, the security of our island wards, the security of liberty, is not in the written word of the constitution; it is in our institutions which are the spirit of the constitution.

As to Puerto Rico. Coming to the immediate subject of his speech, the Puerto Rican bill, Senator Beveridge said:

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked. And it is reciprocity with foreign countries, but with our own possessions.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

Reciprocity with Puerto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure of justice, and it is a measure of reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the republic have planned and worked.

names and flooded the building, damaging nearly the entire stock of silk and upholstery fabrics.

A spark from a loom caused the fire. B. F. Solomon's Sons proprietors of the factory, reside in Paris.

GENERAL WOOD A FAPA. Fine Young Daughter Appears in the Palace at Havana.

Havana, March 29.—Mrs. Wood, wife of the governor general, gave birth to a ten-pound girl at the palace today.

The afternoon papers had gone to press before the palace event was announced. Although the Discussion learned of it indirectly and was thus able to say: "We wish all happiness to the governor general, to his wife and to the Cuban little girl, who, we hope, will be a fervent partizan of the independence of her native country."

BUTTON'S WIFE ACCUSED. Coroner's Jury Says She Gave Her Husband a Fatal Dose.

New York, March 29.—The coroner's jury which heard the testimony in the inquest into the death of Charles Sutton, January 21, at Netcong, near Dover, N. J., today brought in a verdict to the effect that Sutton was killed by the administering of a dose of strychnine and that his wife, Emma K. Sutton, gave the deceased the drug.

Sutton was a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and Mrs. Sutton claims that her husband's death was the result of the prosecution, because she refused to give them half the money coming to her from a railroad beneficial society to which Sutton belonged.

BIG STRIKE AVERTED. Carpenters and Contractors of Buffalo Reach a Compromise.

Buffalo, March 29.—An agreement has been reached by the Carpenters' union and Carpenters' Contractors' association whereby the threatened strike of carpenters on Monday has been averted.

The carpenters demanded a minimum scale of 20 cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work. The agreement reached provides for an eight hour day, the men to receive 25 cents an hour for rough work, and 30 cents an hour for finishing. Time and a half will be paid for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

NOT FOR MR. BRYAN. Ex-President Cleveland Denies a Presidential Rumor.

Princeton, March 29.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was interviewed today in regard to the statement that he is in favor of the renomination of William J. Bryan for the presidency and will vote for him if he runs again.

Mr. Cleveland denied that he had ever given any one authority to make such a statement, but further than that he declined to give expression to his views on the subject.

JUST WHISTLE A BIT. Just whistle a bit, if the day be dark. And the stars refuse to shine; If mute be the voice of the piping lark. Why, pipe your own small blast.

And it's wonderful how over the gray sky-rack, The truant warbler comes stealing back. But why need he come? For your soul's at rest, And the song in the heart—ah, that is best.

Just whistle a bit, if the night be dark. And the stars refuse to shine; And a gleam that mocks the starlight clear Within you glows benign.

Till the dearth of light in the glooming skies, Is lost to the sight of your soul's fire eyes. What matters the absence of moon or star? The light within is the best by far.

Just whistle a bit, if there's work to do. With the mind or in the soil. And your note will turn out a talisman true. To exorcise grim Toil.

It will lighten your burden and make you feel That there's nothing like work as a sauce for a meal; And with song in your heart and the meal in its place, There'll be joy in your bosom and light in your face.

Just whistle a bit, if your heart is sore. 'Tis a wonderful balm for pain; Just pipe some old melody o'er and o'er, Till it soothes like summer rain.

And perhaps 'twould be best in a later day. When Death comes stalking down the way. To knock at your bosom and see if you fit. Then, as you wait calmly, just whistle a bit.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

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.



"KORRECT SHAPE." More friends every day. The cause—easy to buy, easy to wear. \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 116-118 Wyoming Avenue.

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.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas

an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

#34 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR.

General Agent for the Wyoming District

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Explosives, Sporting, and the Hopman's Chemicals.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 101, Connell Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES

THOS. FORD, Pittston. JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth. W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

REYNOLDS BROS

Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S FOR GLOVES.

We have the exclusive agency for the celebrated

"Centmeri," "Perrin's" and "Reynier"

makes of Kid Gloves, and our lines are now complete for the

Easter Trade.

Among the newest things shown we mention the CHARMETTE SUEDE in New Gray and Gum shades with pearl clasp—Napoleon "Suedes" in Modes, Tans, Greys and Blacks. New Pastel Shades in Suede and Glace, kid with clasp to match. Our one dollar Glove is the best on the market at the price and is fully guaranteed.

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.



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.

SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer—I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is very uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it? A Ripans Tabule.

A new style of medicine in the form of a tablet is now being prepared to cure the most common ailments of the human system. It is a powerful purgative and is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine.

It is a powerful purgative and is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine.

It is a powerful purgative and is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine.

It is a powerful purgative and is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine.

It is a powerful purgative and is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any of the usual objections to such a class of medicine.