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the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always plad to print elect letters from its friends bear-ing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be surped, for publication, by the writer's wal name; and the condition precedent to ac-iptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JULY 24, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Fice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen-ad-Large - GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERSER.

County.

S-WILLIAM CONNELL, GEORGE M. WATSON, Songress-WILLIAM CONNELLA budge-GEORGE M. WATSON, herriff-JOHN H. FELLOWS, fractorer-J. A. SCRANTON, fistrict Attorney-WILLIAM R. LEWIS, torthonetars-JOHN COPELAND, lark of Consts-THOMAS P. DANIELS, investor of Decise-ZMIL BONN, legister of Wills-W, K. BECK, bury Commissioner-LDWARD B. STURGES, bury Commissioner-LDWARD B. STURGES,

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REVNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SUBJUER, JR, Durd District—EDWARD JAMES, JR, Fourth Justrict—P. A. PHILBIN,

The traveling public will heartily en-

lorse the remarks of Judge archbald in reference to the Abington turnpike. Its interest in the matter is to have the read put and kept in fit condition for use. Whether this shall be done primarily by Mr. Paine's men or Street Commissioner Thomas' men or both, is of minor consequence, provided it is done, done promptly and done well. Under the law if the city doesn't repair that part of the turnpike within the city limits the turnplke company may and must, charging the cost to the city. A thoroughfare so important as this one is must not lapse into disrepair.

Good Roads and the Trolley.

NEW PLAN to secure a complete system of good roads in Pennsylvania, starting from the county seats and

radiating in various directions, has in Cuba: been formulated by Arthur Kirk, a Pittsburg enthusiast upon the subject, the particular merit of which, as set forth in Mr. Kirk's paper, the Improver, is that it will not impose a life tenure of taxation upon the land owners of the state.

As drafted for presentation to the next legislature, Mr. Kirk's bill is exceedingly voluminous, comprising 49 sections. It provides for the state office of chief engineer of highways, salary \$5,000 a year, the occupant to be supreme over all details in his department, and to name a chief highway engineer in every county, salary \$300 a month. A council of three engineers, salary \$2,000 a year apiece, is to be named by the state chief engineer, to help him in deciding on plans and to

erence to populous and fertile countax that her own people pay, but she ties where the rural inhabitants are gets also the tariff tax that the Ameriamply able to sustain first class councan people pay on her productions. try roads, with or without the trolley But further than this, many articles accessory: and a point to be noted in taxed under the Dingley law are absothis connection is that such countlea lutely exempt in Porto Rico. These as a rule are already plentifully supare articles of universal use, articles plied with trolley companies, rendering of food chiefly, such as flour, codfish, toubtful the organization of new ones rice, beans and salted meats. Arti-Its weakness is in reference to the cles needed by the Porto Ricans in sparsely settled and hilly countles, their business, such as agricultural where good roads are needed the most implements, are also free, but where the rural inhabitants are Such in brief is the much abused least able to afford them. The Kirk and much denounced Porto Rican tarplan makes no provision for these iniff bill. constities. It also lodges in the hands

This bill is operating, according to the merchants and according of the proposed chief engineer at Harto the officials, with a minimum of risburg a degree of authority calcuhardship. The only complaints that lated under existing conditions to set a are made about the tariff generally reliberal temptation before the so-called late to the imposition of a duty on two 'spollsmen." Its main ideas, however, articles of food. One is rice and the are undeniably sound and the next other is codfish. Rice that is grown in legislature could profitably take it as the United States is admitted free, the basis for actual progress toward but the complaint is made that there

of codfish from the Canadians. The

better roads. is not enough rice grown in the United States to supply the island. There is a One thing is certain. The United duty of two cents a pound on rice im-States will do its best to protect its ported from countries other than the ctitzens and its interests in China, United States, and the Porto Ricans with foreign help if possible, but withsay that because the United States do out if if necessary. The bickerings of not produce sufficient rice for them the powers annoy but should not deter consumption that duty should be rethe government at Washington from moved so that they could save this two performing its whole duty to the utcents a pound. Codfish imported from most limit of its ability. On this the United States is also free, but the point public opinion is unanimous. Porto Ricans have been used to getting the larger part of their supply

The Bear by the Tail.

American codfish is better than the CCORDING TO outgivings Canadian codfish for the United States, from Washington, the indebut the Porto Ricans think that the pendence to be extended to Canadian codfish is better for them be-Cuba in the near future is cause it is cured differently. The likely to have a number of strings at-Canadian codfish is kiln-cured while tached to it. It is asserted, not, howthe American is sun-cured. The kilnever, on definite authority, that the cured fish lasts in the tropical climate government at Washington is contemmuch longer than the sun-cured. The plating the reservation of sufficient Porto Ricans think that in the matter authority to (1) edit Cuba's foreign reof codfish they should be permitted to lations; (2) prevent Cuba from declarget what they are used to having ing war without our consent; (3) veto without paying any duty on it. In the increase of the Cuban debt above a Sun reporter's trip over the island, fixed limit; (4) control Cuban fiscal the only complaint he heard from any affairs chieffy with a view to securing source whatever about the tariff was honest accounting; and (5) retain conin regard to these two things, and trol of Cuban fortifications. every man to whom the question was

There is no doubt that all of these put regarding the necessity of the tarleading strings would be very helpful iff answered in effect thus: "Why, to the experiment of a free Cuba, and yes, of course we had to have the would, as a matter of fact, present the tariff. How could we have paid exonly probability of that experiment penses if there hadn't been a tariff? terminating successfully. But there are We expected to have to pay 25 per very great difficultles in the way of cent. instead of 15. It couldn't possienforcing these reservations of authorbly be any lower." ity. Here is the language of the reso-"While the duty on imports into the lution of congress under which we are island has been reduced to the point

where only enough is imposed to raise Resolved. That the people of the island of the money necessary to conduct the Culla are, and of right could to be, free and independent. That the United States hereby affairs of the island, the duty on exports of all kinds has," the Sun article disposition or intention to exer sovereignty, jurisliction or control continues, "been abolished. The three said island, except for the pacification thereof great products of Porto Rico have aland asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people. ways been coffee, sugar and tobacc)

and on these products the government of Spain always imposed an export tax. Frankly, we do not see any means of escape from the Cuban dilemma but Every quintal of coffee, that is, every to let go at a certain time, absolutely, 100 pounds, exported from the country coupling our retirement with a declar- had to pay an export tax of \$1.50. The ation of intention to protect to the coffee production of the island made uttermost every American interest in up six-tenths of the total production. the island or connected with it in con- Every 190 pounds of tobacco had to sequence of the Monroe doctrine. Then pay a duty of \$1 if it was exported. let them fight it out until necessity If manufactured into cigarettes it had or evolution or both shall, as it must to pay \$1.12 a thousand and if manuand soon will, cause them to invite factured into cigars it had to pay \$1.68 our re-assumption of control. If it a thousand, Wood was another export of the island and that had to pay were not for the foreign

SIR ROBERT HART, BART.



This brilliant English director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, to which poshe was appointed in 1885, was offered the assistance of Prince Ching and other influentia mandarins, but refused to abandon his countrymen in Pekin, and is reported massacred.

Some Imperialism Very Near to Home

From the Rochester Post-Express,

WAS Benjamin R. Tillman, popularly known as Pitchfork Tillman, the senior senator from South Carolina, who read the pecially in developing and extending our tion trade and in scenning markets for simplus preducts, and he also considers the platform to the national Democratic con vention at Kansas City and moved its adoption. The platform declares imperialism to be the test to which they have competition and tent to which they init competition and a monopolica. He discusses the nature and see of legislative powers ever trusts, the evil ever-equinization, the effect of trusts up wage-careers and farmers, and the procer form dies for the evils of trusts. The social phase 'paramount issue" and Tillman was so de lighted with this particular resolution that he read it three times to the convention. Subsequently he has defined imperialism as "govern-ment without consent and without representa-tion." He is opposed to it. And yct, accept-ing Tillman's definition, the fact is that the worst example of imperialism before the Amerithe question is considered in a chapter entit. The Man and the Dollar, with special art mee to William J. Bryan's famous speeds at can people today is not in the Philippines but in Senator Tillman's own state of South Caro-lina! And for the condition of affairs there this

blatant demagogue, more than any other man, is personally and directly responsible. We have prepared the following table showing, first, the total vote; second, the Democratic vote; third, the Republican vote, and, fourth, the party maority in each of the last six presidential elecons in South Carolina;

Total. Dem. Rep. 1876 183,621 91,540 92,081 Rep. Mai 641 Rep 1880 170,383 112,312 58,071 54,241 Dem

South Carolina is one of the three states in he American Union in which the colored people triking as a remance of the pictum framatic days of early western life. outnumber the whites, the others being Louisi-ana and Mississippi. In 1800 there were 227,000 more negroes than whites in South Carolina. In the days of reconstruction the negroes voted, secured control of the government, and under the leadership of dishonest whites, showed an incepacity to govern wisely. In their ignorance, their inceperience, their innocence, the negroes made deplorable mistakes. The whites, instead dould appeal to every American reader. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this fall th of trying to do something for the education and uplifting of the negroes, instead of pointing out atest book of Marie Corelli, entitled "The Ma ter-Christian." This is considered by Miss Corelli to be her most important nevel, which he errors that the negroes had made, resolved to rob the negro of the ballot and by force and fraud substitute the rule of the minority for was begun some three years and after inishing her short story called "tane." the rule of the majority. A reign of terror was inaugurated; midnight raiders committed un-The many admirers of the writings of Fau speakable outrages upon negro voters and their amilies; thousands of negroes were frightener rom appearing at the polling places; of these icester Ford will be defighted to learn that i



with us before the fire is safe, and will be taken care of at our present store.



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an Electric Fixtures,

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FINLEY'S

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For the balance of July we will offer our entire stock of Fine Madras and Silk Negligee Shirts, of which we have an unusually fine assortment, at re-

Also, Extra value Fine Neckwear and Suspenders.

Boys' Blouses and Shirt Waists, in Gingham, Madras and Percale. All at closing out prices.

510-512

examine applicants for the county chleftainship. The county chlef in turn is to appoint for each township a township engineer, salary \$200 a month, and these various officers, after a certain date, are to take charge of all have every white resident of Pekin the public highways within the commonwealth outside of the boroughs and had been made at the beginning of citles.

No new road is to have more than 3 per cent, grade nor be less than 40 feet wide. It must have in all 21 inches of stone, suitably rolled, layer upon layer, and suitably drained. Every county is to have at least four radial roads 60 feet wide, connecting with similar roads from the adjoining counties, all beginning at the county seat. Present | politics, and by some Republicans unroad taxes are to be reduced one-half and paid into a bank in each county, facts, over this imaginary betrayal of subject to the state engineer's draft, national faith, the New York Sun this money to be applied to old and despatched to Porto Rico a trusted new roads, except radial roads, and to representative to make a thorough repairs. For the radial roads the study of the conditions on that iscounty commissioners, upon the state land and to report what he found, engineer's estimate, are to issue four Two days ago appeared the first inper cent, bonds, payable in thirty stalment of his report, a most readyears, the proceeds to be paid out by able article several columns long. It the state engineer for the building of treated of a number of toples very the roads upon vouchers signed by the pertinent to his mission, but we shall county engineer, Taxes to pay these now consider the tariff question only, bonds are to be levied by the county | that theme of violent demunciation on commissioners. All work to be done by the part of Colonel Bryan's platform. low bid after public advertisement and The first thing the Sun reporter to be subject to specifications, Mile- found in Porto Rico was that there stones, guide boards and roadside fruit never was any honest opposition to and shade trees are provided for. On radial roads thus built and on Dingley tariff rates (a) imports into the basis of their cost, twenty year the island or on important the island's lease of franchise to operate double products into the Unit d States. Men track trolley lines for freight and pas- of prominence representing every sengers is to be sold at public auc- shade of intelligent native opinion astion after due advertisement to the sured him of this and he soon dishighest responsible bidder whose bid covered the reason why. Two-thirds for the 20 year rental shall exceed the of the revenue of the Island come total cost of road construction. This from duties on imports. As it rein the distinctive feature of the Kirk quires all of the revenues of the Island bill and is expected by its author to pay the running expenses. If there produce sufficient revenue to carry were no tariff the money now raised most if not all the expense of the by the tarif would have to be raised whole system. He takes it for granted by internal taxes. The burden not bethat there would be a brigk commetit'on over these roadways. In view of have been felt tenfold. A tariff was their connecting county seat with county seat, and he says: "It is not exak- to pay the public expenses of the isgeration, but perfectly within the line of geason, to believe that traction companies could, and will in numerous instances pay double the original cost of the roadway for the franchise, They would be enabled to get their cars running with far less outlay of money, and in less time, than if they adopted an independent line for their cars. They would have a roadbed prepared for laying the rails, and stringing the wires and in a few weeks could have cars running. On the other hand, take any of the suburban roads for example and witness the costly bridges, the heavy fills, and cuts they were placed under the expense of before they could operate a car, the cost of which runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is readily seen, that to pay one hundred thousand dollars total would be a large savingthus it can be understood why a good road from one county seat to another, will be a source of brisk competition to secure it and bring bidders who would pay a liberal premium over cost of construction for the trolley rights."

Cuba, this solution would be the ideal duty of 15 cents for each 100 kilogrammes. The United States have alone.

ways been the great market for the European representatives at Tien-Tsin act as though they would rather murdered than to admit that a mistake hostilities,

That Porto Rican Tariff.

T MMEDIATELY after the enactment of the fifteen per cent. tariff law for Porto Rico, when a great ado was being made

by the Democrats as a matter of and extends inland more than five miles. The island, roughly speaking, is der a misconception of the actual 109 miles long and 50 miles wide. Under the new tariff coffee is admitted to the United States free and there is no export duty either. When these facts are onsidered it will be readily understood why the people of Porto Rico are laughing at the idea of Democrats making political capital out of Porto Rican affairs at this time." Citizens of Pike county contemplate offering a bounty for rattlesnake skins in order, if possible, to rid the locality of the dangerous reptile. But for the story correspondent, Pike county would the most delightful summer resort the imposition of 15 per cont. of the in the land. At present, however, the place is shunned by timid people who can find little pleasure in contemplating the beauties of nature and keeping an eye open for snakes at the same time. The rattlesnake bounty will cortainly be of more value to the communities of Pike than rewards offered for the scalps of wild animals and when the hunters get down to business we may expect some snake stories from Shohola and Milford that will break all records. ing scientifically distributed would spoken to no one but his mother in 28 years, and only a few words in that absolutely necessary to raise money instance. It is possible that Winnle may become a 16 to 1 orator this fall in land until such time as a scientific sysorder to make up for lost time. tem of internal taxation could be devised to take the place of the system Hon, Chauncey Black states that Mr. In vogue under Spanish rule, which

Wanamaker and Mr. Quay both favor included a tax on everything that was his ideas of a constitutional convention eaten, everything that was drunk, a for ballot reform. Where experts tax on every industry, taxes on exagree laymen have little excuse for ports, a tax on skill, a tax on educadiffering. tion and even a tax on brains.

The new tariff in Porto Rico went A few days at furthest ought to deinto operation on May 1. Under its elde whether Wu Ting Fang or the yelprovisions the duty on all imports from low newspapers can furnish the most countries other than the United States reliable war news. s the same as the duty on like imports here. On all imports from the THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL. United States the duty is 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates. On all ar-S. Martin, in Harper's Weekly It sometimes seems as if, in the abundance of eganized opposition in this country to such deticles entering the United States from Porto Rico the rule is the same. The ils of iniquity as interoperance and eigarette-making, there was a rather detective abhorence the root of all evil, which, the Scriptures ainjain, is the love of money. There are no money collected in Porto Rico, exclusive of the actual cost of collection, goes into the treasury for the maintain, is the love of money. There are no societies or organizations to wean folks from the love of money. Even the churches don't do it; at least not very definitely. And yet if we were better philosophers, or even better Christians, we might find reasons for thinking that it was a henefit of the island, and the money collected here on imports from Porto Rico, not even deducting the cost of collection, is sent to Porto Rico and

more dangerous propensity, and one more omin is used for the benefit of the island. ous to the welfare of our country, than any other This argument is reasonable in ref- So Porto Rico gets not only the tariff | that could be naw

products of Porto Rico. Now, as an rights granted by the constitutions of their instance of what the tariff bill has instance of what the tariff bill has iway by armed ment some of the remainde done for Porto Rico, sugar may be had the courage to vote, but it was useless, for white men did the counting. This went on for cited. Before the tariff bill went into effect the best profit the sugar plantseveral years, until by force and fraud the whites obtained control, and then, to make ers could get was in the neighborhood heir control permanent, they put into the con of \$3 a ton. The \$5 per cent. reduction titution an educational test for the voter enables them now to make a profit of

aving Democratic election judges to dete something like \$37 a ton. The importmine whether or not the citizen was intelligen nough to exercise the right of suffrage! Na urally the negro was barred because he was ance of this will be understood when it is explained that the sugar land dis-Republican, while his white neighbor, though trict of Porto Rico runs almost from night be unable to read or write, and go defi end to end on each side of the island cient in understanding as to be virtually diot, was admitted to the franchise because was a Democrat. The result is seen in the steady decrease in the Republican vote from 92,081 in 1876 to 9,281 in 1896.

> Tillman, one of the rankest demagogues in the United States today and one of the most dangerous men in public life, not only took at active part in the robbery and disfranchisement of the negro, but has actually had the audac-ity to brag of his crimes, even going so far as to insert in the Congressional Record of the her congress the frank but infamous speech which he delivered in the constitutional convention of South Carolina five years ago. In this speech

Tillman confesses to fraud and exults in its tri mph. "How did we recover our liberty?" asked, and answered the question by saying, "By fraud and violence," adding, "We tried to overof the dangerous reptile. But for the presence of rattlesnakes in numbers al-most beyond computation by the snake people of the state, illustrating our glorious motto, 'Ready with their lives and fortunes," notice, fieldly with the fraud and violence, if you please, we threw it off. In 1575 he had to resort to more fraud and violence, and so again in 1550." In the constitutional conven-tion it was proposed by some of the more desent Democrats to put in a property qualifier ion, so that no man could vote unless he owned property valued at \$300, but Tillman opposed the tan because it would disfranchise 30,000 whites se demanded the educational test, and said Some have said there is a fraud in this under standing clause. Some poisons in small dose are very salutary and valuable medicines. If you are very saturaty and valuable medicines. If you put it in here that a man must understand, and you yeat the right to judge whether he under-stands in an officer, it is a constitutional act. That officer is responsible to his conscience and Winnie Wakefield, of Maine, has IT IS JUST SIMPLY SHOWING PARTIALITY, PERHAPS, OR DISCRIMINATING.

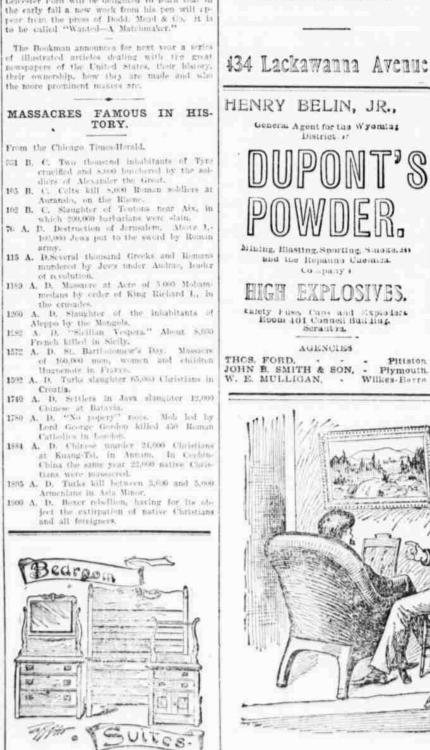
The census shows that in 1890 there were 235, 606 persons in South Carolina of voting age but the total vote cast in 1893 was only 68,070 The election returns show that the Republican

vote has practically been wiped out in South Carolina by force and fraud and Tillman glories in that fact, while he denounces "imporial Is there not government in South Carolina without consent; is there not taxation there without representation? Are not thousands of oters distranchised by fraud? Are not prov ions of the Federal constitution virtually riden? Is not crime triumphant? And yer Senator Tillman, the instigator of crimes against the franchise, the panegyrist of fraud, has th amazing audacity to stand up before the Ameri-can people to denounce "imperialism" and weep for Aguinaldo and the savages of Luzon! Was inything like it ever seen before?

Meanwhile South Carolina that cast 65,070 votes in the last presidential election, has a many senators and representatives in the congress of the United States as California, that cust 278, 064; as many as Kansas, that cust 233,134, and as many as Minnesota, that cust 341.664.

LITERARY NOTES.

Two books are announced for early public tion by the Baker & Taylor Co. which could to be widely welcomed. One, by Dr. Jusia Strong, author of "Our Country," is entitle ough "Expansion Under New World Conditions" and is to be a thorough summary of the reasons behind this great movement. The other, by Collier, civil service commissioner in New



Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is-that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.



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make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



Pittator

Plymouth.

"I know a Mrs. Curry, who lives in Tennessee," said the Professor, "who never had any trouble with her health, aside" from rheumatism, until after she was sixty years of age, but then there came some derangement of the digestive organs, and at the suggestion of her daughter, with whom she was living, she tried Ripans Tabules and was benefited immediately. Now she keeps them in the house all the time, and generally takes one just after eating. She finds that it cures any irregularities of the bowels, and says that, in her opinion, no family should Gles be without a supply of Ripans Tabules in the house."