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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing on eurrent topics, but its rule is that themust 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, NOVEMBER 13, 1900.

Eisewhere appears a forecast on the senatorial fight from a disinterested outside source. It represents the most conservative possible view of the situation and with five doubtful votes unplaced, shows Quay to have within two votes of a clear majority on joint ballot. From information at hand we know that this letter in the Sun underestimates Quay's pledged strength, to say nothing of the men classified as doubtful, some of whom are unqualifieldy committed to the Quay cause. Until the caucus meets the air will be filled with claims, but bear this in mind: Quay has the votes.

On Record. necessary for historical purposes. That ent" candidate for congress now says:

Considerable comment has been raised over the small vote obtained by him when the ballets were counted. The truth is that Mr. Spencer had no congressional aspirations. All he sought was the purification of local politics through the overthrow of Connellism and in order to accomplish this, it possible, he was willing to make heavy personal sacrifices of both time and money. As a matter of fact, Mr. Spencer worked more energetically for the election of Mr. M. F. Conry than anything else.

This is recorded without comment.

Talk about cabinet changes is confined to the newspapers, Those who know predict none

#### Two Ways of Doing Things.

N THE ROW over the Abington toll turnpike the preponderance of agument seems to be on the side of the turnpike company as the case stands. The stockholders in that company are doubtless willing to sell out, but they object to being shoved our and it appears that a majority of the patrons of the road are in sympathy with their position.

On general principles toll roads are obnoxious. Public roads ought all to be owned by the government, kept in repair by the government and charged to the taxpayer. The survival of private or corporate ownership of main-trayelled thoroughfares is in a way repugnant to the sense of freedom bred by the more modern and familiar conditions of public ownership.

But there is a right way and a wrong tinguishing private control. The right way is to try amicable measures first. The wrong way is the way adopted in ing, trying to scare the turnpike company into giving up its rights. It has margins, party lines being tightly failed thus far and we have little doubt that it will continue to fail.

Let congress increase the personnel of platforms and candidates instead of a the navy.

#### The President's View.

HAT President McKinley thought of the recent campaign and what he thinks of the result is set forth by Mr. Wellman of the Times-Herald, after an interview with the president. The latter's views are expressed mainly in the third person; but the correspondent's version is author-

"During the campaign," Mr. Well: man writes, "nothing gave the president so much pain, nothing so tempted him to break his rule of silence and to speak out, as the effort which was made to poison the minds of the young men of the country, to convince them they had no future; that they were being enslaved. On this point Mr. Mc-Kinley speaks with impressive earnestness. The leaders of opposition tried to break down the faith of the young in American character and American institutions; they tried to inflame class against class: they tried to incite envy, mistrust; they tried to raise up clouds of darkness and doubt, 'to make a race of pessimists of those who naturally are and have a right to be optimists." They tried to crush hope in the minds of the young by telling them there was no opportunity for them in this land. though the truth is that there never a time when the industrious. spable, bonest young men of America di so many opportunities in private employment or the public service."

'In the result of the election,' says the president. I see nothing finer and more impressive than this stinging rebuke to those false teachers of our The president has been informed that never before did the Re- visitors to her Pan-American exposipublican party have the support of so tion next summer. In this one essenmany first voters-all the Republican tial, however, it is to be feared the first voters and many Democratic first voters. 'It is a splendid sign for the country when the young men rally about the government, subordinating all other considerations to the patri-

offic impulse." President McKinley finds great satter of the Republican victory. It is end to the so-called political solidity of | Porto Rico: another section of the country is a no sense is there such a thing as sec- and economically. This will be manitionalism in the republic

the Republican ticket. He believes the number of such Democrats this year was greater than in 1896. To all such, known or unknown, the president sends his thanks; and he speaks of their services to and their upholding of the government in a way which indicates his profound appreciation of the fact that he has a commission, not from one political party merely, but from that party and the best men of all parties. In the consciousness of this responsibility, the president has a keen realization of demands of the work which he has been set to do, but it is his hope that he will have the strength and wisdom to justify the confidence which has been placed in him."

The experience of the Cuban fireaters of days past who, in the presnce of responsibility as revealed in their constitutional convention, where more than yawping has to be done, are sobering down and realizing that constructive statesmanship is harder than it looks, is in consonance with human nature and an augury of future Cuban appreciation of American effort in Cuba's behatf.

#### An Urgent Christian Duty.

N A LETTER from the Episcopal bishop of Texas, read to the congregation of St. Luke's on Sunday by the rector, Dr. Rogers Israel, the statement was made that every Christian church in Galveston, and more than half of the churches in the area of the recent storm had been TE BEG our renders to either wholly destroyed or so badly pardon us for making damaged as to need rebuilding. Not one quotation from the only that, but practically the whole Scrantonian, an action local financial support of these churches, and of the various missionpersonal organ of the late "Independ- ary and charitable activities connected with them, is gone,

The state of Texas, from its surplus in treasury, probably will vote money to rebuild the public buildings and larger industries of Galveston. Outside contributions are beloing to keep the stricken people supplied as to their most urgent physical needs. But unless the Christian churches of the land put in money to revive the suspended church and benevolent work. It may be years before the resident population of Galveston and its vicinity will be in condition to restore it unaided. The prospect of a complete paralysis of religious activities in a center of destitute and spiritually needful population in one of the states of this great Christian nation is difficult to contemplate, but it is impending and can be averted only by prompt and liberal Christian

In behalf of the needs of the Episcopal diocese of Texas Dr. Israel has besought contributions from the members of St. Luke's parish, but it seems to us that this is a situation calling for more general attention.

Of course Presidential McKinley will not interfere in the Pennsylvania senatorial fight. There is no necessity for it and it is not his style.

#### Independent Voting.

S SHOWING how the political pendulum swings, eight years ago the Republican party was in a minority bu way to go ahead with the work of ex- the United States by more than a milmajority over all opposition is from a quarter to a third of a million. In this instance-of blustering, threaten- years gone by presidential elections were commonly carried by narrow drawn. Nowadays landslides are in vogue and the tendency is toward a greater personal hadependence in vot-Warships without sailors are value ing; toward a measuring of particular gulping down of party tickets regardless of consequences.

This tendency is well illustrated in our own county. The last vote shows it in a difference of nearly 7,000, or almost one-fourth of the total vote east, between the Republican plurality for president and the Democratic plurality for Judge. Here is an illustration that party ties are not riveted and clinched as formerly and if another one is needed it is supplied in the recent vote of protest given to Dr. Swallow. This growing elasticity of popular judgment as signalized at the ballot box may or may not not be wise many of our older citizens, accustomed to be as rigid in party faith as in religious creed, undoubtedly deplore la as do those in party politics for business reasons. But the fact remains and it must be reckoned with,

Fortunately the tendency to weigh issues carefully, which is accelerated by multiplying processes of public edueation through the press, the outschools, the lecture platform, the falibraries and the numerous and grow ing society influences offshooting from From Yesonday's Republican. indoern church work, presents no peril to reputable and prudent party monagement. The maming of good men and the adoption of good principles will appeal to this independent intuence and make party victory all the easier by reason of it. Those politicians who remain blind to the changing conditions of electoral opinion and stubborn in their toking of unnecessary risks either must submit to the discipline of experience or yield their place to abler men.

In everything except hotel facilities Buffalo is making elaborate preparations to entertain the multitudes of will prove remiss.

E LECTION being over, Populistic commiseration for went beyond gaseous stump isfaction in the truly national charac- specchifying, will cease to vex the atmosphere and opportunity will open not confined to a section, but sweeps to an untroubled working out of adfrom ocean to ocean.' The mountain ministration plans. Yet to show what states are coming back to the Repub- has already been done, we quote again lican party and ranging themselves on from Professor Erumbaugh, United the side of conservatism. Putting an States commissioner of education in

"Porto Rico is well governed. The matter near to the president's heart. civil administration is managing the He hopes it may soon be said that in entire business of the island safely fest when it is known that the gov-"The president expresses warm grant- ernment will close this fiscal yeartude to those Democrats who supported | barring calamities-with a surplus in

the treasury. And this is the more creditable when it is recalled that new roads are being built, a complete santtary inspection inaugurated, new cemeteries opened free to the poor, all government property repaired and put in good condition, 200 new schools opened, an election conducted, a legislature convened and the usual routine of executive, judicial and legislative duties performed. Governor Allen is a safe and capable leader. His entire administration is a great credit to American rule in the tropics.

"Under the military government, the United States collected about \$2,000,000 for customs on Porto Rican goods. This money has been returned by congress to the island upon approval of the president of the United States. President McKinley has assured me that a good round sum will be at once turned over to the department of education, and it will be used to erect muchneeded school buildings in the principal cities of the island. The president is auxious to put a strong, effective school system and judicial system upon the island. No greater service can be rendered the people of Porto Rico. In spite of silly and disgruntled twaddlers, the United States court has been organized, and is quickly and surely molding order and method in judicial procedure on the island. Judge Holt will hold court at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. Court is now in session in San Juan."

As a specimen of what American rule is doing in Porto Rico, the Spanjards left in San Juan about 6,000 volumes of good literature, scattered in various places. These books Commissioner Brumbaugh has gathered into a suite of convenient rooms in the Postoffice building and by the sanction of the governor has opened a free public library. Similar work throughout the island, supplementing the common school education which just now is the main subject of American activity and energy, must have its flect sooner or later upon the native population and convert into realities the promises made when Old Glory arose throughout the island,

#### THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS.

Mr. Bryan is still the most beloved and the tost powerful man in his party. His part to counsel and action may still be great in the fortunes of his party. It is premature to for-cast his future or to say cocksurely that he may not be even for a third time a candidate for president. But suppose that he voluntarily nd in good faith retired from polities, a sup position most incredible. Then Bryan would be out, but that strange entity called Bryanism would not be killed or even scotched. Bryan didn't create it. He found the Democratic party razed with disappointment and disgust, and a ineculated with what has since been nown as Bryanism, Mr. Cleveland communism of pelf' and all the ot Cleveland with his fanatico ranters against protection had had their effect. They had produced in millions of minds the measy impression that the rich were getting on much profit and the poor too little; that the covernment was carried on for the benefit of

The files of many Democratic newspapers will reveal a choice collection of epithets with which the editors and the orators spattered the protected manufacturers. The Money Devil was going about like a raging lion and the Robber Barons were below to execution. There were as of violent talk and passionate a use. The eory was propagated industriously that the Money Power, a mysterious bugaboo, was crushwhat Mr. Bryan calls "the producing s" Juggernaut and Manunon and Moloch held up and shuddered at. The Democratic mythology began long before Mr. Bryan was beard of, and Mr. Bryan was but an avatar of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland was put into the tabernacles of robbery would prosper no The Robber Barons were to be driven instead, Mr. Cleveland repaired their astles for them. He did indeed toss a crumb or condect in the shape of an income tax to the radicals, but his backsliding on the main testion made them furious. Instead of offering loyed them against the sheep.

ultitude of inflammable enthusiasts, who knew that they had been duped by Mr. Cleveland and who had been taught by the latter and the free trade pendits generally that they had been and were being shamefully fleeced by the rich. Mr. Bryan poured oil on the fire, and It burned up righer and is burning yet. He did not start it and he cannot put it out. Some of the Demscrats seem to think that with Bryan and free silver out of the way it will be a simple mat-ter to make the Democracy conservative once more. The disease has gone too far for that, declared against the protected intersts has become a war against wealth. radical spirit has grown more radical and in-tractable. Hostility to the courts, fury against orporations, general distrust of law and symouthy with disorder, socialistic tendencies, aban-lonment of what were once the essential Demeratic principles, are characteristic of the present Democratic party. It is more violent now an it was in 1896. Its policies and its purposes are revolutionary. What miracle can restore to even a shadow of its ancient self a party so transformed and deformed? What principle, save that of factions opposition to the Republican sarry, can unite the Democracy? What tenet of he old Democracy does the new Democracy

We cannot think of a single one. .....

#### AFTER THE BATTLE.

Chief among the offices captured by the Reoublicans is that of congressman, to which Mr. ouncil was elected after a hard campaign by a decisive plurality, almost reaching two thousand, Considering all the circumstances of the elecon, the influences that were against the Republican nominee and the fact that there was on independent candidate in the neld whose attachment to Republican principles was un-prestioned, Mr. Connell is deserving of a great leaf of credit for the victory. It was not atained without a struggle. But the Republican colors. While he telt off from the phenomenal figures of 1896 he nearly doubled his plurality of two years ago, although this year he had . much more aggressive candidate against him and the opposition put up a harder fight all along the line.

#### LINCOLN.

A peaceful life-just toil and rest -Ail his desire; To read the books he liked the best Beside the cabin fire— iod's word and man's—to peer sometimes Above the page, in smoldering gleams, And catch, like far heroic thymes, The on-march of his dreams.

A peaceful, life-to hear the low of pastured herds. Ir woodman's ax that, blow on blow, Fell sweet as rhythmic words. And yet there stirred within his breast A fateful pulse that, like a toll Of drums, made high above his rest

I peaceful life-they haled him even Whase open polms were nailed toward When prayers nor aught availed. And lo, he paid the self-same price To full a nation's awful strife And will us, through the sacri

And will us, through the sacrifice Of self, his peaceful life.

# CLOSE CONTEST ON THE SENATORSHIP

Harrishmy Letter in the Sun.

N MILITARY science it has always been re garded as a factical requisite to draw the fire of a concealed enemy and thus un-enver his position. That's what both factions of the Republican party are trying to no at this stage of the battle. Each is trying to discover the exact position of the other, and in order to do this they are giving out claims which they know will not beer close investiga-tion. It is quite certain that in the lists of members of the senate and house alleged to be avorable to the Quay or anti-Quay side in the contest, as published in Philadelphia newspapers. here appear the names of those who are known to be identified with the opposite faction. In other words, Quay men are placed in the anti-Quay column, and vice versa, for the purpose evidently of uncovering the concealed strength of the opposition and compelling public identifi-cation of doubtful followers on each side.

ng Senator-elect Alexander Stewart of Chambersburg. Nobody ever seriously doubted that Stewart was just what he says he is in this but for some reason or other it was confended in certain Quay quarters that he would participate in the caucus and abide by its deion. Now comes another alleged caucus anti-Quay man who has been included in some esti mates as a Quay supporter. Representative-elec-John S. Arnold, of Perry county, authorized this statement today; "I was nominated on the anti-Quay issue and will stand as an anti-Quay Republican in the legislature." This would seem to dispose of any doubt about Mr. Arnold's position. It is quite probable that during the next few days other members-elect of senate and house who are now classified as senate and house who are now classified as doubtful in the various estimates that have been published will get out into the open and allow themselves to be tagged properly in this fight. There are others, however, who will remain in the background until the final round-up in the caucus next January. In an anti-Quay list which appeared in some of the newspapers of the state yesterday there were the names of the state yesterday there were the lamber, allison and Thompson, of Centre county; Beaver, of Juniata; Philbin, of Lackawanna; Smith, of Snyder, and Baker, of Warren. It is certain that most of these men, if not all, will yor that the state of the stat for Quay. Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton is quoted as saying that both Allison and Thompson will go into the caucus. While there may be some doubt about Allison's position, a Cen-tre county official who was here within a day or two says there is no doubt about Thompson taking part in the cancus and being guided by its action. As to Beaver, of Juniata, and Smith, of Snyder, there never was any reason by its action. As to Beaver, of Juniata, and Smith, of Snyder, there never was any reason for placing them anywhere else than in the Yaughan. Watson, Hardenbergh, Focht, Quait, Quay column. It is said that Philbin belongs in the same category. Baker, of Warren, has ner, Emery, Cummings and Sisson—22.

been classified as an anti-Quay man, but a Warren county politician is authority for the statement that he will go into the caucus and abide by its decision.

In the published Quay list there appear the names of McPherson, of Adams: Alexander, of Clearfield: Doutt, of Forest: Welty, of Franklin; Reynolds, of Lackawanna; Arnold, of Clearfield: Dontt, of Forest: Welty, of Frank-lin; Reynolds, of Lackawanna; Arnold, of Perry, as previously stated: Emery, of Venan-go, and Thomas, of Westmoreland. Starting with McPherson it can be said that he is against Quay. Whether he will go into the caucus and shide by its decision remains to be seen. He is not the sort of man who can be wheedled or coerced into doing what he doesn't want to do. It is the omigin of some Quay want to do. It is the opinion of some Quar en in the Adams district that McPherson will be found outside the regular breastworks. Alex ander trained with the insurgents during the last session and while he has been claimed as a caucus man a Clearfield authority says he will be found this winter just where he was before. be found this winter just where he was before. Doutt, the member-elect from Forest, is said to have been opposed by the stalwarts in his county who are accused of having voted for his Democratic opponent in order to defeat him. His name properly describes his attitude. Welty is claimed by both factions, but the insurgents say he belongs to them. Frank Hollar, the Quay leader at Shippensburg, thinks Welty will be found on the side of the stalwarts. Denuty Attorney General Fleitz and others have Deputy Attorney General Fleitz and others have no doubt that Reynolds, who started out as an insurgent, will wind up in the Quay camp. Emery is appropriated by both factions, but the Quay men make the stronger claims. As to Thomas, of Westmoreland, the anti-Quay leaders have included him in their calculations.

but the majority of either side apparently pends upon these doubtful lawmakers-elect. not conceal the fact that the contest is un-comfortably close. As it stands today the fig-ures are about as follows: Qusy, 125; anti-Quay, 65; Democrats, 59; doubtful, 5; total, 234. These are divided between the senate and house as follows: Senate, Quay, 23; anti-Quay, 11; Democrats, 13; doubtful, 3. House, Quay. 102; anti-Quay, 5t; Democrats, 46; doubtful, 2. These figures will be disputed by the men who are interested in having the result appear otherwise, but pending any further changes the line-up of the factions is about as herein set forth. Here is the way the senate is suppose to stand:

So one might go through the various published lists to the end. Each estimate is, of course,

held by its author to be the only real thing, but the majority of either side apparently de-

Anti-Quay Henry, Martin, Rice, Weise, Ed-miston, Stewart, McKee, Weller, Magee, Flinn and Crawford—II.

Democrats—12.
Doubtful—Spront, Drury and Budke—3.
It is not believed that anybody will dispute
the correctness of the alignment of the twentythe correctness of the alignment of the twenty-three senators classified as simon-pure Quay-men, but there are few anti-Quay leaders who will not question the classification of the last three—Sproul, Drury and Budke. Sproul was one of the foremost of the insurgent senators last session; Drury was stremuously supported during the campaign by the anti-Quay men of his district, and Budke has been claimed by the anti-Quay men right along. It is be-lieved, however, that Senator Sproul will act with the Quay side. During the recent redhot campaign in Chester county he was of the stump for the regular ticket and is allege to have stated that he would hereafter abiby the decision of the caucus and act in har mony with the majority of his party. Drury has made no public announcement, Budke is has made no public announcement. Budke known to have been out of joint with some the Quay leaders in the state administration a is said to have been affronted by Govern Stone in the appointment of a commissioner the Cumberland road without his advice or co-sent. It is also argued that the sentiment Washington county is strongly anti-Quay at that Budke will not disregard the wishes of 1 constituents. A stalwart leader, however, marked yesterday that Budke thinks and as for himself and that he will be found in t Combining the eleven anti-Quay Republicans

in the senate with the thirteen Democrats that body would make the allied opposition that body would make the allied opposition to Quay, assuming that all the Democrats would join in such a fusion, twenty-four votes, or one more than the total Quay strength. It therefore appears that the Quay men would have to get the three doubtful senators in order to organize the senate, while the combined opposition would need but two more to control the organization. While Senator Sproul might act with the Quay men in the caucus on United States senator, it is not so certain that he would desert his former allies on the organization of the senate. organization of the senate,

It should not be forgotten that the attitu of the Democrats is a serious consideration the calculations of the leaders of both faction It has leaked our since election day that in many close districts Democratic candidates for the legislature were supported by the stalwarts ss against anti-Quay nominees of their own party with the distinct understanding that the Democrats, if elected, should enter into no alliance with the insurgents either on the organi-zation of the legislature or in the contest for United States senator.

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# PROGRESS MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P. L., Sept. 15.

THAT the Filipinos as a people, and especially the Tagalogs, hate the Americans, is established and recognized. Americans are not popular with them (which is but an exresult of fighting them) and they not yet been impressed with the fact that the ricans honestly have their welfare at heart But the more and the better they know Ameri ans, the more does their hatred diminish and continued American occupation of a town or county tends, though very slowly, to establish confidence and good feeling between Am and Islanders.

"They will go on hating you less and less, aid a long-time English resident of Pampanga province, "until finally you will be able to do mething with them, but they will still go or The softening influence of time hating you." will do much to help the Americans understand

he natives, and vice-versa. As an example of the good resulting from conferred to that the provinces of central and northern Luzor, have been longer in American pos-session than any other portions of the islands, and that central and northern Luzon are today outhern Lagon on the Visavan Islands. much so that the United States Taft commission has selected the province of Pampanga in central Luzon as the best field to establish their first unicipal and provincial governments. ot truthfully be said that the period of recon struction is at hand, but it is believed the in iences to make this period possible are shaping, aided by whatever the wisdom and root adgment of the civil and military authorities shall dictate and make effective.

American control of civil affairs has, up t the present time, of necessity been military in its directness and methods; it has not been dipomatic nor tactful, nor have the Americans made ny special effort to please the Filipino people nor to increase their populatify with them. But the Americans have been lenlent and extremely fair in their dealings with the rebels, though th wisdom of this leniency has been questioned many, and a few days ago a Spanish friar said o the writer:

You could stop this revolution at once if you canted to by taking drastic measures against its leaders; sheat them on the Luneta, or banish them, and the people would believe you are in carnest in your efforts to stand out revolt. As long as you continue with your policy of leniency they think you are arraid of them, that eventually they will be able to force concessions from you and that it they but can hold out long enough, they will obtain their independence. The departure of these two regiments for China, and the return of half of your army of occupation during the next nine months does much to en-courage them. They realize neither your determination nor your power."

In this connection it is interesting to note that very many intelligent Filipinos in Manila, and especially those who have in the past been connected with the revolution, believe the Ame leans are prolonging the fighting with intent they argue its continuance is beneficial to the army, collectively and individually, that there are still American leaders who wish to make they can see no good reason why the American should bring their campaign to a close. They all admit however, that the Americans could bring about peace, and not by concessions either; though they are not so frank as the Spanish friar in outlining the proper method to These same opinions are shared by a of foreign residents of Manila and especially by those foreigners who still live in the provinces. The lack of a mutual understand-ing and appreciation of motive has long been a stumbling block to satisfactory relations be-tween the Americans and Filipinos and it ex-ists today, and is accountable for the utterly false view of the Americans' attitude. The difference in language is largely accountable for such malconceptions and this difficulty of lan-guage is one the Americans will long have to contend with.

There are several measures which the United States authorities could adopt in order to increase American popularity and materially hasten the softening influences of time. Living today in Manila is very expensive compared to former times, and the increased cost of food and clothes, as well as higher rentals, more directly affect the poorer classes, and consequently the mass of the people, than they do American officers and employes, who enjoy the inestimable government employes, who enjoy the inestimable advantage of buying the necessities and luxuries of life from the army commissary, or the element of resident Americans who live at the best hotels. The poor people are hard pressed nowadays to make both ends meet and this telling poverty has followed the American advent into the Islands. Two years have gone by since the testing the poor and there is still to re-Americans came here, and there is still no re-lief. Under Spain, when meat in Manita rold for more than 10 cents gold a pound, the gov-ernment competed with the meat venders and thus prevented their selling meat for more than this amount. Since the United States troops have been in possession meat has sold generally from 40 to 75 cents gold a pound. Some three months ago a private firm entered the hats with cheap meat at 15 and 20 cents a nound, and for a time prices were kept down; but within the last week they have again risen to 37% cents gold, and there is every likelihood of their re-

in normal times in this country, rice was sold at \$3.50 Mexican (or \$1.75 gold) for a cavan,

and a cavan of rice will maintain a Filipino | the people of Bay had murdered the presidente family of five persons for twenty days. Today this same measure of rice costs \$7.50 Mexican, and Americans, unless they live with the poorer Today and the councillors and General Cailles, com people and as they do, cannot possible realize what this difference in price means to them. The American authorities could have regulated when occasion offered. There have been reportthe price of meat and could have regulated the price of rice; but they have not done so. A grateful people would have said: "The Americantum of this price of the country o cans consider and provide for our well being; they are good to us"—and the Americans would have increased that popularity which they so Three days ago a Filipino who keeps a family

"Can you blame me for believing that as long

as you have the observing that as long as you Americans live cheaply yourselves through your army commissary, you care little chough what happens to the people at large? Of course you are not pepular, and we see but few reasons for liking you. Still, you improve on acquaint-ance. You must remember that our leaders give filled our ears with tentful stories of your cruchy and barbarities, and that it takes time and contact for us to learn the contrary. and while their example can reasonably be ex-

pected to have a number of followers among their soldiers, there are still many of them in arms who will go on in the same old wey, no a certain portion of those men who for years have been living the life of military free lot as, which will not take readily to the work of an honest living. There is an attraction in living on the country with a Mauser rifle in lieu of money, which will appeal to some men more than tilling the ground and driving cattle, and these will elect to stick to the fallectons "hag of liberty and loot." General Vicence Laddan, Samar Island, will probably continue to feliew Lukban and his present course of resistance. his men control the entire island of Samar, with the exception of the sea coast towns of Cathalogan. Calbayor and Laboan; these three points the Americans still hold from the enemy Ly sitting close to them, and valiantly resisting bis onslaughts. There are not nearly enough troops to properly operate in Samar and consequently the Americans hold the land. They actually ries the American garrisons night and day and defies them to come out and fight him in the hills. He has issued a decree of amnesty to American soldiers, promising them properly and good treatment if they will surrender to him. He and his followers live well on a rich island, gathering tribute from their countrymen and the Chinese merchants and they are currently reported to have accumulated fortunes. Lukbar himself has a fat bank account in Hong Kong and he is rich enough to have quickly run away from \$18,000 in silver when pursued by our sol-diers. He is king of his island (with the exception of the very immediate vicinity of American flags planted on his coast) and his life has its compensations and its attractions. has had no communication with Aguinaldo for months past; he is his own "boss" and a despot, and according to the accounts of his friends in profit. Therefore, it is very improbable that Lukban will pay any attention whatever to the result of the presidential elections.

The American officials in Manila fail to realize how greatly the terrorism exercised by the Fill-pinos in arms over their most peacefully inclined untrymen, works to keep alive the hostility the American occupation. The Tagalog is rucl, even to his own tribesmen, and to of other tribes, the Hucano, the Vicols, and the Visayans, for instance, they sometimes evidenced hatred as strong as that they bear Americans, By torture and by murder, by confiscation and destruction of their property, the Filipinos in arms have terrorized their peaceful countrymer to such an extent that the majority of them are arraid to follow their natural inclinations to accept American sovereignty and show friendship to the Americans. Mr. Bucucanumo, former sec-retary of state under the Malolos government has said be believes nine-tenths of the l'ilipinos desire American sovereignty, but that this ter-rorism prevents all but very few from an open expression of their preference. Even with the American army of 65,000 men they cannot give adequate protection against reprisals and ven-geance on those Filipinos who desire to be friends of the Americans. Such men are beset geance on those Filipines who desire to be friends of the Americans. Such men are best with many difficulties; if they do not velcome the Americans they are suspected of being rebels; if they do welcome the Americans they may be ortured and murdered, their property stolen, or their women abducted. There are many Fifth-pines high today with the tear of suiden death in their hearts; they see the troops cannot pro-tect them from these reprisals, so it is no wonder they are apathetic concerning the establish-ment of civil government under American con-trol, where in they will be expected to take part. The establishment of civil numberpalities under General Orders, No. 49, issued by General Otis, has been practically a failure, and tols largely because the Filipinos absolutely declined to hold municipal office under Ambricans. They feared the vengeances of the men in arms and they knew we could not give them protection

As examples of these retaliations, the writer cites a few recent occurrences. Some weeks ago the United States authorities duly established a municipal government in the town of Rey, up on the lake. A presidente and several council lors were appointed and the American flag was raised over the town half. Within two weeks,

There are two instances of men being shot down in their own houses while surrounded by their families and friends, and it is impossible for the Americans to get any information leading cause any and every Filipino who could light on who the assassins were, or in what direction they fled, knows full well that if he Imparts any information that might lead to the capture of the criminals, vengeance will be taken upon himself or upon his family. this city have told the correspondent that the rebels in the provinces near Manila, have pre-pared lists of some forty Filipinos, all of them American sympathizers, who are destined to be killed, and when the writer asked why certain prominent Filipinos had recently left the islands for Hong Kong, he was told the nat men in question were reported as on list. With one possible exception, these nine recent murders have been for political reasons, recent murders have been for political reasons, and they have created terror and fear even among In Celar island recently some 300 natives wer

asked by the American authorities to swear alle giance to the United States; forty of the number complied while the others declined on the ground that if they did so their lives would be in dan

ger from their own countrymen.

An interesting side light on Filipino ways of conducting government was disclosed when the American troops captured the correspondence of General Sandico, in Nueva Ecija province. Among his letters was one from a man called Gonzalez, dated Manila, in which the writer, answering a communication from Sandico, said he was well aware the several hamiets in Pampanga province referred to were slack in the contributions to the suse, but that the continued presence of Ame ican troops there seemed to give the people the courage to be independent and refuse to pay tri bute. As a remedy for this state Gouralez sug-gested the murdering of three or four prominent men in each barrio; "It will have a beneficial effect on the rest of the inhabitants," he wrote, "and the towns will then produce us some re nue." Gonzalez offered to take steps to have his suggestion carried out should Sandico so or-

This state of terrorism is growing; it is greattoday than it was a month ago and the rebels have it in their power to make it greater and nore far reaching next month than it is today seems to be their intention so to do, and it is unfortunate the Americans cannot put a stop ! infortunate til. Its disquieting effects.

#### LITTLE CLASSICS.

Take thou thy arms and come with me For we must quit ourselves like men, and stri To aid our case, although we be but two: Great is the strength of feeble arms combined we can combat even with the brave

A curst-lew hath short borns, -- Herbert, Go, call a coach, and let a ceach be called; And let the man who calleth be the caller:

And in his calling, let him nothing call. But coach! coach! coach! O, for a coach, ye gods! -- Henry Care, "Chrononhotonthologues." A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Cervantes, "Don Quixote,"

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Man wants but little here below, And soon he'll want no more, But while he's here he wants the best; That's why he likes our store.

Shoes for all the walks of life.

Shoes for all seasons of the year for every
member of the family.

Ladies, in our Glove-fitting Melba Si Shoes
wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

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