## The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to different expenses.

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#### SCRANTON, MAY 1, 1901.

The London Saturday Review wants the people of this country to believe that Germany is increasing its navy in order to go to war with the United States, knock the Monroe Doctrine into nonentity and annex South America.

#### More Pay for Judges.

ACKAWANNA'S Interest In Senator Vaughan's bill to increase the pay of judges in certain counties from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year arises from the fact that Lackawanna is one of the counties and that its judges work hard enough to deserve the increase proposed. Some of our foremost lawyers have on a number of occasions been compelled to decline proffered appointments or nominations to the bench because of the pecuniary sacrifice which acceptance would involve. In other cases acceptances and sacrifices have been made from a sense of duty, although a good judge ought certainly to be as well paid as a good practitioner of the law. However it may be in other counties it certainly is true in Lackawanna county that \$4,000 a year is inadequate compensation for the judges; and for this reason it is hoped that the Vaughan bill, which has already passed the senate, may speedlly pass the

President McKinley has doubtless discovered that there were a good many reception committees left over from the last campaign.

#### Touching the Quick.

N SATURDAY last, the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant, at the great memorial services in many cities of this Union there were wise and patriotic and elo quent addresses made by men high in the esteem of their fellow citizens. But at Galena, Illinois, as was in a way most fitting that it should be so those words were spoken that, preeminently, were most worthy to be spoken at this time when one South ern state after another is deliberately setting at defiance the enactments of the Federal Constitution, and preparing both to disfranchise the negro and yet count him in the representative population, so as to hold and wield a power in congress out of all propor tion. Before the war brought on by secession the Southern states domin ated congress by counting three-fifths of the number of their slaves as though they were voters. Now they propose to disfranchise the free negro and count the whole number as they did the three-fifths of slavery days. Rev. Dr. Brank W. Gunsaulus, of

Chicago, was the orator of the day at Galana. There were present great numbers of people from Chicago and a large number of Grand Army posts and hundreds of delegations from surounding towns. On the burning question of which we speak, and which will compel the fighting of it out on the floor of congress by the states which have been always loyal. Dr. Gunsaulus spoke in no uncertain tones. He said in part:

We are worthy of the memory of Grant oulwhen we have his magnanimity, straightforward mess, becomen and sense of justice toward the oppressed of every race. It is demoralizing to us to parade our shallow acepticism as to the commeigration and the necessity of hor est suffrage for the negro in the presence of thi great name, and seek to stimulate contentment to the condition of the freed men when the thunder of his uncompromising rightcousness fill our cars. Justice must be done to the negro, who has the ballot in his hands, and the tranlose must be protected, or we must at last sink ato obesses of hyporthy with Grant's monument casting a shadow over us,

was trant who prevented the republic from breaking its moral contract made by the pentacia, and it will be the American spirit when dividends were counted more preour hence or manhood which shall now our plenges to the negro, who was as a se the greenback in helping to purify. When Grant sent Sheridan to Louisiother justice to the megro, his was a above which must always believe that a there of respect will protect his cutizens, edite, from outrage and wrong.

back a wave of supercilious and miman ly perjective against the negro which will as projectivally deprive blue of his civil rights as that he perjudice once ensiated him at the South his blood the memory of that Wise, o Cirginal, who hanged John Brown, stands cou accounty against the apparent decadence of the I nion League club of New York city, and help to bring it back to the standard under while fought in the days of Grant and Lincoln. I was inercantilism which was willing to pertoi Lincoln and Grant to be ineffective against the have power nearly torty years ago. It is now oblen and greatly commercialism which choice the conscience of the republic, and pollting but the love of justice in which the sweet of drunt was sharpened and ground will save our nation and our constitution as before. So long as stat covereignty may annul constitutional amendment and destroy the liberty or threaten the ballot of an American citizen, be he black or white, we are utterly unworthy of the memory of

What Dr. Gunsaulus here says of the share the black soldier took in saving the life of the nation; yes, and of what the blacks who never had a chance to tight did, at the perh of their own

Ussees S. Grant. His spirit alone makes us :

save the soldiers of the Union. Grand Army men remember; and the people of this land have been told to often to dare deny it if they would, Not less true is what he says of the spirit of mercantilism and commercial greed that for a generation before 1861 truckled to slavery and is willing now to condone injustice and wrong untils in the days when Julia Word Howe's Battle Hynn of the Republic" first rang out-there shall be another trampling out the vintage where the grades of wrath are stored," because God is just and His justice will not sleep forever." So said one of the land's greatest statesmen in the days of slavery. The lesson those words convey is as true and as pressing now as when they were spoken.

It seems a flagrant breach of usual ourtesy on the part of "Jack the Ripper" to allow himself to be caught without first sending his portrait to the New York Journal and the Philadelphia North American.

#### A Real Patriotic Society.

THE NEW YORK State So ciety for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects has, by an act of the legislature of that state, which has received the governor's signature, become the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society. It can now work in any state of the unoion and hopes for a large increase to its membership from persons who sympathize with its aims, in whatever commonwealth of this land they may re

The New York Times, in taking notice of the largely increased attendance at the meeting of the society following the enlarged scope and powrs given to it, remarks that of all the societies known collectively as "the patriotic societies," no other has shown so much disinterested enthusiasm and intelligence in the work of marking and preserving the sites of historic events.

But the point especially made by he Times, that "membership is no ounded on descent; nor have efforts seen made in any way to dignify inlividual members through their ances ors" is one that must most effectively ecommend it to the American people The disgraceful squabbles and the style of electioneering for offices in divers of the so-called "patriotic" societies, and the not even veiled attempt to erect their membership into an "aristocracy" as exclusive as any which carry titles of rank in European countries, form very disagreeable reading for truly self-respecting and patriotic Americans, whether these be of earlier or later American descent or birth.

A society really American, admitting o membership any American, born or naturalized, who cares for preserving the historic sites and places of this land of his birth or adoption, is the society of which to be proud and that nay well command an ever-increasing membership and the enthusiastic devotion and loyal work of its constitu-

Director Keller of the Vienna Institute for the Blind has been exhibiting to the assembled physicians of that city a seven-year-old boy born "brain blind" whom, by laborious, painstaking and long continued training he has taught to see. The "brain blind" are those born with rormal, perfectly formed eyes. What the deficiency is that prevents the brain from taking cognizance of images thrown on the retina has apparently never been known. But, at all events, by means of a disc of brilliant light in a dark room, and unfailing persistence, Director Keller has in one case overcome the obstacle

The contractor who has undertaken to raise the battleship Maine, blown up in the harbor of Havana, declared in Chicago last Saturday that the divers had found the vessel less damaged than has been believed. The Maine has sunk no lower, he says, than when he examined it two years ago. He is confident of success in raising the famed ship, and, after repairing her at the Havana docks, of "bringing her home again next fall." He is Newton F. Chamberlain, of Chicago, America will be glad to find him successful.

California capitalists are about to send out a band of prospectors under the lead of an Arizona gold-miner, John R. Farrell, to seek for the gold mines of King Solomon in eastern or southeastern Africa. They will explore the land in or north of Portuguese east Africa, which a recently returned traveler declared he had found unquestionable proof to be the land of Ophir, whence the ships of Hiram. King of Tyre, brought gold and other precious things to the Jewish monarch.

According to the latest reports from Harvard, Mr. McKinley will soon have Harvard, Mr. McKinley will soon have in the islands. Here again, as in the choice of the right to use an additional group Leonard Wood, the president showed far sighted of capital letters when signing his

The chief difficulty in regard to the much-talked-of withdrawal from Pekin seems to be in the arranging of a date that will suit everybody.

Genner Morgan, it appears, was after all only an incident of the Sampsen-Schley controversy.

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrotabe Cast: 4.18 a. m., for Wesinesday, May 1, 1991.

Marie D A child been on this day will note that even the circus bill boards are blossoming.

If Forceaster Clarke can continue to furnish

weather like that of yesterday, there will be no objection to a raise in his satury,

As the oyster now exacuates
No one will feel a quain, Becouse his end unaugurates

It is dangerous to jostle a quiet man or kick a be in the "push. Some one must have turned on the gas yes

Ajacchus' Advice.

See that thou hast union blacked sandals. Any who are in doubt as to whether these lives, in thousands of cases to aid and lare good times should ask the leeman.

# ROOSEVELT'S

(Concluded from Page 1.)

ome, There was no more hat was done by us in China than there is 'militarism' when a policeman arrests a highbranded with infamy had we not taken imme-diate measures to put a stop to the unspeak de cruelties of the Boxers, and to protect our ceredited representatives at Pekin from the mations were a unit in this matter, and it is greatly to the credit of our government that were among the few who were ready to act in time; that the gallant force under gallant tieneral Chaffee was a part of the expeditionary my which reached Pekin in the nick of time o avert a fearful tragedy. Proud indeed should be he as Americans that the Stars and Stripes futtered among we flags whose approach meant afely from vorture and murder and worse than orture and murder to the nunted women and part in, or connive at, any effort to partition China; while our soldiers have so borne themelves that their camps have been crowded by hinese refugees of all sexes and ages, who flee o them because they have learned that though our people are terrible in battle, they are gentle in victory, and that the belpless are sure of protection under the American flag.

The Task in Cuba.

In Cuba we have had to face a harder because a less simple task. We were pledged to bring peace, freedom and independence to the islands. and we have been resolutely bent upon keep-ing that pledge not merely in the letter but in spirit. To have driven out the Spaniare and then immediately withdrawn our own orces, would have meant the breaking of our wn pledge, for it would have thrown the slands into π chaos but one degree bette on the tyranny which it succeeded. ever such a course would have meant the abso-nce certainty of our being speedily forced to interfere again. We would commit a grave wrong to our own people if we permitted the great island which is our neighbor once more o become a plague spot of civilization; a still caver wrong if we permitted the possibility I its ever being used against us by some strong alien power. Our business was to help in the development of those qualities in the Cubans which would render them able to solve the dif every movement for decency in the island; and to give our aid to the new Cuban common wealth as it strove to walk alone. It is every where necessary to have good laws; but it i ven more necessary to have good men to exe-ente those laws. Something can be done under a had law by a first class man; but the best aw ever put upon the statute books is useless incapable or dishonest hands. The prest ent chose in Leonard Wood exactly the o put this policy into effect. We ask that it judged by its fruits. Compare what Cuba with what it was three years ago; com are the peace and order and justice of today unspeakable misery, the bloody jumble anarchy and tyranny of three years ago Third; of the strices made in the school sys em and the courts; think of what has been done towards cleaning the cities, towards funding out disease. Remember that the fared to go to war for a righteous cause. If wer in history an action has justified itself, or action in interfering in Cuba has thus urnished its own justification

#### The Philippines.

Finally, we come to the Philippines, where ie difficulties were greatest of all, Perhaps few better tests of our worth as a nation have ever been offered than this Philippine problem. The temptation was great to shirk it altogether Such a course would have appealed not only to many thoroughly honest and excellent people he were imperfectly informed, or who were isled by false analogies or by sentimental considerations, but it would also have been greet ed with enthusiasm by all short-sighted people and by all in whom the legitimate dislike of se look back we can now see that the national duty was really plain. We could not give the islands back to Spain; we could not see them taken by some other European power; and least of all could we turn them over to be scrambled but little above the level of banditti, and the correct success of my of whom meant destruction to sports. the peaceful and law-abiding portion of the irbarism of the entire population. The first thing to be done was to restore order by put-ting a stop to the insurrection. This has at last been practically accomplished in a succession of campaigns which have brought out into bold relief the daring, the skill and the indomitable resolution of our officers and men. The compages have been wearing and diffialt beyond description, both because of the mature of the country and of the character of our opponents. After the first few months the insurgents ceased to oppose us in regular warfare, their methods becoming more and more such as by any stern application of the laws of war by any stern application of the laws of war would have fortined their right to be freated otherwise than as assassins. For the last eigh-tien months our chief difficulty has been not to beat the insurgents in the field-for that was easy—but to grapple with the difficulty used by their conduct in visiting murder and where upon all the peaceful and friendly naives who were anxious to see our rule made cromment. Yet under even these circumstances be administration has seen to it that the almost intolerable provocation given by our ene-mics should not result in their ill-treatment. Our army has been most merciful in its deal-With equal wisdom and elemency we vertained from exacting the penalties which by every principle of military and international law we had a right to exact from our fors. The record of the struggle in the Philippines for the last two years and a half is one which should make all dinericans proud because the firmness and the meny, the justice and e tearlessness with which their representatives the islands have acted under as trying condifficus as have ever been faced in a similar From Lawton to Function many a name ile. Moreover as soon as we began to get the appear band of the insurgents, steps were in-

ediately taken to establish a civil government isdon in selecting out of the whole the near best qualified to perform the task, in the person of Judge Tatt, whom he made the load of the commission. It is a great and solemn trapersibility to frame a new system of government out of such a welfer of confusion, and to start the Pilipino people on the first stages of a varies which we carnestly hope and believe will in the ena result in their slowing capacity to stand abone—a capacity which there is no chance of their showing save by the patient toflowing out on our part of the policy on which we have already embarked. The progress made by Judge Tait and his associations has been wenderful. There is no adequate reward which we can give to men like Judge Tait and General Wood for what they have done for us, but let us at least pay them the hone overnment out of such a welter of confusion r us, but he us at least pay them the home of a thereugh appreciation of their work After all, my reward that we could give them would be but little compared to the priceless would be bid little compared to the priceiss teward of deling so well the work itself; for each of these two men has drawn the highest prize we have to only on this carth—the prize of deling in the best possible way a service that is of vital importance to mankind.

## Levers of Civilization.

In developing these islands it is well to keep steadily in mind that business is one of the great levers of civilization. It is immensely to the interest of the people of the islambs that their resources should be developed, and theretore it is to their interests even more than to ours that our citizens should develop their in dustries. The further fact that it is our duly to dustries. The further fact that it is our unity to see that the development takes place under conditions so carefully guarded that he wrong may come to the islanders, must not blind us to the first great fact, which is the need of the conditions of the transfer security. development. No greater stride towards secur-ing prosperity for the island folk can be taken than to make the conditions such as to in-vite business enterprise. But in our own in-terest and for the sake of our own honor we must steadily insist upon one point. Our public

men, the representatives of our nation, whether in civil or in military life, whether in congress, in the colonial service, or in the army or navy, must understand that their relations towards the islanders are those of trustees and that no trus-tee is allowed to make any gain because of his relations with his ward. It is to the advantage both of America and of the Islands to have any merchant or business man start and develop a legitimate business enterprise of any kind the islands; but no public men should have any share in such a business, and public opinion should not tolerate for a moment such action among our public men. As for the offenses that are at times bound to occur in convection with the public service in the islands, we should on the one hand see to it that the most prompt and severe punishment is visited upon the offenders; and in the next place we should remember that it is simply silly to treat such in offense as in comember that it is simply stilly to treat such an offerse as in any way a condemnation of our policy. It is exactly as in private life. It is highly necessary to punish with severity any defaulting bank eashier; but to treat such a defalcation as a reason for abandoning our banking system would be preposterous. In or ganizing the new governments it is impossible to prevent an occasional unworthy man from being put in some position of trust which he may abuse. Probably the best way to prevent it is to give us much power as possible to men like General Wood and Judge Taft-men whose behind their crumbling legation walls. We should be proud of the signal gallantry of our general and his troops; and we should be even brouder because that gallantry was unstained by murder and crucity. Under the greatest provogation our government refused to yield to the lamor for mere revenge and refused to take severity any such offense when it occurs. It is an infamous thing for a man to be guilty of dishonesty here in our own country; but it is doubly and trebly infamous when he is guilt; of dishonesty in connection with the public service in Cuba or the Philippines or Porto Rico. In the first case, he sins against individuals; in the next case, he not only sins against individuals, but he blackens the good name of the entire nation. In every man who serves our government, from the top to bottom, in military or in civil life, in these highest standards, the most unblemished record of public conduct; and wee to us if we lower this standard; if we relax our just and jealous

severity. After the lecture the vice-president was given a reception by President Eliot and Prof. John Fiske.

## LITERARY NOTES.

A sample copy of the Rand-McNally indexed pocket map of this state has just come to hand containing the official figures of the census of 1990. The map is 21x28 inches in size, and i printed from perfectly engraved plates, every line being clear and distinct, every word plain and readable. The railroads are accurately lo eated, and all lakes, rivers, creeks and other natural features are given. Accompanying the map is a new and original compliation of statis tical matter, combined with a ready-reference index, showing in detail the entire railroad sys em; locating correctly all counties, county seats towns, villages, etc.; designating the branch of particular division of railroad on which cael station is situated; specifying money-order, post office and telegraph stations; and naming the ex press company or companies doing business a each point.

American Country Life is the title of a new monthly magazine Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish early in the autumn. It is expected to interest every one who cares for out-door mat editor of the Cornell Nature Bulletins, author professor, and practical farmer, has done mor than almost any other person to promote interes in out-door matters, will edit it. The publish ers claim that it is going to be the most beautiful magazine on the news-stands-because it has the most beautiful subjects, and no pain will be spared in reproducing them with all their

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation a notable series of nature books, superbly illustrated in colors by lithographic process. The new edition of Frank M. Chapman's "Bird-Life," with sevcuty-five plates of our common birds in their natural colors, reproducing Ernest Seton-Thomp sen's drawings; Professor John Henry Comstock's "Insect Life," with its fine pictures of butterflies and other insects, and F. Schuyler Matthews' works on "Familiar Trees" and "Familiar Flow ers" are particularly valuable

Paret, published by the Appletons, is a practical guide for amateur sportswomen. Golf, lawn ten-nis, sailing, swimming, bicycling and basket-bail have each their chapters, and each game i treated from the elementary standpoint thoroughly illustrated with half-tone reproducfor by insurgent leaders, most of whom were but little above the level of banditti, and the correct and incorrect methods in the different

> Characteristic of the rise of Everybody's Maga ine to a most prominent place among the 10-cent monthlies, is the novel of Revolutionary days in the Carolinas by Mrs. Sara Beaumon respects "Joscelyn Cheshire" promises to be the most noteworthy historical novel in several years. Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish the book next month.

> A second edition of Howard Sutherland's harming California idyll, "Jacinta," is to be brought out by Drexel Biddle, the Philadelphia publisher. Uniform with this book will be "Bigg's Bar," a collection of humorous Klondyke ballads by the same author. "Jacinta" is a return to the old ballad school, wherein a tale is told in verse; the Klondyke verses are the only ones of the kind on the market today. An earnest plea for the preservation of Niagara

from the encroachment of commercial and manu-

facturing interests, so far as these may injure the

beauty of the greatest natural wonder of America, is made in the Outlook's magazine number for May by Miss Mary B. Hartt. The article is accompanied by illustrations which add to the point of the author's remarks about the injury already done to the beauty of the Falls. Edgar S. Maelay has added to his standard "History of the United States Navy" a third

volume, bringing the work down to the present time, and of course recounting the exploits of our sailors during the Spanish war and in the recent troubles in China. This history has been officially adopted for use at Annapolis. It is published by D. Appleton & Co. The London and Bath of Beau Brummell's

time form the background for "The Curious Courtship of Kate Poins." a brilliant romance of the regency, written by Louis Evan Shipman, and to be published shortly by D. Appleton &

Love-letters seem to be the order of the day, and particularly timely, therefore, is the new edition of "His Letters," by Julien Gorden, author of "Mrs. Clyde" and "A Puritan Pagan."

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