

**The Scranton Tribune**

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

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SCRANTON, APRIL 2, 1892.

**Tomorrow evening's concert at the new Armory, arranged as a benefit for the Home for the Friendless, promises to be a musical event of such importance that all who love good music as presented by artists of international renown should certainly attend. Moreover, if there be those who do not care for good music, but who appreciate what the Home means to the unfortunate whom it shelters and to the numerous agencies of benevolence which it promotes, they also, should attend, as a token of good will. Once inside the armory, the music will sink into their souls and do them good in spite of themselves.**

**William McKinley Vindicated.**

**T**HE FACT that in 1901 our imports were \$50,000,000 greater and our exports \$12,000,000 less than in the year 1900 has evoked a considerable discussion of the prospects of our foreign commerce, particularly with reference to whether our exporters have not reached pretty close to the limit of the foreign trade available under existing economic conditions.

An inquiry into this matter which carries weight is made in the Popular Science Monthly by Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce in the state department at Washington. Mr. Emory recognizes clearly that a decline of \$46,000,000 in exports of manufactures, such as took place last year in comparison with the year previous, warrants the belief that temporarily, at least, the much talked of "American Invasion" has encountered a set back. But he is not disengaged thereby. "Whatever the symptoms of a falling off in our sales abroad, the causes," he writes, "are not to be found in any decline in our industrial efficiency or in a more strenuous competition on the part of Europe. It is evident, however, that if we would again attain the rate of progress of a year ago and keep it against all comers, we must avail ourselves of something more than our indigenous resources. As yet we cannot be said to have made full use of our powers. It must not be forgotten that our sudden and surprising success in invading Europe with manufactured goods was due, not to systematic and concerted effort on our part, but to the need of finding outlets for surplus product and the unlooked for recognition by European purchasers of the superiority of many articles of American manufacture. To a very great extent our goods have sold themselves in the European markets, and that, too, in the face of high tariffs, of the hostility of industrial interests, and of a very general indisposition on the part of our manufacturers to adapt their styles, patterns, etc., to the tastes or prejudices of foreign consumers."

From this quotation it is easy to infer how Mr. Emory proposes that our foreign business may be developed. "The establishment of sample warehouses and agencies at important trade centers; the employment of commercial travelers conversant with the language, customs, trade usages of particular countries; the development of adequate shipping and transportation facilities; the adoption of proper methods of packing; the offering of more liberal credits—these," Mr. Emory is convinced, "are some of the conditions of the full utilization of our opportunities in foreign markets." If to these we add provision for a larger volume of exchange with countries which to a greater or less extent are now excluded from our markets, the real strength of our competitive powers will be developed."

In other words, William McKinley's farewell endorsement of reciprocity as the necessary complement of protection must be considered and followed in preference to the selfish claim of special interest. The truth of this will grow with the passing years.

General Miles undoubtedly believed that the Filipino war should have been characterized by a pyrotechnic finish.

**The Case of Rathbone.**

**N**OBODY will think the worse of Mark Hanna for standing by Estes G. Rathbone, the convicted embezzler of Cuban postal funds, in adversity as well as in prosperity. Rathbone was Hanna's man and Hanna evidently believed thoroughly in his integrity. The rich red blood in Hanna which prompts him to gird on his armor for a fight in his friend's behalf at the time when, most of all, that friend needs help is a popular article not nearly as plentiful as it should be.

The effort to secure a thorough review of the evidence upon which Rathbone was convicted is creditable and prompted by a wise regard for justice. The trial of these alleged postal embezzlers took place in a far country; most of the evidence got into the

newspapers, and while every court is supposed to be fair and square until found out to be otherwise, so long as there is a possibility that complete justice was denied to these American defendants it will be in order for their friends and the officials at Washington to keep the case open.

We confess that we are not much impressed by some of the methods by which some of Rathbone's alleged friends are trying to manufacture sympathy for him. Especially fishy is the assertion emanating from their corner to the effect that Rathbone was the victim of a conspiracy plotted by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristol with view to discrediting the former first assistant postmaster-general, Perry Heath, the immediate sponsor for Neely, Reeves and Rathbone. There is absolutely no evidence of such a conspiracy. The likelier supposition would be that General Bristol is feeling the effects of a conspiracy to punish him for hewing so fearlessly to the line of duty when he went to Cuba to uncover the truth concerning the postal irregularities.

This, however, has no bearing on the propriety of the demand for a thorough review of the proceedings of the Cuban court. Such a review, having been asked for, should be made by the American department of justice. Once made, it would end the matter.

The recent confession of the young Scranton man, who held himself up, will doubtless fall like a damp fabric upon the ever active critics who contend that the city administration should distribute the small police force in a way that would furnish a body-guard for every man who ventures on the street after dark.

**The Philippine Bill.**

**T**HE BILL reported Monday to the senate by Mr. Lodge for the civil government of the Philippine islands is an interesting document worthy of public scrutiny. Confessedly temporary, its provisions nevertheless go far in liberal treatment of native interests and dispel effectively the real or pretended fears of those who have argued that American sovereignty means native enslavement.

The first clauses of the bill give the sanction of congress to the existing government, but modifies that government to the extent of requiring confirmation by the senate for the appointment of members of the commission and of the principal civil officers of the Philippines, and puts the appointment of the judges of the higher courts in the hands of the president instead of in those of the commission, as is now the case.

The bill also provides that as soon as general and complete peace shall have been established, a census of the people of the Philippine islands shall be taken, containing all the information necessary to enable congress to establish intelligently a permanent popular representative government for all the islands. The Philippine commission is authorized to provide as rapidly as possible additional provincial and municipal governments of the same character, without waiting for further legislation from congress. The bill conveys to the present government of the islands the public property transferred under the treaty with Spain to the United States.

The bill provides that the commission shall prepare the draft of a law for regulating the disposition of the public lands, which is to be submitted to congress for its action, and in the meantime authority is given to the commission to grant title to actual occupants of land which belonged to the crown of Spain and now belongs to the United States. The commission is also permitted to lease public lands for a term of five years, pending the preparation of a final law regulating the sale and disposition of the public lands of the islands. The importance of these provisions is emphasized in the report of Senator Lodge which calls attention to the fact that of the estimated 72,000,000 acres of land in the Philippines only 5,000,000 acres are now in private ownership. Of the 67,000,000 acres of public land nearly one-half are believed to be susceptible of cultivation. The section relating to lands provides for issuing temporary licenses to cut timber but denies the right to dispose of timber lands. Coming to the question of the great tracts held by the monastic orders under the exercise of the right of eminent domain the Philippine government is authorized to acquire these lands by condemnation proceedings and pay for them by issuing bonds paying 4½ per cent. interest in gold or its equivalent in Philippine currency. Occupants and actual settlers are to have preference in purchasing the lands from the government.

Franchises are safeguarded by a provision that in the cases where they affect the public service charges are to be regulated, books are to be inspected and payment into the insular treasury of a reasonable percentage of gross or net earnings is to be exacted. Capital, in other words, is to be welcomed to enter the islands and develop their resources, but carefully devised precautions are to be taken against improper exploitation.

The coinage of an American Filipino dollar, with subsidiary silver pieces, is provided for and in defense of it the report says that it would be a very dangerous experiment to attempt to alter the silver standard now existing in the islands which had existed there for centuries. The silver standard has therefore been reaffirmed and provision made for the coinage of a bimetallic dollar which will be legal tender in the islands. By bearing the United States as well as Philippine symbols, its circulation will be made easy, not only in the islands, but throughout the Orient, where, it is thought, its superior minting will displace the Mexican dollar and, like the British Bombay dollar, enter largely into Chinese trade, thereby doing much to promote American interests in that great market.

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The Santiago Domingo revolution has apparently advanced to proportions beyond the control of the dog-catcher.

## SUBSTANTIAL PROOF THAT REPUBLICANISM PAYS

**C**OMMUNITY of interest is the foundation stone of republican government—using the word republican in its broader sense—protection to manufacturing industries and the community of interest between employer and employee, the equality of interest between capital and labor—means many factors in the assertion emanating from their corner to the effect that Rathbone was the victim of a conspiracy plotted by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristol with view to discrediting the former first assistant postmaster-general, Perry Heath, the immediate sponsor for Neely, Reeves and Rathbone.

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Coal shipments over the Pennsylvania lines, east of Pittsburgh, and the Erie, from January 1 to date are 8,024,578 tons, against 7,081,761

tons for the same period of last year.

Railroad earnings statement for February shows an increase of \$12,000,000 over all for all railroads. Erie shows \$8,000,000.

Only 320,000 tons of the current year's South

ern production remain to be marketed.

It is expected that the pig iron production of this country this year will exceed that of Great Britain and Germany combined. It is no wonder that the English are so anxious to develop the industrial development of the United States.

A single American company announced that it will buy at once 10,000 steel cars and 200 locomotives to accommodate its increased traffic.

No bounds are set on the industrial expansion of the republic.

Coal is our trade prosperity under Repub-

lican policies, as is the case of the coal crop failure, the Atchison railway shows gross earnings of \$10,631,000 for the eight months ending February, an increase of \$4,255,464. Of this increase in gross, \$2,888,261 is increase in net.

The net earnings per mile for February, 1902, was \$210, against \$181 for 1901.

George E. Jackson, Counsel, La Redoute.

Republican policies and American skill and energy, the encouragement and hope of humanity, produce these good results, Republican party.

—Walter J. Ballard,

Schenectady, N. Y., April 1.

## OUTLINE STUDIES OF HUMAN NATURE

### Would Have to Make It.

The late William D. Garrison, for many years president of the Anti-Slavery Society, was one of the leading anti-slavery leaders. His employers were taught rules of the strictest economy. The overzealous subordinate often carried the matter of economy to the extreme.

A sweeper one day asked Joe, the head porter, for a bag of sawdust with which to cover the icy sidewalk. Joe had been with Mr. Garrison twenty-five years and his eleven commandment ended in "Sawdust."

"Sawdust? Is it what you want?" queried Joe, his little eye blinking wisely.

"Yes, sir, sawdust to sprinkle on the walk. Two men an' me are after fallin' already, sir, an' the whole place is a glare of ice—"

"Well, my boy, you've a pile of wood in the yard, haven't ye?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then there's a buck and a big saw there, I believe."

"Sure, sir."

"Well, then, I'll give ye no money for sawdust. May the devil run away with yo' lazy nerve. Off with yo' coat, roll up yo' sleeves, an' go out in the buck yard and make yo'r own New York Times."

**Wanted the Devil to Take Her.**

Aunt Louisa was visiting Teddy's mamma and her absence punished Teddy, aged five, for a misdemeanor. Not long after she discovered him in ink, and wrote him a scolding letter. He did not dare to show his mother the letter, down into the water, dig a hole, bury the letter, and stamp on it as emphatically as his fat little feet would permit. After he had disappeared in the direction of the stables, where his aunt knew the new puppies would claim his attention for a season, she hurried down to the fire, prompted by the desire to take the mail.

"Dear Devil!"

"Please come up and get Aunt Lou and take her away. She is wicked. I hate her."

"And offig," replied.

—New York Times.

### An Example.

When Dr. Watson (Jan MacLaren) was last in this country on a lecture tour a female subscriber asked him to grant her the pleasure of hearing him speak in the Scotch dialect.

"With pleasure," said the genial doctor, "only at the same time you must let me preach a sermon, for I am not the little tiddie too hivvy entituled 'The world is flat'."

"True," said Janie, in response, "it's awfully interesting, but what a w'y to spend the Sabbath!"—New York Times.

**Long Island Fugitives.**

The class in geography in one of the Brooklyn schools was being examined the other day when the teacher asked:

"What are the natural features of Long Island?"

The pupils indulged in some heavy thinking,

but none responded. Suddenly a fat boy with a red face, who had been shifting uneasily about in his seat, received an inspiration.

"I know," he exclaimed, raising his hand.

"Well, what are they?" encouraged the teacher.

"Why," said the fat boy, with a triumphant look around, "on the south side you see the sea, and on the north side you hear the sound."

He was moved up to the head of the class on general principles.—New York Times.

**Decided.**

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie W. Shaw was asked by a constituent from the west the other day if he had gotten into the harness yet?

"Well, yes," drawled the secretary, "I'm in the harness all right, but I'm not sure yet whether I want to use the breeching or the collar."

He was moved up to the head of the class on general principles.—New York Times.

**Well Answered.**

Atropos of Prince Henry breakfasting with Mrs. Ogden Mills, it was told at a club the other day that at an English dinner where Americans have so often been bantered until they returned a telling shot, Mrs. Mills' twin sister was slightly annoyed by a tactless woman who unkindly taunted her and said:

"I'm not a bit like you, I'm a real American."

"Of course, no American could have no coats of arms in your new country."

"Of course, no American family could have one unless it was borrowed from English ancestry," replied the former American.

"For instance, have your family any especial cause for pride over your grandfather?" persisted this particularly tactless female.

Then Mrs. Cavendish-Bentwick opened up and

was not, by actual test, most of the time, if at all, force enough in the stream to break a common pane of glass. Talk, of course, is cheap, but the water company is responsible for the ruin of ten thousand dollars' worth of property, the water company is responsible for the destruction of a hundred thousand dollars' worth.

Such is the general sentiment here, and the people outside might as well know it.

—F. Gendall.

Peckville, March 28.

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