

The Times

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY

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base gardens and the stony districts of Pennsylvania; and the insular fruits are feared because they might exert pressure on a market now supplied at higher prices from Florida.

In short, American consumers are denied the sugar of Porto Rico for domestic political reasons connected with the campaign of 1900. They must not be allowed a chance to smoke the superior cigars of the island—cigars of a grade not produced elsewhere in this country from native plants. No opportunity to drink the fragrant coffee—much like Mocha—of Porto Rico must be allowed them, and the luscious tropical fruits which henceforth would bring to our ports at a cost within the means of the poor are necessarily barred.

There is nothing particularly new or strange in this policy, dictated by the Administration of orders from the Sugar Trust, from the trust interested in Cuban tobacco lands, and local growers of inferior sugar, and from the fruit syndicates and steamship companies engaged in the trade with Central America.

Here at home we might easily accept the prohibition which means, as to some commodities, poorer goods and higher prices. If the reconnoitered policy of the party in power toward Porto Rico did not involve the ruin of its only industries, and the hopeless impoverishment of its unhappy population, but these we presume form some of the crimes against humanity which must be condoned in order that the Republican campaign chest next year may be filled to bursting. And there is small prospect of any change. If the Democratic party possessed the sense and business perception to embrace honest national expansion as William Jefferson Wilton, and as the American people do today, and make the light of 1900 against dishonest expansion which includes Oligism and Deolism at Manila, and Dingleyism in Porto Rico, there would be bright hope for the future. But, as the famous "Mrs. F." said, "You cannot make a head with brains in it out of a brass knob. You couldn't when your Uncle George was alive; much less now when he's dead."

Lord Salisbury's Speech. Everybody knows that the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London is a political function of the highest importance, as well as an occasion of social festivity. At such recurring events of the kind the British Prime Minister is expected to, and in fact does, make a speech in which he gives an outline of the international relations, and generally of the high policies of the Empire. In view of the critical circumstances surrounding his government at the present time, what Lord Salisbury might say on the occasion of this year's banquet, which occurred last Thursday evening, is a subject worth noting with interest and almost with anxiety. What the Marquis did say on the whole, was satisfactory and encouraging.

Among other things, he took the opportunity to say a few words for his American countrymen, and in carefully conservative language he said that the active friendship of the United States is a practical and valuable support to Great Britain against any inimical designs that may be entertained abroad. He made the position of England very plain as to the impossibility of her accepting mediation or any other sort of interference, amicable or hostile, in South Africa. "I have seen it suggested," observed Lord Salisbury, "that the other powers will interfere with this country and some form of other device to those who are endeavoring in the Transvaal to do what is justly their own. Do not let us in any manner think that it is to fashion the conflict will be concluded." In the first place, because we would not accept that interference, and in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the mind of any government in the world.

This may set down as a very important statement. It can only mean that the British Government is determined to go any necessary length in reaching the slightest attempt to do anything to prevent practical politicians in power from carrying out the Treasury.

Among other things, which it is not impossible the Administration will take as matter of course, it is to assume that the American people are to be considered as a national extension of any measure that may be proposed in the way of presenting that policy. It would not surprise us, for example, to hear of an insidious proposition to make Transvaal Dutch Civil Governor of the Philippines, and to make another Denny chief of the customs service in the archipelago. No one need be astonished at the retention of Ovis in command, in pursuance of a private contract to that effect, made long ago, the terms and consideration of which are shortly to receive the attention of Congress. That the person who is to be put in command of the island is to be a man who is to be regarded as a matter of course, because all these things are looked upon as part and parcel of the expansion which the country has approved.

This conception will also include preparation of the outgoing conditions generally, and specially imposed upon the unfortunate inhabitants of Porto Rico by the trust and the syndicates in power. The economic situation of these loyal brother Americans at the present time is simply infamous. We have wrenched their island from Spain, with their consent it is true, but not on their initiative in any way. That they are kept out of the island and sovereignty strictly ought to have been reason for treating them with exceptional consideration. Instead, it has been followed by the deliberate destruction of their agriculture and commerce, and their reduction to a state of penury.

Before the Spanish war the tobacco and coffee of Porto Rico found ready and profitable markets in Spain and Cuba. Both have been cut off by tariff prohibitions. One would suppose that the first act of our Government on the occurrence of such a revolution, would be to furnish the Porto Rican farmers and merchants with the new market to which they are constitutionally entitled in the rest of the United States. On the contrary, their products have been and are rigorously cut out from the American mainland by an obviously unjust and oppressive application of the Dingley law.

Why, we do not need to ask. The limited sugar cane area of the island is capable of limited competition with the cane of Louisiana, the anti-exporter beet of Nebraska, and the anti-imperialist sugar maple trees of New Hampshire and Vermont. Porto Rico tobacco is viewed in some quarters as a competitor with the tobacco which was raised in Connecticut, Cal-

the authorities in London have learned of the possession of these guns by the Boers. Now it is reported that they are equipped with at least ten twelve-centimeter weapons of the kind, which are being rapidly replaced against Ladysmith, and may seal the fate of that position. It is said in official quarters in England that if the war office had known of these guns, it could easily have sent something equally as effective to aid Sir George Stewart White in holding his position.

We are quite in agreement with Lord Salisbury as to his reflections upon the Gladstone government, which in surrendering to the Boers when it had their corner, and in the anxiety of Sir Evelyn Wood, and in abandoning their positions and leaving Khartoum garrison to massacre, had left a blot of disgrace and blood behind it in modern history. But we are unable to consider the Lord Mayor's defense of his colleague Lansdowne, as convincing, or even plausible.

The World's Chess Board. It is certainly not without significance that the revelations of a wise diplomatic understanding between England and America were given out on the day after the elections in this country demonstrated the fact that the American people are substantially unanimous in supporting our Government in its policy of expansion. Nor will it fall to attract notice that the treaty between Great Britain and Germany was denounced immediately in advance of the meeting between the two emperors at Potsdam.

In France and other Anglophobe directions there is still a disposition to regard that the Kaiser has not committed himself to a course in relation to the South African war, which would prevent his joining in the French project of "friendly" mediation; but it is not probable that any such idea has lodgment in the minds of European statesmen. There is too much "front" to the Anglo-German treaty, or rather to the published part of it, and too much corporality to the apparent understanding between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, not to make it plain that nothing need be expected in the way of unfriendliness on the part of Wilhelm II toward his Anglo-Saxon kinsmen.

The centenary of the European press lays a great deal of stress upon the importance of the Potsdam meeting as a thing upon which the peace of the world may hang, and there may be truth in the thought; but not in the way it is worked out in many European journals. Some of them, at least, assume that peace depends upon an agreement between the powers to interfere in South Africa, which is a thing quite repugnant to good sense. On the contrary, peace is involved in the abstention of Europe from any interference whatever, and nobody understands this better than the German Kaiser, who has wisely made his arrangements accordingly. He knows that with England as his ally in the West, and England, the United States, and Japan as his allies in the Far East, he is in a position to snap his imperial fingers at his immediate neighbors.

Every friend of good order and amity among nations will be inclined to join in the hope that the amiable Carl Nicholas, and his astute premier, Bismarck, may be so completely impressed with the situation, as the Emperor of Germany will at once decide to enter the flowery paths of peace, and give up any designs they may have entertained in the direction of meddling in South Africa, or of setting New China in China. Probably in that way alone can they ensure to the people of the world a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Mr. Rice, the star witness against the Standard Oil Trust, whose testimony was worked out of him in advance and then tarred by the Industrial Commission yesterday, should resolve to present it in the expurgated form, protest against the conduct of the body, and reserve it for Congress and the public.

The "New York Herald's" Washington correspondent claims to have learned that the British Government is inclined to balk at giving its written assurance that it will maintain the "open door" in China for American commerce within its sphere of control and influence. This is rather a tough story to believe, but we have always the Canadian boundary affair to remind us that, friendly as our countrymen may be at this present time, it is as difficult as ever for the Ethiopian to change his spots or the lion his skin.

According to gossip concerning the Cabinet meeting yesterday Secretary Root expressed the opinion that Aguinaldo is still somewhere in the Island of Luzon and cannot escape. "Will not," would be a better word to put it. Why should he wish to close with Ovis in St. Mark's and Denny close to Mr. McKinley's neck? We should like to hear a few words from Mr. Root on that point, if he will be so good!

Byrnes in the East. (From the New York Evening Post.) New Jersey illustrates the flight of Byrnes pretty clearly than any other State. It is naturally Democratic, yet it shows no indication of staying with the old party. It is naturally Republican, but it shows no indication of staying with the old party. It is naturally Democratic, yet it shows no indication of staying with the old party. It is naturally Republican, but it shows no indication of staying with the old party.

The Verdict. (From the Philadelphia Record.) The Democratic National Convention held its session at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Oct. 23, 1899. It was the largest ever held in the history of the party, and it was a most successful one. The delegates were in excellent humor, and they were in excellent agreement. They were in excellent agreement, and they were in excellent agreement.

Old Dingley's Palace. (From the Chicago News.) Dingley's Palace, in Scotland, is a plain building, but it has a fine situation, with a good view of the sea, and a beautiful view of the hills. It is a most beautiful place, and it is a most beautiful place. It is a most beautiful place, and it is a most beautiful place.

Looking Forward. (From the Brooklyn Eagle.) Had the election in Ohio been held on Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, the result would have been as follows: McKinley, 108,000; Bryan, 108,000. The result would have been as follows: McKinley, 108,000; Bryan, 108,000.

A Lake of Beer. (From the Boston Herald.) The beer which is consumed throughout the world is a single year would make a lake a foot deep, 40 miles long, and 200 miles wide. It is a most beautiful place, and it is a most beautiful place. It is a most beautiful place, and it is a most beautiful place.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

George D. McKeljohn may become Civil Governor of Cuba. Contrary to the understanding that existed Thursday, the President and the Cabinet yesterday did not take up the question of civil government for Cuba with a view of determining the date on which the change in administration should be made. Why the intention to arrange the matter was not carried out could not be ascertained, but it is suggested that the President is waiting to confer with Brigadier General Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, who is now at his country home on Long Island. A civil governor of the island, it is said, will probably be installed very soon, perhaps as early as December 1. The intention is to make the change from military to civil authority gradual, the appointment of the civil head being the only step contemplated at the time. No more troops will be withdrawn from the island until the name of George D. McKeljohn, of Nebraska, the Assistant Secretary of War, as Mr. McKeljohn by virtue of his position holds the rank of brigadier general, is appointed to the office of all the military men engaged in administering the affairs of Cuba, there would probably not be any objection to the selection of the general, which has been urged in the case of General Wood. It is the President's intention to appoint to this responsible office and to that of Civil Governor, a man who will be able to understand and tact he has intimate knowledge and the most implicit confidence.

He is anxious, it is said, to confine his selection for such offices to men who would reflect honor on the Government, and who have the qualities that would make them respected and trusted by the people of Cuba and Porto Rico. The President has mentioned the name of George D. McKeljohn, of Nebraska, the Assistant Secretary of War, as Mr. McKeljohn by virtue of his position holds the rank of brigadier general, is appointed to the office of all the military men engaged in administering the affairs of Cuba, there would probably not be any objection to the selection of the general, which has been urged in the case of General Wood. It is the President's intention to appoint to this responsible office and to that of Civil Governor, a man who will be able to understand and tact he has intimate knowledge and the most implicit confidence.

Politics in Cuba. The Formation of a Party Supporting Capote and Lanusa. HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Republican party of Santa Clara province has declared itself in favor of the conservative element of General Brooke's Cabinet—Secretaries Capote and Lanusa. The members of this new organization, which was formed to counteract the work of the National League, say they will defend any action taken by the National League, and will be on the side of those men when the elections are held. The president of this party, which is becoming strong in Santa Clara, has written a letter to the president of the National League, in which he says the new party will not join hands with the league. It is possible that the league will be unable to establish a branch in Santa Clara.

General Brooke and his wife have been surprised by the receipt of letters containing sympathetic enquiries as to the general's health. Stories have also been published in local papers clipped from various American journals, saying that the general is in poor health. These statements are absolutely untrue. General Brooke is in the very best health and says never felt better. He has been a sufferer from neuralgia for years, and his only complaint bothers him once in a great while, but otherwise he has not been sick a day since he left the United States.

The Fall term of the Havana University was opened today with imposing ceremonies. The doctors of law, science, and medicine in brilliant robes, made a striking contrast with the military uniforms of the military members of the faculty. The secretary of the university read the opening address, which was frequently applauded. It lasted two hours and some of the people became rather tired before it was concluded. Among other things the address stated that Cuba depended upon the education of its future voters.

Meetings are being held in Santa Clara province at which the mayors and magistrates of the Civil Government are urged to support the American Government, which they claim is showing bad faith. The newspapers of the province point out that the league of this movement are men who are actually employed by the intervening Government. "La Lucha" tomorrow will say that the league is a tool of the American Government, and that the league is a tool of the American Government.

GENERAL BAEZ'S RETURN. Although no Federal officials were chosen yesterday, except in four Congress districts to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives, a national aspect was given to the campaign in so many States that the result must be considered as a vote of the country on the McKinley Administration, and especially on its policy of expansion. The judgment of the people was so clearly expressed that no room is left for doubt as to the attitude of the nation.

Ohio is the State upon which all eyes have been centered. Personal and factional considerations were important elements in the contest there, while an entirely novel factor in the fight was the utterly unconventional campaign of a curious but forceful personality in the candidacy of James Hanna, as the despotic boss of the Republican party in the State, provoked bitter opposition within that party, especially in his own town of Cleveland, where it inured to the benefit of Jones, while his ally, Cox, as the Republican boss of the chief city, aroused a similar revolt in Cincinnati. On the other hand McKinley was so bitterly hated and so thoroughly despised by many prominent Democrats that there were very real local recedes of Democratic dissatisfaction. The important feature of the result is that, leaving Cincinnati and Cleveland out of the account, the State at large gives a much greater majority in support of the McKinley Administration on its policy of expansion than it gave in the corresponding election two years ago, before that policy had developed. The President has his own State behind him.

Endorsement of the Administration is equally clear elsewhere. Iowa furnishes the clearest test of popular sentiment regarding the expansion issue. In that State there were no local, personal, or factional considerations involved. A Democrat of high character ran against the excellent Republican Governor. The Democrats dropped the silver issue and made their fight on the question of expansion. The result is a greatly increased Republican majority.

A similar state of feeling has been disclosed everywhere.

Mr. McKeen's Notion. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) In the "Maudslough days of November" the view of the Democratic effort greatly tends to agriculture and art.

MR. HOBART'S CONDITION.

A Jewish Congregation Offers Prayers for His Recovery. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Vice President Hobart ate well today and in every way his condition was improved. The hopes of his family and physicians are rising, and it is probable that, unless there is a relapse, Mr. Hobart may soon be about the house again. Dr. Newton, however, is not relaxing his vigilance, and spends his White House hours with Mr. Hobart sitting up in an easy chair during a large part of the day. At the synagogue of the Congregation of B'nai Israel tonight the president returned in his sermon to Mr. Hobart, dwelling at length on the help the Vice President has given the congregation and the liberality he has shown the Hebrew race. Afterward the great congregation joined in a rousing prayer for Mr. Hobart's recovery, a very unusual proceeding in a Jewish house of worship.

It is stated here tonight that President McKinley is expected to visit Vice President Hobart within the next day or two and may decide to spend Sunday at Carroll Hall. It is said that Mr. Hobart, realizing the seriousness of his condition, in view of the recent rail road explosion, is desiring to see Mr. McKinley, and this fact having been communicated to the President, he has sent word that he will visit Pateron within a few days.

At the Senate Chamber tonight nothing definite could be learned of the President's intention to visit Mr. Hobart. It is generally believed that Mr. McKinley will go to Pateron, but exactly when is not known. It is also believed that the President had not expressed himself on the matter, and until he did, there would be nothing given out. It is stated that the President has been greatly concerned over the serious illness of Mr. Hobart, and has been receiving daily bulletins of his condition, and that Mr. Hobart has sent frequent telegrams to Mr. McKinley, assuring them of his deep sympathy, and his hopes that the illness of Mr. Hobart might not be as serious as is generally believed.

POLITICS IN CUBA.

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A QUIET HONEYMOON.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the Hotel Astoria in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey spent yesterday quietly, most of the time in their apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. The arrangements Mr. Boli had made for them enable them to order their meals and come with ease to their private as if in their own home. They took their meals in their own rooms, and used a private entrance to the hotel. In the morning Admiral and Mrs. Dewey drove through Central and Riverside Parks to the city, where they were met by a carriage and driven to the Hotel Astoria, where they were met by a carriage and driven to the Hotel Astoria.

The afternoon the Admiral and his wife rested. The Admiral's dinner with the family was a quiet affair, and the Admiral and his wife were in the best of health. The Admiral and his wife were in the best of health, and the Admiral and his wife were in the best of health.

DAVIS MONUMENT. The Children of the Confederacy to Raise a Memorial Fund. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—Dealing to avail themselves of the opportunity to erect a monument to themselves, the United Daughters of the Confederacy today decided to concentrate all their energies on the work of raising not less than \$50,000, and as much more as can be secured, to put up in one of the best parks of the city a monument to the fallen soldiers of the Confederate army. The children of the Confederate army are to be the donors of the monument, and the monument will be erected within the next two years.

The Exiled Dominicans Brought Back to Their Native Land. SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 10.—Gen. Damian Baez, who was exiled twenty-two years ago, has arrived here. The partisans of the present Government, who want Baez close to the head of a powerful party, summoned him to return and on his arrival he was given an enthusiastic reception. General Baez was always opposed to President Heureux, who was assassinated a short time ago. Heureux tried in many ways to bring Baez back to the country, but he failed in this he ruined and exiled the general and killed nearly all of his relatives. Baez is known as a very honorable man of great military ability. He is also known as being very friendly to the foreign population of the Republic, and has always looked after their interests. His son, the present Attorney General, is in the Government and his cooperation.

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ANTI-EXPANSION SLANDERS.

A Philippine Soldier's Letter on Pettigrew-Hoar Patriotism. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—Edward Douglas, of Frankfort, this State, who is now serving in the Highways Army Corps in the Philippines, has written a letter home in which he declares that the statements made by Senator Pettigrew, Senator Hoar, and others regarding the war are slanders. He says in concluding his letter: "The idea of a man of Senator Pettigrew's influence talking as he did, denouncing our cause, denouncing 'us,' and worst of all, denouncing the glorious flag we fight under, discouraging us and encouraging the enemy, when he should be doing all he could to bring this thing to a close."

"I am sorry to say the prolongation of the war is so much men as Senators Pettigrew, Hoar, and others. Speeches made by them reach the Philippine points at Hongkong, and are published and spread among the insurgents. They are made to believe that the United States Government will soon recall the soldiers and let the insurgents do as they please. Were it not for the encouragement of our own people who style themselves anti-imperialists, the insurgents would have melted and their leaders been compelled to surrender to our forces. This is substantiated by every prisoner taken from the rebel army and by all Europeans that have come through their lines."

Resolved Favoring Expansion Claimed to Be Non-Political. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 10.—Dr. J. H. McAden is president of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, whose board of governors recently passed resolutions favoring expansion and action by this Government to protect American commercial interests in China and the Far East. So much attention has been attracted by the resolutions that Dr. McAden has been asked for further consideration as to the attitude of Southern manufacturers on the question raised.

Regarding these resolutions he said: "These resolutions were considered by the members of the association in a non-political and purely from a business standpoint. The author of the resolutions is a Democrat, they were seconded by a Democrat, and were passed without a dissenting vote. A very large majority of the members of the association are Democrats."

"In your opinion, what position do the members of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association hold in regard to the policy of the United States and this Administration?" he was asked. "They look on this question purely as a business proposition. Neither of the great political parties has declared its policy on the question. Our members are not cotton goods know that there is an increasing demand for American products in China, and the outlook is bright if our manufacturers will improve their goods. We are in favor of the open door policy with China and Japan and for every facility for export trade. They are, therefore, heartily in favor of extending and extending our trade with China, Japan, and other countries and constructing the Nicaragua Canal. They believe that this should be the United States policy of both of the great parties in the near future. They are in favor of the United States has broad, comprehensive, and patriotic views of public policy, and in his management of the Philippine Islands he has shown the honor and dignity of the American flag."

THE BALDWIN HOTEL SITE.

Real Estate Deal in San Francisco of Large Proportions. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—An agreement for the sale of a portion of the site of the Baldwin Hotel was signed yesterday. A