

Pennsylvania's X-Governor Re-ports in Porto Rico Rule in Porto Rico.

(Robert E. Pattison in Chicago American.)

PORTO RICO, a jewel in the sea, an island comprehending within its small area a diversity of climate, scenery and resources greater than many nations on the earth, is today a wilderness of poverty, misery, heart-burning and smothering interests.

Its great resources are prostrate, its largest industries are at a standstill, its coffee and tobacco fields fallow and its people, the most patient, docile and industrious people I know, are dying of hunger.

The United States cannot escape responsibility for the condition. Our stewardship has been a series of experiments and a sequence of failures.

The apologists for the administration of Porto Rican affairs say the famine and the depression are due to the cyclone. The cyclone occurred a year and two months ago, a period long enough in a country of such fertility to have entirely eradicated the traces of its ravages.

The land is as fertile as ever, but the elements of recuperation have changed. The only difference is that American misrule has been substituted for Spanish despotism, and yet the people are dying by hundreds or being driven to neighboring islands.

What a commentary it is on American government that the people who came under our flag should have to seek asylum in a turbulent, primitive Santo Domingo. They are emigrating as fast as they can find the means to do so.

There is even now an agent in Porto Rico gathering 10,000 laborers to work in the Hawaiian cane fields, and he will have no difficulty in getting the full quota.

Only one industry has survived in Porto Rico. Sugar crop will be exceptionally fine, and there is some measure of relief in that, but the plantations that produced the best coffee in the world and the tobacco fields which really gave Havana its fame are idle and in many cases abandoned.

Spain took all the coffee Porto Rico could send her, Cuba bought her whole crop of fine tobacco and sent it on to the United States in Havana cigars. Now Porto Rico is a foreign country to both Spain and Cuba and the customs duties bar her products from their old markets.

Ultimately it must be that we of the United States will recognize the virtue of Porto Rican coffee and will buy our cigars duty free from the land where the tobacco is grown.

There are fortunes to be made in Porto Rico when this comes about. The island brings no small glory to her union with our country. Her wealth of material resources, natural and salubrious climate are enough to pay her way.

We can be no loser in admitting her to full partnership, but part from and above mere economic considerations, we should the acquisition of the rich fields, stupendous gorges, beautiful cataracts and roaring rivers is the question of our duty to the people of this island, 800,000 of them—whom we took from the darkness of medieval despotism and permitted to look from afar at the freest and best government on earth—spectators at the table of liberty but not partakers of the feast.

The only argument against giving the people of Porto Rico such territorial rights as are enjoyed by New Mexico, Arizona and other states in embryo is the imputed ignorance of the inhabitants of this island. This imputation is not justified, as can be seen by conversing with the professional men and merchants of San Juan and Ponce, the clearheaded and energetic doctors and business men of Coamo, the store keepers of Aibonito, the school teacher and the ablest of the town preachers, the parish priest and the planters in Adjuntas, the municipal officers of Otundo and a hundred others—men of the cities and men of the towns, far from the coast and highway, to which the only access is by bridle paths.

The cry of ignorance as a reason for withholding their rights from men is as old as tyranny itself. Eighty years ago when discussing in congress the question of recognizing the sovereignty of the United States over the Republic of Texas, Henry Clay said: "The fact is not therefore true that the imputed ignorance exists; but if it does, I repeat, I dispute the influence. It is the doctrine that the honest man is too ignorant to govern himself. Their partisans assert his incapacity in reference to all nations; if they cannot command wisdom and prudence to govern themselves, they are not fit to speculate in big hypotheses unfavorable to human liberty, my speculations should be founded rather upon the view, redemptions or density of population."

They had a native council of secretaries whose resolutions were always sanctioned by the governor. Under the Foraker bill they have an executive council, of which the officers appointed by the president will always constitute a majority, and a house of delegates or legislative assembly whose acts are subject to the governor and congress.

It is not surprising under these circumstances that the promise of General Miles strikes the natives of this Antillean isle as a sardonic jest. Besides the representation, of course, Porto Rico had free trade with the mother country, instead of being hampered with customs impositions as she is today.

When I reached Porto Rico a customs officer, who understood no word of English, overhauled my baggage lest I should smuggle into this port of my own country some dutiable articles. More than this, I saw the same customs officer elbow deep in the baggage of an American army officer's wife, jealously turning over her draperies in his search.

He was a very polite and evidently faithful customs employee, but the spectacle was not one calculated to produce a tranquil state of mind in an American citizen on American soil. This matter of a territorial government for Porto Rico is no mere sentimental concession to a cry for release from technical bondage. Until they have a definite settled form of government the financial and social problems which make Porto Rico a land of honor and a little money and a few workers.

The sudden change of the currency of the island from Spanish-Porto Rican to American is responsible for much of the distress. In seaport towns where visitors are constantly arriving and departing this is not obvious, but in the interior there is very little money and a small number of farmers and dwellers in the mountains none at all. One instance will illustrate the hardship which the change has brought about. The rural population of the island buys its supplies in small quantities.

When a man in the Spanish time was accustomed to go to market with a 5-cent piece with which to make the day's purchases, he would buy the leg of a fowl, a spoonful of lard, one onion, and the most useful coin he had was the centur, about equal in value to 1/2 cent in our money.

We took this 1/2 cent and gave him nothing in return. There are innumerable commodities he requires the price of which is always the smallest coin in circulation, so by doubling this unit of value we have practically cut the poor Porto Ricans' money supply in two.

The people who have things to sell have advanced their prices to fit the American standard, but the most strongly corresponding advance in wages. Where a man got 50 cents Porto Rican the average wage for a laborer, in the interior—the now gets 20 to 40 cents.

Just now the condition of the Porto Rican laborer is pitiable. He is overworked on the coffee and tobacco market consequent on the American conquest was the first blow, then came the cyclone, which laid waste the plantations and that has been followed by a financial condition to which both these things and the subsequent experiment in legislation all contribute.

The plantations are idle, the proprietors have no money with which to operate them, capital will not flow to the island while it is subject to the whims and vagaries of congress, and he did the work, the foundation of society, is a pauper and a beggar.

Nearly all the plantations were operated on borrowed capital. The proprietor mortgaged his land for money with which to work it. As long as he had a market his crop would pay his interest and leave him a fine profit. If he did not pay the mortgage was foreclosed and a new owner kept the people who belong to the soil engaged.

Without the consent of the people this bill has imposed excessive burdens. These are just a few of them, but the bill shows a complete disregard for the interests of the people. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of Porto Rico, appointed as herein provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico, and other help, shall also be paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico on the warrant of the auditor, countersigned by the governor.

The annual salaries of the officials appointed by the president, and so to be paid, shall be as follows: The governor, \$3,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of Porto Rico, with the furniture and effects there, free of rental.

The attorney general, \$4,000. The treasurer, \$5,000. The auditor, \$4,000. The commissioner of interior, \$4,000. The chief justice of the supreme court, \$5,000. The associate justices of the supreme court, \$3,000 each.

The marshal of the supreme court, \$5,000. United States district judge, \$5,000. The United States district attorney, \$4,000. The United States district marshal, \$3,500. These officers and their expenses make a total equal to the cost of government of the island, and are more than the most prosperous states of the United States.

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NEWS.

Ogden Office, 524 Utah Loan and Trust Building. Telephone 14.

Ogden Social Notes. Mrs. Sarah Doney of Richmond is a guest of J. Carewell and family.

Mrs. E. L. Bair returned yesterday to California, after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Todd.

The Philharmonic society held its meeting Wednesday at the home of Miss Ruth Brough. The guests were Misses Zella Stevens, Vera Edwidge, Mr. and Mrs. Brough, Mesdames Lewis and Brown. Miss Ethel Orth will entertain the society Friday, Oct. 28.

Mrs. Johanna White and son of Franklin are visiting relatives in Ogden.

Mrs. Elliott Brown entertained Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Miss Wheeling of Salt Lake. High-five was indulged in. Miss Wheeling was the happy winner of the prize, a decorated vase. A dainty lunch was served in the dining room, which was tastefully decorated in pinks, pink and green ribbon. The guests were Misses Ida Wasson, Mattie Eckert, Ida Driver, May Driver, Eva Stahr, McCormick, Dorothy Watson, Julia Wright, Nettie Boyle and Nellie Wheeling.

Miss Ethel Tochan entertained a number of her little friends Wednesday afternoon, in honor of her fourth birthday. Games and music were indulged in and delicious refreshments were served. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames W. G. Biddle, J. T. Biddle, H. Olsen, O. Jensen, Misses Lizzie Biddle, Gertrude Biddle, Nellie and Violet Kulegde, Hattie Clegg, Lois Wright, Vera Edwidge, Vera Edwidge, Ethel Hill, Lillie Pickett, Lulu Nelson, Nettie Austin, Ruby Biddle, Virginia McIntyre, Vera Olsen, Gertrude Biddle, Josephine Ballantyne, Josephine Kosena Jenkins, Messrs. C. Russell, Joseph McIntyre, Loren McIntyre, Nelson Wright, Willie Light, Isile Hadcock, Willie Biddle, Heber Warner and Bert Biddle.

Ogden Clubs. There will be a meeting of the Free Public Kindergarten association Monday, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Hill, 215 West 1st street, to which the public is cordially invited.

On Tuesday last the Aglaia was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Matson. The programme was a continuation of the study of William Morris. Mrs. Matson gave an interesting talk on his work as an artist, particularly as a decorator and designer. She illustrated her remarks in pictures and copies of his work. Miss Eddy reviewed one of his poems in a very pleasing manner, and Mrs. Matson gave a paper on Morris as a social critic, bringing out all the qualities of this many-sided man. So thoroughly were the papers prepared that the members felt an intimate acquaintance with one of the most progressive men of the century.

La Coterie will be entertained by Mrs. H. F. Emerson Tuesday, Oct. 16. A farmer named Gouch came to Ogden yesterday morning and tied his team on Twenty-fourth street at 11 o'clock. He became intoxicated and the result of it was that he was arrested at 8 o'clock in the evening, on complaint of Mr. Buswell, the police took them in charge and the farmer was later arrested and will be tried Monday.

The net receipts of the Salt Lake Opera company engagement Friday night exceeded by about \$25 any previous engagement of the company in Ogden. The general opinion of the "Mandarin" performance seems to be that the opera itself is not as attractive as the scenery and costumes, but good choruses, but there is little but praise for the way the favorites, old and new, of the company handled their different parts.

Judges Miner, Barch and Hiles were in Ogden yesterday. Judge Miner is seeking to engage 5,000 Jamaican laborers to build the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, in the South American republic of Ecuador. Mr. McDonald built the railroad in Jamaica some years ago. The present contract is worth \$25,000,000. It has been undertaken by Mr. McDonald in behalf of a Scotch syndicate that has been organized for the purpose of developing Ecuador.

Through Chimbo pass, 9,000 feet above sea level, the line of the proposed railway known as the Guayaquil and Quito Railway company runs to a high plateau of the Andes with an average elevation of 10,000 feet. The miles of road thus far constructed run through a rich and fertile valley, almost directly under the equator. From Guayaquil the sea level of Ecuador, the distance is about 1,000 miles, and the railway will open a large market for the company which obtained the right to establish financial institutions. The company was formed several years ago and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Subsidies were said to have been promised to the development company that would more than offset the cost of building the railway. A small section of sixty-five miles from the foot of the mountains was built by Spanish capital several years ago and is now in operation. The franchise of the entire road was given by the government for seventy-five years. The government of Ecuador required a deposit of \$200,000 as a security for its concessions.

Right Back at Her. Miss Sharpe—now, you are going to be married at last. Miss Sharpe—indeed? Wholesale or retail. Senator Billy's Trouble. "At first I should say," began Senator Mason—and the everybody laughed and he forgot what he should say.

If constipated. TARRANT'S PATENT. "No stomach destroying cathartic," but an effective, agreeable and most effective laxative, purgative and most effective remedy for constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, nervousness, etc. Used by leading physicians for 56 years. Price, 10c, 25c, and 50c.

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WINTER ICE CREAMS. Six Recipes for Ices of Guaranteed Excellence for Company Dinners. Although the freezer has now become an established fact, and the usual recipes found generally have been tried with success, the housewife is always

on the hunt for choice desserts which serve well for the company dinner or formal luncheon. Among novelties in creams the ones described are valuable for any time of the year, but particularly for winter, the season for entertaining.

Tutti-Frutti Ice Cream. Squeeze the juice from three oranges and three lemons, add to it three bananas cut into bits, and half an ordinary can of apricots. Press the whole through a sieve, adding three cups of cold water, a little at a time, to assist in the straining. When all the fruit has been rubbed through, add three cups of sugar to the juice and pulp, and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Finally add one small cup of cream, stir thoroughly, and freeze after the usual method.

Constancia Cream. To make this most delicious dessert it entails slightly more trouble than involved in the ordinary creams, but the result is so satisfactory that the housewife is amply repaid. Whip two quarts of cream until quite thick, then add half a cup of pulverized sugar, one-half dozen bananas, sliced very thin, and two cupfuls of fresh almonds, blanched and sliced. Stir carefully and care that the almonds are neither dry nor overripe; they are better when fresh and a trifle green, if such are obtainable. Beat the mixture well. When well blended add the whites of six eggs which have been beaten stiff, and mix thoroughly. Pack in ice and salt for at least three hours, and at the end of the time turn out into a mold of grated cocoanut and pulverized sugar.

Maple Mousse. Whip one quart of cream until quite thick. Break the yolks of three eggs into another bowl, beat until light, and add gradually one cup of maple syrup. When the two are well mixed whip cream to stiff peaks, add the egg yolks to the whole into the freezer can without the dasher, cover, pack in ice and salt, and let stand for three hours.

A Delicious Lemon Ice Cream. In spite of the usual theory that lemons and milk will not blend, this cream is an exceptionally good one, and can be relied upon to give satisfaction. Whip cream to stiff peaks, add one cup of fresh lemons, strain the juice of four lemons, stir in sugar until the juice becomes stiff, and will hold no more. Put the mixture in the freezer can, pack with ice and salt, and let stand for two hours. At the end of the time turn out into a mold of grated cocoanut and pulverized sugar.

A Novel Bisque Ice Cream. This recipe differs from the ordinary bisque, and is as delicate as it is peculiar in flavor. Dry six ounces of macaroons in the oven. When cool roll them fine and beat into one quart of cream. Whip until it begins to froth, then add little by little, the strained juice of two lemons and two wine glassfuls of cherry wine. Add sugar to taste and freeze.

Emergency Ice Cream. Every housewife knows the advantage of a cream which can be made at a moment's notice. The following recipe has been tested, and is as simple as simple as the cream is, it is delicious and uniformly successful. To one can of condensed milk add three canfuls of fresh, sweet milk. For banana flavor add six good-sized bananas rubbed through a sieve, and no additional sugar. For peach flavor add one quart of peaches, peeled and rubbed through a sieve, with half a cupful of sugar. For chocolate flavor dissolve the chocolate over hot water, and add with sugar to taste, always bearing in mind that cream to be frozen requires to be overcast to the taste. In order to be palatable when taken out of the freezer.

Marlborough's War Story. (London Telegraph.) The Duke of Marlborough, in acknowledgment of a vote of thanks to the duchess for presenting the cottagers' prizes at the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural show, told an amusing anecdote of a letter and dispatched it with the pigeon in the hope that it would fly straight into the hands of the duchess. The letter, which was a request for the goldbug ticket in 1886, and demands similar accommodations while he is out on a stumping tour for the free silver ticket this time. Mr. Croker, who does not like Mr. Croker, has declined to furnish a private car, and says sarcastically that a freight train is good enough for him, but it is understood that Mr. Croker received assurance from the Democratic managers at Chicago that they will take care of him in good shape. When he left Chicago he was accompanied by his cook, his valet and his stenographer.

The managers of the Republican campaign four years ago could give the Democrats some interesting information. Mr. Croker, who not only required a private car, but often a special engine when he overtook him, but it is understood that Mr. Croker was also very particular about his meals, and required as much attention as a prima donna.

From Headquarters. (Detroit Journal.) Two soldiers, a Briton and a Boer, met. "You are a Briton," said the Briton. "Well, I declare, wouldn't that scald you," said the Boer, "in great surprise. 'But how happens it that you are a Briton?' 'I was captured by the Boers before the war, and they sold me to the Boers. After which the two shook hands, and parted excellent friends."

No Private Car For Croker. (Chicago Record.) The Democrats have a white elephant on their hands in the person of the Hon. Bourke Cockran, who traveled in a private car with his own cook, valet and private secretary when he makes speeches for the goldbug ticket in 1886, and demands similar accommodations while he is out on a stumping tour for the free silver ticket this time.



TOP COATS. They are the kind that are made of Covert Cloths, Cheviots, Worsteds and Oxfords in light weight. Something that no prudent man should be without these cool evenings, a safeguard against colds and a completion of evening dress. The coats we offer were all made for this fall's wear and are properly cut and finished. Not too long, not too short, just right in every respect. The materials and construction are up to Siegel standard value, which means best for the money. We have them from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Those marked at \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00 are especially remarkable values.

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