

A PLEA FOR CUBA.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, has been and is one of the strongest advocates of fairplay to Cuba, and of maintaining our plighted faith to the people of that island, who trusted us and had confidence in our justice and generosity. If there be any man who can speak with authority both for Cuba and the United States Gen. Wood is that man, because as military Governor he has become perfectly familiar with the conditions on that island. As a representative of this Government he took an important part in all the steps that have led to the reorganization of government in Cuba, had a potent influence on the action of her constitutional convention and was one of the principal agencies in securing an acceptance of the Platt amendment to the Cuban Constitution and therefore when he virtually asserts that it was the assurance felt that the island would be liberally dealt with that secured compliance with our demands he may be presumed to speak from what he knows.

Ever since Congress met they have been haggling over the tariff concessions to be made to Cuba, when a test were made by ballot probably eight voters out of ten throughout this country would be in favor of fair trade if not absolute free trade with that island. For weeks the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives sat and heard the testimony of interested men who were opposed to reciprocity with Cuba or who favored it, and at the end of this testimony-taking that committee was in no better position to act than it was before it began, because it wasn't what was best to be done that was seeking but what would be done to have the appearance of concessions to Cuba without affecting the protected interests which protest and how against any concessions that might in any way conflict with their particular industries.

As an American entrusted with a responsible position as the representative of this government in Cuba and by virtue of his office the middleman, so to speak, between the United States and Cuba, General Wood with the knowledge and consent, if not upon the suggestion of this government, encouraged the Cubans to believe that liberal trade concessions would be made to them, and in this he doubtless went as far as he could go without absolutely promising specific concessions, and he no doubt feels both embarrassment and disgust at the tardiness shown and the haggling over keeping pledges extended or implied without protracted debate or dishonest shirking. In the Atlanta Constitution of Wednesday there is a letter from him, which is such a strong and manly plea for Cuba and covers the case so well that we reproduce it here:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR, ISLAND OF CUBA, HAVANA, February 20, 1902.—The claims of Cuba are just. No one has been able, up to this date, to show that a reasonable reduction of the duties on Cuban products will jeopardize the sugar industry in the United States. Our consumption has increased more rapidly than the market for it. We produce in the United States proper a little more than one-fifth of our consumption, and it is largely for the protection of the fraction of our own consumption that the sugar people pay the price of \$0.1 68-100 per pound on the sugar which they use.

"Cuba has accepted the Platt amendment. She is largely dependent upon us and accepted our protection in good faith, believing that she would be dealt with justly and liberally. The United States is the only market for her sugar and one of the principal markets for her tobacco.

"We are in every way interested in her development. We cannot permit a foreign power to occupy her territory. We must as a measure of self-protection, maintain her sanitary conditions and we must maintain order in the island.

"With the destruction of her sugar and tobacco industries, especially the former, which a continuance of the present tariff will soon bring about, we shall have an army of idle people in Cuba, without work and without money, and this hungry element is apt to be led to desperate measures.

"Sanitation cannot be kept up; there will be insufficient funds for schools or public works. Normal conditions will have to be re-established on the thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars we have spent will have been largely without permanent results, and we shall be called upon to do over again the work which we have already done.

"With reasonable tariff reductions Cuba's trade, now at seventy million dollars, will soon be worth a hundred to one hundred and fifty millions, and with a reciprocity agreement between the two countries, four-fifths of this trade will come to us.

"Cuba will furnish an excellent market for the rice of our Southern States; the great bulk of her foodstuffs comes from us; her cotton, wool, hides, building materials (in the way of lumber, iron, steel, hard-finished brick, etc.), or can be supplied by us.

benefits of our occupation and which will be bound to us by the strongest ties of friendship and commercial relations and common interests.

"On the other hand, unless action is taken, and taken promptly, on the question of a tariff reduction Cuba will be a monument, not to the good effects of our intervention, but to the ruin which has followed the destruction of her great industry.

"The Cuban people have been ordered, kindly and law-abiding and have done all they could to build up their industries, but they cannot continue under existing tariff conditions."

He might have written a book and he could not have presented Cuba's case more forcibly or convincingly than he has done in this brief but comprehensive plea for justice and for the keeping of our plighted faith. It is a plea not only for justice to Cuba, but a plea for the people of the United States whose are plundered to benefit protected monopolies and a plea for the honor and good name of the American people, both of which are tarnished by yielding to the selfishness of the protected interests.

Why should Cuba be sacrificed, the American people be disgraced and the honor of this Government be smirched, to pander to the greed of the Sugar Trust, the beet and cane sugar makers, the tropical fruit growers and the Connecticut tobacco growers, all of whom have had protection long enough to be able to stand alone, if they ever will?

"If it was not for the political pull these protected interests have reciprocity with Cuba would have been accomplished without the formality of debate.

"SENDING COALS TO NEWCASTLE."

This country has been sending coals to Newcastle for some time, but we were not aware of the fact until we read the following, which we clip from the Savannah News, that Northern florists have been doing a large and profitable business shipping flowers in winter to the land of flowers, when it ought to be just the reverse. We publish the extract as a matter of interest, and because it may put some of our people to thinking and stimulate an industry that ought to be more profitable down here than in the North:

"The Philadelphia Times the other day printed a page illustrated article on 'Winter Luxuries that Cost Small Fortunes.' Two of the pictures should be of special interest to persons in this section of the country. One picture shows a Philadelphia florist packing blooms for the South, and the other one shows the florist arranging while in the act to be shipped to Florida. The idea of sending flowers to Florida seems quite as paradoxical as sending coals to Newcastle, yet the Times says that the florists of Philadelphia do a flourishing business with the South and especially with Florida. Violets are in great demand, it is said, and in Florida at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per bunch, according to the variety. Lilies of the valley are said to be very popular with the belles of Florida, and are grown in Philadelphia and shipped South. A bunch of them 'about the correct size for milder to carry to the ball' costs about \$25. The demand for Northern hot house roses is very large, and good blooms readily command a high price. The florists throughout the Winter Philadelphia sends weekly and often daily shipments of flowers to the Florida Winter coast. It certainly is a business that changes hands during the run of a season, for flowers at fancy prices, are very considerable.

"Why doesn't Florida raise her own flowers? It certainly is a business that cannot do it. She ought to be able to beat Philadelphia or any other Northern city in the business, and at a lower cost. In the North hot houses must be kept heated during the long cold months. In Florida there would be comparatively few days when artificial heat would be required. If, with heavy coal bills, the Philadelphia florists find profit in raising flowers for shipment to Florida, florists in Florida ought to find a great deal more profit in raising flowers—not only for home consumption, but for shipment North. Evidently Floridians are not utilizing to the fullest extent their opportunity for making money out of their Northern visitors."

"Why doesn't Florida raise her own flowers?" the News asks. The same question might with equal pertinence be asked of any other Southern State, for there is not one of them which is not better adapted to flower culture than any Northern State is, and not one of them in which flowers cannot be grown in winter at far less cost than in the North. The fact is that this is an industry which has been almost entirely overlooked in the South. The few who have engaged in it in a small way have found it profitable, although the trade has been almost exclusively a local one. Of course it would take time, patience and perseverance to build up the business of raising flowers for Northern markets, but it can be done.

Andrew Carnegie has been accused of larceny, with stealing the epithet which he would prefer, from something that was said about the grandfather of the present Emperor of Germany, of whom it was said that his greatness consisted in "surrounding himself with men greater than he was." That is about what Carnegie said of himself, but he didn't claim to have been the originator of that phraseology.

Mrs. Bunnell, who lives near Salt Lake City, could run a little village of her own. She is 92 years old and when her seven living children, seventy three grand children, one hundred and thirty-five great grand children and four g-g-children are gathered around her she can count 219.

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LETTING THEM DOWN EASY.

The Republican Senators have done the sensible thing in deciding to wind up the Tillman-McLaurin fracas with a reprimand, as that was about all they could do. This isn't altogether to the liking of some of them who would prefer to have put the screws on Tillman anyway, but they could not very well make a distinction, and inflict any severer punishment on him than on McLaurin.

They were really forced to adopt the milder method because they could not do otherwise without provoking opposition that would lead to protracted debate and a wrangle that would be simply adding to the already disreputable situation.

If the conditions were such that they could have expelled Tillman, and they could have commanded the necessary number of votes, some of them would have jumped at that and seized the opportunity to get out of that pitchfork, but they couldn't and therefore the pitchfork will remain, although the probabilities are that it will not be brandished as frequently or as persistently as heretofore.

It is to be hoped that the course adopted will put a quietus on that incident, of which the country has already had more than enough.

Mrs. Snow, of California, has struck oil in Texas without boring for it. She has won a suit in the Federal Court of Appeals for an eighteenth interest in the richest part of the Beaumont field, on which there are 120 wells. Some of the companies compromised with her, and now the others will have to pay her a royalty, which will amount to \$5,000 a month.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We thought from the first that Senator Tillman's apology was adding insult to injury, as far as South Carolina was concerned. And the journals of our sister state seem to be taking the same view.—Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

Mr. Crump, of Michigan, died about a year ago, but the delayed announcement of his death to the United States Senate emphasizes the fact that there are times when much embarrassment can be saved by being in too much of a hurry in such matters.—Washington Post, Ind.

After President Roosevelt's decision in the matter of Schley's case, there is room for a little curiosity with regard to the official reason for dismissing Maclay. The gravamen of Maclay's offence, as we have understood it, was in calling Admiral Schley a coward. Mr. Roosevelt unthinkably indignant the same thing.—Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

"An Indiana woman stabbed her husband in the kitchen," says a special telegram, whereas the New York Telegram suggests that the Irish man who was out in the afternoon, sent the medal to Indiana. No; a leading judge in Kentucky has been shot in the melee since those two occurrences and is entitled to the honorarium.—Chattanooga Times, Ind.

The Democrats in the Senate might have voted for the Foraker amendment reducing the proposed tariff on Philippine imports to 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates. If such a vote would not be committed to the assertion of the right to levy import taxes on goods sent from one part of the country to another part. As a matter of fact, however, the Foraker amendment could not have been carried on in the House of Representatives. That body seems to be thoroughly in the grip of the Trusts.—Philadelphia Record, Dem.

The tree's early leaf buds were bursting their way out. "Shall I take them away?" said the frost, sweeping down. "Let them alone," said the sun, smiling down. "Prayed the tree, while it trembled from rootlet to crown."

The tree bore its blossoms, and all the birds "Shall I take them away?" said the wind as it flew. "Let them alone," said the sun, smiling down. "Prayed the tree, while its leaflets, quivering, hung."

The tree bore its fruit in the midsummer glow. "Shall I take them away?" said the frost, sweeping down. "Let them alone," said the sun, smiling down. "Prayed the tree, while it gathered its sweet berries low."

A Poor Millionaire. Lately starved in London because he could not afford to buy the use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation and improve appetite. Sold by R. B. BELLAMY, druggist.

Ely's LIQUID CREAM BALM is an old friend in a new form. It is prepared for the particular benefit of sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At your druggist's or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mail it.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures the colic, wind, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

SANTAL-MIDY. Aromatic diuretic from the urinary organs. It is superior to copaiba, cubeba, or benzoic acid. It is sold in small bottles. SANTAL-MIDY is in small bottles. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

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PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Li Hung Chang's Successor. The appointment of Yuan Shi Kai as viceroy of China to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Li Hung Chang meets with general approval in China. Both among natives and foreigners. His administration of Shanghai gave evidence of ability and wisdom. Ministers of the powers consider him the strongest man in China after Li Hung Chang and they think his presence in Peking will have a good influence on the court.

Yuan Shi Kai has ruled the province of Shanghai, which is the most turbulent province in the empire and the seat of the Boxer movement, with an iron hand, and there are those who fear that his removal may result in disorder because of the friction with the Germans.

Tolstol in Old Age. If half the charges made against Count Tolstol by the holy synod of Russia be true, he has surely lost the simplicity of faith and the rock bottom certainty of religious belief that were shown in his writings of a few years ago.

The great Russian writer, now seventy-two years of age and in poor health, bears the "boycott" of the church with calmness and tranquillity of mind.

He is now at work on a new novel—the story of the transformation of a beautiful butterfly of the world into a useful member of society, awakened to the realization of the dignity, privilege and majesty of real living. The book, which promises to be a strong one, seems to illustrate Tolstol's two seemingly paradoxical ideas—that every one should do everything possible for himself and that every one should help his fellow man with his work or even do it for him, unquestionably if he be.

All of Tolstol's manuscripts when finished are rewritten by the countless of his daughters. This fresh copy is soon scored with corrections, sentences are cut out and new ones substituted; interlines seem to form as much matter as the original draft, the corrections hang over the margins and are often connected by long lines with the phrases they amend. Ink of a different color adds to the seeming chaos. Finally a third copy is made, which is then "tried" on a few faithful friends. Then, when it returns from the printer, Tolstol revises his proof as if it were original copy.—Ledger Monthly.

Salisbury May Be Removed. It is rumored that King Edward VII. will shortly ask for the resignation of Lord Salisbury as premier of England. The king's dissatisfaction with the direction of the premier is compounded by the latter's neglect of his official duties. Salisbury is profoundly interested in scientific matters and has of late given more time to experiments in his laboratory than to the affairs of government. With the South African troubles on the government's hands and the direction of the premier is compounded by the king's very serious man.

Two Failures.—And so their marriage was a failure. Yes, her father became bankrupt a week after the wedding.—Life.

"You say his money fell to him?" "No; he fell to it—tumbled through a coal hole and sued the city." Chicago Record-Herald.

Husband.—How do you like your girl? "Well, she works me a little harder than