

The Scranton Tribune

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. State Treasurer—J. S. BEACOM, of Westmoreland. Auditor General—LEVI G. MCCAULEY, of Chester. County. Sheriff—CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of Scranton. District Attorney—JOHN R. JONES, of Blakely. Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, of Carbondale. Treasurer—W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scranton. Clerk of the Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, of Scranton. Recorder—CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranton. Register—WILLIAM K. BECK, of Moscow. Jury Commissioner—CHARLES WIGGINS, of Scranton. Election day, November 2.

The best answer to the assertion that Pryor is not the people's choice is contained in the election returns of three years ago.

For Clerk of the Courts. The candidacy offered on the Republican ticket for the clerkship of the courts is an especially attractive one to all voters who believe that merit should be rewarded.

For a number of years Thomas P. Daniels, better known to his host of friends as Tommy Daniels, has served as a clerk and deputy in the office which he now holds to manage, and by his constant fidelity to duty and his never-failing courtesy he has greatly facilitated business among the taxpayers who frequent that portion of the court house. There is not a man in the county who can say against Mr. Daniels' fitness nor is there one who can recall an occasion when Mr. Daniels did not respond promptly and cheerfully to the proper demands of patrons of the office. Modest and quiet in his methods, Mr. Daniels as deputy clerk of the courts has been true as steel, and has fairly earned a promotion.

In his nomination the Republican party not only recognizes high personal merit but it pays compliment to the large and active body of young Republicans on the West Side and elsewhere who are bringing into Republican ranks enthusiasm, energy and the spirit of sacrifice. As one of these Mr. Daniels has deserved well at the hands of every citizen owing allegiance to Republican principles and his assured election ought to be made practically unanimous.

The sensible citizen will not be alarmed from duty next month by fake reformers whose chief purpose is to capture notoriety if not office. He will decide to do his reforming inside party lines.

Concerning Our Streets.

We have recently heard some criticism concerning the manner in which the street cleaning department of Scranton is conducted. While the department may not be up to the ideal, it is evident that a large amount of the fault-finding from certain quarters is prompted by spite. Probably no one will question the assertion that the practice of sweeping the streets on a windy day, without the use of a sprinkler as a preliminary proceeding, is a nuisance. But as to the matter of keeping the streets clean it is probable that Mr. Dunning makes the best use of the money at his command.

In Buffalo there is one district which takes in the business portion of the city that contains fourteen miles of paved streets. This represents the total number of miles in Scranton outside of Mulberry street. There they employ sixty-one men on full time, or an average of 4 1/2 men to one mile. Here the best of the city street cleaning department can do with the money at hand is to employ twelve men full time for the same number of miles, or 1 1/4 miles for each man to clean. Here the work is heavier from the fact that so many of the intersecting streets are not paved and in wet weather the mud is carried on the pave by the wagons and also washed there by the rain.

It will thus be seen that Commissioner Dunning's force of "white wings" has much to contend with that does not appear on the surface. Provide Mr. Dunning with the proper appropriation and there is no doubt that he will keep the streets clean even of the mud that is thrown at him by persons who failed in an effort to control the patronage of his office.

It is noticed that Attorney Duggan and his Dunmore friends are not yet perspiring in behalf of Schadt and Horn.

Unnecessary Alarm.

In due time the public will no doubt be favored with a reason for the singular action of the government of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, in first agreeing to participate in a conference called by the United States for the purpose of devising effective safeguards for the seal fishing industry, and then suddenly canceling this promise. To be sure, a so-called reason is already current; but in fact it is no reason at all; namely, the explanation that England's withdrawal is because England objects to the representation in the conference of Russia and Japan. For if this were England's real reason for her threatened neglect of a humanitarian and a neighborly duty she could not, as she has already done, consistently object to meet the United States in a separate conference.

For the enlightenment of any who may be ignorant of the main facts in this matter we say in review that the reckless slaughter of female seals, principally by fishermen flying the English flag, has all but exterminated the seal herds in Bering sea, where

Russia, Japan, England and the United States, but chiefly the United States, have vested interests. The chief part of the mischief has been traced to John Bull's door, and he has been notified of it and has repeatedly promised to do better; but the promised amendment of his ways has not appeared and now the United States proposes to stand no further nonsense. The conference of interested powers was called for the honest purpose of devising new means to protect the seals from illicit extermination and thus to save valuable interests from ruin. If England will not join, the thing to do obviously is to go ahead without her. If Russia, Japan and the United States can agree on a programme England will be quite likely to observe it also. If she should not, a case of international larceny will be established, for punishment as circumstances may dictate.

We note as a recent outgrowth of this long continued but once more acute controversy a marked disposition on the part of the newspapers of Great Britain to sputter and look ferocious; also a converser inclination of proportionate dimensions among certain American journals to exhibit unreasonableness over the matter. Once more arises the cry for an arbitration treaty, not so much on its broad merits as because of this special fabled menace. Same opinion in this country will not fall into either of these extreme views. It will rest serene in the confidence that American enterprise and valor are adequate for any emergency and that England, with all her pride of argument and dominion, is the last power on earth likely ever to solicit a new taste of Yankee belligerency.

It is clear from the American standpoint that the proposed substitution in Cuba of coaling for murdering is suggested somewhat late—too late, one would think, save to reflect new shame on Spain's policy heretofore.

Baying the Moon.

The nomination by the Citizens' Union in New York of a separate assembly ticket, coming on top of Seth Low's claim that the movement of which he is the head has no objection to party government outside of municipal issues, will set rational observers to thinking. In the management of the affairs which are likely to come up for governmental consideration in the municipality of greater New York there is no proper room for political parties and partisanship; if in cities parties should be disbanded save during state and national campaigns, why is there need for party lines in state affairs or in national? How can Mr. Low pretend as a Republican that the party which he declares to be best fitted to administer the affairs of government at Washington and at Albany is not fit to administer the affairs of New York city? Why should not the greater include the less?

The fact is that right at this point Mr. Low's glittering theory of non-partisan personal government breaks down disastrously. The action of his organization or "machine" in entering the state field with a separate ticket, not to speak of the revelations which have recently been made of its managers' willingness to imitate the despised "bosses" in making quiet little combinations and deals, strikes the apparently unsophisticated Mr. Low with the force of a boomerang. While he is preaching solemnly against party organization and manœuvres his right bowlers in the Citizens' Union are seen to be hard at work trying to tighten up their own little newly-constructed party mechanism and are caught working manœuvres of their own on the low. Thus the great quarrel which Mr. Low has with the Republican organization is shown to dwindle down in hard fact to a single grievance that it would not do what Mr. Low wanted it to do. If it had danced to his bidding and turned itself over as a willing instrument for the promotion of his own ambitions, we have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Low would today be affirming the aggressiveness of his Republicanism with the same breath that under the circumstances he employs to cast odium upon the Republican managers.

Be that as it may and omitting personalities, if government by parties is to be abandoned in this nation, what do its opponents offer in its place? Mr. Low talks prettily for "the direct accountability of officials to the people"; but under what system other than the party system can official accountability to the people be more direct? Whenever there is difference of opinion there is the germ of partisan conflict. It is human nature to take sides. "He that is not for me is against me." Even so spontaneous an uprising of the people as the French revolution soon divided into partisan cliques and clans. To keep the whole people interested for any length of time in matters of moment to them it is necessary to engage them in controversy, which means party lines and partisanship. Only in the prostrate democracy of the dead is there complete non-partisanship. In other words, partisanship is an inevitable and beneficial consequence of healthy civic life; and instead of denouncing it wise men should devote their energies to guiding it toward the best results.

We wonder if the Scranton Times really thinks it deceives anybody by the semi-annual howl it makes about alleged Republican corruption contrasted with a local Democracy arrayed in spotless white. Fitzsimmons & Co. evidently need only a few more certificates of good character from the Bryan organ to warrant them in donning halos and wings.

With \$6,000,000 of gold now on its way to this country from Europe and twenty millions more expected to come as snow flies, some of Mr. Bryan's last year's prophecies stand in need of radical revision. What a school experience is!

The climax of ridiculousness would certainly be reached if Washington, the capital city of a supposedly free nation, should adopt a curfew ordinance.

In the past three months in the Southern states, according to good southern authority, the Chattanooga

Tradesman, 41 new industrial enterprises have been established. There is reason to believe that the South, despite its own conservatism and prejudices, is being forced by destiny toward a new era.

Can it be that the candidacy of General Tracy in New York was undertaken too late?

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 1:43 a. m., for Monday, October 11, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that the yelp of the small critter generally sounds the loudest in a Sunday newspaper.

The unsuccessful man is usually willing to attribute everything to luck and fortune, while the successful man generally owes prosperity to his own efforts.

The self-made man often mara his own work when near the finish.

Cabman Jim Ruddy ought to be fined as much as three dollars.

Ajacechus' Advice.

Shun the individual who is always expecting evil, or you may unconsciously become dyspeptic.

The Daily Press and the Clergy

From the Washington Post.

It is a very serious charge that the Chicago Tribune, a journal of high standing and wide influence, brings against the newspapers of the United States when it says that the press is steadily and systematically unfair to the clergy. We need not consider any portion of the vast and varied mass of current literature and editorial comment, except the daily papers. To assert that they are in a conspiracy against the clergy, for that is what the accusation amounts to, is unwise words with less discrimination than would reasonably be expected of any fair publication. Such wholesale condemnation—putting the newspapers as a class, and not the individuals to which they cater, into one class, and drawing a black mark across its face—is not, we respectfully submit, the example of Christian charity. To follow that example would certainly not improve the morals or manners of the secular press.

It may be that there are some newspapers, although we cannot give the name of a single one, that are "habitually unfair to the clergy." It may be that some newspapers are too willing to print sensational reports about some monthly of the clerical profession, too ready to give currency to clerical scandals. But, supposing all that to be true, it falls far short of justifying the Tribune's indiscriminate charge. The fact that a clerical scandal creates a greater sensation than almost any other news item is really creditable to the press. The one man in a village or hamlet who cannot go astray without becoming shamefully notorious is the preacher. Acts that are periodically committed by his neighbors are regarded as crimes when he commits them. The clergy are expected to set an example for the honest moral citizen. The fact that clerical scandals do not often happen shows that this high expectation is generally fulfilled. If otherwise, the misdeeds of preachers would have no special value as news for any paper.

If the Chicago Tribune had given more thoughtful attention to the subject on which it discourses so carelessly, it would have seen that the reputable newspapers of the United States do not, either individually or collectively, make war on any class or profession. We can think of no course better calculated to bring a newspaper into disrepute, break down its character, destroy its influence, and thus wreck its financial fortunes, than which is to make an exterior and interior of the clerical profession, to break down the relations between the press and the pulpit are amiable, as they ought to be. For the religious press, conflicting interests. In many cities there is cordial co-operation between these great forces. The preachers have begun to realize the importance of their position as channel of communication if they desire to reach great audiences. Not only sermons and extracts from sermons, but other religious matter of many kinds, is welcomed to the columns of the daily papers. The press is an ever-ready helper of the pulpit, and the speaker, in return of its influence and increasing to an incalculable extent the results of its work. As an illustration of this co-operative effort, take the relation of the press with the Young Men's Christian association, the Christian Endeavor society, and similar organizations of young people. Have not the dailies, distributed as much as any other agency toward the upbuilding of these associations? The fact is, as the Chicago Tribune ought to know, that the daily press is the preacher's best friend, his readiest and ablest helper.

BARNEY BARNATO'S MONEY.

From the Philadelphia Record. There is a line at which a man's estate goes so large as not to be computable. Its value is in constant fluctuation with the rise and fall of rents and of securities. When very large it comprises many investments the worth of which can only be told by putting them on the market for sale. This is the case with the estate of the late John D. Barnato, who died in London, and whose estate was valued at \$5,000,000. At that time he was floating a scheme after the fashion of South African ventures in gold and diamond mines, and running a private bank, which was better known to the public as the Kaffir shares. His Kaffir shares bounded and rebounded as rapidly and violently as a balloon, and money-despising Englishmen—princes, dukes and merchants—were wild to be in the scramble, in a way that recalled the days of John Law in Paris or the contemporaneous South Sea Bubble in London. Barnato was regarded as the dispenser of fabulous fortunes, and the aristocratic Carlton club went out of its way to invite him to its membership. In South Africa, where he was better known, the clubs would not receive him. Had Barnato sold out when the Kaffir shares were sky-rocketing he could have made one of those incomputable fortunes. But the trouble is that such men cannot sell out. If they try to unload their holdings they prick the bubble, and their enterprises collapse. Those involved with them, watching every move, rush to sell their shares as fast as they can, and precipitate the ruin. The \$5,000,000 now to the credit of his estate was probably all he could save from the stupendous wreck. There are those who believe that Barnato's suicide was due to drink; but no man could have carried on transactions as vast as his who was addicted to alcohol to such an extent as to bring on delirium. More probable is the theory of the Daily Chronicle, that "like Iret Harte's hero, he 'handed in his checks because he felt the game was up.'" This the probate goes to prove.

There has been an American speculator so audacious and flimsy as poor Barnato. The nearest approach to him was the no-

torious "Jim" Flak; and his end was still more wretched. We have had bold speculators who came and went like meteors; but they operated in corners. We have had rogues; but they got into the courts. Barnato invented "fictitious diamond buying," and escaped breaking stones at Carleton. He issued worthless stocks, and persuaded coroneted men and women to buy them. Those who knew him best, while praising his invention, honesty and unassuming liberality, say that all persons, even to his own kin, interested him only for what he could make out of them, and that he was not avaricious. He was avaricious, yet he enriched his brothers—although, it is said, it was because he found them servicable.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

From the Post-Express. An interesting article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourne, upon "Spain: Russia and the Philippines," is a study in great detail of light upon a subject with which the American public is not familiar. It knows in a general way that an insurrection of formidable dimensions is in progress there and that is subjugation is the problem which, next to that of Cuba, is the one which most vexatiously troubles the Spanish government, as it may well be, considering the provocation which Spanish rule on the islands has given to its outbreak. But the cosmopolitan article is the result of close observation of its authors, upon the ground, both of the conditions existing and the causes that have led to the revolt. We shall ourselves of it to present a few facts bearing upon the issue which has been raised.

Lack of information concerning the Philippines is largely due to the policy of Spain in maintaining them in a state of the most complete isolation possible from the civilized portions of the world. They are off a main line of travel from Europe and India to China and Japan, and were they on, there are many reasons under the existing regime why Manila, the capital, has not become a popular port of call. But Manila is a city of some 300,000 souls, with cathedral, monasteries, convents, schools, fashionable drives and promenades, many ambitious residences, and a considerable portion of the population is engaged in trade, agriculture or other pursuits. Goods to the value of some fifty million dollars are exported annually. The Philippine archipelago includes about 600 islands, many of them being very small, but some of them, such as Luzon, on which Manila is situated, Mindanao, Zebu, Samar, Sulu and others are of considerable size. Luzon having an area of some 57,000 miles square.

The natural resources of the islands are great, gold, copper, iron and coal being found in paying quantities. The population is about 8,000,000, the original inhabitants being a race of curly-headed, swarthy blacks known as Negritos. These are still in a state of savagery. In all there are 200 native tribes, each with its own language, laws and customs. The population of the more civilized districts is divided into several classes, the largest being that of the pure or nearly pure natives, living on the outskirts of the larger towns, or in small villages, and being engaged as field hands, day laborers and servants. Next in numbers are the Chinese, who, as a class, are well to do, and are generally wealthy. There are many Chinese. The Spanish mestizos are a smaller class numerically, but a more important one politically. They are the English, Frenchmen, Germans and Americans, who monopolize the wholesale trade of the islands.

The government is in the hands of a horde of poverty-stricken officials, who are devoted to but one purpose, that of plundering the people. General Weyler was governor general for three years, with a salary of \$10,000 and perquisites ad libitum. There are several provinces, each with its own governor, and a system of taxation and extortion so onerous as to be unbearable. Everything in sight is taxed. A "cedula personal," or certificate of personal identity, a passport, is exacted of every one, and costs from \$1.50 to \$25 annually. A native must pay for the privilege of killing his cat or dog a horse, or a pig, or a sheep, or a weight and measures, on stores and shops and industries of all kinds. Through such a system of taxation and extortion some \$2,000,000 annually reach the Madrid government, to say nothing of the large sums scaled off by corrupt officials. And from all this vast sum comparatively nothing is done for the islands, in the way of roads, bridges, improvements of any kind, or police protection. It is against such a system of fraud, extortion and robbery that the Philippines are in revolt—a revolt which is likely to be successful.

HAS MERELY BEGUN.

From the Times-Herald. We can be thankful for this much—namely, that the Spanish government seems to be turned in the right direction. In compelling the ministry, indirectly at least, to acknowledge the right of the United States to be heard in this matter, and in drawing from them the expression of a desire to end the insurrection in some way that will utterly destroy Cuba, the president's policy has been extremely successful thus far. But Mr. McKinley has only begun to get the most difficult part remains to be mastered.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. "Hang that dentist!" shrieked the man with the swollen jaw, as he rushed into the street and the arms of an acquaintance. "What for?" inquired the friend. "What has he done?" "Done? The big idiot advertises to pull teeth without pain!" "And doesn't he?" "Doesn't he? Oh, yes, yes! I don't suppose it hurts him a bit."

A MORAL VICTORY.

From the Philadelphia Press. It is satisfactory to note that President McKinley's policy has forced General Weyler, under circumstances which make his removal a moral victory for the United States.

BY THE BARS.

(The following verses may be read either forward or backward without altering the sense.)

The stars were all a light,  
The moon was overhead;  
I named her queen of night,  
As she my footsteps led,  
So moonlight fair was she,  
I asked her to be mine,  
As she glanced up at me  
I thrilled with love divine.

Beside the meadow bars,  
As we stood lingering there,  
Her eyes were like the stars,  
In radiance wondrous fair.  
"You're all the world to me,"  
She murmured, sweet and shy,  
A thrill of ecstasy  
I felt at her reply.

Love led us all the way,  
As we turned home again;  
Our hearts were light and gay,  
Her eyes were like the stars,  
Though shadows crossed the sky,  
No gloom our hearts could know,  
True bliss is ever nigh  
When hearts are so blended so.

—Arthur Lewis Tubbs, in Philadelphia Bulletin.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

A Few Words on The Subject of Jackets, Capes and Skirts.

With our customers we think will prove to their interest. Our new fall stock is now complete and ready for inspection. We are a little late in making this announcement, but there was method in our tardiness, having been fooled so often in previous seasons by laying in stock early, most of which became "passe" by the time that the weather was cold enough for a heavy outer garment owing to the introduction of later styles.

The fashions for fall and winter are now settled and there will be no changes.

In the Way of Golf Capes we are prepared to show you a line that is unequalled and unsurpassed in any of the larger cities.

In Cloth and Plush Garments You will find the styles that we will show you a perfect innovation. Our Skirts are all tailor-made—fit and hang to perfection.

We will be glad to see you and take the greatest pains in showing you the garments whether you desire to purchase or not.

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1, a line of Mixed Chevots, strictly wool and an A1 cloth for general wear. This week, \$1.98 a Dress Pattern

2, choice line of Jacquard and Camel's Hair effects. An imported cloth and shown only in the newest color-combinations. This week, \$3.35 a Dress Pattern

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One 88-piece American China, Brown Border Pattern, full gold lined and gold illumination, worth \$20.00; sale price... 16.00
Seven 116-piece Brown and Blue English Prints, clear, nice White Granite, worth \$12.00; sale price... 9.00
One 116-piece Gold Band set, worth \$20.00; sale price... 17.00
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