

The Scranton Tribune

Published Weekly, No Sunday Edition. By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Daily, 5 cents a month. ESTABLISHED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. SCRANTON, OCTOBER 12, 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

Watson's Fool Petition.

If the action taken in court yesterday by George M. Watson were honest, it would not have been deferred until almost the latest moment available under the law, when the man at whom it aims is busied with preparations for a two-weeks' term of criminal court that will sit in double session and demand all his time and energies; and furthermore it would present, instead of windy generalities and gutter-fishy, specific charges backed by affidavits. It will be seen by a perusal of the text of Watson's petition, which appears on another page, that there is not an assertion in this rambling document which could not have been made quite as confidently almost a month ago. The nomination of John R. Jones was certified to the county commissioners six days after the Republican convention, that is to say, on Sept. 13. Watson's string of general charges of fraud was not made public until Oct. 11, or twenty-eight days later. If Watson's case were of a character to stand careful examination by the public, why was it withheld until practically the eleventh hour?

Omitting fractions, Jones received in the convention of Sept. 7 244 votes for Watson. If it were true, as Watson alleges, that his 23 votes constituted a majority of the votes legally cast in said convention, then it would follow that not more than 45 legal votes were cast in the convention, leaving 222 votes which according to Watson's sworn belief were cast illegally. Yet despite such an alleged preponderance of votes cast illegally Watson enters court without the name of one delegate whose vote he is ready to challenge. In his petition there is not a name, a figure or a date tending to corroborate his omnibus accusation; that which he offers in support of the preposterous request that his name be certified on the Republican ticket in place of Jones consists entirely of indefinite allegations based on hearsay and imagination. Suppose such a man were seated in the district attorney's office. What kind of indictments would he be likely to draw up?

Weylerism's Crash.

The question what will follow Weyler's recall is an interesting one. When Weyler was governor-general of the Philippine Islands he received a salary of \$40,000 a year, at least half of which would be required to maintain the social position of the office, provided the occupant were an honest man with none but his authorized income. Weyler was at Manila three years. Thus if he had been honest his savings could not much have exceeded \$50,000. As it was, he sent for deposit to his personal credit in banks in London, Paris and Madrid sums of money aggregating, according to the best means of information obtainable, between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The charge that Weyler has feathered his nest with even more unblushing effrontery while governor general in Cuba is made by hundreds of witnesses representing every shade of opinion and every degree of facility for acquiring trustworthy information. While Weyler held the reins of his office, with almost absolute power, his misdeeds were naturally not paraded in Havana or at Madrid; but now that he has been recalled and repudiated, will not tongues hitherto silent now speak? Will not the Sagasta regime for political effect lift the lid of Weylerism in Havana?

Eating While Traveling.

A writer in Leslie's Weekly makes just complaint at the inadequacy of the facilities for dining afforded to passengers by the majority of American railroads. He has reference not so much to the restaurant facilities at terminal or intermediate stations—although heaven knows these are usually bad enough—but to the exactions practiced in the dining car. For instance: "Under the present rule on many of the trains a passenger must pay a dollar for a meal whether he wants a cup of coffee or a full course dinner, and even then he cannot get it unless he is in a parlor or a sleeping-car, in which he has paid an extra fare. This experience recently happened to the writer: He was on a train in which all the parlor-car seats were taken. He had with him a lady and child. A wreck delayed the train several hours and he went to the parlor-car and asked for coffee and food, for which the usual charge was to be paid and in addition a fee to the porter. The food was peremptorily refused because the party had no seats in the car. Fortunately an acquaintance was discovered, and as he had a seat in the car the food was procured, but there were several ladies in the regular coach who had to starve until the city was reached."

Naturally passengers who are subjected to such treatment charge it against the railroad company which permits it to be practiced on its trains, and as such incidents are frequent a feeling of prejudice against railroad corporations is excited, finally taking expression in unsympathetic legislation. The writer in Leslie's contends with shrewdness that the adoption by the railroads of a more liberal policy would return its cost to the company in increased earnings many times over. But he does not make clear just what the companies ought to do and to supply this omission we beg leave

to suggest that they adopt a dining-car service offering good food at moderate prices, served a la carte to any passenger who may order it. It should not be necessary for the hungry passenger in the day coach to enter a parlor-car, pay the extra fee charged for a seat there, then tip the waiter and finally pay a dollar in order to soothe his ravenous appetite with a bite of bread and a sip of coffee; the railway company should make it a part of its business to see that by pressing a button within reach from his seat its patron can summon a waiter who will serve him with a light lunch in the regular coach on the principle of paying for what is ordered and no more. Certainly if the passenger in the day coach wishes a course dinner he should enter the car where special facilities render its serving feasible; but not so for any of the numerous articles of food that can conveniently be carried from car to car on a tray.

That an arrangement of this kind for through trains would pay by vastly enlarging the now limited patronage given by the traveling public to the present style of dining-cars and correspondingly inviting an additional volume of travel seems wholly probable. In all lines of business it is the great middle class that constitutes the mainstay of profit—the occupants of the day coaches, as it were—yet under existing conditions this class of patrons receives from many railway management the least thoughtful attention. In many respects traveling by rail in the United States is superior in comfort to traveling by rail anywhere else in civilization; but in the direction of which we have spoken there appears to be large room for improvement.

Some Weak Spots in Criminal Law.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch some time ago printed a series of articles evidently by a member of the bar pointing out conspicuous defects in present legal customs. The series as a whole was interesting and, to laymen, instructive; and as a sample we reprint the following observations offered by this author to some existing forms and consequences of criminal procedure.

Our criminal jurisprudence is a marked instance of clinging to old customs. When the method of making the accused, so far as torture and bodily discomfort would avail, he witness against himself, gave way to the fuller assumption that a man was innocent until he was proved guilty, every precaution was taken to prevent intimidation of the conviction of an innocent man. This caution seems to have increased until, with the greater odds to the criminal, there is no doubt that crime is fostered by the many avenues of escape from punishment. Witnesses find themselves solemnly swearing that they will tell the truth, and utterly constrained from obeying any other impulse than that of the attorney who calls them carefully keeps his questioning within certain limits. The opposing attorney cannot call upon them to tell all they know of the facts of the matter. He has to confine himself solely to questioning them closely on the statements they have made. It may be quite within the absolute knowledge of one attorney and the reasonable surmise of the other that the witness possesses valuable information of the facts of the case, but the witness is not permitted to give it. The witness is not permitted to give it. The witness is not permitted to give it.

The attorney who practices in the criminal court generally finds it the severest possible strain upon this noble theory of law practice. It is not profitable in proportion to the certainty of his guilt, and that criminal lawyer secures the largest clientele who accuse no one of the meshes of the law. The more heinous the crime and stronger the evidence, the more the reputation to be made by securing an acquittal. In the salient cases there need be no large acquaintance with statutory law; a few well worn statutes are precedent cover the legal ground. The success of the attorney lies mainly in his address. His appeal is less to the bench; more to the weaknesses or prejudices of the jury. One who can select the weaker or more easily affected members and make a direct appeal to such weaknesses is more effective, the necessity for a unanimous verdict is his one weak man; a very giant, encompassed by the impressiveness of the court surroundings, an appeal by name to an obscure juror is almost irresistible. With an eloquent pleader the unobjectionable appeal to their sympathies and their dead responsibilities in cases of life or stake have great and just weight. But the practice does not mainly take its life from the bench; more to the weak spots of a weak jury. In the ambition to excel in this chosen line of life the unpleasing features of such success are over-sloughed or ignored.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

Times are not bright as they should be, but don't regret. Let's make the most of what we see, and with just incline. The sun and moon will rise and set, and life will be sweeter, brighter yet, and full of praise.

FAVORS HOME INVESTMENTS.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times. The fact that over one million dollars

has been raised in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys for investment in a railroad and coal operation in New Mexico would seem to indicate that there are not so bad with some people. We think these capitalists, however, of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton would do much better by keeping their money at home where the promised profits may not be so alluring but where the principal at least is reasonably safe.

AN ELMHURST VIEW.

From the Signal. According to the Wilkes-Barre Times a boulevard is to be built by enterprising men of Pittston from Yatesville to Bear Creek, a distance of ten miles, and the estimated cost of the road is put at \$,000 per mile. Should the road go through or not the fact remains that the example of building the Elmhurst boulevard has been, and will ever continue to be, an object lesson, and wherever and wherever men of municipalities seek to make a road in any way like it, their great appreciation of the benefits of our magnificent driveway is shown.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

"Holland" in Philadelphia Press. In his formal letter of acceptance and in his address at Cooper Union, Mr. Low made a strong argument against bossism and an appeal for the right of the people in a municipality like New York to be able directly to control their own affairs and directly to reward or punish faithful or unfaithful public servants. The argument from one point of view was unanswerable, but from another, was absurd, when it recalled the manner in which the Citizens' Union organization was effected and Mr. Low's nomination made.

Tammany itself has never had a rule so strongly suggesting irresponsible bossism as was that rule of the Citizens' Union organization, which permitted a little committee, practically self-constituted, consisting of a few men, responsible to no one, to make nominations for public office which bound the Citizens' Union. Mr. Low was thus nominated and the operation by which that nomination was secured far surpasses any assumption of power by the executive committee of Tammany Hall, for that committee is at least nominally fairly representative of the organization as it is chosen by it.

ABSURDITY OF NON-PARTISANSHIP.

Frim Guntton's Magazine. The abolition of parties in municipal government is the reverse of real reform. What is needed is more party responsibility, less party responsibility should be extended into the remotest corner of local affairs. National parties would be held responsible not merely for their attitude of the fact of finance, but also for the attitude of the party towards industrial state legislation and local education, local education, sanitary improvement, housing of the poor, and all economic and social questions that reach right down into the daily life of the people. Every effort to segregate local from state and national politics tends to relieve party leaders from the real responsibility of party policy. If national parties were held responsible for the conduct of their followers down the whole line into the smallest school district, the result would be a theory and practice of party influence it would be impossible for a president to be popular in Washington, when his ears and eyes were turned to the most remote local districts. With such a theory and practice of party influence it would be impossible for a president to be popular in Washington, when his ears and eyes were turned to the most remote local districts.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

From Macy & Pendleton's Circular. When exports are increasing at the rate of thirteen million dollars per month, there can be but one result and that a very heavy movement of gold to this country to take care of a naturally accumulating trade balance. This strengthening of finances will make monetary discussions fruitless and futile and form a center around which new courage and development will continue. As manufactured stocks diminish, owing to good buying by agriculturists, which now have money to spend, there will follow a demand for coal for furnace purposes and iron and steel for manufacturing, that will be only one of the many manifestations of reviving energies. What transpires in these industries will find its duplicate in hundreds of others and the movement when once started will develop in every direction, each industry interacting upon every other until the whole are in motion on a new and more profitable basis. There are not these high imaginations, but hints drawn from history of finances and trade under similar circumstances in the past. The implications are certain to follow when the causes are noted in every department of the world's life.

REYNOLDS BROS.

Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 219 WYOMING AVE., SCRANTON, PA.

has been raised in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys for investment in a railroad and coal operation in New Mexico would seem to indicate that there are not so bad with some people. We think these capitalists, however, of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton would do much better by keeping their money at home where the promised profits may not be so alluring but where the principal at least is reasonably safe.

AN ELMHURST VIEW.

From the Signal. According to the Wilkes-Barre Times a boulevard is to be built by enterprising men of Pittston from Yatesville to Bear Creek, a distance of ten miles, and the estimated cost of the road is put at \$,000 per mile. Should the road go through or not the fact remains that the example of building the Elmhurst boulevard has been, and will ever continue to be, an object lesson, and wherever and wherever men of municipalities seek to make a road in any way like it, their great appreciation of the benefits of our magnificent driveway is shown.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

"Holland" in Philadelphia Press. In his formal letter of acceptance and in his address at Cooper Union, Mr. Low made a strong argument against bossism and an appeal for the right of the people in a municipality like New York to be able directly to control their own affairs and directly to reward or punish faithful or unfaithful public servants. The argument from one point of view was unanswerable, but from another, was absurd, when it recalled the manner in which the Citizens' Union organization was effected and Mr. Low's nomination made.

ABSURDITY OF NON-PARTISANSHIP.

Frim Guntton's Magazine. The abolition of parties in municipal government is the reverse of real reform. What is needed is more party responsibility, less party responsibility should be extended into the remotest corner of local affairs. National parties would be held responsible not merely for their attitude of the fact of finance, but also for the attitude of the party towards industrial state legislation and local education, local education, sanitary improvement, housing of the poor, and all economic and social questions that reach right down into the daily life of the people. Every effort to segregate local from state and national politics tends to relieve party leaders from the real responsibility of party policy. If national parties were held responsible for the conduct of their followers down the whole line into the smallest school district, the result would be a theory and practice of party influence it would be impossible for a president to be popular in Washington, when his ears and eyes were turned to the most remote local districts. With such a theory and practice of party influence it would be impossible for a president to be popular in Washington, when his ears and eyes were turned to the most remote local districts.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

From Macy & Pendleton's Circular. When exports are increasing at the rate of thirteen million dollars per month, there can be but one result and that a very heavy movement of gold to this country to take care of a naturally accumulating trade balance. This strengthening of finances will make monetary discussions fruitless and futile and form a center around which new courage and development will continue. As manufactured stocks diminish, owing to good buying by agriculturists, which now have money to spend, there will follow a demand for coal for furnace purposes and iron and steel for manufacturing, that will be only one of the many manifestations of reviving energies. What transpires in these industries will find its duplicate in hundreds of others and the movement when once started will develop in every direction, each industry interacting upon every other until the whole are in motion on a new and more profitable basis. There are not these high imaginations, but hints drawn from history of finances and trade under similar circumstances in the past. The implications are certain to follow when the causes are noted in every department of the world's life.

REYNOLDS BROS.

Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 219 WYOMING AVE., SCRANTON, PA.

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.

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.

FINLEY'S FOR FINE Dress Goods

Has always been proverbial, and our constantly growing trade on lower and medium priced goods only tends to show that we are also to the front on this line of goods, as well

To demonstrate this fact more fully than ever, we have placed on sale for the next TEN DAYS, Three Great Specialties, that are well worth the attention and scrutiny of the closest buyers—as we guarantee them the best values in NEW GOODS offered this season

1, is a line of Mixed Chevrons, 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

3, a line of high class "Crepon" effect. "Novelty" Suitings, also in the latest Color-Combinations. Looks equal to goods at more than double the price. This week, \$4.85 a Dress Pattern

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.

SPECIAL SALE

Dinner = Sets

TO CLOSE OUT ODD PATTERNS.

- One 12-piece Royal Blue English Porcelain, worth \$16.00; sale price... \$12.00
One 12-piece Brown Printed underglaze, worth \$12.00; sale price... \$9.00
One 8-piece American China Brown Border Pattern, full gold lined and gold illumination, worth \$20.00; sale price... \$15.00
Seven 15-piece Brown and Blue English Prints, clean, new White Granite, worth \$22.00; sale price... \$17.00
One 15-piece Gold Band set, worth \$20.00; sale price... \$17.00
Six 10 and 12-piece Pretty Hand-painted Bled in Patterns (Pink) English Porcelain, worth \$11.00 and \$13.00; sale price... \$9.00 and \$10.50
DO NOT MISS the opportunity if you need a dinner set.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

Before Buying Fall And Winter Clothing

See our line now arriving. It surpasses all past efforts and represents novelties that are absolutely exclusive, as well as all the staples made by the best tailors in the clothing world. Everybody buys at the same price.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies. ALWAYS BUSY.



FOR THE LADIES.

Burt's Shoes, of New York; Laird, Schober & Co. Shoes, of Philadelphia, have more friends than any other Shoes made. We sell them and warrant them in every way.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.



Office Duties

Are accelerated and time is saved by having the proper Stationery, Blank Books, Letter Files, Pens, Ink, Paper, that are used so constantly by large business houses and offices. We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of office and mercantile stationery and everything needed for all business and professional men. We also carry Typewriters, Supplies and Drafting Materials. We are agents for the celebrated Edison's Mimeograph and supplies.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 219 WYOMING AVE., SCRANTON, PA.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 110 Washington Avenue. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

- Butchers' Saws
Cleavers
Steels
Knives
Block Scrapers
Block Brushes
Wagon Scales
Counter Scales
Lard Trowels
Ham Stringers
Enterprise Lard Presses and Stuffers
Enterprise Meat Choppers
Enterprise Smoked Beef Shavers.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Dupont Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOS. FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN, Pittston, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre

MT. PLEASANT COAL AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price.

Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 64 telephone No. 258 or at the mine, telephone No. 572, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.