The Scranton Tribune

By The Tribune Publishing Company.

WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Dally .. go cents a month

AT THE POSTOPPIOS AT SCHANTOR, PA. AS EXCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 12, 1897,

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Treasurer—J. S. BEACOM, of Westmoreiand. Auditor General—LEVI G. M'CAULEY,

of Chester. County.
Sheriff-CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of Scranton.
District Attorney—JOHN R. JONES, of

Prothonotary - JOHN COPELAND, of Treasurer-W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scran-Clerk of the Courts—THOMAS P. DAN-IELS, of Scranton, Recorder — CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranton.

Register-WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-Jury Commissioner - CHARLES WIG-GINS, of Scranton. Election day, November 2.

And Duggan still keeps mum.

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 gossip, 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 county convention, that is to say, on 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 to Watson alleges, that his 23 votes concast 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 correborate 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's consists entirely of indefinite allegation based on hearsay and imagination. Suppose such a man were seated in the district attorney's office, What kind of indictments would be ba likely to draw up?

Watson's freak action clearly confirms the convention's wisdom in turning him down.

Weyler can go home with one consolation. Blanco won't find much left in Cuba to steal.

A Defense of Trusts.

An interesting feature of the current number of Gunton's magazine is a paper by ex-Governor Flower protesting against the indiscriminate use in political and economic discussion of "trusts" and "combines" as interchangeable and equivalent words-a use which tends, he thinks ,to lead the public toward injustice.

The trust, as he points out, is simply a merging of property interests or consolidation for the development of economies in business. If three corperations producing, say, boots and shoes grow tired of sustaining the expense of three separate organizations engaged in internecine trade war, they merge their holdings into a trust managed by a board of directors taken from the officials of the separate corporations. This enables the three factories to be operated with one set of executive officials, permits supplies to by purchased in trebly larger quantity and therefore more cheaply, and by doing away with other expenses of the former competitive system enables the consolidated institution to put boots and shoes on the market at an even lower selling price than formerly, yet with increased profit to the shareholders in the trust. Governor Flower offers the career of the Standard Oil company, the oldest and largest American trust, as proof that trusts in themselves are not disadvantageous but may be with good management positively beneficial to the public.

"It was organized," says he, "in 1872, and prior to that time oil was poor and even dangerous to use. Exploding lamps were of daily occurrence. With the organization of the trust the capital that was previously scattered among a large number of small concerns was concentrated, and the skillful knowledge of the best concern was applied to the methods of all. Immediately there began a series of experiments for improving the quality as well as reducing the cost of refining and transporting oil. Among these economies was a system of pipe lines, by which oil can be directly pumped from the wells to the refineries at the great centers. This was a saving of over 50 per cent, in the cost of transportation. In other departments of the business I find that similar economies have been developed. In the manufacture of barrels the cost has been reduced to an aggregate of nearly \$4,000,000 a year. In the manufacture of tin cans a saying of 50 per cent, has been made since 1874. Since the company uses about 30,000,000 tin cans in a year, this economy amounts to a saving of about \$4,500,000 annually. It is the same with | what the companies ought to do; and the wooden cases, where the price has

been reduced from 20 to 13 cents since 1874, an actual saving of \$1,250,000, As the result of these economies and improvements in the methods of refining. which the greater concentration of capital has made possible, the quality of the oil has been improved, the explosive element having been eliminated and the illuminating quality greatly increased; and the price to the consumer has been reduced from 24 24-100 cents per gallon to 6% cents per gallon, or

over 75 per cent." "Combines," or "corners," on the other hand, do not represent the consolidation of ownership or increased concentration of productive power. Their purpose is simply to secure unanimity among a group of producing interests with reference to price. In the nature of things the "combine" carries with it the seeds of its own destruction, inasmuch as competition in production, which combines do not have power to repress, is bound to lead sooner or later to competition in selling, which means a shattering of the pool price. An example of this tendency which had in it some elements of local pathos may be recalled in the collapse early in the present year of the steel rail "pool" or "combine.

Governor Flower's paper draws valuable distinctions and embodies much timely information. It will set the fair opponent of trusts to thinking.

This talk about the possibility of Spain demanding the return of Miss Cisneros should she seek asylum in the United States need not disturb Americans' slumbers. Spain is probably the gladdest of all concerned that Evangelina escaped.

For Recorder of Deeds.

The excellent record made by Recorder Heuster during his first term in office won for him at his party's hands the tribute of a cordial renomination and it will win for him at the polls three weeks from today an equally cordial re-election. Mr. Heuster's genial ways and obliging manner in office have made for him many hundreds of friends in all parts of the county, to whom three years ago he was a stranger but who now will gladly co-operate for the success of his deserving candidacy. The South Side, where he lives, will take special pains to complimant him with a fine showing on election night, and as he has always been a staunch and loyal Republican, willing to respond whenever called to party service, there is every reason to believe that he will command in all localities the normal party strength.

By the way, we don't hear so loud a boast as once emanated from our 23 for Watson. If it were true, as friends, the enemy, that Senator Hanna, over in Ohio, would be scalped stituted a majority of the votes legally this fall. Have they changed their mind?

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 \$60,000. 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 off Weylerism in Havana?

Evidently there is music in store.

If the Tracy boom in New York doesn't-look as big now as it might. it is well to recollect that the good racer reserves his spurt for the finish. There are many good judges who believe that the Low people spurted too

Eating While Traveling.

A writer in Leslie's Weekly makes 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 12 makes his one weak man a very giant 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 per-emptorily 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 the weak spots of a weak jury. In the ambition to excel in this chosen line of life the unpleasant features of such success are over-sloughed or ignored.

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 to supply this omission we beg leave

to suggest that they adopt a diningcar 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 alloring but where the principal at least and finally pay a dollar in order to is reasonably safe. 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 managements 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,

The record of Judge VanWyck, the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York, is 23 beefsteaks at one sitting. No wonder he counts on capturing the butcher vote.

Some Weak Spots in Criminal Law

[The Pittsburg Dispatch some time ago printed a series of articles evidently by a member of the bar pointing out con-picuous defects in present legal customs. The series as a whole was most interesting and, to laymen, instructive; and as a sample we reprint the following objections offered by this author to some existing forms and consequences of criminal practice.]

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, be witness against him-self, gave way to the fuller assumption that a man was innocent until he was proved guilty, every precaution was tak-en to prevent intimidation or the conviction of an innocent man. This cau-tion seems to have increased until, with the greater aids to the criminal, there is no doubt that crime is fostered by the many avenues of escape from punish-ment. Witnesses find themselves solemnly swearing that "they will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," and utterly constrained from obeying any but the last clause. The attorney who calls them carefully keeps his questioning within certain limits. The opposing attorney cannot call upon them to tell all they know that is relevant to 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 possesse valuable information untold, but the skil-ful manipulation of the witness' attorney has effectually shut it off. The hon-est witness finds himself often leaving the stand with untold (relevant) testimony, which the attorney who called him, by his direct examination, kept un-der cover, and the other attorney dared not risk calling forth by also calling him as a witness, not knowing exactly what he might say, but knowing surely that he would at once be considered "his witss" and any adverse testimony would have a doubly disastrous effect.

The suspected infractor of law is proscuted by an attorney salaried for that urpose, occupying the position of champion of the laws. There is no expecta-tion on the part of the public that he shall secure the conviction of any innocent man. If it were known he did so, for any reason, his condemnation would be utter. When a suspect cannot or does not secure an attorney to defend him, counsel is provided for him by the court. It would seem an excellent thing, in view of the theory that he is innocent until he is proved guilty, that he should not in a criminal case be put to a large cost demonstrate his innocence, but that counsel for defense be furnished him at the public cost, as surely as the pub-lic paid the cost of assuming his possible guilt. Such a defender would have no special reason to defend him beyond what the circumstances warranted. If he believed him innocent, it would be his duty to make every effort to secure his acquittal. If he was assuredly guilty, it would be no part of his office to shield him. It would be his simple duty to see justice done fairly, upon the A writer in Lesile's Weekly makes just complaint at the inadequacy of the facilities for dining afforded to the protection the laws gave him, "thus far and no farther."

> The attorney who practices in the criminal court generally finds it the severest possible strain upon this noble theory of law practice. The client is profitable in proportion to the certainty of his guilt, and that criminal lawyer secures the largest clientage who becomes no torious for his success in relieving him from the meshes of the law. The more heinous the crime and stronger the evidence of it the greater 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 and precedents cov-or 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 or prejudices is effective, the necessity for a unanimous encompassed by a.. the impressiveness of court surroundings, an appeal by name to an obscure juror is almost irresistible. With an eloquent pleader the unobjec-tionable appeal to their sympathies and their dreadful responsibilities in cases of life at stake have great and just weight But the practice does not mainly take these high flights, but contents itself with

consider that the attorney is forced to auch association with the dregs of mer at their worst, and in the planning of crime is an unconscious silent partner, because of his assured aid to prevent punishment. In no other branch of lay practice is there such temptation to open y accept this position. It is not pleas ant, but quite possible, to suppose that your legal friend smokes a friendly cigar upon your porch one evening and the next day exerts his largest ability to acquit the burglar who has climbed up the pillars and robbed you of your posses-sions and periled your life.

PAVORS HOME INVESTMENTS.

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

has been raised in the Wyoming and Lack-awanna valleys for investment in a rail-road and soal operation in New Mexico would seem to indicate that times are not so bad with some people. We think these capitalists, however, of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton would do muc better by keeping their money at home where the promised profits may not be so

AN ELMHURST VIEW.

From the Signal. 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 \$1,000 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 and will ever continue to be, an object lesson, and whenever and wherever men of municipalities seek to make a road in any way like it, their great appreciation of the benefits of our magnificent drive way is shown.

To one who carefully notes the effect of passing events it is easy to understand that if it had not been for the improve-ments begun at Elmhurst thirteen years ago, and which are still being carried on, the boulevard would never have been built. Without the Elmhurst boulevard Roaring Brook turnpike would not be in its present fine shape for driving, nor would the Scranton Gas and Water company have built their road, so lately opened and which is entered from the boulevard and winds through a pretty bit of woodland and leads out to the reservoirs of the company.

Elmhurst, the boulevard and all the im provements following in its train are of great advantage to the city of Scranton, and the least reciprocal thing the city can do is to accept every new street within its limits leading to the boulevard, and maintain them in good order as convenient approaches to the road winding in graceful curves over these mountains. It takes men of brains as well as dollars to make good roads, and it also takes a municipal ity with an intelligent body of men to appreciate and keep in repair the streets of a city. The absence of this materia in the councils of Scranton may account for the lack of interest shown by those bodies in making and maintaining the approaches to the Elmhurst boulevard.

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 un-answerable, but from another, was ab-surd, when is recalled the manner in which the Citizens' Union organization was effected and Mr. Low's nomination

Tammany itself has never had a rule so strongly suggesting irresponsible bossism as was that rule of the Citizens' Union organization, which permitted a 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 at least nominally fairly representative of the organization as it is chosen by it. Thus we have a candidate standing up-

on the platform denunciatory of one-man power and boss rule who is himself nom-inated by a self-created committee, nomi-nated behind closed doors and as a can-didate becomes really responsible to no one but the committee which they placed one but the committee which thus placed him in nomination. Undoubtedly Mr. Low's nomination represents a strong public sentiment, but if it be possible for a self-constituted committee claiming to represent citizens to nominate Mr. Low one year, some other year they may nominate some one else in this same manner and with the same pretense of representing public sentiment, and what is there to distinguish such manner of nomination from that which Mr. Low claims the Republican party and Tammany Hall adont? many Hall adopt?

ABSURDITY OF NON-PARTISAN

Frim Gunton's Magazine

The abolition of parties in municipa government is the reverse of real reform.
What is needed is more party responsibility, not less. Party responsibility should be extended into the remotest corner of local affairs. National parties would then be held responsible not mere ly for their attitude on the tariff or fin-ance, but also for the attitude of the party towards industrial state legisla tion and on local questions of educa-tion, sanitary improvement, housing o the poor, and all economic and socia 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 leader, from the real responsibility of party pol icy. If national parties were held re sponsible for the conduct of their follow ers down the whole line into the small est school district, it would become poll tically necessary for the national lead-ers to use their influence for wise policy in the most remote local districts. With such a theory and practice of party in fluence it would be impossible for a pres-ident to be popular in Washington, wher his party is preventing education and suppressing personal freedom in the south, or using injunctions against strikers, and blacklisting and otherwise coercing laborers in the north. If the national party professed to be in favor of personal freedom it would be held of personal freedom, it would be hele responsible for the attitude of its fol-lowers towards personal freedom, just as nuch in the remote localities as on th floor of congress. If the national party professed to favor social improvement, it would then be held responsible as much for good municipal government as for wise tariff laws.

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 country to settle a naturally accumulating trade balance. This strengthening of finances will make monetary discussions fruitless and futile and form a cente around which new courage and development will continue. As manufactured stocks diminish, owing to good buying by agriculturists, which now have money spend, there will follow a demand 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 in dustries will find its duplicate in hundred of others and the movement when one 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. These are no fictions of imagination, but bints drawn from history of finances and trade unde similar circumstances in the past, The same effects are certain to follow when the causes are noted in every depart-ment of the world's life.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

Times are not bright as they should be, But don't repine; Let's make the most of what we see, With just incline. The sun and moon will rise and set, As in old days, And life will be sweeter, brighter yet, And full of praise.

Keep hope and heart bright days will

There's naught to fear; The wheels of progress yet will hum
Both far and near,
Then off with doubt, the future spreads
Bright cheer for all,
And with her finger beckening leads With joyous call.



BAZAAR.

A Few Words on The Subject of

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 unequaled 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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lish Prints, clean, nice White Granite, worth \$12.00; sale price 9 6 painted filed in Patterns (Pink) English Porcelain, worth \$11.00 and

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