THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUESDAY. JULY 12, 1898.

The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the ribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S.S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertisin;

ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 12, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE. Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-

Congressmen - at Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENFERT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

flouse. First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLD3.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of these who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abused have undoubtedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other but rather the growth of custom Unrecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in Fo far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The pende are greater than the public people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

The place for the American fleet is In Santiago harbor. If Cervera could come out Sampson can go in.

Admiral Cervera.

The brave old admiral who is now a prisoner in our hands deserves and will receive from us all the respect and consideration due to his age, his rank the stimulus of American help, add reand his valor. If Spain had a few men of the mental calibre of Cervera in of Spanish rule in general. We have on her councils she would not have been reduced to the pitiful depths of humili- ordinary system of taxation practiced ation in which she now flounders. Cer-

views of the changes now feasible: pineapples; \$00; First, the formation of a stricter definition of expert capacity. Second, the easonable limitation of the number of experts to be called in any case. Third, he designation of such experts by the ourt upon nomination by the parties. investigation of the entries "etc., etc., Fourth, the abolition of the hypothetietc. cal question. Fifth, the summoning by the trial judge of an expert of his own choice to serve as assessor, or as a witness to review the expert testi-

mony already in, or as both. Sixth, the payment of experts out of the public treasury, at least in the first instance

The foregoing programme will undoubtedly commend itself to public opinion. Ignorance alone questions the value of scientific knowledge when applied impartially and intelligently to the determination of justice. The expert witness has his place in the courts. But be needs to be put and kept in that place and not permitted to fire his knowledge into the air or use it rather to becloud than to elucidate the points at issue.

An independent railroad outlet for anthracite coal may or may not be the needed panacea for the manifest debility of the bard coal trade; opinions on this point vary according to the self-interest of those who express them. But it is worthy of note and contemplation that the preliminaries to the road's construction are going right on.

Spain in the Philippines.

The unexpected intensity and success of the insurgent movement in the Philippine islands after its re-inforcement by Admiral Dewey is explained in a letter from Manila to the Washington Post. Here, as in Cuba, Spanish maladministration had been supplemented by the most unblushing Spanish perfidy. Only last December the insurrection of the Tagais led by Aguinaldo had been ended by an agreement between Aguinaldo and the then Spanish governor general, Primo de Rivera. under which the insurgent leaders were to be recompensed for property destoved to the extent of \$800,000 payable to them in bank at Hong Kong: and Spain pledged herself to enact immediately the following reforms: First-The expulsion or secularization of the religious orders, and the abolition of all the official vetos of these orders in civil affairs. Second--A general amnesty for all rebels and guarantee for their personal security and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes. Thirdradical reforms to curtail the glaring abuses in the administration. Fourth -Freedom of the press to denounce official corruption and blackmailing. Fifth-Representation in the Spanish parliament. Sixth-Aboiltion of the iniquitous system of secret deportation of political suspects, etc. No sooner

was this agreement signed and the insurgents disarmed than Spain repudiated it utterly. To resentment of this gross perfidy the insurgents, now again in arms with

membrance of the notorious unfairness several occasions mentioned the extraby Spain in the Philippine islands, but party (the "imperialists") is invitvera did his best, and mortal can do no this letter in the Post gives the first fair sample year, Spain imposed on the 000,000 pesetas (\$16,770,000), but not a or internal improvements, "and," says the Post correspondent, "only 30,000 pesetas (\$7,650) went for scientific studies, indispensable repairs, rivers and canals, while the amount set apart for religious purposes and clergy amounts to nearly 7,000,000 pesetas (\$1,365,000). This sum does not include the amounts paid to the clergy for baptisms, marriages, sale of indulgences, papal bulls, scapularies, etc., which exceeds the government allowance. The magnificent sum of 200,000 pesetas (\$39,000) is set apart as a subvention to railway companies and new projects of railways, but the college for Franciscan monks in Spain and the transportation of priests comes in for 275,000 pesetas (\$53,325)! Thirty thousand pesetas for all the new improvements, but the choir of the Manila cathedral receives 20,000 (\$3,900), and 294,000 pesetas (\$57,330) are set apart for the support of the cathedral! Public instruction, including naval, scientific technical, and art schools, must be maintained at a gross expense of 303,525 pesetas (\$59,187), and from this pittance museums, libraries, the observatory, and a special chair in the University of Madrid must be paid. Add to this the squeezing and pecu-Ay. lation of every Spanish official from the governor general down to the lowest alguacil, and it is no wonder that these people, robbed right and left of the fruits of their toil, hate the Spaniard and will have no more of Spanish rule." It should be added that the Philippine treasury had also to pay a heavy contribution to the general expenses of the government at home (Madrid), the pension of the Duke de Veragua (oun guest during the Columbian Exposition), and that of the Marquis of Bedmar, besides those of the Sultans and native chiefs (datos) of the Islands of Sulu and Mindamao; to provide for the entire expenses of the Spanish consulates at Peking, Tokio, Hong Kong, Singapore, Amoy, Saigon, Yekohema, and Melbourne; for the staff and material of the Minister of the Colonies, including the purely ornamental council of the Philippines; the expenses of supporting the colony moved or that form of testimony itself of Fernando Po, in Africa, and all the pensions and retiring allowances of the civil and military employes who have served in the Philippines, amounting to the sum of 5,800,000 pesetas (\$1,131,-000) per annum. No wonder the edifice of Spanish dominion in these unfortunate islands crumbles with the first sign of a storm.

watermelons, mangoes, 20,000; various meats, bread and butter, etc., etc., etc., cigars and rigarctites, socia water and ginger ale, 12,000 hottles; etc., etc., etc.; pies, 2,000; cake twenty bushels. We demand an

A Perturbed Oracle.

That sad-eyed oracle of civilization, Harper's Weekly, is more lugubrious than ever these days. The declaration of war nearly shocked it to death. The idea that the United States would show the courage of its principles by putting an end to an intolerable tyranny at its doors was something that it had long

before dismissed as impossible, and its surprise, when this very thing happened over its most vociferous protest, was complete. For a time it lost its power of criticism and simply looked on in a daze. We will do Harper's Weekly the justice to say that after war was actually begun it gradually drew itself together in support of the government. This support was punc-

toated with spirited allusions to the "ignorance" of congress and to the "recklessness" of the "jingo" element in public life, and was in this sense somewhat left-handed; but it was at least nominal. Harper's Weekly did not go the whole length of the Mugwump route traversed by the New York Evening Post, which, both before and after the outbreak of hostilities, has been an outspoken ally of Spain.

But now that the war is progressing favorably to American arms and there is little opportunity to work up reactionary sentiment, Harper's a Weekly is easing its Mugwumpery in another direction. In company with Mr. Cleveland, ex-Senator Edmunds, the venerable Senator Morrill and other men of abnormal conservatism, it has rigged up a figure of straw which it calls "imperialism" and is pummeling it with far greater pugnacity than seems wholly in keeping with its pro-

fessed admiration of peace. Harper's Weekly puts no trust in any assurance that the American people are capable of evolving a colonial policy advantageous alike to governors, to the governed, and to civilization. Such a proposition would necessitate the admission that the American people are fit to govern themselves, and of course it knows they are nothing of the kind. When we say we are going to protect the Philippines until their people develop the ability to protect themselves, Harper's Weekly is certain that we mean to rob, pillage and oppress, very much as Spain did, for the benefit of our politicians in power. When we allege that we are actuated by motives of humanity Harper's Weekly tells us

bluntly we are impelled solely by avarice, foolish ambition and greed. "We are contemplating the taking up of this old and discredited colonial policy," it asserts, "not, as is pretended, for the purpose of increasing and enlarging and ennobling our national life, but for purely commercial ends-for trade, and all the corruption which is implied in the intimate association of trade and government.

Furthermore, we are running no end of risks. "The increase of the German fleet in Manila bay until it outclasses our own is," it implores us to realize, "an indication of the troubles which

Shall We Do With Philippines? GOLDSMITH'S C.B What Shall We Do

From Collier's Weekly.

So HE time is not far off when Amer HE time is not far off when Amer-teans of all parties will have to determine which of several meth-ods of disposing of the conquest, the max fruits of which were gar-nered by Dewey at Cavite, deserves to be adopted. It has been suggested, first, that, on the conclusion of the war, we should restore the islands to Spain, either restriction of a pregratuitously or in consideration of a pe-cuniary indemnity; secondly, that we should sell them to Japan or to some Eu-ropean power; thirdly, that we should permit the insurgents, who certainly unpermit the insurgents, who certainly un-der Aguinaldo have evinced the capacity of fighting, to establish an independent government; fourthly, that we should keep them. Let us consider, in their order, these various proposed solutions o an interesting problem

That we should restore the Philippines to Spain is out of the question. To return them gratuitously would be wicked; to return them in consideration of an in demnity would be base. In either case we should be guilty of execrable treach-ery and perfidy toward the insurgents. who have hailed us as deliverers, and have made our cause their own. If we could contemplate such an act, we should he estopped from committing it by the humanitarian professions with which we began the war. We proclaimed to Spain and to foreign powers that our funda-mental motive in our recourse to arms was the liberation of the Cubans from in tolerable oppression. But, if our sense of duty to civilization forbade us to leave the Cubans any longer under Spanish rule, we cannot overlook the fact that Spanish rule has been every whit as in olerable in the Philippines as in the An tilles. In some respects, indeed, the half castes and the Christianized Tagals, who constitute the bulk of Aguinaldo's sup porters in Luzon, have had to suffer hardships more intolerable than those to which the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico have been subjected. We may, therefore, take for granted that, whatever other mode of dealing with the Philippines may eventually find favo with our Government, the replacing o their inhabitants under the hateful yoke of Spain will never be, for a moment, thought of.

We pass to the second suggestion, that we should sell the islands either to Japan or to some European power. Here it should be borne in mind that the Tagals, who number some two millions, are Christians, and that the more numerous visayas, who inhabit the islands between Luzon and Mindanao, are all Christians, Now, with all their absorption of the arts of civilization, it cannot be denied that he Japanese are pagans, and does any body suppose that public opinion in the United States would tolerate the sale of five million Christians to a pagan nation? The question needs only to be put o elicit a negative answer. It is then either to Russia, Germany, France or Great Britain that we must sell the is-lands, if at all. Obviously, we have no moral right to make over the archipelago to any of the powers named without the consent of the insurgents, whose aid we have accepted and whose interests we have pretended to espouse. With the exception of Great Britain, there is not one of the four powers mentioned to whose rule the insurgents would willingly submit for their leaders are well aware that, although almost any regime would be preferable to the Spanish, they could not ook to Germany. France or Russia for any large concession of the privileges of self-government. To the assertion of British suzerainty the insurgents might not object, but it is extremely doubtful whether England would think it worth while to pay us a large sum for a ces-sion which would almost certainly excite against her a combination of all the other maritime powers interested in the Far East. Moreover, it is less for Eng-

Closing Out Sale of Parasols Prices Cut Almost in Two.

Brocaded Silk Parasols that were \$1.98, reduced to \$1.25. Fancy Changeable Taffeta Parasols that were \$2.98, reduced to \$1.98.

Chiffon and Two-Toned Silk Parasols that were \$4.98, reduced to \$2.98.

High-Class Novelty Parasols that were \$7.98, reduced to \$4.98.

Hosiery Department

Special Sale of Ladies' Ox Blood and Russet Imported Hose, very fine guage, high spliced heels and double soles, Sale Price, 17 cents regular price 25c,

Ladies' Black Four-Thread Lisle Hose, Hermsdorf dye, Sale Price, 25 cents usually 40c,



more. He went to Santiago, not be- explanation that we have seen of where cause he thought it best to do so, but the taxes went. In the year 1896-7, a because he was ordered there. He endeavored to leave it, because the Philippines a revenue burden of \$6,same fatuous commands forced him to sail out in the face of a fleet vastly penny was expended for public works superior to his own.

Let us not forget the part which this old admiral played in Hobson's heroic exploit. Hobson and his men were spared their lives through the almost unparalleled magnanimity of Admiral Cervera. When Hobson and his companions were lying on the deck of the Merrimac and the hail of shell and bullets had ceased to play over them, a steam launch approached to reconnoitre the position of the sunken vessel. As soon as the marines in the launch saw the crew of the Merrimac still above water, they presented their rifles to fire. Hobson asked if there was an officer on board to accept the surrender of prisoners of war, and happily for him and his comrades, the admiral himself was aboard and accepted their surrender at once. If some other Spanish officer had happened to be on the launch, who did not know English, he night have thought it his duty to allow his mon to fire then and there. Nor should we forget, indeed, we do not forget any of these things, that Cervera, true and chivalrous gentleman and sailor that he is, immediately informed Admiral Sampson of the safety of Hobson and his companions.

It will afford the American people pleasure to show by their treatment of this venerable prisoner of war that justice and magnanimity with them are superior to prejudice.

Of course the United States will be

generous with Spain. It would be that if it should let one of her lying rulers live.

Expert Testimony. Among the papers read before the Pennsylvania Bar association at Delaware Water Gap last week one of especial interest was contributed by Judge Endlich of Berks county, upon the use and abuse of expert testimony. It rested upon recognition of the fact that popular dissatisfaction with this form of testimony as it is habitually offered in modern courts is becoming so intense that either the grounds for this dissatisfaction will have to be re-

wholly abandoned. Three classes object to prevailing methods as to expert testimony. The public in general, those directly engaged in administration of the law, and experts themselves. The first say such testimony now costs more than it is worth; the second say it is so easily riddled and tangled up on cross-examination that it is of small value in infuencing jurors, and the last complain because there is no protection for genuine apecialists and too little opportunity under the customary limitations for them to make their testimony pat and intelligible.

Judge Endlich considered at length sandwiches, 10 000; coffee, 1,000 gallons; various propositions for reform but milk, 200 gallons; reast mutten, 1,000 finally summarized in this wise his pounds; turkeys, 500; chickens, 700;

It will not be Honolulu's fault if Manila surrenders. Hoholulu has done her best to put Uncle Sam's soldiers hors du combat. Here is the official

list of Honolulu's offerings to General Anderson's command: Potato salad, one ton: rozst beef, 2,500 pounds, ham

For the martyrs of peace and the victims of wrong

ing with European powers by taking a hand in the European game of grab." We had better recall Dewey at once lest he get nurt. Also, "the spectacle of France cowed by its huge army into acquiescing in a perversion of justice which constitutes a national disgrace itime power. is an indication of the troubles we are preparing for ourselves at home, and the danger we are inviting for our own institutions if we prepare the huge armaments that are needed to defend tion. distant possessions." The "cowing" of 75,000,000 American citizens by a standing army equal to that of Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland or Persia and less than that of Spain, Italy or Japan would, indeed, be a disheartening spectacle, more especially if there few thousand citizen soldiers and sailors should forget their citizenship, their oaths of enlistment and the glorious traditions of both the American army and navy, and should suddenly conspire to overthrow the government. But why pursue this mugwump nomsense further? Does not that which

we have quoted of it make you sick? If the American people are not fitted to govern colonies they must fit them-

selves. Destiny has marked them for colonizing responsibilities. HEROES OF WAR AND PEACE.

that is a story that takes one's breath,

How the men rowed out in the face of death Rowed as calmly as fishermen may

Who haul their nets at the break of day. But never was fish net hauled in the weather That rifle and cannon and shell together

Rained on those sailors who drew from its bed The wise sea serpent and crushed its

head

Heroes of war are they! Song and story shall add their names to the list of glory, But where is the story and where is the song

For the heroes of peace and the martyrs of wrong?

They fight their battles in shop and mine They die at their post and make no sign And the living envy the fortunate dead As they fight for the pittance of butter-

less bread. They herd like beasts in a slaughter pen; They live like cattle and suffer like men Why, set by the horrors of such a life,

Like a merry-go-round seems the battle's strife And the open sea and the open boat And the deadly cannon with bellowing throat,

Oh, what are they all, with death thrown in, To the life that has nothing to lose or

The life that has nothing to hope or gain

But ill-paid labor and beds of pain? Fame, where is your story, and where is

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

land's advantage to occupy the Philip-pines herself than it is to see them ocsupied by us, for she knows that our com percial interests in China are identical with her own, and that our possession of the islands would give us the means of inforcing our wishes at Pekin. We may lismiss, therefore, as inadmissable or impracticable the proposal to transfer the hilippines to Japan or to any great mar-We come now to the question whether ve should not permit the insurgents under Aguinaldo to establish an autonomous government of their own either wholly independent or under our protec-The idea of a protectorate should be at once discarded. A protectorate should be at once discarded. A protectorate would impose on us all the responsibili-ties of annexation, while withholding from us the power of upholding law and order and of averting provocation to for-eign powers. If we are logical and farsighted, we shall either undertake to govern the archipelago as a territory, or we shall leave it at the mercy of aggressors, The half-castes and Christianized Tagals, pon whom Aguinaldo relies, could not, vithout our assistance, maintain their independence against Japan, or Germany, or France, for they do not control even the whole of the island of Luzon; they traditional enemies of the Visayas who inhabit the smaller islands south of them; and they could not even pretend to dominate the great island of Mindanao, or to prevent the Mohammedan Malays, who infest its ccasts, from engaging in the piratical expeditions which used to be a scourge to the commerce between Hong Kong and Singapore. It required vigilance and energy on the part of Spain to put down these pirates, and their suppression would out-tax the power of an independent government established by the Tagal insurgents at Manila. Pretexts, therefore, would be incessantly af-forded for such a demonstration as the Germans lately made at Port-au-Prince and for such a seizure of territory as was effected at Kiao Chou. It must be remembered that of the one hundred and ourteen thousand square miles comprised

in the Philippines, not over a seventh was ever actually occupied by the Spaniards, and that, over the rest, their authority was but nominal. What the Spaniard ould not do, we cannot expect the Tagals to accomplish. The establishment of an independent Tagal government 'n Luzon would simply be an invitation to a scramble for the rest of the archipel ago on the part of the great maritime powers, which would be at no loss, as we have said, to find pretenses for aggress-ion. After Mindanao and the interjacent Islands had been seized. Luzon itself would become the object of attack. If, herefore, in dealing with the Tagal in surgents we are actuated by the same humanitarian motives which we professed in the case of Cuba, we shall further their best interests by withholding from them the dangerous boon of political in-



Spanish yoke, can be best discharged by giving them good government, under which the inhabitants of Luzon itself shall gradually acquire many of the privileges of self-rule, while the blessings of civilization may be rapidly extended to the rest of the archipelago. So long as we undertook the collective adminis tration of the islands and the policing of their seas, no recrudescence of piracy would be apprehended and no pretext fo

European interference would be afforded. This is the solution of the problem which Aguinaldo himelf and every intelligent in surgent must heartily desire.

lependence. The duty, which we shall assume when we free them from the

dependence.

But it may be said what is good for he Tagals might be bad for the United States. Should we not, by retaining the Philippines, definitely renounce the tra-ditional avoidance of foreign complications which Washington inculcated in his Farewell Address? The answer is that Washington was speaking to a popula-tion which did not exceed four millions; to a people whose territory, even on this that heaven and the ingenuity of man can continent, was cooped up by the posses- supply,

BAZAAR.

JOHN B. SMITH & SON. 422 Lackawanna Aveune W. E. MULLIGAN,