

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE, Lieutenant Governor—J. P. R. COBURN, Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTA.

COUNTY.

County—WILLIAM CONNELLS, Judges—F. W. GUNSTER, County Clerk—SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twenty-first Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN, House. First District—JOHN B. FARR, Second District—JOHN H. HELLER, JR.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to do what I can to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support.

Prove or Be Still.

If Dr. Swallow has evidence of official malfeasance which is proper for the inspection of the attorney general of Pennsylvania, let him put it in legal form.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The honor which has come to Theodore Roosevelt from the Republicans of his native state—an honor likely to be ratified by the people at the polls by a majority phenomenal in its impressiveness—is peculiarly agreeable to the best civic sentiment of the country.

Since the moment of his entry, at the age of 23 years, into public life he has stood unwaveringly in support of high principles of conduct.

they will decrease. The gain in his elevation to high office is in the assurance which it gives that, after all, the popular form of government is capable of responding successfully to large responsibilities.

The Saratoga convention which nominated Colonel Roosevelt also cleared up some matters appertaining to Governor Black. For one thing it was shown by its proceedings that Black had made public his knowledge of the existence of the eligibility affidavit as soon as it came to him and did not, therefore, stoop to a questionable political trick.

Information From Manila.

Says Murat Halstead, who has just returned from Manila: "The country highly and in a sense handsomely and with excessive zeal as it appreciates Admiral Dewey, does not apprehend the full extent of its indebtedness to him—has not heard the whole story of the slender threads his will made strong as iron chains—does not know fully of the ceaseless vigilance with which for months he has done his duty, the incessant care with which he personally has watched every night and all night, that no harm might come to his beloved ships, until he is no longer able to get more than short naps of sleep, save in the daylight, when he turns in for slumber after dinner, and thus he gets his rest of restoration from day to day."

Regarding the attitude of the German naval officials at Manila he says: "The conduct of the Germans has been in strong contrast with that of the English, who have been friendly and are in the most amiable relations with our people. The Germans have never given the ordinary courtesies of salutation, while the English recognize Manila bay as an American port. They put up the Stars and Stripes on the foremast as they come in. The Germans had four ships of war and a gunboat or two, and were very ostentatious and did not respect the blockade, allowed a swarm of their officers ashore, who were sympathetic with Spaniards, and proposed to land marines to protect foreign property."

As it is now, Dr. Swallow simply asserts things and asks the people of Pennsylvania to give to his uncorroborated assertions the credence due to established truth. In this attitude he apparently forgets that in recent connection in open court for the utterance of libel through strong suspicion upon the value of his unsupported word. In spite of the fuss which is being made in his behalf by an organization of vindictive Republicans carrying out a programme of factional revenge the people have not overlooked the fact that the reverend doctor, himself a peddler of nauseating scandal and an intemperate maligner of public men, stands before them bearing the stigma of a legal conviction for one of the meanest of crimes—the crime of trying to rob an innocent man of his reputation.

There may be some persons in Pennsylvania of naturally suspicious temperament who are willing to believe this wholesale accuser without desiring due and orderly proof that what he charges is true; but they are not in the majority by any manner of means. To secure a following which will be of substantial consequence he must do more than fire off rapid-fire volleys of vituperation; he must substantiate those attacks in court.

As the days roll by it becomes more and more apparent that conducting a war is like publishing a newspaper—easy for the fellows who are looking on.

The foregoing expressions which we extract from a long interview with Mr. Halstead published in the Chicago Record are valuable as coming from an observant American who has made a personal study of the Philippine situation. They undoubtedly presage retention by this country of the whole Philippine archipelago.

A Study of Crime.

Some months ago attention was directed on this page to a series of articles appearing in Town Topics from the pen of Hon. Joseph Deuel, a police magistrate of New York city, the purport of which went to prove from statistics gathered from the police records in that city, that crime, in proportion to the population, is not on the increase but, on the contrary, is decreasing steadily and with appreciable rapidity.

showing the fluctuation in recorded crimes for the entire century.

This table groups all offenses under six headings: those made in 1800, involving moral turpitude (as for instance, murder, rape, mayhem, larceny, burglary, arson, forgery, embezzlement, perjury, public indecency, conspiracy, etc.) known in the table as Group A; assault and battery cases, which may or may not include moral turpitude, known as Group B; disorders of conduct, known as Group C; intoxication, known as Group D; vagrancy, known as Group E; and "all other charges" (including cases of disobedience of statutes not included in the foregoing divisions) known as Group F. The figures are given in number of arrests per 1,000 of population. With this explanation we reproduce the table:

Table with 5 columns: Year, A, B, C, D, E, F. Rows for years 1800, 1820, 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900.

Study of this table, with remembrance of the fact that every year witnesses greater efficiency in the detection of criminals and that many things are nowadays considered grounds for arrest which years ago were passed by unnoticed, leaves no other conclusion than that civilization is gradually acquiring the mastery over the tendency toward serious crimes. In only three of the six groups has there been a gradual increase: disorderly conduct, intoxication and miscellaneous; and this is more apparent than real, being due to the fact that arrests for these offenses are more frequent today, in proportion to the total number of such offenses, than formerly. The decrease in arrests for offenses made in six has occurred not because more of these offenses in late years has gone unpunished but because in proportion to population the offenses themselves have been fewer.

We have no doubt that what is true with respect to New York city (to which alone the foregoing figures refer) is broadly true of the country at large. Mankind is not going downward in the moral scale, but upward. Pessimism rests on a basis of morbid fancy not upon one of fact.

It is evident from Governor Hastings' letter to State Chairman Elkin consenting to make a number of speeches for the Republican state ticket that the governor does not approve the party disruption programme of Mr. Wanamaker and allies. The governor has had his disappointments, too, and probably felt them just as keenly as Mr. Wanamaker has felt his; but the governor is too true a Republican and too fair-minded a man to vent personal grievances at the expense of party welfare. He is content to do his fighting within party lines.

On Tuesday evening at Emporium Colonel Stone and Senator Penrose addressed an enthusiastic meeting in support of the congressional candidacy of Charles W. Stone, whom both endorsed in the strongest terms; yet the party wreckers will continue to peddle the falsehood that Charles W. Stone has been marked for slaughter. In their case misrepresentation is not unintentional but deliberate.

The intimation that France covets some of the Philippine islands is probably ill-advised. France is having trouble enough with the Devil's Island just at present.

Uncle Sam's Duty Regarding Luzon.

THE representatives of Aguinaldo and the Tagals who are now in Washington before they return will undoubtedly be convinced that neither the government nor the people of the United States has any purpose or policy in Manila or Luzon except to secure the largest commercial prosperity for the island and the largest practicable measure of self-government possible for its inhabitants. If Spain had thus governed the Philippine war would never have come, and Manila today in the hands of the United States, first and chiefly because Spain refused to follow these two sound principles in its colonial administration.

The United States is bound, in passing on the claim of Aguinaldo and his armed forces, to ask not whether this special body and organization, holding part of Luzon and by race representing a still smaller part of the population, deserves "independence," but what is best for Manila and its inhabitants and for Luzon and its score of contesting and conflicting tribes. It was the policy of the Tagala to have the island turned over to them on the ground that they and they alone are "Filipino"; but, in fact, they are not. A large Chinese, Malay, and other population has to be considered in Manila all of which is opposed to Tagala rule and dreads its appearance. Outside of the relatively few Tagals, the Tagal district, there are coast and interior Malay tribes—negritos on the north coast, and in the interior, and the separate tribes, each with its own independent claim to manage its own affairs.

For all these opposed and hostile interests the United States is, for a season, and when the treaty of peace is signed, will, in all probability, permanently become guardian and trustee. It has no right to subject the interests of a large industrial and orderly Chinese colony in Manila to the oppression which such colonies have uniformly resented in Singapore, in Penang and Malacca, in Johore and Sarawak, from Malay and semi-Malay rule, such as the Tagals would undoubtedly establish, because men of closely similar race and development have always done so elsewhere. The removal of a superior body of men, undoubtedly turn the upper third of Luzon into a hotbed of tribal wars. Take away the protection afforded by gunboats and Marquis de Ibañeta, and the Sulu Islands, would begin again the raids which in the past drove the industrious farming coast population of Mindoro into the interior and destroyed the trade and production of the island.

The plain duty of the United States is to keep the peace between these races and promote the prosperity of all and the development of each. Under these conditions, with a population of a large size, of which is below the level of the Mexican people, part before the Digger Indian and none with any idea of self-government above Aguinaldo's gold-whoite and socialist overlordship, it is impossible to think of Luzon as either in training for a state or ready for independence. France gives such islands representation

at Paris in the chamber of deputies, with the result that French colonies are failures. They have become part of French politics and are run as a political machine.

The United States has a better example in Great Britain. If England held Luzon a soldier of much the type and character of General Merritt or General Otis would be sent there to become governor. For Manila a local council would be organized, on which would be represented European and Chinese merchants, Mohammedan Malays and Christian Tagals. The Tagal district and its provinces would be invited not to be represented by government but less developed races, and such decaide would see this grow. The various less civilized tribes would be left to manage their own affairs, but required to keep the peace. A small English garrison of 5,000 to 6,000 men would hold Manila and be supported by the coast and inland forces of the Tagals and Malays, smart, well armed, well paid and well disciplined, with English officers and pay for their maintenance, to begin local administration and to report to the local government which would support it. Parliament would not be asked to appropriate a penny for the island unless war came, and it would pass no statutes for its people, but leave their laws to be developed by the needs of each.

This is the model for the United States to follow: Luzon should be treated not as a "territory" but as a "colony." It should be invited not for admission as a state but for the solution of the more immediate problem of local self-government. The government at Washington has now all the authority it needs to organize a local military force with American officers and pay for it out of local revenues, to begin local administration and to report to the local government on the road toward peace, prosperity and local self-government.

RELIEF DEMANDED.

From the Philadelphia Press. The grand jury, in its final return before the Lackawanna county court on Monday, reported that there were 35,700 and 25,000 cases of crime in Luzon, and expressed regret that the law did not permit them, in many cases, to place the costs upon defendants who portend to be of important cases to court for consideration.

Reform legislation with regard to the bringing of cases before the grand jury in Luzon should be considered in Pennsylvania. The enormity of the Commonwealth's costs in the prosecution of cases before the grand jury, in the respective counties of the state is a gross and the costs are generally imposed on the taxpayers. Suggestion has been made to place the costs on the offending justice, but the law points out no way in which this can be done. It is patent that there are but one of two reasons why some of the justices of the peace transgress in this particular: either to secure from the county the costs that accrue as a result of such prosecutions, or because of a lack of local knowledge of what constitutes an indictable offense. It would seem, therefore, as though the state law bearing on local magistrates should be so revised as to direct that in towns of 1,000 population and upward only those learned in the law should be qualified for the responsibilities of a magistrate. One thing is certain, the placing of costs upon the taxpayers for so many ignored bills is unjust, and calls for such reforms as are needed to afford necessary relief.

NOT OFFERED IN VAIN.

From the Churchman. An interesting point has recently been decided by Judge H. M. Edwards, of Scranton, in relation to the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Legal proceedings had been taken to prevent the principal of the school at Waverly from reading the Bible to the students.

Judge Edwards decides that "the reading of the Bible in the public schools may be allowed, and even commended, from a standpoint which does not involve the question of sectarian instruction nor the rights of conscience. It is conceded by men of all creeds that the Bible teaches the most valuable and noblest religious instruction. It must be admitted that sound morality is one of the foundations of good character. An education which does not involve the teaching of moral principles is incomplete. And why cannot the common precepts of morality be taught by the reading of the Bible better than in any other way?"

The prayer that Christian rulers and magistrates may have grace "to execute justice and to maintain truth, appears to have not been offered in vain at Scranton.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

From the Philadelphia Press. As an evidence of business prosperity, the enormous output of the Pennsylvania Steel company at Harrisburg is worthy of note. The output for the month of September in the past month, this corporation paid to the Pennsylvania Railroad company \$150,000. There is now being taken away from Harrisburg an average of 35 cars daily, loaded with steel rails, bridge iron and blooms. Besides this, the supplies for the works average more than the shipments from the mill. The steel yards are constantly crowded with ore cars, one cargo of ore from Cuba alone, that lately arrived, requiring 160 cars.

MAY WELL BE GLAD.

From the Altoona Tribune. Dr. Swallow is a master of invective. In that art Colonel Stone, the Republican nominee for governor, cannot equal him, and few Republicans are likely to be glad that he cannot. The governor of this great Commonwealth should be a man who does not fly into a mimic passion every few minutes.

DEWEY A REPUBLICAN.

From the Globe-Democrat. Admiral Dewey's brother in Vermont dreads the word Republican as a synonym for a man who has no backbone and have never been anything else. The admiral's views on expansion indicate as much.

AN EVERY-DAY CASE.

She's tired of the daily round, And freedom, therefore, must be found Beyond the city's stirring wall! She goes about with weary tread, She meets you with a languid stare, 'Tis noon before she quits her bed, Ah, she must have the mountain air! Yes, she must have the mountain air, And thus escape the city's roar. Oh, how she'll love the mountain view, The billows break upon the shore, And he is weary of the grind. The most that follows slowly by day, And dark forebodings fill his mind, As he is forced to toil away. He sees his neighbor loiter at ease, And looks on the foreign lands, Or cottages beside the sea, And frets, but no one understands! He frets, but no one understands! For none but he, poor fellow, is there To hear her envious demands. For ocean trips and mountain air, At last! At last her heart is light, The city's roar is left behind! Superbly dressed in fluffy white She sits in the mountain view, A jaunty day, oh, by my might, The admiration of her set! How rapidly Time wings his flight! Ah, life is worth the living yet, Except for him, her weary mate, Who needs must stay behind to fret, And grind away to pay the freight. —E. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

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