HASTINGS ANSWERS SWALLOW

Exposes Falsity of the Latter's Numerous Charges.

WILFUL LIBELS NAILED

Also Pays His Respects to Candidate Jenks, a Sample of Whose Mendacious Mis-Statements Is Dissected. Facts and Figures to Be Pondered Their Trust, But the Republican Party Ample to Punish Its Own Evil Doers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.-Hefore an audience which taxed the capacity of the Academy of Music last night, Governor Hastings paid his respects to Rev. Dr. Swallow, He said:

As a humble member of the Repub lican party who has been honored by it and by the people of the state with the highest office within its gift, I am here this evening, not so much for the purpose of discussing the national fea-tures of the campaign, but to render to you and the people of the state some account of my stewardship. The peo-ple have the right to demand a faithful, just and honest administration of the public service. Nothing short of this will satisfy the public demand. Every unfaithful act of a citizen in official station is not only a blow delivered agai-st free government, but is

fore the people that money is not the only property that men in official station are entitled to possess. A good name has value in the public market. We have the best authority for the statement that it "is rather to be chosen than great riches," and that he who ne of that treasure is a greater thief than he who steals my silver or loots a bank.

The human mind is so constituted that men may differ in judgment upon only in the judgment, or from lack of same category with him who takes the same duty with dishonest and corrupt motives, no matter what the end may be. When a man does a Under good act, his motives are rarely ques-The wrong act or the act must have a bad motive behind it, and courts and juries in meting out justice inquire as earnestly for the mo-

tive as for the wicked fact. CHARGES MADE.

It is my purpose to call your attention to some of the arguments being repeated daily throughout the commonwealth charging wrongdoing by some of the state officials who hold their position by my appointment, or for whose official conduct it is charged am responsible.

I. One of the candidates for governor in February last year charged in a religious newspaper, of which he was "That new metal furnishings have been paid for by the state, but old ones in use by the state carried into the state house cellar, cleaned and returned, were made to personate the new ones paid for."

That in the purchase of material and labor for making additions, alterations, repairs and refurnishing the capitol ildings, and cellars and grounds, also for the executive mansion and now for Grace church, the state has lost many thousands of dollars as the result of an unfair system of competitive bidding. In other words, that the cost to the state has been two, three, four, as high as eight times, in some instances, built by as much as it should have been, and the bid that not all of this money went to the persons furnishing the materials and labor, and further that at least some of the board of public grounds and this buildings custodians have guilty knowledge of this excessive cost." These charges, if true, should have made it impossible for me to appear before this audience or to hold the office of governor for another day.

WHAT FOLLOWED.

Let me tell you what followed the man to publication which I have just read to tion con you. Its author was immediately ar-rested on the charge of criminal libel. He was taken into the criminal court. He was taken into the criminal court.

He was tried by a jury of his peers and ty court above referred to the candiwas convicted. The verdict of the jury date, in his defense, brought out of was "guilty." He applied for a new trial. It was refused, and the trial in the Dalphin countries above referred to the candidate, in his defense, brought out of was "guilty." He applied for a new trial. It was refused, and the trial in the Dalphin countries to the candidate, in his defense, brought out of was courted to the candidate, in his defense, brought out of course everything that he could to justify his charges in regard to the fitting trial, inter alia, said: "The indictment alies of Grace church, and inasmuch as trial, inter alia, said: "The indictment after producing all the testimony with-out ations to the candidate.

"The burden was of course on the commonwealth to prove that these paragraphs would be understood by the public to charge the members and superintendent of the board or some of them, as alleged in the indictment, and the jury were instructed that if the commonwealth failed in this proof, defendant could not be convicted. In the work by the following Monday risks of the work by the following Monday in ght. "The burden was of course on the defendant could not be convicted. In view of the verdict, we must assume, the jury found with the commonwealth

establish the defence that the publication had not been maliciously or malignantly made, defendant testi fied at length, giving in detail all the facts claimed to be within his own mowledge, and all the information that he had received which led him to make publication; and nothing of this

Since then the convicted editor has mercilessly abused the trial judge, the jury, the opposing lawyers and the prosecutor, and is still going about the state, relterating the same charges, par-ticularly about Grace church. Who would not commend at least his mis-lirected energy? His defense must have been well prepared. He was inlefatigable. He left no stone unturned. He was several times at my stable cross-examining my hostier and the cook in our kitchen to find something in the garbage or the manure pile to injure me or my family.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

II. Again this candidate in the same paper charged "That articles have been furnished for the soldiers' orphans' schools that cost the state eight fold more than reliable bidders were willing to furnish the same articles for. The soldiers' orphans' school commis-sion immediately held a meeting in the executive chamber, its members con-sisting of General Gobin, Senator Mitchell, Captain William F. Stewart, Hon, Ira F. Mansfield, Hon, Robert M. Foster, Colonel Ezra H. Ripple and Hon, Ira F. Mansfield, Hon. Robert M. Foster, Colonel Ezra H. Ripple and Captain George W. Skinner. The members of the commission at once resolved to arrest him and the warrant was served. When he faced the jury, his trincipal defense was that there was no malice intended. This was the by Every Voter—No Apology Made for Legislators Who Betrayed

Their Trust, But the Republican

Was no marice intended. This was the first case tried and the jury leniently found him "not guilty but pay the costs." It was in effect notice to him that we will let you off this time, but pay the costs and don't do it again. I am sure you will admire his mod-ty when I tell you that he shortly afterward wrote me a letter-here it is I hold it in my hands—asking me to donate him some money to help pay these very costs. This is the letter: "Harrisburg, Pa., Nev. 16, 1897, "Governor Daniel H. Hastings:

My Dear Sir; The suit against me on the charge of having libeled the ommission of soldiers' orphans' chools, of which you are a member, should never have been brought, as I am now prepared to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all concerned, including the taxpayers of the state.

"The \$660 bill of court expenses, in-luding the names of many witnesses who were never subpoenaed, should not have been incurred, or at least should not have been placed on me.

"The bill of expenses over and above \$660, and which I was compelled to incur in my defense, including my wit-nesses, my time, my lawyers' fees, and incidental expenses, amounting in all to \$1,250, is a burden I should not and will not be compelled to bear unaided. "In view of all the circumstances, the ommission should, and can well afford

STILL ANOTHER.

III. The same candidate has charged epeatedly on the stump and in the newspapers "that the sum of \$8,330.01 was paid for carpenter work on the rose propagating house which the state authorities admitted was not worth, including material and labor, more than \$1,800."

The rose propagating house referred that men may differ in Judgment upon almost every conceivable question and to the session of 1895, in which in the general appropriation bill the best motives. — who undertakes the best motives. — who undertakes the best motives. — who undertakes the sum of \$1,899 was appropriated. The to was built under an act of the legislanguage used in the act is as follows:
"For the payment of the erection, conding, which I have just described to having about t vestibu the ent constru twenty water through protect tire len vation

dollars materi smaller

IV. A alleged that these paragraphs (the quotations just read) were published 'of and concerning' the members and superintendent of the board of public grounds and buildings and that the meaning of the paragraphs was to charge them with 'knowingly and corruptly and fraudulently cheating and defrauding the commonwealth, and with fraudulently cheating and defrauding the commonwealth, and with fraudulently and corruptly misusing and misappropriating to themselves and to others the public moneys of the commonwealth.' Defendant admitted the publication, but denied that he intended it to refer to the board or its members, or that it in fact charged them with the offenses alleged in the indictment.

"The learner was of courses at heat, plumbing, ratiring rooms, desks," heat, plumbing, retiring rooms, deaks, chairs, tables, carnets and whatever

> The fire occurred on a Tuesday. The contractors went to work on Wednezday, and although the church was not convicted, the church was habitable for the legislature, and the two houses met on Monday evening according to my promise to them. There was a dis-position among the members of the

was opposed to the recess, and it in Grace church they bought 146,000

was only when I gave them my personal word that the building would be ready for their occupancy on the fol-lowing Monday night, that they acceded to my wishes. A delay of thirty to the state, and then removed half of days would have cost the state, at a it by a back window, but I do not conservative estimate, between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, perhaps more than the latter figure. The old capitol building was completely de-stroyed by fire. Nothing but a small amount of furniture was saved. Mark you, every contractor was required to furnish his material and do the work. under his contract price for the year, after the competitive bidding and letting on the previous first of June. Two sets and sometimes three sets of work-men worked alternately through twenty-four hours of each day. The dosks, chairs, tables, bookcases and paper files comprised a large part of the expense, amounting to \$16,531.6s. The lumber used was measured after it was put in place and paid for on that measurement. I am informed the defendant himself had it measured, at least he had the opportunity to have it measured for use in his trial and still the jury found him guilty. Since his conviction, he has been as assiduous in repeating his charges as he was before. This must convince the people of the state the kind of regard he has for laws and courts-as after his conviction he continues to repeat the crime for which he was convicted.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES. It may be proper for me to say that the present law providing for the purchase of supplies for the state govern-ment is modelled after that in force by the federal government at Washing-ton. By our law and the Constitution there is a maximum price fixed for each article and the commission is required to give contracts to the lowest responsible bidders each hidder being required to bid such percentage as he may desire off the maximum figure. The law requires that each item must be advertised for bids in twelve news-papers of the state and that not more than three of the twelve shall be in the same county. Any person desiring o bid on any articles can apply to the board of public grounds and buildings through its representative, who furnishes the schedule of maximum prices. He can make out his bid and hold I until the day of letting, which is pub-, in the executive chamber, where all olds are opened. The contracts are by w required to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who must furnish a bond for the faithful perform-ance of his contract. All parties have right to be present and the awards are made publicly and each and every bidder has the opportunity to see and a wrong co tited against every other citizen of t state and a reproach and an injury to the party that honored him.

On the other hand, let it be kept before the people that money is not the state of the contracts is a large gainst every other to tay both of these bills, aggregating examine the bids of his rivals for the contracts. Insanuch as the material furnished and work done is for the state, the rivalry for the contracts is always spirited.

S. C. Swallow."

SWALLOW PRICES

SWALLOW PRICES. V. Mr. James Campbell, the factory inspector, had prepared a list of state supplies and prices as furnished by competitive bidders under the law to the state and then had his agent go to the book store in Harrisburg kept by the defendant candidate and purchased certain articles of the same kind, at the prices demanded by the candidate in his store. He has made a duplicate statement of the same, which I hold in

on, completion and furnishing of	you. The statement is as follows:	
propagating house the sum of	State, Swallow.	Per
ousand eight hundred dollars, or		ent.
h thereof as may be necessary."	I drawing pen, ivery	
this act a house was built forty-	handle, with joint, No.	
et long by forty feet wide, in	536 K. & E\$2 41 \$2 67	10
ctions, each twenty feet wide, a	1 mont months a	10
d ends being covered with glass,	1 quart mucilage 53 60) 13
brick foundations about four	I ream typewriting paper,	
igh, six rows of shelves each	8-10 84 1 00	15
hree and one-half feet wide, one	1 Congress ivory paper	
wn the center of each house be-	cutter, extra heavy, 10-	
ouble, two four-foot projecting	inch 90 1 10	9 22
	2 reams typewriting paper.	
iles, one to the entrance of each	8-13 1 61 2 00	0 25
two rows of brick walks down	I compass, 55g-inch, with	
tire length of each building, and	pencil, pen and needle	
their ends, one boiler house six-	point, No. 415 K. & E 5 04 6 23	94
eet four inches by sixteen feet,		24
acted of brick, with metal roof,	1 pound of sea island	
lying a brick smokestack about		6: 22
to twenty-five feet high, con-	1 box of Underwood's car-	
two separate and distinct hot	bon paper, purple, 8-13, 3-15, 4-06 1 box of 100 sheets W. S.	27
boilers connected with lines of	1 box of 100 sheets W. S.	
ich hat water pipes ruming	& B. carbon paper, No.	
ich hot water pipes running	1, black, 8-13 3 08 4 00	30
h the entire length of the two	5 gross Faber's No. 30	
ating houses mentioned, and of	bands 26 3	5 3
nt heating capacity to maintain	1 dozen of Mount Holly	9. 91
nperature at a proper degree to		
the plants during the coldest	tablets, No. 301 39 80	4 43
er, patent iron ventilating lifts	1 ream of Mt. Holly crown	
pports running the entire length	linen, 16 lbs, to ream 2 32 3 30	0 45
of the houses, operating simul-	1 dozen Dixon's pencils.	
sly, hinged sash that run the en-	No. 929 or 928 28 40	0 43
igth of the roof of both of these	1 box Middleton's paper	
	fasteners, 100 in box 16 . 2	2 44
igs, together with all the exca-	1 ream of Mt, Holly legal	(C)
masonry, carpenter work, glass,	cap, blue lined record,	
sainting, and material of every	18 lbs, to ream 2 07 2 00	0 43
inished complete for use, for the		4
\$1,800, the amount appropriated.		2 4
by Charles H. Miller, who took	penholders, No. 1 15 2	2 4
1.	1 drawing pen, ivory	
ve these figures taken from the	handle, with joint, 4-	
of the auditor general of the	Inch, No. 525 N. K. & E 95 1 40	0 47
of the auditor general of the The statement, therefore, that	1 Remington ribbon	
illding cost over eight thousand	(black)	5 5
is utterly and unqualifiedly	1 Remington ribbon	
	(blue) 50 7	ā 5/
and I challenge any practical	1 gross Easterbrook pens. 41 6	
r who understands the value of	I ream of Mt. Holly com-	
al and labor to construct a	mercial note paper, 7 lbs.	
ate of this building for any		
r sum than was paid for this rose	to ream	2 2
rating house, by the board of pub-	1 Miller Bros. steel eraser.	
ldings and grounds of the com-	No. 686 26 4	0 5
ealth, and I also challenge any	1 ream of Mt. Holly Con-	
show that the building in ques-	gross letter paper, ruled,	
ost more than \$1,500.	12 lbs. to ream 1 28 2 0	0 5
	I ream of Mt. Holly paper.	
GRACE CHURCH.	Congress cap, 14 lbs to	
At the trial in the Dauphin coun-		at Ti
rt above referred to, the candi-		0 6
in his defense, brought out of	1 Muckle's envelope	
and the second of the second o	The second of th	

opener : box Spencerian pensi. typewriting rithon ... boxwood pin cup 24 full nickel, pocket size, junt Carter's crimson I look of McGill's fast eners, round head, No. 1 dozen Excelsion diaries, seni, K. & T., No. 457 Mullin's paper weight, leather covered, No. 2 A. 4 group E. Faber's rub-ber bands, No. 63 40 cut glass paper weight, dozen of typewriter oil dozen of Ne Plus Ultra brass pins, assorted sizes ... boxwood ruler, brass edge, 12-inch 17 rubber ruler, Schram's,

general assembly to take a recess for

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD. VI. On last Saturday night in this hall, and standing on this platform, this same candidate made the follow-

spiral pen rack, nickel ...

writing paper, special, creum bond, 8-13

200 cards and printing

ream of Mt. Holly ty

dozen tabl

.000 circulars

35 105

1 50 384

feet of lumber when only 66,000 feet were used. Those familiar with their methods say that they had the lumber carried in by the front door, charge youch for this. But that 146,000 were used was 66,000 I do vouch for. Th

bills were regularly 'O. K.' and would have been paid had we not arrested them. The answer to this assertion is, that it is not true. The state did not buy one hundred and forty-six thousand feet of lumber, as alleged; neither did the state buy 66,000 feet of lumber, as stated by the candidate. It did buy exactly 115,232 feet of lumber and paid for it the sum of \$2,910.04. The total cost of the lumber that went into the church repairing was \$2,910.04, and the total cost of the planing mill and car-penter work was \$2,382.51, making a total cost of the lumber and the labor upon it of \$5,292.55. Here are the bill and the voucher for it over the hand and seal of the auditor general of the

state. BURNING OF CAPITOL. VII. Again, this candidate for gov-

ernor has declared in his newspaper and on the stump that the burning of the state capitol building was by de-sign and that it was done for the purpose of burning up public documents which might be used as testimony against certain members of the Republican party; and that "further, there is convicting evidence of criminal carelessness and neglect on the part of the state house custodians."

The last sentence, quoted from his newspaper, contains a serious charge in no ambiguous terms. After this statement he was called upon to testify before the joint committees of the two branches of the general assembly on public grounds and buildings. He was sworn to tell the truth, and then under oath he did not in any way. either directly or indirectly, indicate that he had at any time regarded the building as having been set on fire by design. He could give no names of the guilty: he could furnish no witnesses; he could give no data; he could do nothing, not even repeat the assertion made in his paper and so at last he declared, under oath, "I have already estified to all the facts within my peronal knowledge in relation to the capi-of building, and so far as I can recall them. Any further testimony would be evidence and I have heard nothing from anyone responsible for the care of the building burned." This testimony is contained in the legisla-tive record, pages 723 and 728 inclusive, and there is not a scintilla of evidence given by him or anyone else to support his charge of carelessness or ne-

At a later date, in an article published in the "Pennsylvania Metho-dist," of February 11, 1898, he intimated that the building was burned in order that valuable papers and documents relating to the treasury investi-gation might be destroyed. When called upon the witness stand, he adnitted writing the article and said that when he wrote it, he had in view a statement which he had seen in the Philadelphia newspapers bearing on the subject and averred that it was made "on the statement of gentlemen who profess to know what they were talkdone so, although a year and a half has elapsed since the investigation was ield. Everybody, at all familiar with the facts, knows there was not a rec-ord relating to the treasury or any other department on file in the build-

ing burned. COMPOUNDING FELONY.

A citizen of this commonwealth, who is a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people, who withholds information from the public which he avers is "convicting evidence" of the destruction of the capitol build-ing of our commonwealth for the purpose of destroying valuable papers and locuments relating to an investigation if the state treasury then being made charges an awful crime, and, in with-holding the evidence, if it exists, commits himself a greater crime against the people. He is constantly repeating holds the proof of guilt which he avers he possesses. No citizen need he told that if he is telling the truth it is his lemn duty to go to the nearest magistrate and make his information and furnish the names of the witnesses. If he fails to do his duty in this regard,

he is worse than an assassin ances been declaring that he has the advice of able counsel to the effect that, under the law, the attorney general is the only citizen of the state who has the power and whose duty it is to prosecute those whom he alleges to be guilty and he has, just as often, in his newspaper and on the stump, called upon

Continued on Page 4. ---

POSITION FOR GRANT. He Will Be Given Command of the District of San Juan.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Oct. 16 .- The Stars and Stripes will be formally raised at San Juan on Tuesday. Brigadier General Fred D. Grant will

e given command of the district of San Juan, comprising the jurisdictions with the adjacent islands. Brigadier General Guy V. Henry will then be given command of the

other portions of Porto Rico.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE

American Ship. Manila, Oct. 16.-The insurgents at a Caspi have prevented the American steamer Hermanos from loading or unending, on the ground that there were

They also refused to allow an officer of the United States cruiser Raleigh to land without permission of General Aguinaldo.

Agoncillo at Paris. Paris, Oct. 16 .- Senor Agencillo, special

envoy of the Philippine insurgent gov-ernment, arrived at Havre by La Tour-aine today and reached Paris late this afternoon. He has apariments at the Hotel Continental, one the same floor with the members of the United States peace commission, whom he came to see regarding the fate of the Philippines but whom he has not yet met.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Oct. 16.-Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool. Salled: Rhynland, South-ampton. Havre—Arrived: La Touraine, New York. Queenstown—Sailed: Lucanla (from Liverpool) for New York.

Flaherty Would Fight.

New York, Oct. 16.—Martin Flaherty, the Lowell, Mass., featherweight pugli-ist, is out with a challenge to meet any man in the world from 126 to 130 pounds, Tommy White, of Chicago, preferred.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE MOHEGAN

COMPANY'S STATEMENT RE-GARDING THEIR FATE.

Only Eleven Were Saved-Ten Bodies Recovered and Thirty-Three Missing-List of Those Recovered. Cause of the Disaster a Profound Mystery.

London, Oct. 16 .- The Atlantic transport company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

"Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered, and thirty-three are missing. "Of the crew and cattlemen thirtynine have been saved, fourteen bodies

have been recovered and fifty-one are missing. Since this statement has been issued nine bodies have been picked up, in cluding two that have been identified

is those of passengers. The reports of the different corres-pondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though none have been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or the bod-

The bodies of the following passengers have been recovered: King, Edna King, Master King, James Blackey, Miss H. M. Cowen, Dr. Fallows, B. Franklin Fuller, Mrs. T. M. Luke. George Seymour, Mrs. L. H. Warrener.

The latest advices from Falmouth this evening says that thirty-nine bodies have been identified, mostly the bodies of sailors. Four are yet unidentified, including those of two elderly ladies. One appears to be a German. She wore a watch and a wedding ring. both engraved "1871." The other wore a silved brooch with the letter "D" in pearls. This is probably the body of Mrs. Charles Duncan.

Nine of the bodies have been brought to Falmouth, the others to the village church at St. Keverne. The rescued passengers are being sheltered at cottages along the shore and the crew at sailors' home at Falmouth.

Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in hope of picking up other

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course-from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time; while the wind on her port quaring about." He refused to give the ter was not sufficient to prevent her names of the gentlemen who had given him the information and has not yet gested that her compass was faulty: gested that her compass was faulty; but daylight lasted long after Eddy-

The sailors say the fact that the Lizard light was not visible should have less we are willing to trade with foreign served to give the alarm.

The masts of the Mohegan, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing a theory that the navigating officer, on discovering that sion of the protective principle. Free he was in the bay, suddenly turned coinage is the protection of a few silver seaward. Two engineers who are saved mine owners at the expense of our ladeclare, however, that they never slack-

Remarkable stories of rescues continue. Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming unaided through the roughest water to Coverack Point, a distance of two and onehalf miles. He climbed up the ragged cliff, where a searching party found charge, but he steadfastly with- him early the next morning completely exhausted. A C. L. Smith, of Oregon, a passenger, surrendered to a woman in the water wreckage that was supporting him and swam ashore unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list. Mezsrs. Smith and W. J. Bloomingdale say there was the greatest difficulty in launching the boats. The ropes were new and stiff, and the blocks would not work. Four or five times as |

many sailors as should have been necsary struggled to lower each boat. The lockers were hard to open. The crew, in a chivalrous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one beat, which capsized as soon as it was launched. Mossrs. Smith and Bioomingdale say that Captain Griffiths had appeared ill

all day. The death of T. W. King, who was a newspaper proprietor at Nantucket, Mass., and of his family, including Mrs. King, her mother, Mrs. Weller, and his sons. Rufus, aged H. and Anthony, aged 7, has caused deep sorrow of Arecibo, Bayamo and Humacoa, at Penzance, where the family had a summer cottage and were very popu-

Joseph O'Rorke, Mr. King's valet, who was saved, says he was on deck when the crash came. The lights went out immediately. Rushing to the saloon he heard Mr. King exhorting Filipinos at La Caspi Interfere with his family to keep cool,

O'Horke, with seven others, clung to the rigging until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when a life boat took him off. He identified the bodies of the Kings and Mrs. Weller, and will have them embalmed and taken to the United States, in accordance with cabled Instructions from the relatives of the family at Nantucket.

Palmouth, Oct. 16.--Up to midnight fifty-one bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away, in coves; and it is expected that more will be washed ashore tomorrow. Many persons undoubtedly were

killed by being dashed on the rocks, who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies are horribly mangled. A good deal of jewelry and money has been found. As all the navigating officers were

lost, it is doubted whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster. All the flags ashere and on the boats

in the bay are at half mast.

Sixty Thousand Dollar Liaze. York, Oct. 16.-Fire today de stroyed a three-story brick building on North avenue, Plainfield, N. J., entailing a loss of about \$30,999. The ground floor

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Fair; Rising Temperature. General-Governor Hastings' Reply to

Swallow. Wreck of the Mohegan. Affairs in Cuba.

National Democracy's Open Letter. General-Close of the National League Season. The Markets.

Iocal-Rev. Dr. Reed's Sermon on First Sermon on the Prodigal Son.

Local-Grey Process of Rolling Beams Sentence Day in Court.

Thirteenth Regiment Member Dies, Local-West Scranton and Suburban.

News Round About Scranton General-Doings of a Day at Camp

DECLARATION OF GOLD DEMOCRATS

Emphatic in the Denunciation of Silver and Protection-They Advocate the Unalloyed Principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.-The national Democratic committee issued the fol-

lowing address today; To the National Democrats of the United States: Your national committee, speaking for the National Democratic party, congratulates the country on the emphatic and merited condemnation at the polls by the people in 1896, of the dishonorable and dangerous doctrines pro-mulgated by the Chicago platform. The moral influence exerted by the Indianapolis convention, has amply compensated for the efforts made in behalf of unalloyed Democratic principles, as held and taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland, And today, this platform is the rock and firm foundation on which alone a Democrat can rest his political faith. We therefore, take this opportunity to reaffirm with accumulated force the principles of our party as enunciated at Indianapolis in 1896.

We believe that the theory of so-called protection, which in its last analysis, in-volves the spollation of the many for the benefit of the few, is dishonest, and that it directly and inevitably breeds trusts, monopolies, and those special privileges by which the cunning and unscrupulous prey on their unsuspecting and credulous fellow citizens. The protective tax is not only dishonest and oppressive, but it obstructs that free and natural interchange of commodities, which would in creasingly tend to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our wage earning classes. It has destroyed our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of paying vast and constant tribute other nations for ocean carriage. V oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have ac-quired, or hereafter may acquire, and favor, as we always have favored, the think of securing foreign markets, countries. Especially do we denounce the Chicago platform, for its virtual abandonment of this great and time hon-

ored principle.

The doctrine of free silver is an extenboring classes. This policy, were it adopted, would rob the workers of half their earnings and by unsettling values, would bring about a paralysis of trade and com-merce and reduce us financially to the level of barbarous and uncivilized nations. We are unreservedly for the single gold standard, and oppose international bimetallism, so called, as both are im-practicable and undesirable. We believe that the theory of the standard, and the selection of gold as that standard, has been struck off in the mint of human ex-perience, as the result of a slowly developed and beneficent evolution in civil-More than ever do we believe that the

continued existence of our national organization is desirable for the well being of our country. There is no other party that represents the principles for which we are proud to stand. Our work is not completed. We are not only against free silver, but we are for sound money.

The same causes that induced the In dianapolis convention of 1896 still exists, The financial relief expected of the pres-ent administration has not been given. The recent utterances of no less than sixteen members of the Democratic national committee, declaring for free silver and the renomination of Mr. Bryan, show conclusively that efforts will be made to fight the campaign of 1900 on the free silver issue, and under the old leader. As long as the principles of the Indian-apolls platform remain disregarded by he old parties, our duty to our country to our party and to ourselves, demands seeing Mr. Straus again, and his hope that we should continue our fight against that the excellent relations that prefree silver, and keep up our efforts to secure for this nation, such financial leg-islation as shall make us commercially the strongest nation in the world.

We protest against the pollution of the

Democratic party by alliances with those

financial declarations which are at war with its old and true creed. With the situation as it exists in some of the various states, we have no prov-ince to interfere. The National Democrats of each state must solve their local problems in such a way as may seem to them most likely to insure the triumphs of the principles for which the national organization stands, and to the maintenance of which it is solemnly pledged. We seek no offices, and wish for no rewards, except those that flow from the consciousness of duty done. Our principles the gold standard monetary reciples, the gold standard, monetary reform, tariff for revenue only, civil ser-vice reform, rigid sconoray in the administration of the government, the main-tenance of law and order, freedom of contract, and the protection of all contract rights, must triumph if our repre sentative federal republic is to be per persected. In behalf of these principles we appeal to the soler, settled judgment of the American people. We should be prepared now, and at all times, to defend them against assault from any quarter.
It is our earnest hope that our fellow Domecrats in every nook and corner of our land, may resilze their error in fol-owing the vagaries of the Chicago platform, and may unite with us in the ad vocacy and promulgation of those sound and fundamental political principles which will lead to a ratification of them by the votes of the people, ensuring a ruly Democratic victory. (Signed) The National Committee of

In a Dangerous Position.

the National Democratic Party, by Geo Foster Peabody, Chairman.

Bally Castle, Ireland, Oct. 16 .- The North avenue. Plainfield. N. J., entailing a loss of about \$50,000. The ground floor of the building was occupied by the Barge Cycle company and A. P. Thomson, a real estate broker.

Hally Castle, Ireland, Oct. 16.—The British ship Gastleck Rock, Captain Laurie, which sailed from the Clyde on Oct. 14. for New Castle, N. S. W., is anchored in a dangerous position near the shore in the bay. The crew have landed here.

PROGRESS IN **CUBA SLOW**

Colonel Waring Has Found Havana a Very Dirty City.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

Many Planters and Merchants Who Returned to Havana Anticipating an Early Resumption of Business Are Going Abroad Again to Wait Until Affairs in Cuba Are Settled. Sugar and Tobacco Crops Are Unsown-Condition of the Cubans Not so Desperate as Is Painted. They Will Battle for Independ-

Havana, via Key West, Oct. 16 .- Doctors Lane and O'Reilly have made a report to the surgeon general, insisting upon the immediate establishment of an American fever hospital here. The existing hospitals do not isolate yellow fever patients, and the result is that if a person suffering from any other complaint is removed to the hospital he runs the risk of contracting the fever. This was the case with Stenographer Dalbey, of the American evacuation commission, who is suffering from malarial fever. His next door neighborisill with a fever of a different

Colonel Clous has received a plan of every fortification on the island, each one signed personally by General Blanco. These plans had been requested by our commissioners ever since their arrival, but were not delivered

until yesterday. The transportation commission has begun work upon the plans for the extension of the railroad to the camp at Guanabacoa, which will be the first to be got ready. They have asked for bids for the work and laborers are being employed to push the work actively. Colonel Waring has found Havana dirtier than he anticipated. He says it will be necessary to tear open the streets and lay drainage pipes and sewers. He sees no reason to fear an epidemic, as there was no spread of disease when the streets were opened recently to lay water pipes. greatly satisfied with the excellence of Havana's water supply. Industry

and commerce continue at a standstill PLANTERS GO ABROAD.

Many planters and merchants who recently returned here anticipating an early resumption of business are going abroad again to wait until affairs are settled in Cuba, as they do not dare embark in business ventures or risk a cent in the present unsatisfactory and indefinite condition of political affairs in the island. In the meantime the country daily grows poorer. The sugar and tobacco crops are un-

That the condition of the Cubans is not so desperate or black as is painted, outside the fact that they are short of rations, is confirmed by Colonel Rowan and Lieutenant Parker, who, after crossing the island five times, covering 1,600 miles and visiting every insurgent camp in the island, report that the men in the camps are efficient, well disciplined and officered by men of a high order of intelligence and education. From these men who have struggled and suffered for three long years for their ideal of freedom resistance is to be feared to any solution of the problem not having for its basis independence.

SULTAN RECEIVES STRAUS.

The New United States Minister Gets the Glad Hand. Constantinople, Oct. 16.-The sultan

today gave an audience to Oscar S. Straus, the new United States minister, with the customary ceremonies of reception, which was of the most cordial character. His majesty expressed pleasure at

vailed between Turkey and the United States during Mr. Straus' previous term at Constantinople would be maintained The sultan added that he understood the United States proposed to raise the American legation to the rank of an embassy and to make Mr. Straus an ambassador, a suggestion which, he observed, was being carefully considered by the Ottoman government. After the audience at the palace, Mr.

American colony. The Sultan Yields.

Straus visited the porte and then the

Canca, Island of Crete, Oct. 16,-Ismatl Bey, the Turkish military governor, this evening informed the admirals of the foreign warships that the sultan had ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete, in compliance with the joint note from Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.

Valuable Horse Stolen.

Chicago, Oct. 16.-Populist, the steeple chaser, was stolen from the Corrigan stables at the Hawthorne track yester-day. The horse, which was brought here from Kentucky a month ago, was valued

Emperor's Health Is Good. Pekin, Oct. 16.—Prince Ching, on behalf of the Tsung Li Yamen, has given Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister,

satisfactory assurances as to the health ****** ******* *********

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Forecast for Monday: For eastern Penn-sylvania, fair: rising temperature; variable winds shifting to fresh southeasterly. For western Pennsylvania. Increasing rain; easterly winds becoming
