THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1898.

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

The question of the legality of the Providence pave ordinance having been decided unmistakably, let the advice of Judge Edwards in this long mixed-up matter be heeded by all parties to the controversy. Let a new ordinance be drawn and passed in accordance with the requirements of the law, and let us then speedily have done with the indescribable abomination of knee-deep mud or dust on this important thoroughfare.

Probing Time.

In view of the persistence of Dr. Swallow's charges of fraud and corruption in connection with the executive administration of the government of Pennsylvania, and especially in view of the fact that, rightly or wrongly, a large number of his fellow citizens have become convinced that there is some degree of truth in his accusations, the decree of the Superior court granting him a new trial in the Delaney libel suit will not be unwelcome. It is to be hoped that the new trial will take place under auspices that will command the unchallenged confidence of the commonwealth and that its range will broaden to include a searching scrutlny of the whole mass of Swallow's charges and evidence.

Political excitement having now measurably subsided, and Dr. Swallow himself being no longer a candidate for office and consequently free to act with a view single to the triumph of justice, the present seems an auspicious time for a complete and unsparing judicial review of this whole matter, Charges of exceeding gravity affecting the honor and the integrity of nearly every prominent state official from the governor down have been made by a Christian minister deemed worthy of the votes of nearly 135,000 of his fellow citizens. It is obviously essential that the truth or falsity of these charges should be established in due and orderly manner beyond the shadow of a doubt. If the men who hold elective office at Harrisburg are thieves and perjurers or the victims of thieves and perjurers working under them, the public should know it. If Rev. Dr. Swallow has lied about these officials and tarnished the reputation of the state deliberately this also should be known. Or if he has imagined evil and lied unconsciously the truth equally needs to be made clear. We can think of no proposition more self-evident than this,

The time is at hand for a general cleaning up of uncertainties and suspicions in Pennsylvania. The people may not care to be used by the Wanamakers and the Swallows as cat's paws for the gratification of individual malice or ambition, but they are not insensible to the shame which has been put upon their state and upon themselves by the unbridled and voluminous accusations of the past few months They want now to get at the facts. They want to do this through the regular and orderly channels of justice administered without fear or favor. Their eyes will be upon the Quay trial and upon the re-trial of Dr. Swallow, Any attempt in either adjudication to tritle with or to balk the inquiry into facts will be resented most summarily. The snorters and the shouters have had their inning; the cool but determined purpose of the plain people is now coming into view-a purpose fixed and unalterable to get at the bed rock bottom of these seething and stenchful charges and to administer justice relentlessly.

York Voice article on Senator Quay and there is a chance that the public will learn the truth of this matter, too. Push forward the probe.

Colonel Roosevelt has thus far man aged to hold the reins successfully over the independent colt harnessed alongside the machine mare; but he must expect the driving to become more diffleuit when he reaches the patronage puddles in the executive road. He had better keep gloves on and whip in hand.

Ballot Reform.

The board of trade has taken impregnable ground in declaring for the gen uine as opposed to the present spurious Australian ballyt. The multiplication of columns on the present ballot has become intolerable. The effort of the law to coerce the citizen into voting a straight party ticket is disreputable. The opportunity open for bribery, intimidation or undue influence through the numerousness of the omnipresent "helper" on election day amounts to a public scandal. Public sentiment overwhelmingly condemns these contrivances of dishenest politics and enormous pressure will be put upon the

next legislature to abate them. No fairer principle of ballot preparation can be imagined that that which groups under each office the names of all the men who are candidates for that office and leaves it to the voter to choose which candidate he will support. This presupposes on the part of the voter sufficient intelligence to dis-Unguish his favorite's name among a number of names. A votor who lacks that intelligence ought not to be perniltted to vote. A vote cast without understanding of its significance is as great a menace to the public welfare as a vote bought and sold for money; and it is a just punishment when such

a vote is discovered to be irregular and thrown out. The people cannot be forced to vote a straight ticket when they don't want o. The idea that by making a ballot complicated and cumbersome votes can be scared into line for a particular party which otherwise would divide among the parties is not supported by the election returns. It may work in some instances but for each vote that it thus wins it in the long run loses another vote in the impetus which unfair tactics give to independent voting. The best way to induce straight party voting is to nominate men for every office on the ticket who will attract the cordicl support of the party to which they belong. This is easier than trying to force people into line and it also is better and broader politics and insures cleaner government.

Reform in the present ballot will have to be fought for. It will not come unforced. But it is worth fighting for, and we are glad to see the Scranton board of trade lined up on the right side

General Garcia's assertion that no onsiderable proportion of Cubans vant annexation to the United States may be true today but it will not be true a generation hence. Cuba's ultimate destiny is clearly coincident with our own.

Expansion and Young Men. One feature of expansion which seems worthy of attention is that it will supply an incentive for the establishment of a diplomatic and administrative career for young men, and especially for the graduates of American universities. Upon this point the noted ofore. English social economist, Benjamin not yet available.

or oppression beyond the necessary taxes and restraint of honorable government, we shall have little trouble with them. As for the demagogues vigare. and adventurers, they will be held to

a strict account.

French holders of Spanish bonds, who ontrol the Parisian press, naturally lislike our terms of peace, but, then, incle Sam never undertook to make peace for their benefit. As for the rest of Europe, the less it says the better. Not a nation among them was ever one-half so generous in victory.

NEWS AND COMMENT

A letter from a prominent Cuban resi ent in Matanzas to a friends in Philadelbina draws this picture of present condi-tions in the ever faithful isle; "The state of affairs here is chaotic. No one knows a thing about anything—even as to cents that occur at our doors. The pube press is muzzled; the press censorship bourdly strict and stupid. The meagre news, often contradictory, that the papers are permitted to publish fills the mind with errors and confusion. The very life of the country is in suspense. Agriculture is agonizing. Commerce is exhausted and mistrustful; fadustry paralyzed. Hunger decimates our people and misery de-grades them. The military power still ules absolutely, with all the fears and meertainties that are engendered in dic-

tatorial power. Civil order is annulled; municipal authority without action; the abover without work: the man of science active: the multitude without bread cad bodies lying on the streets for hours bread e deors of hospitals half closed; the ek without food and medicines, and, will on believe it, my friend, in the midst f these horrors, of so much miscry and ach frightful injuity, rot a single robry, not a murder, nor a tumult, nor a alcoliction, nor a complaint. Women ad children perish on the pavement uietty, as if they died upon their beds d some common ailment. Men look upon with Mahommedan resignation."

Replying to the anti-expansionists who ny we should not pay Spain a cent for he Phülppines, W. E. Curtis calls their ttention to the fact that we have bought

r fought for the greatest part of our erritory, and up to date have invested \$5,006,000 in real estate speculations as a nation. In 1803 we paid Napoleon Bonaparte, who was then hard up, \$15,000,000 for nearly 1,000,000 square miles of terri-tory west of the Mississippi river. Including Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian te-ritory, Missouri, Iowa, the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Montona and the larger part of Minness-ta. In 1819 we bought Florida from Spain for \$5,000.000. In 1818, after we had whipped Mexico and held her practically at our mercy and could have demanded the gratultous cession of any territory we want-ed, we showed our generosity by paying \$15,000,000 in money and assuming private claims to the amount of \$3,220,000 and mode for California. Nevada, Utah, Colorado and the northern part of Arizona and New Mexico. Five years later, in order to rectify our southern boundary, we paid \$10,000,000 for the remainder of the two territories last named in what is known as the Gadsden treaty, Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. It is catorable to suppose that Spain will get comething from us for those portions of the Philippines which we had not cap-

tured ere the protocol was signed. How important New York is as a shin ping center is indicated by the statistics for the last fiscal year, recally made pubic. The total tonnage of vessels engaged a the foreign trade entering that port in he year ending June 20 was 7,761,412. The connage that cheared amounted to 7,575,729, This is an increase of 493,952 tons entered and 631,895 tons cleared as compared with the preceding year, and is the largest tonnage on record. Considerably over

one-third of the total tonnage engaged 'n the foreign trade in all parts of the Unit-

are hospitable and wommely. The prac-tice of smoking & general, and even lit-tle girls scarcely 8 years old may fre-quently be som smoking shormous

REPLY TO DR. CONWELL.

Editor of The Pibune. Sir: I have just read your report of r. Conwell's lecture delivered in the high school additorium in the city Schutch on the evening of Nov. 18. seems like presumption, for one so o cure as myself to offer any criticism ipon the ulterates of one so noted as he learned and world famed Philadelphia

divine; and yet truth is truth, and right is right, let it come from what source it will. He is said to have made this quotation from the Scriptures, that "the righteous man shall gather riches." I fail to find any such declaration in the Bible

and can hardly believe that such quota-tion was made. If made, it certainly con-veys an erroneous idea concerning Scrip-ture truth, both as enunciated by the Divine Spirit, and as exemplified in the lives of many of God's dearest children. In the eventy-third Praim we have recorded a sail lament over a covetous desire, per-mitted for a time to find lodgment in the heart of one of God's own, as he beheld the prosperity of-not the righteous-but of the wicked. "My feet were almost gone, my steps had well nigh slipped, for was envious at the foolish, when I saw he prosperity of the wicked. . . . Be-hold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world; they increase in riches." Mark, the foolish, the ungody, these are "they that increase in riches," not the righteous.

Jeaus unpen a certain occasion said to His disciples, "Verily I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of hoaven," and adds. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to cutst into the kingdom of God." Matthew xix 25-24. And again the same great teacher 25-24. And again the same great teacher, upon another occasion pronounced a blossing upon the poor, and a wee upon the rich, "Blessed be ye poor, for your's is the kingdom of God." . . "But wose unto you that are rich: for ye have re-ceived your consolation." Luke vi, 29-74. "Go to now, ye rich men," says the Apos-tle James, "Weep and howl for your mis-eries that shall come upon you Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and your sil-ver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall east your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days," James v, 1-3.

days," James v. 1-2. The whole typor of Scripture is against the heaping up of riches, and certainly in the lives of those in whom the prin-In the lives of those in whom the prin-ciples of righteousness were most promi-nent, poverty was their portion, under the old dispensation. Let me mention a few names which will suffice to prove my dec-laration: Effich, Ellas, Isatah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Under the gospiel dispensation, Peter and Paul and all the apostles, Lu-ther and Malancthon, Calvin and Knox, Cramer and Coberly, Bunyan, the old Bedford tinker, and Willams, of Rhode Bedford tinker, and Williams, of Rhode Island, these were righteous men, but not rich men in the sense that they pos-sessed much of this world's good. The doctor is further reported as sav-ing that he "did not believe that more than one man in a thousand got rich dis-honestly." That is simply his belief and he has a perfect right to it but I everhe has a perfect right to R, but I cer-tainly believe that he is very, very wide of the mark. I shall not quarrel with him over that simple declaration of his opin-ion, but when he asserts that "in this world a man gets just what he is worth, with are exceptions." I certainly take exceptions to such a statement and that is God that His measure of worth is not that of we brother Conwell's. Such a that of my brother Conwell's. Such 4 statement dishonors a vast multitude of the most noble men that walk God's

earth, men whose lives have been conse-crated to the service of God, and whos desire at the end of their days is to b able to declare even as Jesus declared, " have glorified Thee on the earth: I hav finished the work which thou gavest m to do," John xvii, 4. The average salar: so it is stated by those who have gathered statistics, of the ministers of Jesus Christ is about \$109. Will Dr. Conwell say that these men get all that they are "worth" while the base ball player and the ba keeper get two or three times than amount? Another multitude of the mos d States enters and clears from New York, which is now the greatest shipping center in the world, or very close to it. noble of earth's pilgrims are also dishe ored by such a statement, I refer to the great army of public school teachers whose pay is pairry when compared with In 1896 the total tonnage entered and cleared from London was 15,582,195. In In the same year the total entered and cleared from New York was 13,464,396, But in 1897 the total was 15,337,142, or within the war politician who has a pull with his party and lives as the parasite lives. The miner that delves in the earth, and drass 245,053 of London's aggregate of the year out a miserable existence while his ma-London's statistics for 1897 are er is clothed in purple and fine linen and fares sumptucusly every day-does he, dear doctor, get all he is worth? I think not, Did the 20,000 brave soldiers who made possible the erection of Grant's In 1790, when the first census was taken, there were only seventeen states in the Union, and in their order their population nonument, and to whom reference was made in the address, get all that they were worth, when they were paid tweive or lifteen dollars a month? I might mul-Population 747,610 tiply these questions ad infinitum, but forbear. Surely the doctor is at fault i 434.373 394.751 his statement. 2.8.78 This world is not the friend of right-340,120 sousness, neither of the rightcous. 319,728 man who could keep a store in Seranton for twenty years and at the end of that period show but \$1,000 ought not to be 207,946 181.139 driven from the city in disgrace, as the doctor declared he should be because he had not taken from the people profit 141.885 96,540 80,425 sufficient to mark him as a righteou man, but should be held up, and cherish-as an example for others to follow. Suc 82,548 73,477 husiness methods savor of the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ, while greed 68,825 59,094 15,691 ness of gain grieves Almigthy God and grinds and oppresses God's poor, poor the things of this world but yet rich, b .3.922.214





ON NO item of your winter outfit is there a better opportunity to test its truth. No better place than right here in our garment room to have this money. saving fact forcefully demonstrated. Besides, there is a sort of exclusiveness and originality in our garments that

(G. 8.)

BAZAAR.

you cannot find elsewhere.

GOLDSMITH'S

We have just received forty-seven sample Jackets --- no two alike-garments made to retail at from \$15 to \$30. We have marked them out to sell from \$7.98 to \$19.98.

This is a golden opportunity for those who have been looking around for a choice and exclusive garment and have not yet struck the right thing.



The report that Governor-elect Stone will invite Charles W. Stone to be secretary of the commonwealth lacks confirmation. It is probably a dream.

Shall We Have a Curfew Law?

Something is to be said in behalf of the curfew law method of keeping young children off the streets at night. To be sure, it puts the city in loco parentis, but not more so in this matter than with respect to foundlings or vagrants. It clearly is a part of the policing of the city to see that good order prevails among juveniles as well as among adults, and if parents will not look after their offspring somebody else must.

To say that after a certain hour in the night it shall be illegal for a child to be upon the public street alone seems like a bold assertion of municipal authority. The average American notion is that the right to be up and doing is inalienable and not open to question so long as the individual exercise of it does not infringe upon the rights of others. But on the other hand it can be argued that a few good children might better suffer slight restraint unfairly than that many reckless or uncared for children should be permitted without public intervention to follow the paths leading to viciousness and crime. That the unchecked presence upon the streets at night of children in large numbers is productive of lawlessness and social corruption is not open to dispute. No fact is more thoroughly established.

We confess that we have not been able to come to a definite opinion respecting the advisability of a curfew law in Scranton. But of one thing there cannot be doubt. Parental rosponsibility needs to be made clear. The perils of allowing boys and girls to roam at random, day and night, about the streets and among all forms of temptation and vice, without parental oversight, guardianship, care or concern are of a nature to justify earnest and insistent protest from pulpit, press, law courts and legislative assemblies. The menace is one which has to be met.

The Hazieton Sentinel has again

passed into the possession of George Maue, Charles B. Snyder retiring. We wish Mr. Maue success.

Let the good work go on. A Meadpines is to mean the adequate guarville grand jury has indicted for libel anty of their rights to life, liberty and ar editor who reprinted the filthy New the pursuit of hanniness without the gree

Kidd, writes in the Atlantic Monthly for December: "There seems to be no insurmountable reason why there should not be as was as follows: States efficient a civil service in the United 1. Virginia States as there is in England. The Pennsylvania principle which has been followed in North Carolina England has been the keeping of the Massachusetts permanent civil service, abroad even New York Maryland more than at home, apart from the South Carolin a Connecticut traditions and influences of political parties. In England the one consist-New Jersey New Hampshire ent idea which, through all outward Maine forms, has in late years been behind Vermont the institution of the higher Indian Georgia civil service on existing lines is that, Kentucky Rhode Island even where it is equally open to natives . Delaware with Europeans through competitive . Tennessee

examination, entrance to it shall be Total United States made through a British university. In A good guessing contest might be er-ganized on the basis of what population other words, it is the best and most distinctive product that England can he American census of 1990 will show. give, the higher ideals and standards of On June 30 last there were 73.370 posther universities, which is made to feed the inner life from which the British administration of India proceeds.

"In the United States, the university system of education has already reached a kind of development which is far in advance of anything that we have in England. There is a magnificent recruiting ground existing from which to build up a civil service with high traditions of public duty. If the nation rises to the level of the occasion, insists on going straight in this matter from the beginning, there seem to with 135 be all the possibilities of the very best results. But it will be necessary to pay salaries adequate to the positions and responsibilities of the officials. In England there is a motto to the effect that 'power must be paid.' If it is not paid by the state, it tends to pay itself. directly or indirectly, from other sources, and to serve the interests, not of the state, but of those who pay it." The necessities of colonial administration if we are to be successful in

many disadvantages.

ing matter,

as quiet as Manila at night. The Span-lards retire to their homes and the Amerour new venture-and national pride icans to their barracks. The few foreign residents who spend their evenings at the clush return home long before the small alone should prevent failure-will force us to adopt the type of administration us to adopt the type of administration along civil service lines which has served England so well. We are not dine in the forenoon, and people have to along civil service lines which has to have much option in this matter; get up early to do it." the exigencies of the service will regu-

Writing to the Chicago Record from Malate our policy inevitably. 'To put benila John T. McCutcheon says: fore the young men of the land a new Philippine girls are interesting, but only a few are picty. They are extremely graceful, as struight as arrows and al-ways picturesque. A girl becomes a young lady at 12 or 15, a mother about prospect of usefulness in the public service is a gain which counterbalances

three years later and a grandmother at 25, but even at the advanced age of 50 she is still supple and graceful and pictur-The Associated Press should make an example of the Paris smart Aleck who esque. Those who were at the World's fair in Chicago may remember the beauimposed upon it the story that Spain had withdrawn from further negotiatiful Samoan ciris in the Samoan village. The type of beauty is very hearly the same, and seems to be common with hearly sli the Paolfic islanders and the Matays. The skin is yellow or brown, the hair straight and shiny black, the eyes off and instrume and the facily with tions toward peace. This is not a jok-

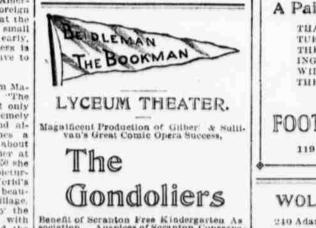
When the intelligent Filipinos learn soft and lusticus and the toeth white except where the habit of chewing the betelnut has left them red and repulsive. The women are modest to the last de-gree do not know what flirting is and that American control of the Philip-

ing heirs of all things. -J. L. Williams. Pastor of Forest City Baptist Church.

FOR AN S-HOUR DAY.

On June 20 last there were 73.350 post-offices in the United States-3.356 preci-dential and 63.754 fourth class. The net increase in the number of postoffices for the year was about 2.548, the largest on record, except 1850 and 1892. The state having the largest number of presidential postoffices is New York, with 330, followed by Demaylyania with 331 merecidential W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record, The Federation of Labor will make a etermined effort at the approaching sesdon to secure action by the senate upon a bill which passed the house without a dissenting vote last summer. It provides by Pennsylvania, with 284. The states having the smallest number of presiden-tial postoffices are Wyoming and Nevada, or the amendment of the eight-hour las so as to include all contractors doing work for the government and all emtial postoffices are wyoning and shaving with 8 each. Among the states having the greatest number of fourth-class post-offices Pennsylvania heads the list, with ployes manufacturing material used by the government. If this bill should go into effect it would be a long step toward 4.871; New York coming next, with 2,394. The state having the smallest number of a general eight-hour working day. It would require the Carnegles, for exam-ple, the Bethlehem iron works, the manuourth-class postoffices is Rhode Island.

facturers who furnish clothing for the army and navy, the powder mills, the gun factorles, the packing houses which furnish the beef and pork, the bakerles which make the hard-tack, the factories Unilke Mr. Croker's town at night, Manlla is not wide open. A correspondent with Dowey writes: "After 19 of look the city is dead, and only the sentrics are seen on the streets. There is no theater here and it has been seven as the street. which produce the shoes for the soldiers and the sailors, the men who build wag-ons for the government, the miners who are, and it has been several months since the opera has been on. The soldiers are not allowed out of quarters after 10 o'clock unless on duty; the saloons are furnish coal for the men of war and the government transports to adopt the eight our system, except in extraordinary mergencies. It would practically pro-ibit the government from buying anyclosed and the fight life of Manila is be-hind closed doors. It is almost impos-ble to imagine a great city of 390,000 being mergencies. thing from anybody whose employes worked more than eight hours.



sociation. Auspices of Scranton Conserva-tory of Music. Three evenings, commencing Monday, Nov. 21; Wednesday matines. Diagram opeos at Fowel's Friday, Nov. 15, at 9 a. m. Tickets at our store.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN,

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