

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Centre Street, Scranton, Pa.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREBLAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

In view of the fact that the Langstaff-Kelly contest will probably add two mills to the next county tax levy and put on the people a burden of \$50,000 to \$60,000 to no good purpose whatever, simply because the law permits a defeated candidate to gratify his curiosity at the public's expense, it may yet become necessary for the people, before the next election, to exact from the various candidates for local office pledges that they will let the returns decide. Such a course would be a fair one to one party and the other and it would be a most welcome relief to a long-suffering public.

That Bond Ordinance.

The people of Scranton are second to none in liberality, as their record shows. In a single generation they have built up from village proportions a city that ranks with the foremost in the state. No worthy public cause has appealed to them in vain. Show to them that a proposed expenditure of public or private funds is really for the public benefit and the money will be forthcoming as quick as in any city in the country.

But there is still a thing as riding a willing horse to death. In the matter of the proposed bond ordinance, where the utmost caution and conservatism should prevail, complicity is now giving an exhibition of recklessness which is more than disgusting; it is dangerous. The attempt which is being made to saddle upon this ordinance every ward or private scheme of job that has been thought of since the city was incorporated and to push it through on the strength of the admitted necessity of sewer, park and travel improvements, if persisted in, means not alone the death of these side show projects but also the indefinite postponement of any new improvements whatever, which would be a public misfortune.

It does not need to be said that taxes in this city are already high. The man who finds no tax payer who will dispute this. Good, prudent city government economically administered could probably reduce them and still give better service than at present. This is a point to be considered in the nomination of the next city ticket. But high or low the people are not going to add to their present taxes blindly, and if it is hoped to have any part of a new bond issue authorized at the approaching election the ordinance to be submitted will need to be pared to the core.

The city of Scranton is fortunate in having in the Symphon society, which gives the ninth concert at the Lyceum theater tonight, an organization actively devoted to the best ideals in music and helpfully influential in guiding aright the musical ideas of the community. We wish it unbounded success.

Expansion.

A canvass of about two-score of the representative citizens of Utica, N. Y., upon the subject of the proper attitude of the United States toward the Philippine Islands, made recently by the Press of that city, disclosed the same diversity of opinion which obtains generally throughout the country, more particularly, however, in the eastern states. In this canvass, as in others which have been made in other localities, there were Republicans who thought the United States should not retain the islands and there were Democrats who said that we should hold fast to them. There were several clergymen in the list and the prevailing notion in that profession seemed to be that under all the circumstances a great field and opportunity for civilizing, christianizing work is opened up, and that the destiny as well as the duty of this country is to take up the task this providentially, as they claim, provided. Some expressed fears of complications and unpleasantness incident to ownership or control over colonies so far removed from the seat of government and others declared very emphatically that Dewey should never have been sent to Manila or, having accomplished the destruction of the Spanish fleet, should immediately have sailed for home, letting the wrecks, material and political, take care of themselves.

The Press, itself, in reviewing these varying opinions, comes very close to the common sense of the subject, when after pointing out that the president and his advisers, having had the benefit of comprehensive information much of which has doubtless not yet reached the general public, ought to know pretty well what they are doing, it adds:

It must be pretty clear that the United States has incurred some responsibilities around Manila which it can not shirk. The Anglo-Saxon influence seems destined as well as determined to some day rule the world and American ascendancy in that archipelago is a long step in that direction. Even the most enthusiastic expansionist does not believe in annexing those far off islands and bestowing upon their more or less civilized inhabitants all the rights and privileges vouchsafed to American citizenship. It is urged, and truthfully, that this was a war of humanity, but not for conquest, and furthermore that it was aimed only to drive the Spanish tyrant and oppressor out of Cuba and that the only questions properly raised are those connected directly with Cuban freedom. This argument, carried to its fair conclusion, would have prevented Dewey from going to Manila at all, would have prevented Glass from stopping a day or two at the Ladrones and taking in an island there, would have prevented Miles from landing at Porto Rico. A war once started for humanity's sake can scarcely be stopped this side of conquest. The same argument applied during the rebellion of the early sixties would have freed the slaves for humanity's sake and suffered the confederacy to exist as a separate and independent government because recalling the seceded states into the Union, indeed, compelling their return, was in a sense a war with another it needs to cripple and to capture wherever it can, had this war been limited only to Cuba, infinitely

more bloodshed would have been necessary and when Cuban independence had finally been declared and the Spanish army killed or driven out of Spain, would still have had large resources with which to renew the attack and the United States would have had to keep its gunboats and its armies continually on the defensive. By the very act of capturing its several colonies Spain was so reduced as to make further fighting a practical impossibility. A war for humanity's sake which shall have no taint or suspicion of conquest is a theory so fine spun as to be impracticable.

A point which most critics of expansion overlook is that the president, in demanding that Spain turn the Philippines over to us, crosses only one bridge at a time. Spain has to go; to this all Americans are agreed. She could not stay if we would that she should, and we would not consent if she could stay. Humanity did not primarily call us to go to the relief of the Philippines, the nearer call being first; but when opportunity or destiny of Providence—call it by what name you please—enabled us to confer relief upon the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans as well as upon the inhabitants of Cuba, that minute duty forbade us to compromise with Spain on the basis of perpetuating her unjust rule.

The problem now is to get Spain out and keep order after she is gone until the final disposition of these islands is decided upon. That is all there is to the president's programme. If the Filipinos can govern themselves, and maintain international relations of such character as would afford stability and adequate protection to American naval and commercial interests in that part of the world—American interests, primarily, but secondarily to the interests of civilization in general—well and good. The first to bid them set up for themselves and to help them along under such circumstances would be William McKinley and the Republican party. If, however, it shall appear in the course of time that there are not the elements of stable independence among the native population of these islands, then we shall have to keep them under control. We ordained them politically; we are therefore legally as well as morally responsible that neither they shall descend into anarchy nor the larger interests of civilization suffer in consequence of what Dewey did.

A far trial this week for Senator Quay—a fair trial and no favors. The people demand the whole truth.

The Sure Recipe for Peace.

There is an aphorism of General Sherman's which has been very much quoted during our trouble with Spain. "War is hell," said the blunt old warrior. War is indeed an infernal reality to the army that takes the field unprepared, unprotected, unprovided at its base, unsheltered by its generals. It was hell to the Confederates at Gettysburg, to the Russians at Balaclava, to the French at Cavallote, to the Spaniards at Manila and Santiago, to the Dervishes in the Sudan. But neither the English, German nor Union soldiers nor their countrymen look upon the terrible battles as hell, or the offspring of hell.

It is the temporary condition and not the ultimate benefit of war that makes it hellish. Since war is inevitable, as it always has been from the dawn of history to the present hour, we should despise pandering to national pusillanimity by making insufficient preparation for it. There are claims of humanity, national pride and national interests which dare not be set aside in favor of the plea for peace. The aphoristic declaration that "war is hell" will not retard its contingency. You do not avoid rain by forecasting clear weather. We should have our annual military manoeuvres here just as they have them in the Old World. We should have a modernized regular army equal in size to the nation's enlarged importance; an amplified navy fitted out with the best mechanical appliances that genius can invent or money buy, and we should have a national spirit which realizes that in foreign relations the prompt assertion of a nation's rights backed by effective strength is like the stitch in time that saves nine. Thus alone shall we have peace.

Dr. Swallow having publicly made sweeping but general charges of election frauds in Philadelphia, the Press of that city reminds him that if he will give particulars every honest citizen in the state will join with him to force a thorough inquiry. The Press should know that Dr. Swallow seems to get down to mere particulars.

The Race Issue in Politics.

An interesting assertion is made in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Record concerning the recent race war in Wilmington, N. C. Upon the authority of a railroad man from that town who fought in the Confederate army and is the son of a slaveholder it is said that the war was a deliberate and desperate conspiracy on the part of the Democratic leaders to bring back into their party a considerable portion of the business element, manufacturers, bankers, railroad men and others, who went over to the Republicans in 1866 and were likely to remain with them.

"The race war was proposed," says this gentleman, "by professional politicians whose names are now known and who contribute no more to the material welfare of the state than the negroes who were shot down in the streets of Wilmington. They have been supported in office by the taxpayers all their lives until they were thrown out into a cold world by the Republican victory two years ago. They realized that unless they could do something to bring the deserters back to the Democratic party they would have to earn their own living. They therefore persuaded the Democratic state committee to engage in a conspiracy to reawaken the ancient slumbering prejudice against the negro and humbug the white element with representations that they were living under negro domination and were in danger of being overrun. The agitation was so sudden and the excitement so great that nobody would listen to arguments or statistics. When a man stopped to reason his neighbors ran him down, but when the statistics that are now being collected are made known I think there will be a reaction, and when the good men who have been deceived into

this conspiracy cool off they will show a proper sentiment. I predict that it will be shown that instead of ruling the state the negroes of North Carolina do not hold as many offices as they are entitled to from the basis of the taxes they pay, without regard to their excess of population. When the statistics now being collected are presented to congress, as they will be, it will be shown that instead of paying only 3 per cent. of the taxes of North Carolina, the colored population pay nearly 20 per cent.—that is, about \$5,000,000 out of \$25,000,000."

It is hard to believe that political deterioration would go so far as to dictate insurrection and bloodshed, but a party which has systematically defrauded the colored race as the southern Democracy has done since the war was clothed with the right to vote is fully capable of going the step further which was taken at Wilmington. The only hopeful feature of this horrible affair is that it has taught decent men and women that the race problem demands their active attention. Out of evil will thus eventually come good.

A correspondent asks us which was the head of the last Republican ticket, the nominee for governor or the nominee for congressman. On the ballot the name of the nominee for governor appeared first, thus technically leading the ticket; on the other hand, the nominee for congressman represented more directly than any other name on the ticket the broad national principles of the Republican party and we should therefore say that any man who voted for him by that fact qualified to participate in the next ensuing Republican primary on a reasonable interpretation of party custom and policy.

Again comes the assertion, by no means incredible, that the pending negotiations to adjust long-standing disputes between the United States and Canada are likely to fall because Canada insists peremptorily on a one-sided reciprocity treaty as the price of her assent to the other propositions under review. This is Canada's raw point. She is literally dependent upon the United States for a suitable market, and her statesmen know it. Never can she prosper satisfactorily until she gains free access to our markets. This is why destiny is preparing Canada's naturalization papers as an integral part of the greater republic.

That was a neat reply which the president made to the delegation representing the Anti-Imperialist league of Boston when it visited him to oppose the acquisition by the United States of the Philippine Islands. He said he would be glad to receive any plan the league had to submit for the disposition of the islands except one providing for the surrender of them to Spain. The league has no such plan. Its whole ability is employed in simply objecting.

Chairman Dingley's reminder that preferential duties are a recognized part of the English colonial system effectually forestalls British criticism if this policy should ultimately be applied by this country to the Philippines. The "open door" idea does not necessarily mean that the United States is under any obligations to put foreign interests above its own.

Writers who furnish astounding stories regarding the resources of the Philippines are having it all their own way at present. There is no way of disputing the facts set forth. But wait until the Boston anti-imperialists take the stump!

Andrew Carnegie announces that he is going to spend the winter in Washington and devote his time, talents and fortune to an effort to defeat the ratification of the treaty of peace. Has Andrew been caught long on Spanish bonds?

It is now in order for some of the many weather prophets to step forward and remark: "I told you so."

NEWS AND COMMENT

Dr. Swallow, having thought matters over since election, is convinced that a new political machine must be organized—one "composed of good men, whose aim is not so much aggrandizement as the perpetuation of popular government, and let this machine smash to smithereens the had machine. These good men must love their country, honor their country, and be brave, every man, they must know every voter in every precinct, bring out every vote, prevent peacefully, if possible, but by legal force, if necessary, all illegal voting. They must stay till the vote is counted, and see that an honest return is made. It implies that college graduates, professional men, business men, property owners, honest laborers, whose burdens are increased by the stealing of the thieves, shall form themselves into an inviolable company, in every precinct of the state, without reference to race, color, religion, or political persuasion, to stand by the machinery of government, and are using it for the overthrow of people's rights. "Do you think that this disagreeable work in practical politics will ever be seriously entered upon by the class of men to whom you refer?" he was asked. "It must be so," he replied. "or farewell to popular government."

The absolute need of an American cable line to the American possessions in the Pacific ocean, for commercial, as well as for military purposes, is acknowledged by all. A cable between San Francisco and Honolulu is assured in the near future, and no serious difficulties are apprehended on that score. The question that troubles the authorities is the establishment of cable connection between Honolulu and Manila. There are several physical difficulties in laying and maintaining a cable of that length. Experts say it is an impossibility. In order that the United States shall have exclusive control of the proposed transpacific cable, it is essential that all the stations shall be established on United States territory. It is desired to have the cable land at Guam, which is south of a direct line between Honolulu and Manila. The span from Honolulu to Guam is too long, an intermediate station is demanded, hence the proposition to buy from Spain one of the Caroline Islands, preferably Tatu or Strong's Island. This is about 225 knots from Honolulu and 120 from Guam. Its fertility has given it the name "Gen of the Pacific." It has two excellent harbors, one on the east side and another on the west, with a road connecting them. It has mountains rising to a height of

more than 2,000 feet. Its climate is delightful, its vegetation varied. There are 1,000 whites living upon it and life can be sustained without depending upon importations.

Congressman W. P. Hepburn, chairman of the house committee on interstate commerce, to the construction of the Nicaraguan canal says: "The questions involved in the construction of this canal are such as have been presented in no previous work of the kind. For instance, the one question of seismic disturbances is a grave one. We know that they have such disturbances in Central America, yet nothing is known as to their character, violence, or frequency of recurrence. There are volcanoes pouring forth their volumes of smoke within sight of the route. It is not difficult to imagine the havoc which might be wrought to such a structure by an earthquake of three or four seconds' duration retaining water elevated high above the present level of the country; when we remember that the Debris dam, in the San Juan river, was built ninety feet high, to raise the water in that stream seventy-seven feet; that the plans require that the vessels passing through the canal are to be raised by three canals on each side of Lake Nicaragua, in one lock forty-five feet, another thirty-one, and another thirty; when all these things are taken into consideration, the seriousness of the question of seismic disturbances will be appreciated. The work is practically whether it could be made financially profitable is hard to determine." Mr. Hepburn predicts, however, that the canal will be completed before the American people evidently want it.

Professor Robert T. Hill, of the United States geological survey, who has repeatedly traversed Cuba, speaks highly of the Cuban people. "The opinion regarding Cuba is such as to show that it is a very large and fertile. They are by no means a lot of thieves, although, unfortunately, there is a class of thieves on the island. The larger part of the population, however, is composed of intelligent, fairly well educated men, who have property interests in land and business affairs to superintend, as in any other civilized country. In mechanical lines the Cuban people are models of their kind. Recently, he added, the country has suffered on account of the three years' revolution and the war just ended, but the conditions were prosperous the city as well as the country life of the people showed that they were industrious, enterprising, and energetic in working out high social and economic efficiency.

The chairman of the committee on appropriations, Congressman Cannon, ordinarily officiates as a watch dog of the treasury, but just now he is disposed to be liberal toward the regular army. "The soldiers are not to be the other day, he is not to fight the battles of the war. They did not enlist for garrison duty. When our feelings were about Cuba before the war, it is plain that the citizens there are not ready yet for self-government. There must be a large force of our soldiers, probably about 20,000, to maintain order and to perform a sort of police duty. As soon as peace is declared, the regular army, according to the present law, will be reduced to about 25,000 men. Several thousand soldiers will be required for similar duty in Porto Rico and probably 50,000 more for the Philippines. The regular army must be increased to at least 100,000 men. We must have fish or cut bait, and individually I prefer to fish."

Governor-elect Stone has over two thousand appointments to make during his term, not reckoning those accidental and frequently most important appointments which are to be his disposal by the death of some of the judges and the resignation and death of other judicial and state officers. The governor does not have the power to fill by appointment a vacancy in the office of United States senator. He must convene the legislature if it is not in session and let it elect.

It is estimated that to settle the claims of American citizens for damages to person and property in Cuba under Spanish rule will cost the government, if it assumes them, not less than \$10,000,000. The claims aggregate \$27,000,000 but of course are much exaggerated.

A bell suit is in order. Somebody has called Emperor William the Theodore Roosevelt of Europe.

In Porto Rico only the men attend funerals.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN AMERICAN COURTS.

From the Rochester Post-Express. The verdict of manslaughter against the Christian Scientists that attended Harold Frederic has called attention to the treatment of the same class of practitioners in American courts. The decisions are not numerous but they are all in the direction of greater leniency than was shown in this government. The latest one was rendered last July by the Supreme court of Rhode Island. It arose under the statute providing for the registration of physicians and the regulation of the practice of medicine. According to this statute no person is permitted to practice medicine or surgery without obtaining a license from the state board of health. Dr. May had been called upon to treat patients in accordance with his method. One patient suffered from malaria testified that Dr. May said, "In his eyes I had longed at the bedside, as if engaged in silent prayer. At expiration of ten minutes, he looked up and said, 'I guess you feel better now, and give the patient a look around.' "A Defense of Christian Science."

In reversing the decision against Dr. May in the lower court, the Supreme court held that prayer for the victims of disease or instruction that prayer will produce physical perfection, or that right thinking will bring humanity in harmony with God, does not constitute a practice of medicine.

THE BOOKMAN Beautiful Christmas Magazines, NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, LEAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW. SECURE OUR CLUB RATES. BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, 437 Spruce St.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Kid Gloves

No article in merchandising requires closer attention in order to obtain the best results than Kid Gloves, therefore we import all our Kid Gloves, enabling us to get the best skins and always have the latest novelties in the Glove line. Hence the great popularity of our Glove Department.

Gloves with hooks, buttons or clasps, can be found here. This is the only store in the city where can be found the Genuine Foster Gloves—in both Williams and Fowler qualities. The latest glove novelty has jeweled hooks. The hooks are inlaid with Turquoise, Amethysts, Emeralds, Sapphires and Garnets.

Special sale of Genuine Lambskin 2 clasp Gloves, in tans, browns, blacks, reds and slates. The regular \$1.00 quality at 75 cents a pair.

The celebrated Mignon 2 Clasp and William Five Hook in all the new shades at \$1.00, every pair guaranteed.

ALWAYS BUSY 1898. Fall Exhibit, 1898 HILL & CONNELL'S Furniture Easy Shoes Christmas Gifts remember our stock of Fine China. Cut Glass, Bric a Brac, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets. THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue Do You Know HOW CONVENIENT A GAS RADIATOR IS THESE COLD DAYS? WE ARE SELLING Gas Radiators, Gas Stoves, Gas Tubing. FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE. WOLF & WENZEL, 249 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House, Practical Tanners and Plumbers, Sole Agents for Richardson-Roynton's Furnaces and Ranges. FINLEY'S We have just completed a purchase of over One Thousand Yards Fancy Silks Suitable for evening, reception and street wear as entire Costumes Or Separate Waists The lot consists of— Handsome Plaids, Stripes, Dots, Brocades, Etc., —IN— Taffetta, Gro Grain —AND— Duchesse Effects Every number is new, bright and up-to-date—and we have no hesitation in pronouncing this The most superb line of Genuine Silk Values ever shown in this city. We place them on sale SATURDAY MORNING and solicit an early inspection 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401, Central Building, Scranton. AGENTS: THOR FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN, Pileston, Wilkes-Barre. Hill & Connell's Furniture At 121 North Washington Avenue Scranton, Pa. The Largest Assortment of Excelsior Diaries For 1899, Can be found at our establishment. Now is the time for your choice, as we have EVERY style of diary that is made. Reynolds Bros STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS, 139 Wyoming Avenue. The Largest Line of Office Supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 434 Lackawanna Avenue