## the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Mayor-James Holk.
Treasuret-Thomas R. Brooks.
Controller-F. J. Widmayer.
School Directors - John Courter
Morris, George H. Shires.
Assessors-Owllam Jones, Philap
RINSLAND, C. S. FOWLER. Election Day-February 21.

All is to be hoped that the nominees for mayor will accept The Tribune's invitation to print their opinions and policies respecting municipal affairs, The people have a right to know,

## No Need to Worry.

To relieve the mind and compose the bosom of our more or less esteemed

and loyally supported the Republican It has done this irrespective of whethor the nominees have been its friends its editorial support from any Republican cause until a sum of money had first been planked down upon its counter in purchase of its allegiance. It her swallowed some nauscating doses in the belief that Republican party su- | half of the "consent of the governed, promacy was more vital than personal in the fall of 1834 when it gave its support to the then Republican nominee for congress, Jeseph A. Scranton, a man regarded by it then and now as personally unfit for public office, but whose election seemed a necessity of circumstances at that time existing, For this support it never received nor expected the slightest acknowledgment nor did the recipient so far forget his true character as to offer, after election, the conventional message of

Under these circumstances it is unnecessary for any Republican to worry about The Tribune's position in the present municipal campaign. It does not consider that an election for mayor involves the fate of the nation, but nevertheless it is heartily for the Republican ticket and hopes to see it win. Three years ago-to be exact, on Jan. 20, 1896-the Scranton Republican declared that "there may be times when party defeat is a blessing in As a consistent Republican newspaper The Tribune is constrained to say that this is not one of those times.

Big newspaper headlines on the "expected break" in the Quay lines at Harrisburg have thus far failed to produce panic except among readers of Wanamakerish sentiments,

### Home-coming of the Thirteenth. "The doing of his duty is the sol

dier's test of merit; glory is an accident." In these words are embodied a truth peculiarly applicable to the Thirteenth regiment. It has done its daty. It needs no higher praise.

It is too early to discuss the causes which kept this splendid regiment-admittedly one of the best, if not the best, if not the best, volunteer regiment in the United States service—inactive in camp when inferior organizations were ordered to the front or given assignments in garrison duty which at least involved the novelty of travel, in some respects the beloing of the Thirteenth in reserve. mittedly one of the best, if not the holding of the Thirteenth in reserve lives that would have been endangered by exposure to a tropical climate. Time, as we say, will doubtless clear points now viewed with suspicion or

The more immediate subject for consideration, however, is the Thirteenth's home-coming. The boys, we repent, have done their duty like men; they have waited in patience for the summons to battle that never came; they have obeyed the orders and weathered | of the people. the rigors and deprivations and tedium of camp life in stalwart fashion, showing a steady and patient heroism not one whit inferior to the mania of the battle line, and it will be an honor and a pleasure for the people of Scranton and all the region around and about it to give the regiment when it returns a welcome which will mark an eboch in local history.

The discovery of that special statute against boxing exhibitions in Lackawanna is a triffe befated, but it is . case of beiter late than never,

## The Attitude of Germany.

The German ambresador's formal disciaimer in his country's behalf of any lutention or derire to interfere with the policy of the United States in the Orient must be accepted in good faith. His explanation of the recent unties of the German naval forces in Manila bay may be believed or not according to individual blas. In any event, it matters little what may have been in Admiral von Diedrich's mind last year so long as the present purpose of his official superiors is to behave themselves and abstain from intermeddling. In more ways than one

this purpose is wise. Between the great mass of Germans and Americans a feeling of genuine friendship exists, which does credit to both. Americans recognize in their German friends a people of substantial and honorable qualities. They are frugai, thrifty, home-loving, temperate, submissive to law and order, diligent and upright in business and faithful to their engagements. No class of foreign gaily peep!

And in twilight when shadows are dusky building of American institutions or to the development of American civilization. Transplanted on American soil.

Saily peep!

And in twilight when shadows are dusky building of American institutions or to the development of American civilization. Transplanted on American soil. tion, Transplanted on American soil,

the rative of Germany rises quickly to the requirements of good citizenship coording to the American standard does not have to be sued for his debts nor held under police esplonage; soon acquires property and takes on intellicent interest in public affairs, and beomes in brief a conspicuous part of the backbone of the country of his adoption The government of Germany loes well not to anger these sons of Germany now giving honorable allegiance to the American flag but bound to the fatherland by many ties of sentiment and commerce. To protoke them needlessly would be the height of folly.

Moreover, the friendly neutrality of Germany is good policy in its effect upon native Americans. Without assuming to say that the impression is justified, it nevertheless is a fact of prominence that the feeling of the average American toward what he corceives to be the spirit of the ruling powers of Germany is one of smouldering exasperation. To state the fact in another manner, if a supreme destiny were to decree that the United States must fight some European nation but could choose by ballot which one, there is reason to believe that thercontemporary down the avenue, we many would be elected by a decisive proceed to define the position of The plurality, and this notwithstanding Tribune relative to the pending munici- that no animosity is felt for Germans as individuals. The phenomenon is ex-From the day that this paper was plicable on the theory that German founded until now it has uniformly officialism, traditionally brusque, pompous and meddlesome, represents an party, its principles and its nominees, ideal in government directly antithetical to that cherished by the normal. "free-born" American. The German or its enemies. It has never offered its kind of imperialism impresses Ameriopinions for sale. It has never withheld can democracy as little less than impudence, and it wants none of its

The amusing thing about most of the senators who talk so eloquently in ba referring to the Filipinos, is that they preferences. Notably was this the case | don't want to raise the issue when it touches the supremacy of the white man in the South.

### The McCarrell Bill.

The theory underlying American jurisprudence is that every man brought nto an American court on a criminal harge should have unclouded fair him without fear or favor. Neither on vani. the bench nor in the jury box should his case be warped by prejudice or spoiled by intrigue. In the presumption that he is innocent until proved guilty the scale should be held in exct equilibrium until the weight of unmistakable evidence inclines it to one side or the other.

To this theory a minority in the Pennsylvania legislature is now demurring, although in former years its leaders were foremost in urging the enactment of the principle involved in the McCarrell bill, This bill takes from the district attorney the power which is now his in law to challenge peremptorily five men on the panel of jurors to each man similarly challengeable by the defense, and puts the lengeable by the defense, and puts the motter is replaced by a facetion of a log of hardwood, hollowed out to receive the grains; the pestle by a hard clab from four to five feet long and about rix inches in diameter at each end. matter of challenges on a bress of quality. To this principle, considered Quay with a view to extricating him from pending criminal prose-

believed by many, was to have been railroaded through to an unjust conviction by unfair use of the district attorney's prependerating power of well grounded on only three points—the a public advantage. Justice does not crived were very inaccurate, may have been considered a policy of call for set-up juries. Its demands end "We had been warned by the officials when trial is fair, open and aboveboard. If the principle in the McCarrell bill is just—as Judge Gordon, Robert E. Pattison and their host of Demothis matter up and set right many cratic and independent followers are men. Very few of the natives at San Jose on record as having admitted—then the cared to accept propositions to act as bill should become law, regardless of guides; however, ten men were willing to perplexity by the regiment and its bill should become law, regardless of

pending litigation. The outrageous assumption that because a particular defendant now under criminal indictment is politically not commend itself to the intelligence

Tar and feathers would not be too such for the yawpers in congress who force-I the president into war and new want to desert him in the face of its a legitimate consequences.

It will be noticed that Colonel Roos:- It is undoubtedly a trail that a few men veit has been governor for more than s month and yet he and Bose Plats are nnocent of shedding each other's gore.

The embalmed beef packers doubtless are aware of the fact that Nelson A. Miles never retreats.

In all probability General Gomez has iguin been made the victim of the special correspondent.

Tom Platt's recent speech sets Coleague Depew a rapid pare.

## TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer, Feb. 2, 1809.

A child born on this day will always associated with the ground hog and enther prophets generally.

illustrated garden seed catalogues to in again remind us of the beautiful things that do not grow open earth. The less man and author of valenting erso are wondering what the harvest

Memory often spoils the flavor of many new" lokes.

Songs of Spring. Hail! blossoms and bl.ds, that will soot

gaily peep! And in twilight when shadows are

## THE ISLAND OF LUZON

Washington, Jan. 28.—The clearest and next accurate picture of conditions to her exist in the interior of the great her exist in the interior of the great-dand of Luzon, the largest of the Phil-ippine group, with an area equalling that of the state of Virginia, that may yet seen presented to the official eye, is that set out in a report made to the may lepartment of the tour of two young American naval officers, Paymaster W. J. Wilcox and Cader R. L. Sargent, of-icers of Dewey's fleet. This recital of he hitherto unknown characteristics of he island beyond the limits of Mantia, and a few of the more important of the seen ports, with its gimpses of the on ports, with its glimpses of the tary conditions, the difficulties that in the way of the explorer, the habits the people, and finally the modest re-of the almost insurmeuntable obtacles that were evercome by the browdness and nerve of these young avail offers has carned for their chievement not only the praise of Ad-ital Dewey, but also the officials here a Washington to whom it has been sub-nited.

Being granted leaves of absence last ctober, Paymaster Wilcox and Cadet argent chose to employ their leisure me in making an exploration of the incontor of the bland of Luzon, about which very little was known by the American army and naval officers. A start was made Oct. 5 with five servants, ight horses and between 36 and 49 pounds of baggage, including a camp ch men could usually be engaged for a ay for the sum of \$2 in silver, or less han 10 cents in gold per man. We tracked slowly over this distance; the interpretation of walking through the mud, freently over our knees, being excessive, ie horses grow poor rapidly and we are forced to husband their strength. were forced to husband their strength. Mercover we could seldem find proper tood for them at night. One servant became ill and was left at a village. The rest of the party retained their health with the exception of occasional cases of diarrhoca and consequent sickness of the storage which will be a server of the server. tomach, which did not prevent travel-ng. Our food during this period con-isted of bacon and hard tack which we had brought with us, and chickens and rice which we obtained from the natives. play. Justice should be meted out to The cooking was done by our own ser-

> "Throughout this part of the province f Nueva Icaja almost the only form of griculture encouraged at present by the dives is rice growing. A little sugar is so raised. The land is very rich; we icountered no barren or unfertile spots. the fields at this season of the year are everal inches deep in water. There was o timber of value along the direct line four route, but in the hills along the year Agno forests could be seen. There inches in diameter at each end.

abstractly, dissent is impossible by any honest man. But the assertion is made with reference to the McCarrell bill that it has been inspired by friends of Senator Quay with a view to extricat.

The vinages of rlumingan and Lupac the few five are a few Spanish prisoners, priests, soldiers and civil officials. The were entertained at the house of a wealthy citizen. The first night after our arrival, a ball was given in our honor, at which there were over fifty young ladies, and an equal number of well was given in our honor, at which there were over fifty young ladies, and an equal number of well was given in our honor, at which there were over fifty young ladies, and an equal number of well dressed and gentlemanly men. The ball They are intelligent man and are exing him from pending criminal prose-cutions; and on this account the bill is to be fought regardless of its intrinsic merits. If we assume it to be true that the their first definite information with re-experience of Senator Quay, who, it is Fard to Cuba and to their own present

of the last town that San Jose must in-evitably prove the end of our journey. There is no read for thirty miles beyond this point, and in this season the native consider the trail impassable to white accompany us as pack-bearers, and with these we started the next morning. The trail proved to be a little better than represented, it leads for half a mile along a shoul in a small river, and follows the under criminal indictment is politically beds of mountein streams for many times that distance. Rushing water, frequently not have a fair trial is one which will kneedeep on the hurses, covered these not commend itself to the intelligence stretches of the trail at the time we passed. On land, grass and underbrush grew thickly over the trail and concealed for considerable distances. During the istraction a company of Spanish satures had been sent over this trail. Our suide pointed out many spots where num-bers of them had been umbushed and suin. According to the statements of r guide very few of this Spanish force of to reach the town of Carrangian

The American officers were received by the Philippine midtary of at Carrangian owing to their held beers at Carrangian owing to their lack of passports, but were permitted to proleved after drying their mouldy bangage, is the face of the predictions that they had worse rivers to cross, and other obstarles as well. Leaving Carrangian the presidente local insisted upon their taking a guard of twelve solders, with a setzeant "to protect them against the largeous, or savages, that are said to infect the hills between this town and Ardies. We arrived at Artian shortly before sundown," the report continues: "In
the mountains and highlands through which we passed in the last two or three days, there are extensive forests. The days, there are extensive forests. The forests are not homogeneous but contain many different classes of trees, the timber of which is in many cases valueless. Of the timber which we have seen, the most valued on the Island is the 'mulawe'; so called in both Scarlish and feet. so called in both Spanish and Tagain. This is a talk straight tree with very few branches; the bark is very light in color, but the wood is very dark and close grained, and resists water and weather. It is much used for boats and for the floors and exposed uprights of houses. There is also much bambos, some of which has been cut. The heavier trees are as yet unmetested. We saw n signs of manages nor of poisonous snakes against which we had been warned by the natives of the district. In going from Carrahgian to Aritao, we went from the province to Nueva Icija to that of Nueva

"We spent the night at Bambang. We were accompanied by several soldiers and Lieutenant Aguinaldo. This was the firs time that a commissioned officer has Estella on the map), there is only a

Vizcaya.

untain trall. This trall is infested at certain seasons by Igorrotes, who way-ay and murder persons traveling in small and unacmed parties. Several murders

and unarmed rarties. Several murders have occurred here recently. Three small parties of balives with horses and bufallos had been waiting at Ragagag for several days for an opportunity to travel with a military except. They joined as aext day. In passing over these mountains our escorts used their rifles very freely; firing into every thick bush that might conceal a savage, and frequently into the air as well, in order, they said, that the Igorrotes might know that our party carried firearms. We left next morning, Oct. 24th, for Carig, intending to reach Echague that night. We were oscoried by six soldlers and the lieutenant. Our delay in this town lasted seven days, from noon Oct. 24 to noon Oct. 31. days, from noon Oct 24 to noon Oct. 31, "During our detention at Carig,

were not treated as prisoners; we were informed that if we wished to return to Malina by the same road we had followed in leaving it, we were at liberty to do so. Within the village itself we had, of course, entire liberty. We asked Schor Villa if the Philippine republic intended to domaind passports of travelers, He replied that it would be the custom only in time of were Me classed this period. in time of war. He classed this period as a time of war, and the congress at Paris as a mere suspension of hostilities, at the end of which their nation might ugain be erveloped in war. Our rela-tions with Senor Villa were mainly official; his manner toward us was brusque and at times discourteous. He was ex-tremely suspicious of us, particularly of the diary that we kept from day to day, and of a camera that formed part of our equipment. He became slowly convinced, sounds of bargage, including a camp suith, two rifles and a shotzun, with amountifion. They say: "For the first live or six miles from Bayambang we found the roads in good condition and traveled with case. Nearer to Roades the roads were deep in mud and covered with water in places. We were forced to so on foot the strater part of the distance, men and horses having great difficulty in making their way." The travelers were treated courteously at Roseles, though surprise was expressed at their lack of passiorts, Continuing the roads who have never ceased to warn their lack of passiorts. Continuing the roads: "From Rosales to Humington, and thence to San Jose the road lest would find themselves in and thence to San Jose the read led when they would find themselves in rough the low rice region of the property worse hands than before they rebelled nee of Vueya Icaba. Labor was cheap.

"In the streams, and particularly in the river Magat and the Rio Grance de Cagayan, there are many alligators, of which the natives are in great fear. No native will venture into the water nor into the grass, along the bank until he has first thrown stones in front of him to frighten away any alligators which may be in the neighborhood. Echague is somewhat larger and more pretentious than Carig. It has a guard of twenty soldlers. From this town we went by boat to Hagan, sending the servants with the horses by the road. The boat was a dugout twenty-five feet long and three feet wide with a grass canepy amidships eight feet long. It was rowed by alx matives. There are many eddles and whirlpools in the river rendering it for some distance below February some distance below Echague nimost un-navigable, even for bancas. We shipped water repeatedly and were twice nearly swamped. Further down, particularly below the mouth of the Rio Magat, the stream is deeper and quieter, and enscoes and pangus come up to this point with freight received from the steamers at Anarri. Aparri.

"We arrived at Bagan that evening, Nov. 1. This town in the capital city of the province of Isabella. It has a pop-ulation of between ten and fifteen thouare no roads. The site of the city raised moreover about forty feet abo "In the villages of Humingan and Lupao | the level of the giver. In this town we was well conducted; the dances wer Spanish. The next evening we were in vited to the theater to see two ciety young people of the town. The were both excellently given well for the intelligence of the players.

"There are many Spanish prisoners i Elghty-four priests were paraded in the street for our inspection, only four o five of them wearing robes of their of fice. Nearly all of them were long had and beards. They appeared in good health, and we could detect no evidence of maltreatment. In these two days we passed out of the province of Isabella and entirely through the province of Cagayen. These are the leading tobacco provinces in the Island. An idea of their cealth can be obtained from the fac-

[Continued on Page 8.]

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE

that we will close out

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MR. WILSON: I knew an Ohio farmer named Enochs. He was about fifty years old and was bothered for years with some trouble the doctors didn't understand. He told me the story himself. "I kept getting weaker," said he, "and fairly got so weak my food done me no good, what little I did eat, and I went from 135 pounds down to 98." It was the druggist who suggested that he try Ripans Tabules, and he says that he had not used a dozen of them before he felt much better, and after a month he was cured sound and well, and in less than a year weighed 150 pounds. For a long time he had a bad color, but to-day his complexion is as good as mine.

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