

The Scranton Tribune
Published Daily, Except Sunday, by
The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents
a Month.

TWELVE PAGES.
SCRANTON, APRIL 1, 1899.

The Philippine Campaign.
While there is ground for disappointment
at the escape of Aguinaldo into
the interior, which might have been
prevented had General Otis been able
to execute his original plan of
crushing the enemy between two
columns, the campaign as it has
been waged by Otis has been notably
successful. We are in no position to
judge of the natural difficulties of the
jungle fighting, which the Americans
have had to do nor to understand the
disadvantages of the climate at this
season of the year; but very little reading
up on Philippine conditions will
prepare the imagination so that it will
make generous allowances.

Despite these great difficulties, our
troops have kept the insurgents on
the march for nearly three weeks,
chasing them from place to place with
such speed that they were forced in
many cases to leave stores, valuables
and even rifles behind. In addition
there has been considerable slaughter,
especially at least to awaken the hyper-
noticed natives from the dream that
Aguinaldo is invincible and to teach
them objectively that American fighting
is different from the Spanish style.
Aguinaldo, no longer a god, is revealed
to his deluded followers as a humiliated
fugitive, compelled to fly to save
himself from personal capture and the
natural consequences of expected
plunder gives way to the panic rule
of every man for himself. Shut out from
the coast, cut off from outside help,
without a prospect to offer the ambi-
tions or a plausible excuse to advance,
the Malay Napoleon will speedily fall
a victim to his own deceptions and at
the most the insurgents will continue
in arms only as roving brigades, subject
to continual disintegration by
capture or dissensions.

In the cities and in accessible farm
lands lying near them orderly rule will
be established under the supervision
of American garrisons and as the seed of
good government sows the malcontents
in the interior will be attracted by it and
will gradually force their recalcitrant
leaders to surrender. Military rule
may be required for a generation, but
very little of the fighting of the past
few days will suffice for a long time in
taking the belligerency and the conceit
out of the natives. The campaign in
practical effects will be found to have
been eminently successful.

General Gomez says he has learned
something about the Cuban people
which he did not know before; namely,
that they are ungrateful. "They do
not," says he, "appreciate what the
United States government is doing for
them." Still, time and patience work
wonders, and it is early yet to give way
to discouragement.

The Moral Aspect.
The warnings embodied in the
editorial reprinted elsewhere from the
Philadelphia Times cannot be em-
phasized too strongly and they need
especially to be borne in mind by per-
sons of moderate means, who usually
supply the raw material for speculative
operations. It is unfortunate when
a rich man invests in an enterprise that
winds up in disaster; for while it may
not deprive him of bread and butter
it shakes his confidence in human nature
and subsequently operates to the
disadvantage of meritorious promoters.

But when great speculations are
projected that in their collapse the
earnings and savings of men and women
of moderate means are swept away
or imperiled the havoc is irreparable
and the men responsible are criminals
of the meanest type. In the current
eraze for inflated capitalizations of
combined enterprises or "trusts" it ap-
pears at this time that mainly the rich
themselves are concerned, and being
rich they can stand it however the
speculation ends. This, however, is a
superficial view. The thing to be
feared is that when the inevitable
pancuring of these hallowed speculations
comes, the rich victims will not
be content to suffer quietly the just
penalty of their own unwise judgment,
but by the numerous means at their
command will try to pass the loss down
along the line, shifting it from shoulder
to shoulder until finally it settles upon
the humble and more or less defense-
less toiler for daily wages.

The man who sells to another an ar-
ticle by false representations, thus
cheating him, is a dirty knave, whether
he be a peddler of pins or a multi-
millionaire engaged in the construction
of gaseous corporations, and public
opinion must lay upon each its un-
qualified condemnation. That attitude
in public opinion which considers specu-
lative manias only from the economic
without regard to the moral stand-
point is responsible for much of the
harm which speculation has wrought.
For so long as Napoleons of finance can
thrive at their people's expense by
relying, cheating and perjury without
losing social prestige or apparently
falling in the general estimation, that
long will knavery's wits be kept keen
for the "doing" of the unwary and
that long will sullen discontent and
class prejudice premeate the poor.

in the legislature has been lined up
to support Governor Roosevelt and one
by one the governor is getting the bills
passed that he wants. Who predicted
that Tom and Teddy would quarrel?

Another attempt is projected to ac-
quire the release of Mrs. Maybrick. Now
that "love and good feelings" is the
common slogan of the Anglo-Saxon
race, England might properly offer
Mrs. Maybrick's pardon as an evidence
of respect for the practically unani-
mous American belief in her innocence
of murder and in her right to clem-
ency.

Roosevelt's Latest Fight.
These are the days of investigations
and word comes from Albany that an-
other one on a large scale has just been
projected, the objective point being
Tammany police methods in New York
city. When Theodore Roosevelt was
running against Van Wyck for govern-
or it was charged by the Republic-
an leaders in New York and practi-
cally corroborated by the actions and
informal admissions of the Tammanyites
that an enormous campaign fund
for Van Wyck had been collected by
assessment on protected vice in New
York city. Knowledge of this came to
Roosevelt in such a way as to leave no
reasonable doubt and inasmuch as he
threatened if elected to carry on a war
against such practices his present move
in securing the appointment of a leg-
islative probing committee is not re-
taliatory but rather redemptive in na-
ture.

A number of things have occurred
since to indicate that the Tammany
scheme of government rests upon the
essential principles of blackmail and
highway robbery. The attempt of
Croker to bulldoze George Gould by
threatening to bottle up the elevated
railroad is a conspicuous recent one;
and if the boss of Tammany will not
hesitate to claim feudal prerogatives
over a rich and powerful company like
Gould's, what must his tyranny be
over the thousands of keepers of pool
rooms, gambling shops, houses of ill-
repute and other small fry victims of
police extortion and official holding up?
Facts in detail bearing on this subject
are said to be in possession of the in-
vestigators of this newly-authorized in-
vestigation and with Roosevelt to push
the probe will sink deep.

The fact that the governor is di-
rectly behind this inquiry and that he
has the implicit confidence of every in-
telligent honest man in New York city,
as well as the personal respect of two-
thirds of the Tammany instruments of
blackmail, many of whom would do
for Roosevelt out of friendship more
than they would do for Croker out of
fear, adds to the prospective interest
of this inquiry. Roosevelt's identifi-
cation with the affair is an assurance
of thoroughness and it would be sur-
prising if the result should not be a
large addition to the number of Gotham
municipal statesmen in exile or in jail.

Nothing better illustrates the popular
progress than the American public's
refusal to be reconciled to rotter army
boof. Civic standards today are too
high to admit of forgiveness any officer
found guilty of profiting at the sol-
diers' expense.

Senator Hoar's Mistake.
The sincerity of Senator Hoar in his
attitude with respect to the Philippine
problem cannot be doubted; everybody
concedes it. Equally sincere is Senator
Stewart in his advocacy of unlimited
free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.
But neither of these senators, though
personally respected, represents on the
subject mentioned what may be called
the common sense of the country. Both
have gone off on tangents and having
done so are under the necessity of going
to extremes in the futile attempt to
justify their aberrations.

Senator Hoar's great grievance is
that we are attempting to impose a
government upon the Philippines without
their consent. We did not ask the con-
sent of the Indians when we enforced
law and order among them; we did
not ask the consent of the Utah Mor-
mons when we informed them that cer-
tain customs of theirs were objection-
able to the highest interests of civiliza-
tion and notified them to stop; we did
not ask the consent of the seceding
slave-holders when we told them they
could not set up a government of their
own founded on the corner stone of
human slavery. Senator Hoar's Pilgrim
ancestors had no better right to
settle in Massachusetts and implant
there the germs of a civilization since
developed into the America we know,
fighting and killing the natives as they
went along, than the American pil-
grims in the Philippines today have to
introduce into those remote islands of
the sea the rudiments of modern civil-
ization, using the rifle and the club
where milder processes fail. Otis' men
are fighting the Philippines as the early
Pilgrims fought the Narragansett In-
dians in self defence. The fighting is
a part of the ploughing and harrowing
which precedes the garnering of a
precious harvest, and although rough
work and seemingly thankless work yet
in the Providence of God as shown
throughout history it is work which
invariably has to be done. Nothing
substantial in human betterment is
achieved without sacrifice of time and
toil and blood. The penalty of admin-
istrative talent is increased responsibility.
To the live nations destiny en-
trusts the hard work of breaking in
the savage races.

Senator Hoar, we repeat, is a sincere
man, with a finely adjusted conscience
which he courageously obeys. His con-
science during wartime to his coun-
try's cause and his gifts of aid to his
country's enemies are not dictated by
reasonable intent but by an honest be-
lief in the righteousness of his position.
Yet now that we are in the Philip-
pines for good or ill, now that the
soil of those distant islands has been
consecrated by the blood of American
martyrs shed in the cause of humanity
and civilization—a price which in hon-
or binds us to the completion of our
task—how much nobler would it be if
Senator Hoar, instead of spending his
time in futile bewailing of a choice
already ratified, should gracefully bow
to the inevitable and dedicate his great
talents to the purpose of holding the

country up to the level of its own high
intentions.

Perils Involved in Over-speculation.

ONE of the evils of the general
prosperity that largely in-
creases all legitimate values, is
the tide of reckless speculation
that ever follows in its wake. It is
not at all new in all the history
of the past was this evil more con-
spicuously presented than it is today.
We do not speak of substantial values
such as certain interest and dividend
paying bonds and stock. Most of
them have not yet reached as high a
point as they probably will reach be-
fore the close of the year. The present
value of money is little more than
half what it was a score of years ago,
and certain securities which pay 4 per
cent, are now considered profitable in-
vestments for money. The reason
why the best securities have not yet
reached the highest point is in the fact
that millions of capital are now devo-
teu wholly to speculation in securities
which, as a rule, are without either
present or prospective actual value.

There are millions of money now
being made out of what is practically
nothing. The present rage is for indus-
trial corporations, and little more than
a shoe-string is needed to organize a
company with a capital of millions and
float it on the market. The shares are
not bought because anybody supposes
they are valuable, but because it is
believed that they will be forced by in-
terested speculators to largely increas-
ed prices, and all expect to take their
profits and get out before the crash
comes. There are a score or more of
industrial companies with their shares
now on the market, and selling up in
the thousands of shares each day,
which have hardly the semblance of a
basis of substantial value, but the
speculation-stricken multitude rushes
for the shares, hoping to make a pro-
fitable turn and leave the crash to fall
upon those who succeed them as share-
holders.

Any industrial corporation that has
not been organized on the sound basis
of full paid-up stock, and that has not
an established business, exhibiting
profits equal to a fair return on the
capital invested, should be carefully
avoided by all who do not wish to lose
their money. It is possible for them
to buy these worthless stocks and get
out with a profit before the revolution
comes, but all such revolutions come
suddenly and unexpectedly as a thun-
der-clap from an unclouded sky, and
when they come, they shatter and by
the rash investors soon become abso-
lutely valueless.

There are a number of companies on
the market today whose shares sell up
to an aggregate of millions of capital
which are not earning a dollar, and
most of which will never earn profit.
Now and then one may chance to suc-
ceed, but it is reasonable to assume
that there is not one in a dozen of
these purely speculative industrial cor-
porations that will not in the end eat
the shareholders just about all the
money they have invested in it. In
point of fact they are not expected by
the projectors to earn money or to pay
dividends. They are organized to
make millions out of nothing, expect-
ing that the high tide of speculation
will enable them to sell the shares and
to manipulate them on the market.
Sooner or later, and at the latest, the
share of the wildest of them will vanish
like a pricked bubble, and that will
start the whole school of shoe-string
industrial organizations on the down
grade with a rapidity that must soon
reach annihilation.

High as prices seem today, safe in-
vestments can be had which would pay
the present full value of money, and
we believe that they will increase rap-
idly as soon as the feverish speculation
that is seeking to make millions out of
nothing shall have run its course. A
few of the substantial securities may
now be commanding more than their
actual value, but as a rule the sound-
est securities of the country are not as
high as they will be before the close of
the year. There is no craze that is
more unreasonable than the craze to
make millions out of nothing. We are
now witnessing such a craze, and the
very zenith of its career, and it is
only a question of a short time when
the shoe-string industrial will exist
only as a nightmare in the memories
of the unfortunate.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

In the National museum at Washing-
ton, writes W. E. Curtis in the Chicago
Record, is an interesting collection of the
coins of Bible lands and other money that
do not circulate among the Israelites pre-
vious to their return from the Babylon-
ian captivity, but specific weights of gold
and silver were used in commercial
transactions from a very early period
and the term "shekel," which is the name
of the piece of money most frequently
occurring in the Bible, literally means
"weight." Among the coins in the mu-
seum are shekels of silver of the first
issue attributed to Simon Maccabaeus,
The design represents on one side a cup
of manna, with a legend: "Shekel of
Aaron, with the legend: "Jerusalem
the Holy." The value of the coin in our
currency is about 64 cents. The "widow's
mite" is a coin of copper issued by Alex-
ander Jannaeus (105 to 75 B. C.), bearing
a wreath of olives, with the inscription:
"Jonathan the High Priest and the Con-
federates of the Jews." On the reverse
are two cornucopias and the head of a
poppy. The mite was the smallest cur-
rent coin in the time of Jesus, and its
value was about one-eighth of a cent.
There is also a coin issued by Herod An-
tipas, tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded
John the Baptist, and to whom Jesus
was sent for examination by Pilate.
Ariippa, the last Jewish king, issued a
bronze coin, of which there is an exam-
ple. It was a coin of the Jewish king
Pash had an interview in the presence
of the Roman governor, Festus. The
coin found by Peter in the mouth of a
fish and used to pay the temple tribute
for Jesus and himself was a "stater," of
which there are two specimens in silver
issued at Antioch, bearing the words
"Caesar Augustus" under the head of
the first Roman emperor, and on the re-
verse a figure of Tyche, the genius of
Antioch, also called the goddess of
Orontes. There are also in the museum
collections of coins struck by Alexander
the Great, king of Macedonia, who is
mentioned by Daniel; also coins of Be-
lon, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon and other an-
cient cities, and one of the most interest-
ing is a coin of the Phoenician city of
Tyre, with a slit in the top, through
which money was dropped. It was found

by Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Smith-
sonian Institution while excavating in
the ruins of the city of Antioch, in
Rome, in 1886, and contained 15 silver
coins issued from 200 to 100 B. C., so that
it is presumed that the bank was buried
a short time before the Christian era.

Robert T. Hill, of the United States
geological survey, who recently completed
a hasty examination of the mineral re-
sources of Porto Rico, reports as follows:
"Nine-tenths of the rocks of the island
about its borders, containing a large
proportion of iron. Inasmuch as these
rocks are and have long been undergoing
oxidation and alteration, the conditions at
theoretically favorable for the occurring
of valuable iron deposits, and in one
two instances these undoubtedly exist
notably north of Juanao. At this place
there is a large deposit of magnetic iron
ore of great purity, containing 66 per
cent of iron and less than 0.02 of phos-
phorus. French engineers has esti-
mated that there are at least 3,000,000 tons
of this ore in sight. At present it is 15
miles from a seaport, and its development
will not be feasible in the construction
of a railway. In my opinion this deposit
of the most valuable metallic resource
of Porto Rico is present in sight, and
American capital will develop it as soon
as allowed to do so legally. It is said that
the conditions of this deposit could not
be better favored with little cost, and
mineral resources, and is con-
sidered in compact masses, easy of ex-
traction, and covered only by a light layer
of earth. It constitutes a small hill
about 1/2 mile high, containing 100,000
tons of metallic iron.

The newspaper complaint that con-
gress is too lavish in the matter of
authorizing the construction of government
buildings does not impress W. E. Curtis
as being well founded. There are now
23 public buildings in the United States,
which have been erected at a cost of \$13,
000,000. At the same time there are prob-
ably 100 buildings rented by the govern-
ment throughout the country, at a
cost of not less than \$10,000,000 a year,
for postoffices, courts, custom houses,
military barracks, army and navy
purposes and for various other require-
ments of the public service. The treasury
officials estimate that the average rental
is \$20 a year, which for 7,500 buildings
alone would reach \$15,000,000. This
sum, Mr. Curtis contends, would pay 3
per cent interest on \$225,000,000 if that
sum were invested by the government in
its own property instead of being paid
to private owners at a much higher rate
of interest. In the city of Washington
alone the government pays an enormous
sum in the way of rentals, at high rates
of interest, when it could borrow all the
money it wants at 3 per cent, to free
better ones upon its own property. "If
the government would erect its own
buildings in every city, town, and village
of the United States," says he, "not only
be a measure of economy and
promote the convenience of the public,
but would be a constant object lesson in
parsimony."

In denying that a prejudice exists in
the West against men who were West
Pointers the Washington Post calls atten-
tion to these interesting facts: "When
the war with Spain broke out a year ago,
there was only one general officer in the
whole army who had graduated at the
Military academy. There were nine officers
of this rank then on the active list,
but General Wesley Merritt was the one
West Pointer. Out of fifteen adjutants
general there were seven West Pointers,
out of seven inspectors general only two,
out of six quartermasters of the super-
ior grade only twenty-seven, out of
twenty-six paymasters only four. On the
1st of December, 1898, there had eighteen
major generals, five of whom were West
Point men; fifty-six brigadier generals,
twelve of whom were graduates. So that
out of seventy-four general officers there
were only six West Pointers. The general
commanding the army is not a West Pointer,
neither is Adjutant General Curtis, in fact
so far as we know, only two bureau chiefs in
the war department, the chief of engineers
and the chief of ordnance, are gradu-
ates."

Scarcely one from the Sultan of Turkey,
The dispatches from Manila say that the
Mohammedan inhabitants of the island of
Mindanao, which is one of the largest of
the Philippine group, and the Sulu archi-
pelago, are declaring their loyalty to the
United States and readiness to support
the American army against the followers
of Aguinaldo. This is believed to be due
to the fact that the Sultan of Mindanao,
Turkey, who is the spiritual head of the
moslem church and exercises religious
authority over all the adherents of that
faith, has always been friendly to the
United States, and has been greatly im-
pressed by the achievements of our navy
during the war. Dur-
ing the war he expressed his sympathy
for our cause, and it is believed that
as soon as Manila surrendered he found
means to communicate with the great
leaders of his faith in the Philippines and
advised them to support the United
States. It is supposed to be about
2,000,000 Mohammedans in the Philippine
archipelago.

Says Senator Dewey: "A young man
born in this country today has reason
to congratulate himself. He comes at a
time when our young men have before
them the most noble and the greatest
of the world. The very atmosphere of
the land is instructive and educative. It
is like a vast school, and it is a school
of things to do, and nobody lacks urging
and incentive to prepare himself for
future duties. He can see on every hand
fields of noble endeavor, into which he
may enter and, by striving with brain
and brawn, secure himself high position.
From farming to war, the chances of suc-
cess are incalculable and the prizes
large. They are ready to hand for those
who are just entering the world as infants
and those who brave it as young men of
age. The twentieth century holds some-
thing for all."

Michigan has enacted a law providing
that the common council of Detroit may
at any time within twenty years appoint
a commission of three, who may buy or
lease any street railway in the city.

CERTAINLY FAIR.
Tom—So the waitress refused Jack?
Dick—Yes; it's too bad! He made a
very fair proposition, too.
Tom—What was it?
Dick—He promised to be a most devoted
husband, and offered to refund the money
if he did not cure me exactly as repre-
sented.—Chicago Journal.

NOT HIS FAULT!
She—Do you remember how you said,
when you were courting me, that if I
would marry you you would be obliged
to do all my days but sit around and look
pretty? And how different it is now!
He—Well, it ain't my fault if you can't
look pretty any more.—Indianapolis Journal.

EASTER ON THE RANCHO.
No candles, tall, no broiled steaks.
No smelly chicken nor orange's tonic.
But one bread greening sea of grass.
Over which soft Southern breezes pass.
And, gazing where far prairies roll,
A walking horse-man—grim, alone!
The bluish that fills the eastern sky
Tells a wailing wind that blows.
His Easter gleam bathes all the scene:
The watcher grim, the prairie green.
The feeding herds that glorify
The passing of the winter's blight.
Then, as the dawn breaks full and fair,
Starred is the level-sodded way;
Arising from the earth the heads,
The prairie-bills lift their heads;
And shines abroad the beauty rare
Of the white's word-rope Easter Day.
—Charles Morreu Harger in Leslie's
Weekly.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.
Today
You'll be much inter-
ested in the
Very Special
Sales of
Books,
Boys'
Clothing,
Shoes,
Men's wear
Candy,
Coats, Suits

Spend the day and even-
ing here. Store is in
Easter bloom. You'll
enjoy it with the thous-
ands.

Jonas
Long's
Sons.

We are
Showing
This Week

a great variety of elegant
goods in
Spring Serges,
Checks and Plaids.

You will find the prices as
the goods.
W. J. DAVIS,
213 Wyoming Ave.,
Scranton, Pa.

Ranges
and
Furnaces

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RANGES
IN THE CITY.
Plumbing
and Tinning

GUNSTER & FORSYTH,
325 and 327
PENN AVENUE.

Odd
Lamps

We have a number
that we will close out
AT OST

This is a chance to get a
good lamp for little money.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER,
O'MALLEY CO.
422 Lackawanna Avenue

Lewis, Reilly
& Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.

The march of
honest progress
will ever in-
crease: Our
Shoes for Spring
are FIT to
march the earth

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,
114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Our
Window
Display
will
give
you
a good
idea
of what
we have
to offer
in this
line.
Everything
new.

REYNOLDS BROS.
STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS.
Hotel Jermy Building.

book
binding

NEAT, DURABLE BOOK BINDING
IS WHAT YOU RECEIVE IF YOU
LEAVE YOUR ORDER WITH THE
TRIBUNE BINDERY.

FINLEY'S
Easter
Week
Attractions

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Fine Neckwear,
New Spring Parasols,
New Silk Petticoats,
New Silk and Lisle
Hosiery,
Silk Shirt Waists,

New Handkerchiefs and
Laces, etc.

We make special mention for
this week of
Perrins New Suede
Pique Gloves
With Pearl Clasp.

The very nobbiest glove made
to be worn with tailor
made gowns and
the best

One Dollar
Real kid glove ever sold with
a positive guarantee.

510 and 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THEODER HARDWARE STORE

Don't
Keep your nose on the
grindstone. Be alive to
what is going on around
you. Live buyers are
taking advantage of our
offer of

Nickle-Plated Trays
For 15 cents each
FOOTE & SHEAR CO.
110 WASHINGTON AVE.

The Hunt &
Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing,
Gas Fitting, Electric,
Light Wiring, Gas
and Electric Fixtures,
Builders Hardware.

34 Lackawanna Avenue
HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming
District for

DUPONT'S
POWDER.
Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smelting
and the Repassu Chemical
Company's
HIGH EXPLOSIVES
Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosive
Room 101 Concord Building
Scranton.

AGENTS:
THOS. FORBES,
JOHN H. SMITH, 103 N.
W. E. MULLER, 103 N.
WULF