

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court—JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington. Election day, Nov. 7.

The Carter Case.

THERE can be no dissent from the proposition of the Engineering News that the essential principle involved in the Carter case is fidelity to trusts. This, as that journal impressively argues, has become "absolutely necessary to the conduct of all our industry, and to the very existence of our modern civilization. In whatever field of human activity we look, we see men directing the course of great enterprises which are owned by others and controlling the expenditure of thousands and millions of dollars which belong to the nation or state, or a municipal or private corporation. Each and every such man has in his power to enrich himself by sacrificing to a greater or less extent, the interests of which he is a trustee, and the only assurance the public can possibly have that the trust will be faithfully discharged is the honor and honesty of the officer on whom it is laid."

Our contemporary is equally correct in its assertion that there "are two enemies of the public welfare abroad today who strike a worse blow at civilization than the anarchist, and whose treason threatens the nation's existence more than that of the traitor in time of war. The first of these is the man who flouts honor and honesty and aims to get wealth by any means, fair or foul. It is such men as this that lay the temptation in the way of those in positions of trust. The second of these public enemies is the man who, being in a place of trust, yields to his temptation and enriches himself at the expense of those who have conferred upon him honors and responsibilities."

Regarding Captain Carter as guilty as charged, the News views in him a type of the second class of public enemies, whose punishment is demanded as an example to society at large—a conclusion beyond controversy if we accept our contemporary's premise. The News broadly hints at the existence in the Carter case of the other class of public betrayers when it says: "It is more than two years since knowledge of the frauds at Savannah became known to the authorities at Washington. During all that time not one step has been taken toward the punishment of those others who profited by the frauds at that place or the recovery from them of the stolen millions. They have had ample time to transfer all their property and make it impossible for the government to recover a penny from them. Rumor says they have done this. The query comes, then, who among the authorities at Washington has been false to his trust in this matter? Where was the pull exercised of these contractors who were (and could well afford to be) such liberal contributors to campaign funds?"

This pointed innuendo, coming from the recognized mouthpiece of the engineering profession in America, will carry weight. Does the News dispute the assertion of Attorney General Clegg that means exist in amplitude for the recovery of these stolen millions, if it shall appear on final judgment that there has been deliberate theft? Does it take issue with the administration on the proposition that, before proceeding to say the least word in a case of such exceptional importance the president is determined, at any cost of time or patience, to get down to the bedrock bottom of all the facts and ramifications and to have the programme of action in complete readiness for the time of action?"

This Carter case looks bad, from the surface; but we do not consider that any substantial reason exists why the people should direct suspicion or withhold confidence from the president of the United States.

No Entangling Alliances.

A FORMAL denial from the secretary of state, Hon. John Hay, was hardly necessary to establish the falsity of the accusation made in the McKinley administration had entered into a secret alliance with Great Britain. The man who is sufficiently well acquainted with the ways of our government to be entitled to have an opinion upon a question of public policy knows that the United States could not, if it would, become a party to a secret alliance. The only alliance which it can make is by formal treaty, and that, to be effective, must secure ratification in the senate by the assent of two-thirds of the senators—a condition effectually destructive of secrecy. Even when the

senate tries to work in secret the facts leak out. No secret treaty with England has been before the senate during the McKinley administration and none is likely to come before it, for the reason that our international relations with that country, as, indeed, with all other countries, are to an uncommon degree open and above-board, neither needing nor desiring the screen of mystery.

A little reflection should show to any open mind that no secret alliance with England or any other power is needed by the United States. We stand, more than any other power, upon an impracticable basis of our own. We are the only power in the world capable of growing within our own borders in abundance all things required to sustain a well-nourished and generous existence; we are the only power not seriously dependent upon any other power for anything in the category of human necessities; our territory is more detached from the circles of foreign intrigue and dissension than is that of any other nation; our people, upon the average, are better educated and more self-reliant than are the inhabitants of any other nation, while in numbers and resources they are sufficient to make preposterous any fancied need of foreign protection. The late war has shown to others what we have known ourselves for some time past—that the United States is potentially the strongest power in civilization, and in view of all these circumstances, what conceivable motive could prompt an American administration to enter into a secret foreign alliance, even if it had under the constitution the authority so to do?

Secretary Hay's letter to Chairman Dick of the Ohio Republican committee, printed elsewhere, is so obviously in consonance with common sense that no one but a fool will disbelieve it. The attitude of the United States, always inspired by the desire to cultivate friendly relations with the other nations of the earth, is now subject to a new incentive toward amicable conditions. We are becoming an exporting nation. We are selling goods of American manufacture to the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa, more and more each successive year. Not only abstract prudence but also specific interest now strongly prompts our government to endeavor to develop by all honorable means the most cordial feelings between itself and the various governments with whom its citizens are beginning to have large and expanding commercial dealings. Hence the manifest folly of tying up with any one foreign power in a manner to provoke the jealousy or the resentment of the others.

Archbishop Ireland says that France was always our friend. It is possible that the archbishop lost a portion of the thread of the Spanish war news.

Kentucky's Crucial Campaign.

UNLIKE past dissensions within the ranks of the Kentucky Democracy, the present division over the Goebel law, which has resulted in the nomination of two Democratic state tickets, shows no signs of compromise. If anything, the men who have bolted the regular party ticket are more bitter and more determined than they were at the time that the flag of party revolution was unfurled; and there are no evidences at this distance that their following among the people has suffered the slightest diminution. On the contrary, unless signs deceive, the revolt is growing steadily.

The bolters have based their whole campaign upon the iniquitous Goebel election law, which puts the appointment of every election officer in Kentucky in the hands of a board of three partisan Democrats controlled by the dominant machine; and they are making use of some splendid ammunition furnished, before this campaign developed, by the Louisville Courier-Journal, which now, to the intense surprise of many of Colonel Henry Watterson's friends, supports Goebel. For example, while the law was pending—it passed without amendment and was enacted over the governor's veto—that party said:

"The people may well stand aghast before the revolutionary election bill which has, like some dread monster, suddenly emerged from the fastnesses of passion and error through which the legislature has been threading its tortuous way. It is safe to say that the annals of free government will be sought in vain for anything approaching it in shameless frontistry and unconcealed deformity. The records of reconstruction furnish nothing to compare with it. The Brownlow despotism in Tennessee was considered tolerably reckless and tolerably thorough in its day. But the Brownlow despotism at its worst ventured upon nothing so boldly, wholly bad as this. In all the force bills meditated by the radicals in congress during the dark days of reconstruction there were discernible some pretense and some pretext, some lingering memory of Republican instincts and traditions. Even in the plebeian display of a just electoral process and purpose. This force bill gives the voters of Kentucky not a ray of hope. It makes no claim or show of fairness. It places exclusively in the hands of three irresponsible persons, to be named by the authors of the measure itself, the entire electoral machinery of the state. That is the whole of it. In one word, and at one fell swoop, Kentucky is to become the subject of a triumvirate, which is to cast up the returns and determine the result. With the machinery of this Goebel bill in his hands, Mr. Goebel becomes as completely master of the situation in Kentucky as Diaz in Mexico or Menelik in Abyssinia."

bel's hands. His bill is now law, his men are in the offices of election commissioners, but the good blood of the de-faction of the Kentucky Democracy is up and the assertion is freely made by men of the highest standing that Goebel's lieutenants will give a fair count of the ballots next November else some of them will adorn lamp-posts or go to increase the population of the hereafter. These may be idle threats, but the men who make them are not of the vaporizing type. They undoubtedly mean what they say.

President Schurman's statement of conditions in the Philippine archipelago removes authoritatively many popular misapprehensions and is particularly interesting in its estimate of the seriousness of the task which this government has assumed. But, as he says, the fact that the job is a hard one constitutes no reason in morals why, having entered upon its accomplishment, we should now become discouraged and cry quits. If the contract is larger than was anticipated, the thing to do is to turn on more steam.

The reform movement headed by Senor Jimenez, of San Domingo, is universally popular. Reform in San Domingo has significance other than as the battle cry of malcontents and political seceders. No one has thus far thought it necessary to offer resolutions of condolence in favor of M. Guerin, who is holding the fort against the police of Paris. Here is an opportunity for the "aunties."

Our exports of manufactures in seven months of 1899 under the Dingley law were \$211,975,964 against \$141,973,482 in the corresponding months in 1898 under the Wilson law. Enough said.

The president of France is a peasant's son and events will soon show whether he has the manhood and the grit that are the traditional accompaniments of humble origin.

Pedlar Palmer has been convinced. Now if the Shamrock can be induced to return home cupless, the pride of our sportsmen will remain unruined for another year.

Filipinos may not be as able to govern themselves as are the Cubans, but they certainly have shown ability to put up quite a fight.

The Dreyfus case is rapidly nearing the magazine stage.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Extracts from "Freedom," a Paper Published in Manila.

There are evidences wherever one goes in Manila that business is awakening from lethargy, and moving toward a more successful business career. The Escolta has a wide-awake appearance, and one would hardly think that Krags and Mausers are having an argument anywhere on the island. Indications point to a successful business year despite the insurrection that has hitherto caused so much anxiety.

Debris in the burned district has been piled and burned and carried away, and the rugged appearance there is rapidly disappearing. New buildings, business houses and residences are going up all over the city, showing conclusively that confidence in Manila's future is more marked than it has heretofore been. The buildings going up in the burned districts are of better class than those destroyed by the fire of the incendiary Chinese are working early and late, and their "hoes" can be heard at all hours as timbers are shoved into place. China, by the way, are the principal architects and builders, although the finished thing is really creditable, and surprises the builders who handle nothing but tools of modern machinery.

The hand of the board of health is also manifest in all parts of the city. Sewers are not only cleaned but they are kept clean, and as a result sanitary conditions are greatly improved. Not only this, but the slum holes in alleys and by-ways are renovated from day to day. Everything, indeed, that looks like a germ-producing is subjected to the common crematory, and, as far as possible, disease producers are thus destroyed.

A Filipino Amazon.

Upon recommendation of the provost marshal general and the prison authorities based on exceptionally good conduct, the unexecuted portion of the sentence prevailing confinement in the case of Gregorio Bernardino de la Cruz, who has served prison confinement since 1877, is remitted. She will be released today from the Manila penitentiary.

This recalls the history of a brave and patriotic woman, whose life has been wasted behind prison walls for believing in a principle, and risking her life as a result of her noble and heroic conduct. The rebellion of 1877 was at its height, and the insurgents were making headway against the Spanish. Senora Bernardino, a young girl, was the first to take up arms, and spear-charged against the Spanish forces, leading the company in place of her dead husband. Her example fired the troops under her command to glorious deeds, but the merciless fire of the Spaniards drove them back. Her horse was shot under her. Not dismayed by this calamity she intrinsically was undaunted, and in this position killed three Spanish officers. She was finally captured after her ammunition gave out by a sergeant and five men, who brought her into headquarters.

work, the result of which will prove more effective than all other forces in bringing the Philippines out of the moral and educational apathy into which they have fallen, and making them good moral citizens.

To Establish a Free Library.

A movement is now on foot to establish a free library of reference in Manila. The project is just in its infancy and it will probably be some time before it will be an accomplished fact. Colonel Milroy, customs collector, has been active in collecting the basis of a library, and has made some substantial progress. The English-speaking residents have at the present time no place where biographical, geological, legal or scientific knowledge can be secured. The need of some place of reference is apparent to business and professional men. If the facts relative to any subject have not been thoroughly pounded into the cranium it is as bad as a lost part of the anatomy, for there is no reliable encyclopaedia in the city to which access can be had. A general move on the part of the English-speaking citizens will soon put the matter in a different light.

Kissed by Filipino Women.

Miss Sarah and Miss Agnes Shaw, of the auxiliary hospital staff, took a drive out to view the progress of reconstruction at Parangue, Thursday. When they arrived they were surrounded by hundreds of Filipino women and children who had never seen American women before. They pinched their faces and noses as if they were really the thing, and in many instances they were kissed by the enthusiastic women and children. The greeting was so overjoying that they were forced to beat a retreat, but they will never forget their novel experience.

The Rainy Season in Manila.

One of the questions that crosses the ocean to Manila in letters very frequently is "Does it rain very much?" or "When does the rainy season commence?" The following figures will show when we have rain in Manila, and how much we have. From observations extending from 1865 to 1897 the Manila Observatory has deduced the following table showing the average rainfall in inches for each month: also the average temperature.

Table with 3 columns: Month, Rain, Temp. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The average temperature in Manila varies and year out is about 80 inches, and average yearly rainfall is about 50 inches.

The Darker Side.

Cities like Manila have their vendetta. One probably exists at this time. During the past two or three months, a number of murders have been committed in the Tondo district. A half dozen Chinamen have been stabbed to death; a half dozen more have been asphyxiated with carbonic acid gas, and will carry scars to the grave made by the knife or dagger; American soldiers have been warned to keep out of that district, and more murders are committed from time to time. It is evident from this that vendettas must be alert, not only for individual safety, but for the safety of others.

The Hospital Corps Man.

They have sung of "The Regular Fighting Man" and "The Yankee Volunteer"; But I've heard not a note for the Hospital Corps of Hope and Cheer.

A MEADOW DARLING.

One day I met a little maid who roamed the meadows over— A slender, winsome little thing, oh! so very fair to see. I lost my heart completely when she leaped to kiss the clover, As she wandered through the meadow with the butterfly and bee.

MERELY A JEST OR TWO.

A Parental Free-Booter. Jack—I never see you with Miss Gotox any more. Tom—No; I didn't like her father; he's a regular old pro. Jack—What's that? Tom—Well, I know from experience that he's a free-booter.

Grades of Honor.

President of the French Court—You declare this on your honor as a gentleman? French Officer—No, Monsieur le President! As an officer of le grand armee! —Philadelphia North American.

War and Peace.

War's wrinkled front they smooth with soft messages, And divers paints and powders, these They supplement with robes of white, and flowers, And call it peace. —Detroit Journal.

Proved an Alibi.

Kind Lady—You look very much like a tramp I gave a pie to yesterday. Tramp—But I'm not. I never felt better in my life, lady. —Life.

In Old Kentucky.

Stranger—Have you lived long in this section? Native—No, sah. I am a gentleman, sah! And it is impossible for gentlemen to live long in this section, sah. —Washington Star.

Might Be Serious.

"Here's a story of a woman who married a man of the name of 'Joke,'" she said. "Is that so?" he exclaimed. "Well, I've always held that practical jokes ought to be prohibited by law. No one knows how many consequences may be—" —Brooklyn Eagle.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

In all Spain there are only 3,229 children in the Sunday schools. London capitalists are interested in the proposal to lay a cable from Vancouver, B. C., to Skaguay, Alaska. A girls' seminary at Auherrndale, N. Y., has a fully organized cricket corps that drills with Springfield rifles. An old man named Anton Kohn, who died recently in an Austrian almshouse, was found to be worth \$,000,000. The Anglo-Indian Empire contains only 12,489 square miles in Europe, but it has 2,248,476 in Asia, 2,625,816 in Africa, 8,665,823 in America and 3,229,791 in Oceania. The Gersoppa Falls, on the Sharavatti river, in South Kanara, India, are larger and more magnificent than Niagara. The water makes a clear drop of 229 feet. The output of saildines on the Maine coast is likely to be increased from 900,000 cans in 1898 to 2,000,000 this year, in consequence of the introduction of a new canning machine. A new way of blasting rock is to place a cartridge of water in a shot hole and convert it into steam instantly by electricity. This method is especially applicable in coal mines. At Constantinople there is an autograph expert which is claimed to have been written by the hand of the Saviour, whose authenticity has been stoutly defended for centuries. The house of commons has met on Sunday eleven times, on various occasions, when urgency demanded it. The first time was in the reign of Edward III., the last at the death of George IV. The military household of the Czar is composed of 28 officers of various ranks, 83 of whom belong to the army and 15 to the navy. Nineteen members of the royal family are included in this list. A statistical Englishman estimates that a factory herd earning, say \$2.25 a week, expends out of it for food \$2.40, of which \$1.06 is for meat, bacon and fish, and an equal amount for butter, cheese, lard and eggs. He promulgated an order forbidding the landing of dogs from Ireland in Great Britain, under a penalty of 20 pounds. This is done to prevent the spread of rabies, which is common in Ireland just now. Attempts are being made in the county of Kent, England, to exterminate the snoutworm. Snoutworm clubs have been formed and money prizes are given to those producing the largest number of heads. The ice of Mexico does not "improve each shining hour." As there is very little cold weather there, no necessity exists for laying in winter stores of honey, and the bee is, therefore, as lazy as a cockroach. A published statement that Roman Catholics can hold office under the Transvaal government is inaccurate. A provision of that character did exist, but at the request of President Kruger it was repealed in 1896. A crank in Brooklyn recently went over the route of a century run and sprinkled it freely with tacks. Of the eighty that finished the run more than half had collected the tacks. The tacks remained in most of the tires until pulled out. The board of agriculture of England has a German firm sent some textile goods wrapped in old newspapers. A provision of the custom house officers noticed the fact, and informed the censor, who promptly decreed that the articles had to be unpacked and repacked without the newspapers, and this was done. A New York woman who is making a study of flowers and their effects upon the different temperaments claims that yellow blossoms afford protection from disease germs, that daisies worn by nervous women will benefit them, and that violets act as intoxicants or stimulants upon some people. The advantages of closer relations with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are already illustrated by the increased sales of the products of our farms and factories to those islands. An official statement just issued shows that exports from the United States to these four islands or groups of islands during the fiscal year 1899 were double the average annual sales to them during the next three years and considerably in excess of the very large sales made to them during the reciprocity years under the McKinley act, when our markets in Cuba and Porto Rico were greatly enlarged. The exports to each of these islands show an increase in the fiscal year 1899 over 1898, and including the entire list amount to \$2,011,285, against \$1,762,561 in 1898, \$1,761,230 in 1897, and \$1,761,217 in 1896.

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