

The Scranton Tribune

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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., R. 5, WHEELER, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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, OCTOBER 10, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster.

County. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, of Scranton; JOHN PENMAN, of Olyphant.

Airy Assumptions. Peace would be brought about in the Philippine islands within a couple of days were we today to the people struggling for independence.

FOR SUBSTANTIAL reasons we doubt this. No fairer proposition was ever made to a dependent people than was embodied in the proclamation of the Schurman commission.

Our experience with Cuba should teach us not to be too anticipatory in the matter of pledges. It is a good rule of statesmanship to attend to one thing at a time.

It must be remembered that our responsibility in these new territories is not only to the natives but to civilization at large. A government barely able to protect itself when let alone would not satisfy the requirements of the situation.

Senator Hear does not seem to have been benefited by his trip abroad. From reported declarations he evidently intends to continue to misrepresent his constituents to the end of the chapter.

An Expert Witness.

EX-CONSUL WILDMAN, upon his return from Hong Kong, offers three opinions on Philippine topics which possess more than passing interest.

"General Otis is too old and not aggressive. He tries to do the whole thing out there, and, like every other man who tries to do all, he does nothing successfully.

It has been charged in pro-Aguinaldo literature, especially by the Democratic press since it espoused the side of the Filipino rebels, that Mr. Wildman, when negotiating with Aguinaldo prior to Dewey's victory in Manila bay, promised that Filipino help in the American campaign against Spain would be followed by American recognition of Filipino independence.

"I want to say now that at no time was Aguinaldo or any of the Filipino promised independence. Admiral Dewey made them no promises. We brought Aguinaldo over to Manila the same as any other

man was brought over there to help. At no time was anything said about giving them their independence. You will notice that in his manifesto Aguinaldo is careful not to say directly that there were promises made. That talk always comes from some of his followers who have something to gain by his success."

But the main point to all this Philippine tangle is not what might, could, would or should have happened but what of the future? Mr. Wildman offers these as his opinions on that score:

"As to the question of self-government, I am led to believe that none of the native people are capable of that in the highest sense of the word. The only way that the natives could govern is under American supervision. I believe that the flag in the Philippines should never be lowered."

It is singular what unanimity of opinion prevails among those who have been on the scene concerning Otis' inadequacy, Aguinaldo's presumption and the need of prolonged American control. On all these points the competent testimony is already overwhelming.

The life of the Democratic editor these days is no sinecure. In the effort to make the real seem unreal and stifle manifestations of approval of the brilliant accomplishments of the most notable administration since the days of Abraham Lincoln, many of the un-terrified moulders of public opinion have become yellow-skinned before their time.

Party Representation.

ONCE MORE there is discussion of the question, three mooted in Republican national conventions and as many times postponed, to change the basis of representation in those conventions from a basis of the electoral vote cast to that of the Republican popular vote cast.

At present two delegates are chosen for each member in congress, including senators; the proposition is to allow a delegate for every group of a certain number of Republican votes cast, say 10,000, or larger fraction thereof. The following table illustrates how such a change would affect the representation of the states, based on the vote cast in 1896:

Table with 3 columns: State, Old Plan, New Plan. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with their respective electoral and population-based representation counts.

As will be perceived at a glance, the effect of a change like this would be immediately to transfer the power to make nominations from states without Republican electoral votes to the states which have to do the electing, thereby stimulating the polling of a large popular vote. It has been notorious for years that the delegations sent to Republican national conventions from most of the hopelessly Democratic southern states have been on the market for negotiation and willing to go to the highest bidder.

Writing upon this subject the Washington correspondent of the Sun says: "Two objections, now no longer valid, have operated to secure the postponement of a revision of the representation of states in Republican National conventions. The control of every Republican convention since 1872 has not only been contested, but vigorously and often intemperately contested, by the friends of the rival candidates for nomination, and the managers of the several bodies have been reluctant to reduce the representation of those Southern states from which they had, or considered they had, any promise of delegates' support. The minor candidates for a Republican nomination to the presidency have usually had the greatest measure of dependence on the South, and the proposition made to reduce the Southern representation has been regarded, usually, as an unfriendly act distinctly in the interest of the leading candidate. In 1890, however, from all present indications, the Republican National convention will be as thoroughly harmonious and enthusiastic as that of 1872, and the demand for a revision of representation will not incur the hostility of any aspirant for the presidential nomination in that year. For a second reason, the federal census will be practically completed and its results known so far as the enumeration of the inhabitants is concerned when the next national convention of the Republicans meets to nominate a candidate for president in 1900. The occasion, therefore, will be seasonable for fixing, if not the detailed basis of the next national convention, at least the form of such representation, by making a reduction in the number of delegates accorded those states in which either there is a wholesale dis-

franchisement of Republicans by constitutional amendments or through the operation of discriminating election laws established by the Democratic majority party."

It is to be hoped that a change so obviously in the interest of party vitality and fair play will not again be postponed.

It is doubtful if Congressman Roberts, the much-married statesman from Utah, will be allowed to keep his seat. Every married member of the house of representatives has doubtless received instructions on the subject at home ere this.

Cut Loose from Aguinaldo.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES, DEM. THE DEMOCRATIC leaders have gradually drifted into positive hostility to the war for the overthrow of the Philippine insurgents, with the patriotic-sounding and convictions of the people. They did not take that position from choice, but under the leadership of the cheap money demagogues the Democratic party of the nation has ceased to be a party of honest convictions and has shriveled up into a mere Opposition ready to accept any side of any issue against Republican power.

The recent proclamation of Aguinaldo in which he inspires his insurgent followers to maintain the rebellion with unflinching energy and fendish desperation, is only the logical result of the teachings of Democratic leaders, from Bryan up and down. The Bounts, the Hoars, the Atkinsons and other political antiquies, who are ever looking backward, while the republic is grandly pressing forward, are of little moment, but the Democratic party, when false to the patriotic teachings of its earlier and better days, cannot reasonably hope to become the controlling power in the nation. With Aguinaldo advocating Democracy in the Philippines and repeating the arguments of Bryan in the United States, there can be no destiny for Democracy but that of annihilation.

It will not do for the Democratic leaders merely to disavow their sympathy with Aguinaldo. He knows what they are teaching and he teaches just as they do. He knows that but for the hope of American sympathy and support he could not maintain his barbarous warfare for a month, and he has played Democracy as his last card, blurring out the truth and impaling the Democratic leaders before the patriotic convictions of the American people.

The only way for the Democrats to cut loose from Aguinaldo is to vote against his proposition to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and their opposition to holding as American colonies our new Spanish possessions, the cry of imperialism, because we must inaugurate stable governments and enforce law and order in the Philippines, will fall upon heedless ears, and the Democracy must speedily place an impassable chasm between the party and the Aguinaldo freebooters or it must accept not only defeat, but the contempt of patriotic citizens of every political faith.

What a convulsive shiver must be given to any audience in the present campaign, whether Republican or Democratic, when the following extracts from Aguinaldo's last proclamation are read, as it will be at every cross-road: "The American there is a great party that insists on the government recognizing Filipino independence * * * Therefore we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next presidential election and imperialism fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms."

Let the Democratic leaders look the situation squarely in the face, and, under political sagacity is a lost art among them, they will right about face and cut loose from Aguinaldo by placing their party on the right platform of patriotism and enlightened progress.

The Outlook advises President McKinley to make Admiral Dewey governor-general of the Philippines, with carte blanche in the selection of policy and subordinates. "The noblest honor a country could render to him," it says, "would be to offer to him the office of governor-general of the archipelago, that he might by his just and pacific policy complete that work of liberation which his brilliant victory has made possible. If what is known now of Dewey had been known fifteen months ago, it is possible that he would have been asked to manage the whole affair. As the case stands, though, we think he has earned a rest. Besides, his advice at Washington will be worth as much as would his presence at Manila."

The American league is the title of a new organization that has for its nucleus the suppression of a war-like spirit in the United States. The purpose of the organization seems peaceful enough, but there is a suspicion that any society that is run by Dr. Parkhurst, Carl Schurz, Samuel Gompers and Bourke Cockran will be liable at times to engage in a little hair-pulling on its own account.

A PLEA FOR A SONG.

AVANT! Ye tireless bards who sing Of the budding flowers and breath of spring. Of the hackneyed, threadbare themes of love, Your lady's wavy locks of gold, Or dainty fan, or shapely glove—AVANT!

The tale is trite and old. He ye men, and waste your fancies rare On the tangled tatts of a woman's hair? Be ye sons of Eve, and spend your brain Sluicing the light of a woman's eyes? Ere the wind has snatched the loving strain.

Ere the song is hushed, the lovelight dies. Sing me a song of work and strife, Of the man who shouldered his way thro' life. Leaving the primrose path to fools; Who gained the skies from the vulgar sod.

With bright save nature's sturdy toils. Ah, there's a man for the smile of God! —Maurice B. Kirby, in Atlantic's.

BROUGHT TO A FOCUS.

From Secretary Root's Chicago Speech. "By the 15th of next month 40,000 American troops will answer to the commands of Otis and Lawton and MacArthur. By the end of the following month 60,000 will be there."

"Are our soldiers fighting the Filipino nation? No. There is none. There are hundreds of islands inhabited by more than sixty tribes, speaking more than six different languages, and all but one are ready to accept American domination—American sovereignty. Are we fighting a people capable of self-government? No. The practically unanimous declaration of the men who have been there and studied the best studies of the subject is that they are not fit for self-government. General Greene says they are not fit for it; President Schurman says they are not fit for it; Admiral Dewey says they are not fit for it. Are we fighting a people who themselves consider that they are capable of their own protection? No. For around the captured Spanish army during the ten months when America was prevented by her international obligations and the faith of her protocol from interfering, who do they thank? Not them by American suffrage; who has attained supreme power by the assassination of his rival, and who maintains it by the arrest and punishment of every one who favors the United States, and the murder of every one whom he can reach who obeys her. The closest ally to be found in the Philippines is Aguinaldo, the perpetual military revolutionary of Central America."

"My friends, the title of America to the island of Luzon is better than the title we had to Louisiana. It rests upon a juster foundation than the title we had to Texas. It rests upon the sure foundation of international law, and the sure foundation of high duty in the family of nations. No president has the power and the right to give up the sure title of the will or the wish, to take away from American sovereignty one rod of the soil that belongs to it; and as long as the American people stand behind the American soldier, he will maintain the honor of that flag and the integrity of that sovereignty in the island of Luzon, come who may against him."

LITERARY NOTES.

The Saturday Evening Post has permanently enlarged to 32 pages and has engaged a staff of special contributors promising to make it soon the most widely read and extensively quoted weekly illustrated paper in the world. Under its present management it is a miracle study in enterprise.

Baroness Bettina von Hutten is the author of that sparkling clever book "Miss Fluctuations," just issued by the Lippincotts. She is young, an American by birth, and the niece of the late Thomas A. Scott, formerly president of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Probably the most startling book of stories published since the days of Poe and the late, the late, and other people. The author of that volume, W. C. Morrow (who does not overdo, and who strikes a hard blow with each book he writes), now has in the Lippincott press a new novel, which those who have had the privilege of going over the advance sheets pronounce one of the most powerful and absorbing romances of recent years.

It is said that Rudyard Kipling and Ernest Seton-Thompson met last winter, and spent an evening telling each other animal stories. The interpreter of the Jungle wanted a story of a grizzly bear. Mr. Thompson had one ready for him. It took an hour to tell it. When he had finished, Mr. Kipling exclaimed: "That's fine, Thompson; why don't you write it?"

Mr. Thompson has since written it, under the title of "The Biography of a Grizzly Bear." Its publication will be begun in the November number of the Century Magazine. It is the first long story by the author of "Wild Animals Have a Right to Live." Mr. Thompson will illustrate it himself. The decorative arrangement of the pages will be the work of his wife.

In the Forum for October Senator J. C. Burrows forecasts the presidential contest of 1900 with a paper on "This Year's Election: Their Bearing on the Presidential Election." Commentator of the Currency Charles G. Dawes writes a paper of much importance on "The Present Outlook for Currency Reform." The Dean of Currency, W. W. Farrar, speaks with no uncertain sound upon "The Sunday Question." Oscar P. Austin, chief of the United States bureau of statistics, gives an interesting account of the rapidly growing "Commercial Japan." Prof. Sohn, of Leipzig, a member of the code commission, tells of the true significance of "Code Civile, German, and Charles Howard Shinn considers, in his article on the "Literature of the Pacific Coast," the prominent part that Californian writers have taken in the department of fiction.

PERSONALITIES.

The Marquis of Exeter is said to be the only marquisable marquis in England. President Iola, of Argentina, wore a uniform costing \$7,500 at his reception in Rio Janeiro.

William Magrath has been a justice of the peace at Fort Scott since 1854. He is the oldest officeholder in Kansas.

Lady Delamere, herself a famous hunter, accompanied her husband on his expedition to Africa in search of big game. Two of the sons of James J. Hill are vice presidents of railroads. Both have been carefully trained in the business by their father.

Mrs. Robert Witt is the only woman who has taken part in the lectures delivered at the University Extension summer school at Oxford.

Mrs. Dolancy Kane has a crown of gems containing 29 stones that is said to be the finest ornament of its kind seen in New York. It cost her \$100,000.

Frank H. Conner, the Chicago millionaire, has returned from a tour of Europe. He there made arrangements for the founding of the hotel industry.

John M. Oskindson, of Vinita, I. T., has won the prize offered by the Century for the best story submitted by citizens and natives of the young author is by birth not Indian.

Frederick W. Upham, president of the Chicago Board of Review, who has been building so much of his fortune on his taxable property, had there about \$6,000,000 to the treasury of Cook county.

General "Joe" Shelby Hunter, in spite of his 70 years, is still vigorous and in the service of the Shelby family. He was born a slave on the Shelby plantation, Archer Brown, the millionaire iron-maker, began life in 1872 as a reporter on the Cincinnati Gazette, saved \$5,000 from his wages and with that for his capital founded the foundation for his present fortune.

Judge T. R. E. Wright, of Virginia, has

been engaged for some years in obtaining portraits of prominent men, ministers as well as statesmen, of his state for permanent preservation in the court houses of his district.

Major General Sir Archibald Hunter, of Soudan fame, will be chief of staff to Sir Redvers Buller in the event of hostilities in South Africa. He is only 42 years old, is the son of a London merchant, and was educated at Glasgow.

Governor Sailer, of Nevada, who has just had the gubernatorial fight decided in his favor by the state supreme court, is credited with saying he owes his majority to the fact that he signed the bill legalizing prize fights in his state for a Rev. Dr. William P. Kane, of Evansville, Ill., who has just been unanimously elected president of Wabash college, has heretofore been chiefly prominent in the Presbyterian church as the author of the "Indian Plan of Home Missionary Work."

"Buffalo Bill" is building a house for his daughter, Miss Cody, on the shores of Irma Lake, which was named for her in the Big Horn Basin. Miss Cody was herself the architect of the house, which is of the best of logs, two stories high. The style is Moorish.

Mayor Buck, of Portland, Me., is a man of 70 years of age, but has just accomplished a feat difficult enough for a young man. He walked, or, rather, climbed unaided to the top of Mount Washington, and back again. He feels no ill effects from the trip.

Floyd Carpenter Grison, the son of President Grison, of the International Navigation company, who has been appointed secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople, served as captain in the Cuban war, in which he made a splendid reputation for himself.

Amos L. Allen, who has just been nominated to succeed to ex-Speaker Reed's seat in congress, is said to have a manner and voice so exactly like his friend's that, though he differs greatly in face and figure, he need not inevitably recall Mr. Reed to any with whom he talks.

NUDS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A woman with pale ears can be safely set down as one whose heart is hard to reach, while she whose ears are pink along the curled rims and downy lobes is a creature of sympathetic and responsive temperament.

In only nine states in the Union does the reading of the Bible as a function of school exercises rest on a legal basis. These states are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi and South Dakota.

The Augusta Herald says that of fifty-six men who have taken human life in Richmond county, Georgia, in the past fifteen years, only four have paid the death penalty; nine were sentenced to life imprisonment; seventy were sentenced to from one to twenty years, and thirty-six went free.

A shark's egg is one of the oddest-looking things imaginable. It is unprovided with shell, but the contents are protected by a thick, leathery covering, almost as elastic as India rubber. The average size is two inches by two and three-quarter inches, and the color is almost pure black.

Recently an automobile made the ascent of Mount Washington for the first time. The distance of ten miles from the Pinkham Notch to the summit was covered in two hours and ten minutes, which included delays in replenishing the water tank. This is less than half of the time required by carriages drawn by horses.

By staying away from the building yards women aid in the making of ships. No feminine visitors are allowed to go through the Cramps' yards in Philadelphia, because every time a woman passes through the shore every one of the 2,000 workmen raises his eyes from his work, and in one minute one man's work for a fortnight is lost to his employers.

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