

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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1899.

The Times wants to know why Barnett's plurality fell 200,000 below McKinley's. It might also inquire why Cressy's vote fell so far below Bryan's.

Scranton's New Outlet.

IN CULMINATION of the long cherished desire of the individual operators of Scranton and vicinity to secure an outlet for coal which shall free the anthracite industry in this region at least, from the unfair exactions which have hitherto been practiced by the old transportation companies, the organization is elsewhere announced of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad company, which in conjunction with the Erie and Wyoming Valley company and a line to be built from Lackawanna along the abandoned Delaware and Hudson canal to Ulster county, New York, will provide independent rail facilities from mines to tidewater. The active presence and participation on the board of directors of this new company of Mr. E. L. Fuller of this city insures such a representation of Scranton interests as will make the railroad not simply of moment to local mining circles but also of prospective value to local commercial influences, inasmuch as the road will tap a fertile and populous territory likely, with proper effort, to prove largely contributory to Scranton's business development. On the lines indicated, this new railway enterprise seems assured, from the beginning, of a profitable patronage including local as well as through freights, with passenger traffic in prospect. Its success would not cripple other railroads, since the territory drained is to a large degree exclusive. We shall await with interest the development of this apparently promising project.

If Select Councilman Chittenden is peculiarly interested in the old telephone company, by what right does he take the leading part in councils in fighting the new telephone project?

The Next Step.

NOW THAT the question of the permanent reunion of the Philippine Islands by the United States has, for all practical purposes, been answered in the affirmative by vote of the people and soon, we predict, will receive the expressed sanction of congress through a resolution upholding the president's recommendation, public discussion is likely to progress to the consideration of how this new and unfamiliar trust shall be administered after the suppression of Aguinaldo's rebellion. The preliminary report of the Philippine commission did not concern itself with that phase of the Philippine problem save in very general terms. It will, we are informed, treat of it in detail at a later time.

As tending to shed light upon this subject, the issue of Harper's Weekly for this week contains an interview with Brigadier General Funston which presents the merit of being undeniably candid. "It is foolish," says he, "to talk of giving the Philippines self-government after we have whipped them. They are not a homogeneous people, but a collection of tribes, differing in race, religion, and language. They are children so far as any familiarity with independent government is concerned. My knowledge of Spanish permitted me to get at first hand the opinions of some of Aguinaldo's chief lieutenants, and of other men who are regarded as leaders of the natives. None of these men had any well-defined ideas in regard to the government that they desired to set up. They were united on one thing only—to expel the friars and seize their property for the revenue it would bring in. But they apparently had not considered the currency, tariff, revenue, or any other problems of practical government. My opinion is that we should have a governor with practically autocratic powers, and he should be a man, like Leonard Wood in Cuba, of great administrative ability, and absolutely honest. He should have a salary of at least \$25,000 a year, and he should appoint his subordinates. Only in this way will we get good results. If the political hangers-on who have a 'pull' are allowed to go on in subordinate capacities, we may expect scandals that will be a national disgrace. I do not believe we lack good, honest administrators, but the old system of appointments must be radically changed, and the man in charge must be made personally responsible for those under him. In this way, and with a strong military force to compel obedience at the start, the country may be well governed. It may be advisable to permit the Filipinos some representative body, but to give them independent government is impossible, as they have simply caught up crude ideas of popular government, but have had neither the training nor the opportunity to assimilate these ideas."

It is possible that General Funston underestimates the ability of the better educated Filipinos to assimilate readily under proper instruction the American ideas of government; and that, therefore, he overemphasizes the need of a display of force in normal times. This is a matter for the experts to decide in the light of experience. The Philippine commission will not fail to approach from all sides the task of suggesting a method of government, so that its recommendations, when once formulated, may be accepted confidently. But the problem of keeping the "political hangers-on," as General

Funston calls them, out of the way to do mischief in our new possessions is one pre-eminently for the people to solve. They must solve it by forcing from congress a permanent colonial civil service founded on special fitness and utterly immune from the disruptive influences of ordinary partisan politics.

Lord Salisbury's Guild Hall speech sets at rest the rumors of possible intervention in South Africa and gives, between its lines, the recipe for advertising—officials, foreign, intermeddling. That recipe is to have a navy sufficiently large and alert to make interferences dangerous. The cannon argument is the one sub-division of logic to which the powers of Europe all defer.

The Situation in Kentucky.

MAKING DUE allowance for the temporary excitement and exaggerations of the Kentucky campaign, and discounting with care the temperamental qualities of the average inhabitant of the Blue Grass state, as illustrated in innumerable feuds, duels and plots under the stress of abnormal sensitiveness, we nevertheless regard as worthy of account the assertion of the anti-Goebel faction that blood will flow before the theft of the state, contemplated if not already executed by gubernatorial Candidate Goebel and his supporters, shall be ratified in Goebel's inauguration. We believe that under similar conditions as to the law bloodshed would follow, in Pennsylvania, a course like that pursued by Goebel, regardless of the political party or faction to which the Pennsylvania Goebel might belong.

Charges of fraud at election are common in the United States and excite little comment as ordinarily put forth. Sometimes they are merely the vents of a minority's chagrin; sometimes they have a substantial basis of fact. But in either case, rather than resort to violence those who conscientiously believe that they have been wronged at the polls either pursue an investigation in the ordinary channels or await the future opportunity for revenge or reparation. The prevalence of this orderly spirit in the presidential elections of 1876 and 1884 demonstrated the substantial conservatism of the great body of the American people and their willingness to sustain the institutions of peace and good order.

But in Kentucky today a situation is presented unique in American political history. It is the phenomenon of a wholesale defrauding of the voters under the operation of an election law expressly designed for that purpose and offering to law-abiding people absolutely no hope of peaceful remedy. If Goebel is fraudulently inaugurated this year nothing short of a literal revolution of the people in arms can prevent in future the same systematic prostitution of the ballot which has been repeated upon to effect the present Democratic end. For it must be remembered that under the Goebel election law Goebel has direct control with power of appointment and removal over every election officer in Kentucky; that the counting of ballots and the decision of contests is wholly in Goebel's hands, with appeal only to the legislature which, under this system, Goebel and the Goebel machine permits to be returned as elected. The gambler who invites the sucker into a game with marked cards or loaded dice could not be more certain of his stake than Goebel and Goebelsism would be certain of absolute political control of Kentucky for an unlimited time to come in the event of Goebel's inauguration this winter.

We are now considering simply the indubitable facts of an intensely dramatic situation, regardless of the partisan aspects. Whether the governor of Kentucky shall be a Democrat or a Republican is not of enough interest outside of Kentucky to warrant anybody to misrepresent or to try to color the facts. But it is of the utmost importance to know whether in a commonwealth of the American Union a republican form of government obtains with the fairly derived consent of the governed; or whether fraud under the guise of a law which had no sanction from the people shall be entrenched in a position of power which is automatically self-sustaining.

Assuming that by this time Aguinaldo has heard from Ohio, the appearance at our outposts of another insurgent peace commission may be expected within the next few days.

Hard Work Well Done.

RUMOR LATELY has credited to the administration the intention of offering to Hon. E. G. Rathbone, now director of posts for Cuba, the position of civil governor of Cuba. In pursuance of the president's plan to progress as rapidly as possible away from the distinctively military features of arbitrary military control. What truth there is back of this rumor we do not know. Mr. Rathbone is now in Washington, together with General Ludlow, the military governor of Havana; General Lee is in the neighborhood and it is said General Brooke is soon to come home on a leave of absence—all of which points to a series of important conferences regarding future steps in Cuba.

The public in general has not heard a great deal about Mr. Rathbone, but persons who have been in a position to examine his work in Cuba speak of its thoroughness in terms of generous praise. He has done his duty without publicity, but the results show that it has been well done in every particular. Take the matter of the money order system as an example. When Mr. Rathbone went to Cuba last spring there was hardly any knowledge among the people of a money order system. Under Spanish rule the postal authorities had occasionally transmitted money subject to charges ranging from 6 to 15 per cent, and likewise subject to the greatest uncertainty as to the money reaching its destination, but this crude arrangement applied only to a half dozen principal towns and was used chiefly by those who had a pull with the Spanish administration. Today the system extends to every part of the island

where business is done; in nine months over \$10,000,000 has been handled without the loss of a penny to the senders and the average charge is only one-third of one per cent.

Although the chief positions in the Cuban postal department are occupied by American postal experts specially detailed, Mr. Rathbone has been very successful in educating the natives to give trustworthy service in the smaller positions; by means of carefully-designed checks and balances he is holding these natives to a strict accountability and in consequence the postal service of the island is very rapidly acquiring the characteristics of a well-established and thoroughly economic institution. It is self-sustaining, its business is growing with rapidity and regularly, and the public does not hear, in relation to its operation, the frothy murmuring which is incidental to many other branches of the American occupation. These facts bespeak on the part of the responsible agent a special aptitude for administering new details; and if the position of civil governor should come to Mr. Rathbone as rumored, it would come clearly along the line of merit.

The position of the United States with respect to China is not in the least involved in mystery. Under treaties negotiated directly with China, the merchants and people of this country were assured of treatment in China equal to that of the most favored nation; in other words, that there would be no invidious discriminations. Uncle Sam now simply asks that the powers which are staking off claims in China shall put into writing similar pledges. There are obvious reasons why this reasonable and just request will be complied with.

Certain New York correspondents assert that the victory of Jeffries was due to an injection of nitro-glycerine, arsenic, caffeine and strychnine received by the champion after the twentieth round. Certain New York correspondents are evidently also hitting the hyperdermic syringe.

Senator Hoar's recent communications to the press give indication that he is not altogether blind to the influence of events connected with the Philippine situation.

Admiral Dewey realizes that it is only a gang of hungry hangers-on that would insist upon his accepting the presidential nomination after he has repeatedly refused.

From the attitude of foreign diplomats at Washington it would appear that the United States has a ninety-nine year lease on the Chinese business.

It looks now as though Hon. David Hill yelled "Amigo" too late to receive any quarter from Hon. Richard Croker.

It looks as though Hon. Billy Mason would be obliged to resort to another application of face powder.

England already has an "embalmed beef" scandal with the war scarcely begun.

The Democratic flower show has a frost-bitten appearance.

Mr. Bryan's cloud still has a silver lining.

THE NEW ISSUE.

From Harper's Weekly. As an independent journal Harper's Weekly welcomes the discussion of expansion, for it will make far and away the most interesting and instructive presidential campaign that this generation has seen. For the first time in recent years we shall have a subject really worthy of a presidential campaign.

During the lifetime of all men now living our attention has been fixed not on American nationality in its largest sense, but on American nationality only as distinguished from division at home. Slavery, secession, reconstruction, the proper adjustments of tariffs and the problem of the currency—these home duties have engaged us all our lives long. Important as they were, important as the currency problem yet is, they have kept us from a proper appreciation of what has been going on in the larger world, and our politics had become provincial and dull. Our consciousness of a nationality, of a great mission in the development of civilization, had become narrowed to the thought only of division at home. Territory intact. To unify it forever, to solidify our national sentiment, to come to a realization of ourselves, it was necessary to look outward, and the outside responsibilities that have now come to us almost by accident have happily brought an occasion for us to look outside ourselves.

The discussion, then, will take in our relations to other nations; it will bring home to us the necessity of a wide-reaching and modern foreign policy; it will give us an appreciation of the great forces that are changing the world, and all this comes just when commerce is entering its romantic era, and when adventures of trade are more thrilling than adventures of knighthood once were—when the game of honest diplomats and enterprising merchants must be played on the map of the whole world, and no longer along the coastline of a single ocean. For many centuries the Mediterranean limited the enterprise and bounded the thought of men; then the Mediterranean broadened into the Atlantic, and for four centuries, almost to our own time, our enterprises and our thought were limited by this one ocean. Now the opening of the Pacific makes the next step that we must take and forever henceforth the means of extending our vision and our influence.

The unimaginative and the timid, who take an academic and not an evolutionary view of our institutions, will do the best service that this class of minds can ever do in stimulating, by the expression of their doubts and fears, the imagination and the moral energy of the whole people.

PERSONALITIES.

Mark Twain's record up to date is 22 weeks, and these are soon to be issued by a London publisher in a uniform edition. Miss Arria Huntington, daughter of Bishop Huntington, has been nominated by Republicans and Democrats as school commissioner at Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Floretta Vining, of Hull, Mass., owns nine newspapers. They came to her by her father's will and she overlooks the running of them herself. Arthur Knapp, of the Thirteenth United Infantry, who pulled down the Spanish flag at San Juan Hill, is now serving with his regiment in the Philippines. President McKinley is a very rapid reader and although his duties leave him but little time for light reading, when he

does have an opportunity to indulge in that he reads a book at one sitting. The Prince of Monaco started from Havre recently on board the Princess Alice, which is bound for the polar regions to the north of Spitzbergen, where he is going to pursue the submarine researches which he commenced last year. Paderewski has just bought a summer house not far from Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. When at his country place the famous pianist cuts short his wondrous aureole hair, but as the concert season approaches the barber is dispensed with.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has just returned from the congress of women in London, said that she was much impressed with the marked change in public sentiment toward woman suffrage in England since her visit there sixteen years ago. Li Hung Chang is living in Pekin. He has the office of grand secretary, and as such he holds a very high place in the government. He is very close to the empress dowager, and is often consulted as to foreign affairs by the emperor and his cabinet.

Captain William Edwards, of the PrincetonVarsity football eleven, is one of the biggest and strongest men who ever played in the college team. He is a man of heroic stature, standing six feet two in his stocking feet and weighing 260 pounds. When at his country place the famous pianist cuts short his wondrous aureole hair, but as the concert season approaches the barber is dispensed with.

Cohanda, who posed as the king of a Kaffir tribe in South Africa at the world's fair, and who says he had then \$20,000 worth of diamonds belonging to the royal family, is now a house servant in a hotel at Louisville, Ky. He was robbed of his diamonds soon after the fair closed, he says.

Mrs. Joubert is rather an educated woman for a Boer woman and as a girl was remarkable for her musical accomplishments. She is known to have possessed one of the first pianos ever seen in Pretoria. She, like her friend, Mrs. Kruger, revels in domesticity, and once boasted that she had always cooked her husband's Sunday dinner.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 1:00 a. m., for Saturday, Nov. 11, 1899.

A child born on this day will notice that some political leaders have difficulty in keeping at the right end of the procession.

Blessed are the friends of the man whose cotillion can be kept in the rear of his attainment.

Opportunities are usually noiseless un- out of reach.

Although riches do not bring perfect joy, many of us prefer gout to starvation.

Adversity invariably removes that dizzy feeling.

Ajacchus' Advice.

It is better to subsist upon the bread that the other fellow casts upon the waters.

Ornamental

Parquet Floors and Borders.

Ornamental Floors, such as we offer have been in use in Europe for generations. They are no experiment.

It is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and enrich a dwelling as these ornamental floors. They are cheaper than carpets.

Floors laid and finished in best manner.

Fine line of patterns to select from.

Estimates furnished and all work guaranteed.

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The largest and finest Assortment of Sterling Silver-ware

Prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$100.00.

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THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

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New arrivals—patrons that will surely please you. If you want the best, come here.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

119 N. Washington Ave.

News of the Jonas Long's Sons' Store (The Big Store with the Little Prices.)

Letter Clip Files.

A fortunate purchase brought us 250 Letter Clip Files—something that every business man would be lost without. These are made exceptionally strong, the file part being a new patented device with spring back.

45 cents the price. Nowhere else under 75 cents. The price includes bottom board, file and alphabet index. There's a pile of them for you to look at in the Lackawanna Avenue window.

Handkerchiefs.

We are preparing for one of the greatest seasons in holiday handkerchiefs that this store has ever known. There'll be interesting surprises for you when the time comes.

Prices have been cut to the core for the occasion. We think you'll be here.

5 cents for very pretty lace and embroidered edge handkerchiefs for women.

Still better ones of practically the same designs at 2c. each—worth 15 cents.

Women's fine initial handkerchiefs, all letters to choose from—4 cents.

Men's pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 6c. cents the half dozen.

Men's pure linen hemstitched, extra fine in quality and finish, 8c. the half dozen.

Women's pure linen handkerchiefs, superior quality—45 cents the half dozen.

Women's fine lace edged, all pure linen handkerchiefs. Very special at 12 cents.

Children's colored border handkerchiefs. Very special at 1c., 2c. and 3c.

Men's Half Hose.

Dark grey hosiery. Fancy striped hosiery. Black hosiery.

That's the whole story of present styles for men. Close your eyes and choose—you'll not be out of fashion in any event.

Two lots popularly priced for Saturday.

One at 19 cents. These of dark grey fancy cashmere, extra fine gauge with double heels and toes. Rightly priced they'd be 2c.

One at 12 1/2 cents. These of fine cotton in fancy stripes; solid black or black with white feet; also some in new shades of tan. They, too, are 2c. value.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Plumbing and Tining.

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FINLEY'S The Silk Sale of the Season

If you want to grasp some idea of the bigness of our book stock, let your eyes wander into the Wyoming-Lackawanna avenue corner window. Thousands upon thousands of volumes are here for you—more than are gathered in all other city stores. 10 cents for handy volumes Saturday.

The publisher thought them cheap at forty cents. Beautifully bound, superbly printed. Better yet—plenty for all who come.

Here are some titles. Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. Bab Ballads. Bacon's Essays. Bulwer's Shorter Stories. Carmen. Bithedale Romance. Brook's Address. Bryant's Poems. Changeling Cross. Chesterfield's Letters. Child Harold's Pilgrimage. Coming to Christ. Crown of Wild Olives. Daily Food. Discourses Epictetus. Essays of Elia. Evening Thoughts. Fauchon. Gold Dust. Greek Heroes. Holmes' Poems. Hiawatha. Home of the Wolf. In Memoriam. Kidnapped. Lays of Ancient Rome. Lady of the Lake. Lalla Rookh. Last Essays of Elia. Light of Asia. Lionel Lincoln. Lowell's Poems. Marmion. My Point of View. Phantom Rickshaw. Plain Tales from the Hills. Princess and Mant. Pathway of Safety. Pathway of Promise. Peep of Day. Precot Upon Precot. Queen of the Air. Romance of a Poor Young Man. A Sentimental Journey. Throne of Grace. Two Years Before the Mast. Ulysses. Waverley Tales. Thoughts. Marcus Aurelius.

The poets at 35 cents. A remarkable price for some remarkable books. Nicely bound in plain cloth with gilt stampings, 12 mo. size, nicely printed and easily worth half a dollar. These titles:

Arnold. Elwin. Browning. Mrs. Browning. Robert. Bryant. Burns. Byron. Campbell. Chaucer. Child Harold's Pilgrimage. Coleridge. Cowper. Dante. Don Juan. Elton. George. Emerson. Ralph Waldo. Faust. Goethe. Golden Leaves from the American Poets. Golden Leaves from the British poets. Golden Leaves from Dramatic Poets. Golden Leaves from English Poets. Greene. Marlowe and Jonson. Halleck. Fitz Green. Homans. Mrs. Huxwath. Bulwer. Oliver. Wendell. Homer's Iliad. Homer's Odyssey. Hood. Hugo. Victor. Iyts of the King. Ingelow. Jean. Keats. Keble's Christian Year. Kingsley. Charles. Kipling. Rudyard. Lady of the Lake. Language and Poetry of Flowers. Lays of Ancient Rome. Longfellow. Lowell. Lucille. Milton. Meredith. Milton. Moore. Muloch. Miss (Mrs. Crabb). Petrarch's Love Sonnets. Poe. Edgar Allan. Procter. Pope. Rossetti. Dante. G. Schiller. Scott. Shakespeare. Shelley. Southey. Tasso. Jerusalem Delivered. Tennyson. Thomson. Virgil. Willis. Whittier.

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A gentleman from Whitehall, N. Y., relates: "I know of one case where

have 'done wonders.' Actually saved a man's life. He had been given up by all the doctors and told to get ready to die. He had the worst form of dyspepsia. Could not retain any food on his stomach. So had wasted away to nothing but skin and bones."



THOS. FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN.

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