

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES. SCRANTON, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORD, EDWARD M. MESSE, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff—JOHN M. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Prosecutors—JOHN W. LAMAR, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL HONN, Register of Wills—J. H. BRYAN, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD H. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHUBER, JR., Third District—EDWARD M. MESSE, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

Half a Loaf Better Than No Bread

THAT A SPEEDY settlement of the strike may be effected has been, from the beginning, the earnest hope of every person resident in the territory of conflict—a hope founded, it is true, largely on self-interest, yet stimulated by the knowledge that an early settlement is needed most of all by the men now idle and by their families.

The ten per cent. offer made by the companies gave impetus to this hope but the Bulletin of results of yesterday's deliberations by the miners' convention dispels it. In a situation such as is presented in the anthracite coal fields today it is vain to expect one side to do all the yielding.

The industrial miner, seeing winter coming on and no provision made, will consult his own best interest by favoring an early resumption of the mines. Increase of his wages, now offered, is more important than a struggle over non-essentials.

The community rejoices that this offer of an increase has been made to him but it is a question how far public opinion will sustain him in holding out for improbable concessions at a cost infinitely in excess of their utmost possible value.

Ex-President Harrison is not in politics this year as a campaign orator but he is perfectly willing that all should read his former remarks concerning Candidate Bryan.

The Legislative Ticket.

THE COMING session of the Pennsylvania legislature will have a degree of interest and importance for the people of Scranton and Lackawanna county far beyond the ordinary. Already we are assured that the city of Scranton will pass into a new class necessitating practically a reconstruction of its municipal government, and requiring virtually a complete overhauling of the municipal act under which second class city governments are now constituted.

It is evident that this laborious and intricate task will call for especial ability and faithfulness on the part of the representatives to be elected from this community, and that it will be desirable, if not imperative, that the men thus elected shall be in political sympathy with the dominant influences at Harrisburg.

But the reconstruction of the second class city act is only one of the many important themes of legislative action vital in their local applications which will come before the next general assembly. The question of reapportionment is likely to arise, and it is vital. Should the census return put the population of our county beyond 150,000, questions growing out of the transition from the fee to the salary system of county official administration may arise, and these will be important.

community. Their Republicanism is unquestioned; their ability to work together harmoniously is conceded. By their election the community will be assured of a representation at the state capital in keeping with its industrial, commercial and political importance.

Street fairs continue to hold their own, though, like lightning, they seldom visit the same locality more than once. County agricultural societies certainly have cause for complaint that these aggregations of nomads and fakirs, who were formerly known as circus side shows, are now allowed to travel under the misleading title of "fairs."

Sixteen to One.

IN NO CASE probably has Mr. Bryan's "divine ratio" been more effectively paraphrased than by a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, who gives sixteen reasons why McKinley should be elected to one who Bryan should be elected. The reasons are as follows:

- Because he has made the country prosperous. Because he stands for honesty in every sense of the word. Because he is the poor man's friend as well as the rich man's. Because he is no dreamer and his imagination does not run riot. Because he knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but believes in our country, not in parts, but in its entirety.

The one solitary reason advanced in behalf of Bryan is: "Because he is a citizen of the United States and, as such, eligible."

The worst exploit yet chronicled of the camera fiend occurred on Pike's Peak this week where the party of 200 tourists caught in the blizzard and found by the relief train nearly dead from exposure, were compelled by the crew to go back to the Peak and be photographed. Two of the subjects had been driven insane by the experience in the snow and it is safe to presume that anything they could have done to the camera man would have been entirely justified by the circumstances.

Penalty of Oppression.

THE ACT disfranchising the negro in North Carolina is undoubtedly unconstitutional, as well-known jurists have contended, because it disfranchises only the descendants of a particular race. But it will probably stand in that state as it has in South Carolina and in Mississippi, because it has active support of the dominant race in those states and is regarded with apparent indifference throughout the country.

The outrage to civil rights of these new constitutions and the acts of fraud and violence on the negro as a citizen that preceded them do not kindle the fiery indignation which finally burned up slavery. That was too sore and inevitable an oppression to be left to its own punishment by the moral law of society, though the dominant race bore and is still bearing that punishment in the taint of brutality and terror it fixed on society where it existed; in the coarsening of the dominant race through its relations with an inferior held in subjection, and the sickening dread of servile outbreak which always underlay the superficial grace and glitter of southern society.

The same penalty of society's moral law is following this latter violation of the negro's civil rights and equality under the law. It is coming through constant degradation of the race denied the right to natural and healthy civil development, and the constant increase of the danger to society which comes from relapse of a part of it to savagery and bestiality. That is coming to North Carolina which came to the gulf states with extreme oppression of the negroes there, and made the white race pay for political domination the price of social insecurity and economic dislocation. An exodus of negroes from the state has begun already.

It is seldom that a man with a literary wife knows the taste of good home-made bread. Many a man who imagines that he could settle the Chinese question and divide up the territory would probably get stuck if appointed without assistance on a sewer view. The shirt waist man and neat woman have yielded to the autumnal elements. The man with no small veins is liable to become criminally restless. It is impossible for you to get something for nothing unless one is the loser.

Nothing succeeds like success, except a bluff.

Table with columns for REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS, Oklahoma, Oregon, and amounts of Depositors, Banks, National, State and Private, Savings, Total, and Increase in No. of Depositors.

AGUINALDO'S INDIVIDUALITY.

Some Facts as to the Personal Life, Manners and Traits of the Filipino Leader.

By Murat Hallett.

DON EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAMY, declared himself in August, 1898, "President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines and General-in-Chief of its Army," was the first of the Philippine insurgents to emerge from obscurity. He is about 32 years of age, slight and not short of stature, unassuming in dress, dressing habitually in a single-breasted white coat, closely buttoned, his white trousers showing through at the knees. He is a man of a quiet, unobtrusive character, and his eyes are cunning, and his best feature. There is a hint of the unsmiling, but his glance changes quickly from docility to a sharp glare, with a suggestion of wild animal intensity. His feet are ladylike, his hands like bird's feet, delicate with knotted joints, but his nails protrude, his hair black, thick, coarse and perpendicular, with a fine gloss of vitality. His voice is low, with the softness so modulated that it is almost feminine, but that between words changes to a hoarse, guttural sound, and a shade of menace in it, though it is lowered.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

One personally interested in what he is saying, if seeking a favor or trying to get the exact idea the chieftain had, would feel that the man was not to be trifled with. He would rather wait than be asked. The words uttered by him are often blurred slightly, from a habit of protruding the tongue just a little. This does not look making, but appears to be a total pronouncement, and it shades the low-spoken words into indistinctness. His hands are moved frequently and hastily as he speaks, not in a shaky, nervous way, but with a certain grace and precision. In his own apartments he moves in quiet steps, his foot-fall cat-like. There is no gesticulation he fully believes in himself, and he is treated with the respect of a superior officer. In this there is a touch of the actor. He has a tendency to exact ceremony.

At the door of his private room opens for him the door of the Bay of Manila, spreading "General Aguinaldo." It is altogether agreeable to him to be addressed as "Your Excellency." The ladies of his family pass from room to room, their dresses, their hair, their jewelry, and well-dressed in highly colored and flowing robes, silks and light, with touches of lace on their bosoms and a flash of rings on their hands. They were not asked to come on an errand to speak with the general before he became engaged in receiving.

THE HOME OF THE FILIPINO.

They are graceful and composed. There was a tinkle of music in the house, not obtrusive, rather distant, a faintness in it, and it was a hint of the musical character of the people. The walls were of a reddish-tile-like color, the roof in the villages of France. It was of two stories and there were four rooms and a hall on each story. The street ran north and south, the house on the west side, and there was no other habitation directly adjoining. There were many trees that seemed to have grown up in their own way, profuse in greenery, spreading their branches over the street, the power of the sun trying. There was very little stir in the air. The village had but one street, and there were so many trees that all the houses were not visible. I should think they were scattered along for nearly half a mile. On the side of the house fronting the street in the second story there were three rooms. The general study was north of the reception apartment, and that seemed to be the place for the treasures of the house.

The woman socialist of Chicago who says she lost her position as stenographer because she wrote a socialistic book and wore a Bryan button is probably exaggerating matters as far as the latter indictment is concerned. But as her employer was a Republican and one of the commissioners at Lincoln park it is not at all unlikely that a stenographer less distinguished for socialistic views might do just as satisfactory work. As to wearing a Bryan button, such a label might not be a mark of inefficiency, but only of poor taste.

Bryan says that the present prosperity of the country is due to "an unusual and unnatural stimulation." Is it not better to continue the party in power capable of producing unusual stimulation rather than change for one which produces unusual stagnation?

While Mr. Bryan is hurling anathemas at the tyrannical army, why is it that he has nothing to say about the growing navy of the republic? It was the latter that opened the Philippines to American settlement.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast 4:00 a. m., for Saturday, Oct. 13, 1900.

A child born on this day will notice that too much charity wanders in out of the way places and never reaches home. Even if the scenes of the ancient fable are not enacted to the letter, the individual who endeavors to please everybody will have his hands full. It is seldom that a man with a literary wife knows the taste of good home-made bread. Many a man who imagines that he could settle the Chinese question and divide up the territory would probably get stuck if appointed without assistance on a sewer view. The shirt waist man and neat woman have yielded to the autumnal elements. The man with no small veins is liable to become criminally restless. It is impossible for you to get something for nothing unless one is the loser. Nothing succeeds like success, except a bluff.

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SOME MATTERS OF HISTORY.

A few letters written and words spoken at this time in the annals of the United States, our midst quite incessantly as authority. If each of the consuls had deliberately, of his own account, "recognized" Aguinaldo as a "governor," as was the case in the case of Aguinaldo, they would simply have exceeded their authority. There would have been no treaty. It is a circumstance of interest in this connection that the name of Aguinaldo was not mentioned, and therefore he wasn't identified at the state department right away as that particular rascal. If he had been, a warning addressed to the letters of Mr. Willeman, but anyone determined to take part against his country and aid and comfort enemies, could find some excuse.

There were four Spanish gunboats that were not caught in the American fire of May 1st. Each carried a three-inch rifle and from two to four machine guns. The three-inch rifles were aimed for the extraction of merchandise, and the machine guns were good at close quarters. The gunboats were well suited to the annihilation of our Asiatic commerce.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE UPON TRUTH.

There never was a greater outrage upon truth than to apply the term "perfidy," as Brantley habitually did, to the conduct of President McKinley in this association. He was a whole-hearted American all the time, and generous all through, offered everything to the Filipinos for peace except such recognition of Aguinaldo as would help to place him in the position to resume tyrannical spoliation, corruption and every form of sordid and vindictive oppression, beginning where the Spaniards left off.

The belittlers of America—those who have a crank passion for bitterness against their own country, wall over it that Dewey didn't take flight after his victory. If he had done so, the American flag would have been a signal for the destruction of any merchant vessel on the Pacific ocean, remote from the American shore. International law would have compelled Dewey, had he left the harbor and arsenal he conquered, to take one of three routes to America. There such a route would have led to the Pacific ocean away from Manila where he could have been at rest for even a week. He could only call at a port to stay long enough to get coal to go to the next port. He could have made choice between going to San Francisco, which would have been to take the Asiatic squadron out of Asiatic waters altogether, or he might have headed the route through that he did finally, and have been at disadvantage off the Spanish coast, where all her fleets might have been gathered to meet him; or he could have taken the long route around Africa.

One reason remaining at Manila was to oversee the Spanish gunboats "in retreat," and it was done so effectively that they have never been heard from, and are almost forgotten.

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AGUINALDO'S INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

There are no "people," in the organized, political sense, in the Philippine islands, of the native races, and never have been. Aguinaldo's government was not a political organization, it was an individual enterprise, not of the people or for the people, not for the inhabitants of the islands—but for the impostor and adventurer who had success in poisoning the minds of the Filipinos who were full of joyous recognition of Americans as their liberators. Those he did not pervert he succeeded by a blackmail hand that raised Manila itself for revenue. Those robbed did not dare complain, being threatened with the horrors of vengeance "when the Americans were whipped out."

The American consul, Williams, was obliged to abandon his official duties before the war broke out, and was on the Baltimore in the battle. After that found the natives in a state of hankering, displaying extreme admiration and the fondest gratitude toward Americans. He was best by a multitude who learned that he was the United States consul—this was at Cavite, and he had such a respect that he could hardly get to his boat to return to headquarters on the ship of war where he was a guest.

There were many demonstrations of this sort. The merchants of Manila, who had been compelled to take refuge in Hong Kong, eagerly made application to become citizens of the United States. At that time Aguinaldo didn't want to go back to his own country without a "contract" with Admiral Dewey, who didn't give the Tagal permission to go aboard the dispatch boat when he was compelled by his own people to take the mission, as he had assumed to be a president, having appointed himself, to return. Aguinaldo declares in his "notes" that Admiral Dewey had "robbed" him of the command of the Tagal although to find Aguinaldo and bring him to Cavite. This was a gratuitous falsehood, meant to convey the very delusion that has taken possession of the Democratic party, that this country of their country has been wronged and must be consoled and protected. They are the believers of falsehood, and the penalty is condemnation.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

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the Democrats are now triumphantly carrying, by that method, all the states they need to give Mr. Bryan a tremendous majority in the electoral college.

Four years ago the Democrats, about a week before the election, carried the country for Bryan in the same way. The estimates quoted below were sent out by the Democratic national committee on Oct. 27, 1896. The actual results are here printed, with the Democratic estimates for purposes of comparison.

"Illinois will give Bryan at least 80,000 plurality."—McKinley's plurality in Illinois was over 140,000. "Bryan will carry Michigan by not less than 36,000."—McKinley's plurality in Michigan was over 66,000. "Minnesota will give Bryan 25,000."—Minnesota gave McKinley over 55,000. "In New York Bryan will have 50,000."—McKinley carried New York by over 200,000. "There will be a sweeping Democratic victory in Indiana."—McKinley carried Indiana by a small plurality. "Bryan will carry Iowa by a large majority."—McKinley carried California by 1,022 plurality. "North Dakota will be for Bryan by 3,000."—McKinley carried North Dakota by 5,000. "Bryan will be 40,000 votes ahead in Kentucky."—McKinley carried Kentucky by a small plurality. "Democrats are hopeful in Connecticut, though Republicans are full of bluff and bluster. A decided surprise awaits the Republicans in this state."—McKinley was 54,000 votes ahead in Connecticut. Democratic advance estimates of election results are exactly as accurate and valuable now as they were four years ago.

INVITATION IN AUTUMN.

Bylva, where shall we fare, In this time of the burning bough, On this morning of the amethyst air, And the low, late robin's wail? Pray, where shall we fare? The hills-path call and call, And you know the lure, my sweet! Over the meadow-land, Is the track for a truant's feet, Where the forest shadows fall. Is the answer "yes" or "no"? No finer the neophars Of the bland Egyptian day, Than our purpling aster-stars, To guide on the upland way! Just Love and you and I! Never another one Under the kindly sky! And the old benignant smile— Just Love and you and I!—Clinton Scollard, in the Saturday Evening Post.

ALWAYS BUSY.



Ladies know, all admit they know, how much they save when they buy Edwin C. Burt's Shoes at \$1.50 per pair, in turfs and wools, patent and kid tips, button and lace. Styles they all admire.

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1858. Shoes for all the walks of life.

Mercereau & Connell

Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

We are proud of our store now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

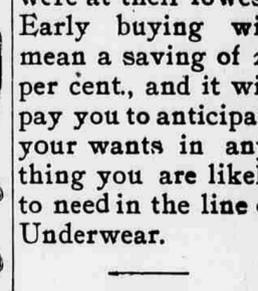
FINLEY'S

Fall and Winter Underwear For Men, Women and Children

Our lines are complete in all the standard and celebrated makes usually carried by us, and which have stood the test of years, as to fit, quality and general excellence.

Recent advances in this class of goods put the prices up—but our purchases were made in anticipation of this—so that our prices will compare favorably with prices when goods were at their lowest. Early buying will mean a saving of 25 per cent, and it will pay you to anticipate your wants in anything you are likely to need in the line of Underwear.

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Don't Swear

If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

SOLILOQUY.

When the doctor Looks at A man of my figure, He says to himself, What will do him most good Will be To eat less And Exercise more.

He knows, however, That habits of life When once fixed Are seldom changed, Consequently, the doctor, In my case at least, Contents himself With writing a prescription That gives me relief Rather quickly, While my habits remain as they were.

R-I-P-A-N-S TABULES.

A new style pocket containing THE R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at 50¢ per dozen. This new style is intended for the more and the economical. The dozen is enclosed in a paper carton. The R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS will be sent for free.