The Scranton Tribune

Publishing Company.

ANTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCRANTON, PA. EECOND-CLASS HAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

Mr. Dolan is by repute an able man but he will know better in future than to cross pens with Senator Quay.

Denied Fair Play. After permitting at a recent meeting Mrs. Lucy Booth to make under its auspices a public attack of great bitterness and virulence upon the superintendent of the schools, the Scranton board of control last evening, by a vote of 14 to 7, decided to give the superintendent the right of public defense. Here are the names of the men who voted against allowing Superintendent Howell to have a full public hearing: Messrs, Wormser, Jacobs, Schreifer, Langstaff, Francols, Scharer and Barker. In fairness to Messrs, Scharer and Earker it should be explained that their negative vote was not meant to deny to Professor Howell the same justice which the courts would instantly accord to the meanest criminal in the land, but was directed merely toward a postponement until Friday evening. If the other five gentlemen can defend their vote, we shall be glad to give them an opportunity to

But the strange part of last night's meeting was that after the board, by its vote of 14 to 7, had decided to allow the incorporation with Professor Howell's statement of the testimony recently adduced before the secret sitting of the High and Training school committee which investigated the charges against Mrs. Booth, the secretary of the board, acting under advice from Controllers Langstaff, Jacobs, Schreifer, Casey and Francois, refused to going five controllers have virtually nullified a two-thirds vote of the whole board, and deprived Professor Howell, for the present at least, of the complete public hearing which is his due.

has been for the present withheld. It has been for the present withheld. It in business for some years to come. The cannot be judged in fairness apart may not always be able to say who shall from that.

Christendom will pray for the confirmation of the news that the signatory powers of Europe have agreed politically to decapitate the Turk. Until confirmed, however, the news is too good to be true.

As Spain's Indorser.

Delegate Palma's reply for Cuba to the president's message is adroit, particularly in its emphasizing of Cuba's loneliness "in the center of free Amerfca with a hand outstretched." We credit his assertion that compromise with Spain on any basis such as involves further reliance on the validity nish promises is not within lim its of rational consideration. As to whether an American guarantee would satisfy the insurgents, we are not so clear. It is of course their present play to intimate to the contrary, but necessity is often a great aid to pacification. and it might force even Cuba to seek terms of peace.

In such an event, though, how could an American guarantee be made and kept". On this point the president's message leaves much to be desired. We are, it is true, committed by the Monroe doctrine to primacy of sovereignty in the Americas, and could with justice use that as the basis of a covenant with Spain binding the latter to fulfillment of its Cuban agreements. But how could we know when Spain broke faith and how should we act when it did? Above all, by what means could to use it as a tool will be swept from we hope to protect the Cuban people from the continual nagging and small Our revolutions will be by ballot instead exactions of which their Spanish overlords would be guilty, treaty or no publicanism to hold itself aloof from

There is another point fit for consid-American indorsement of its promises ricade with the bourgeoise and the men to Cuba? Would its pride ever acquiesce in such a humiliating arrangeproposition of the president increases thoughtful citizens pause. in practical difficulties the longer it is studied. It concedes our duty to intervene but suggests a form of intervention unsatisfactory to each of the three interested parties. Would it not be much better, when our time for action comes, to act once for all, and thus remove from future politics a source of irritation already too long endured?

It is too bad that the message doesn't please Spain. Of course that was what and thus may benefit the public. It it was written for.

"If."

The after thought that a change of only about 26,000 votes in the closest McKinley states would have elected Bryan looks portentous enough at first glance, but after one sees how easily the St. Louis Globe-Democrat lays the scare, one wonders it ever attracted notice.

"If." says that excellent journal, "the Popocratic sheet which started this silliness had gone over the election returns a little farther it would have found that a change of between 30,000 and 35,000 votes divided up in the right states and in the right way would have given sixty more electoral votes to McKinley than he has, which would have made his total 332 and cut Bryan's to 115. This would not have altered McKinley's popular plurality materially, but it would have made his majority in the electoral college much more impressive." Contining it says:

more impressive." Contining it says:

"Lincoln received 212 electoral votes in 1864, and McClellan only twenty-one, yet Lincoln's majority in the popular vote, exclusive of the soldlers' poll, was only about 300,000. It was but 20,000, for example, in Pennsylvania, and 7,000 in New York. A 'change' of only a few thousand votes in certain states and in a certain way would have upset Lincoln's tremendous preponderance in the Electoral college and have made McClellan president. In 1852 the Whigs carried only four states out of the thirty-one, and had only forty-two electoral votes, as compared

with 254 for the Democrats, but the Demo cratic lead in the popular vote was but a little more than 280,000. A 'change' of a few thousand votes in a small number of its thousand votes in a small number of states would have made Scott president instead of Pierce and have altered the current of the country's history. Nevertheless, the defeat for Scott's party was final, for the Whigs never lined up again in a presidential canvass. The number and variety of the 'ifs' of politics are virtually infinite. What startling differvirtually infinite. What startling differ-ences there would have been in Ameri-can history 'If' certain events which form part of our annals had chanced to go th other way! 'If' a comparatively small number of votes had been transferred from one side to the other in certain nots in the different elections every man who was ever chosen president would have been beaten except George Washington and (init20) James Monroe."

Political "ifs" are not more futile than other "ifs." History is full of such contingencies where the different shading of a hair would very likely have altered the destiny of nations. The one consolation about it all is that we never know the narrowness of this potential margin until after the dange

"Jack" Robinson, whose picture we print elsewhere, is still nominally a senatorial candidate, and for that rea son a proper subject for our senatorial gallery; but actually he seems to have abandoned hope, since a Washington dispatch credits him with being a candidate for assistant secretary of the navy. Jack's real place, though, is in the war department.

"Into the Barricade."

The terse observations of Senator Quay with reference to the Business Men's League, printed yesterday, were in response to a statement submitted on the preceding day by Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia. In that statement Mr. Dolan affirmed the perpetuity of the organization of business men o which he is the head, and added:

Immediately after the election steps were taken to form an organization to ontinue the work for good government not in one, but in all directions practica-ile. No sooner was Mr. McKinley elected president than the leaders commenced to parcel out the offices among their friends without consulting city or country. This is un-American and destructive to Repubgive the newspapers access to that testimony so that it could be published elections approach, to contribute the in conjunction with the professor's sinews of war and do active work in ar-statement. In other words, the fore-statement of the conjunctions have virtually that they are belittled as they are, afte hey have done hearty service, has aroused a mighty spirit in them, and because of the great interests of business still suffering for proper legislation they have determined upon permanent organization The statement by him which we publish elsewhere depends for its force almost wholly upon the testimony which

have the offices, but they will make them-selves heard at Harrisburg and at Wash-Ington. Mr. McKinley is likely to listen ington. Mr. McKinley is likely to listen to the friends who helped through his nomination and election. The movement in the interest of higher politics is against the system of appropriation of the party and supreme dictation, and is in no sense

This statement clearly fails to disclose a sufficient warrant for the league's existence. The plea that there has been any belittling of business men will not stand before the conspicuous facts as to the high places which they have in recent years readily attained in politics and in public life. That there are legitimate duties for business men in organization does not signify that one of those duties is to build up a personal dynasty by power of wealth for the exploitation of the ambitions of a small coterie. It is known to every practical man that the institution which Mr. Dolan applauds is nothing more nor less than a new "machine" to buck against the old one-the difference being that whereas the old one has been built up on a basis largely of brains and sagacity the new one hopes to win and hold power mainly by the lavish use of boodle.

Under these circumstances the language of Senator Quay in characterizing is not out of place. He recognizes that the day is coming in America, as it has already come in Europe, when there will be a reaction from the political insolence of great wealth and when the party that permits special interests power by the uprising of the multitude. of bullet; but even so, it becomes Removements calculated to excite popular revolt. That Senator Quay, after eration. In what light would it place his years of affiliation with the classes, Spain to have it compelled to seek should be driven at last "into the barin blouses" is one of the most significant portents which recent politics has We cannot think so. The afforded. The circumstance will give

> A great writer was lost to literature when Matthew Stanley Quay entered

The Problem of the Trusts.

Mr. Cleveland's whack at trusts will find a general response. "When these are defended," says he, "it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices must be remembered, however, that a senate, and I have fancied that Penros has had ingrained into him a good many of the real objects of these organmust be remembered, however, that a one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the scheme. Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies, Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot, and interested in all that affects the advantage of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with fittle free will, with no duty but that of passive obedlence, and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsi-

ble and helpful citizenship." This is a severe but on the whole a just arraignment. The tendency toward concentration and association of effort is an economic phenomenon not easily remediable, but there can be no doubt that it must eventually be checked if society is to be preserved from anarchy. The president's testimony as to the efficacy of legal measures in this direction is far from enouraging. "Though congress," says he, "has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed

for that purpose thus far have proved cles of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately a treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to in-clude in their objects transportation or in the United States senate, which because clude in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries. It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, Leb; Gregg gave way to Abner Lacock, there can be no doubt of the rower of and Leib to Jonathan Roberts; Lacock there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in

diciously exercise such power." If the legislatures of the various states are to be relied upon to cure the evils of trusts, they will need to undergo very striking improvement in both brains and character.

The reported death of Maceo, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban insurgents, requires confirmation. But even if it shall prove true, it need not any one man.

If the free silver Republican senators wish to remain outside their party, that is their privilege. The party has learned enough since last they met to prevent it from coaxing them to re-

We guess nobody will be inconsolable over the demise of the Dingley bill. When the tariff is next amended it needs to be "done for keeps."

Just a Word or Two of Casual Mention

According to the Philadelphia Evening

Bulletin, a journal by no means friendly to what is known in Philadelphia politics as the anti-combine crowd, of which Senitor Penrose is the leader. Mr. Penros. upon whom the mantle of Don Cameron is likely to fall, is but little more than 3 years of age, the same age as William J. Bryan. "This comparative youthfulness," adds the Bulletin, "is sometimes given as Bryan. a reason why he would not be fitted for senatorial service. But scores of men have gone to the senate at even a younger age. Clay entered the chamber when he was thirty; Jackson was the same age when he became a senator from Tennes-see, and John C. Breckinridge presided over the senate when he was thirty-five, nuous service, first in the house and then in the senate at Harrisburg; he has the acquirements of a Harvard educa-tion; he has been trained in the legal profession; he has written on historical and political themes; he is a lucid and co-gent speaker in debate; his tastes in publie life have been in the direction of civic studies; he has inherited the partisan temper of Charles B. Penrose, who led the great Whise battles in the senate and house at Harrisburg a half a century ago, and no one has been able to show that his bands are not clean. hands are not clean. His personal pres-ence is marked by distinction and virility of manner and expression. He came into the politics of the Eighth ward with the reputation of a young 'silk stocking,' who might have something of a bent toward reform and reformers, and he has devel-oped into a type of the educated stalwart not unlike such college-bred men as Henry Cabot Lodge.

"The patience and self-restraint which Penrose showed, with no small degree o dignity, after he lost the prize of the may oralty, when it was almost within his reach, gave considerable evidence of strength and maturity of character. He can wait long and light hard and strong. He has the candor and straightforward-ness of a politician who has enough for-tune to be independent of the passing changes, and enough brains to take carof himself without playing the small tricks of the craft. We have never heard a charge that could be fastened on his publie character. The sewer rats that swarmed into the cesspools of scandal which his enemies stirred up two years ago brought him into a temporary disrepute of the same kind that many of the best char eters in public life have suffered, from the days of Hamilton and Jefferson to Cleveland and Arthur. The scandals that were flung at Penrosc were conceived in the malignant recklessness of the colner of slanders and clippers of reputation. H has followed Quay with unshrinking loyal ty ever since Quay himself was an Eighth warder, and he is a claver specimen of the machine politician who is both orna mental and useful, and who believes in or ganization and fidelity to leadership, cause he has read history well, and b cause there is none of the epicene in his make-up. The city had such men in poli-tics when Dr. Michael Leib went to the sanship that are not at all incompatible with civic worth, and that often make a man of aristocratic temper very demo-

cratic in his dealing with the crowd." Lonnie Warren, the famous ex-bleyele racing man of the days of Class "B" (seasons '94 and '55), was in the city yesterday, Mr. Warren represents the Sterling Cycle company of Chicago and has put a "97" Model Sterling wheel on exhibition in the display room of the local agents, Elitenbender & Co., where it will remain for a few days. The "97" model of this popular bicycle is a beauty, and has brought forth much favorable comment from all who

have examined it. Attorney John G. acAskie is being boomed for burgess of Dunmore and there is every likelihood that if he cares for the office he can have it. He would be acceptable to the people, being one or th most progressive and public-spirited citi-zens of the borough and he deserves any recognition the party can accord him, as he is always to be found in the front of the fray in local and county battles. Mr. McAskie was the first man to demon strate by a close canvass that Dunmore is solidly Republican, something that no one had dreamed of until the canvass had

been mage. Attorney John F. Scragg was years ago porters on the Scranton newspapers, and on this account probably is always ready to assist the interviewer in working up the telling features in a grist of news.
While in the reportorial harness Attorney
Scragg performed his duties the fully and
gained patience and tact that have been
valuable aids to success in the legal pro-

PENNSYLVANIA'S SENATORS.

From Chambersburg Public Opinion It has been the misfortune of Pennsyl-vania never to be represented in the United States senate by the best men at the command of the state. Our first sena-tors were Robert Morris and William Ma-clay. Morris was a man of moderate abtiineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied cratic party. He opposed Washington's administration from the outset because he was afraid of a government that should however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority successor was well as the could have been made a duke. Macing drew the short term and gave way after two years' service to Albert Gallatin, an able was successed alamaset immediately. man who was succeeded almost immed ntely by James Ross, who was too feeble to contend with the "flerce democrace" that swept everything before it during his bounds which can not be transgressed.

The decision of our highest court on Logan as the successor of Bingham and Samuel Maclay as the successor of Ross. Logan was a grandson of James Penn' brother of the former senator, Willian Maclay. Both were respectable men, but in 1789, was not broken until the election of James Buchanan in 1824.

The senators from Pennsylvania during the first half of the century, with the ex-ception of Buchanan, belonged to the "il strious obscure." Logan was succeeded by Andrew Gregg and Maclay by Michael was succeeded by Walter Lowrie and Rob-erts by William Findlay; Lowrie yielded to William Marks and Findlay to Isaac D. the premises, and there should be no Barnard; and Marks and Barnard gave reason to doubt their willingness to juplace in 1831 to George M. Dallas and Will-iam Wilkins. That there were no Clays and Websters in this list everybody will

Dallas served only two years and was succeeded by Samuel McKean, and Wil-kins served three years and gave way to James Ruchanan, The names Pennsylvania senators since 1839 have been Daniel Sturgeon, Simon Cameron, James Cooper, Richard Brodhead, William Bigler, David Wilmot, Edgar Cowan, Charles R. Buckalew, John Scott, Will-iam A. Wallace, J. Donald Cameron, John alter the situation. A cause founded in justice is not wholly dependent on any one man.

A cause founded in A. Walland Matthew Stanley Quay. Are there any Clays or Websters among them? It is time we found one. Where?

NAME.

"Did you make a name for yourself in the west?"
"Oh, no, I wasn't there long enough
to need an allas."—Detroit Tribune.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.33 a. m., for Thursday Dec. 10, 1896.

49 4 A child born on this day will notice that plous Mr. Wanamaker shows a reckless disposition to monkey with the search-light.

It would not be a bad idea to set to music special newspaper articles that are deemed of sufficient merit to occupy space in a daily from Sunday to Wednesday. We have a suspicion that the "Scranton society" so often referred to in the Sunday newspapers in connection with salacious crime, is of the "Wont-do-a-ting-to-yer-see!" sort.

pleasantness ought to be settled at once, if for no other purpose than to choke of the special writers who are trying the case in the papers. Our esteemed twilight contemporar warns advertisers against The Times al-manae for 1897. The Times evidently has a grudge against the "ad" solicitor.

It seems as though the school board un-

Lots of people are apt to talk who "don't know a thing" for publication or Ajacchus' Advice. Do not take life too seriously. There is no reason why one in good health and out of jail should insist on becoming the whole funeral procession.

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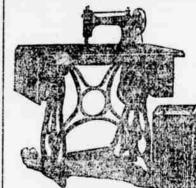
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