## The Scranton Tribune

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

New York Office: Tribupe Building. Frank S. Gray, Manager.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 13, 1897.

And now Pittsburg is going to operate free public baths. Need we ask what to do with our own fragrant Lackawanna?

## The Arbitration Treaty.

The treaty signed Monday by Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain and by Secretary Olney for the United States, and now subject to the ratification of the senate at Washington, is worth. It provides for the reference, with one exception, of all pending disputes between the two countries to arbitration, the exception being the Bering sea controversy; and stipulates for a similar reference of all future Justice Paxson says is literally and writes: disputes within five years, save such as | entirely true, concern the honor of the contracting nations. The loopholes are ample but the moral effect is far more ample, and that, after all, is the chief consideration.

"The example set and the lesson furthis treaty are sure to be felt," writes | Spaniards: President Cleveland, "and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations;" and it is in this sense rather than in any particular inherent merit in the treaty itself that the treaty's ratification will constitute, in the language of the London Chronicle, "the event of the nineteenth century." War has by no means been eliminated from the problem of statecraft; but the contributary causes to war between "kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations" have been so materially decreased as to leave little necessity for fear of future armed conflict in this direction.

It is significant that this epochmarking feat of pacific statesmanship comes as the direct fruit of the virile and aggressive position assumed by President Cleveland one year ago in his message concerning the Venezuelan boundary dispute. All the honled speeches, all the soft words, all the pretty chatter about common kinship and common destiny which have been offered on the altar of Anglo-American peace since this republic began would not in aggregate have made the serious impression upon the British government that was made when the American executive on that memorable Britain in choice, wholesome Anglo-Saxon. It put a spur into the muscles of good citizenship on both sides of the water and caused it to pull together, as never before, for the conservation of international peace.

All credit, then, to Grover Cleveland in this one thing, be his other faults what they may.

To Congressman Hicks of Altoona, who is chairman of the sub-committee for Pennsylvania of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, Wilkes-Barre is largely indebted for the favorable reporting of the Wilkes-Barre public building bill. That bill, along with about 70 others, is now tied up by reason of Speaker Reed's unwillingness to allow such private appropriation bills a place on the calendar. There is talk of a revolt against the speaker, but it is not likely to amount to anything. Wilkes-Barre will have to wait until the financial clouds roll by.

## For Secretary of State.

The report that the president-elect is considering the appointment of Charles Emory Smith to the secretaryship of the treasury is creditable to both. We have said repeatedly and we are prepared to reaffirm as often as the necessities of the situation may seem to warrant that Mr. Smith is in every way worthy of the highest honors which his party can bestow upon him. With few superiors as an orator, he is public questions, a man with power merous graces are ballasted by a large common-sense. There is no position in qualities would not speedily assert themselves, to his own distinction and to the discriminating public's decided

But it is perhaps true to say that Mr. Smith has one special fitness, and it points less to the treasury than to the state department. He has for years been interested in our diplomatic history. His writings for the press, while full of charm and instruction no matter what the theme, have been most happy and effective when treating of American policies in foreign affairs. I is easy to perceive in which direction his personal inclinations trend. The diplomatist, using this word in its broader significance as applying to one who fits the teachings of history to the contemporary politics of nations, is stamped all over him. We question if there is another living American who, without official opportunity and incentive for following in detail the progress of international negotiations, is better isfaction, even though it involved the informed than is Mr. Smith concerning American precedents and traditions or more fully equipped to step into the position in American diplomacy left But this negotiation apparently in vacant at the death of James G. Blaine,

We realize that this assertion seems a bold one to make; but we make it in full knowledge of all that it implies. If Pennsylvania is to have a representative in the next cabinet, and that representative is to be Mr. Smith, let us hope that he may sooner or later be placed in the position where he can be of the greatest and most effective ser-

President Cleveland's order putting all local medical pension boards under civil service rules would command more respect if it had not been preceded by a general sweep of Republicans from these boards. The custom under Republican administrations was to select two Republican and one Democratic pension medical examiners for each county. When Cleveland took of-

stances choosing ex-confederates to pass on union applicants for pensions. By putting these boards under civil service rules he hopes to keep his followers, including the ex- confederates, in position after he shall retire. The places are worth in Pennsylvania from \$500 to \$1,500 a year apiece and do not interfere with other practice. It remains to be seen how far such civil service "reform" will be relished by qualification or condition. the people.

Ex-Chief Justice Paxson Joins with enthusiasm In the movement to take the licensing power away from the judiciary. "I fear the time is not far distant," he says, "when men will be elected to the judicial office by reason of their willingness or unwillingness to grant licenses. It is unfair to the eminent and upright men who now preside in our courts to impose this greater in significance than in intrinsic | duty upon them. It is not of a judicial nature. The legislature has no more right to require the judges to grant licenses than it has to order them to sweep the streets." The worst thing about this whole subject is that what

## What Do They Think of It?

Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi who went to Cuba recently for purposes of independent investigation and who is now telling in the New York nished by the successful operation of Journal what he saw there, says of the

They never take prisoners. They butche the wounded of the enemy with their muchetes on the field of battle. Every inclous method of the Spanish and their butchery of wounded rebels, went to Weyler and offered at his own expense to found a Red Cross society to accompany the Spanish troops to the field as hospital people. The Englishman offered to pay all extenses and to take care of the wounded of both sides with equal impartiality. Weyler cut him short, "No," said he, "we want no Red Cross society. We will dispatch the wounded rebels as they deserve. They are traitors and deserve death. As for my own wounded, I can take of them myself." ake of them myself."

Furthermore, he says:

It is the invariable Spanish custom to lestroy insurgent hospitals wherever they sense. find them. They cut down the nurses, the doctors, and kill the patients in their cots. They make a clean sweep. The Spanish victory is decisive whenever they find an insurgent hospital.

The foregoing are a few of the entertaining facts which Mr. Money offers in evidence concerning Spanish methods of warfare in Cuba. Mr. Money disclaims any connection whatever with the Cuban junta and says on the honor of a member of the American congress that what he has told and is telling in his daily letters in the occasion laid down the law to Great Journal is the actual, unembellished truth.

What do the American people think of it?

The Christian Endeavor Journal of this city, of which Mr. James J. H. Hamilton is editor, has issued for January a Good Citizenship number, containing half a dozen trenchant and outspoken editorials on notorious civic abuses. These editorials are pungent, thoughtful and timely, and merit widesprend perusal.

## An Unacceptable Compact.

According to the best-available unofficial information, Secretary Olney, acting for the United States, has submitted to Premier Canovas, acting for Spale, and the latter has accepted terms of peace for Cuba. The alleged agreement provides that Cuba is to govern herself, collect all taxes and disburse all moneys, Spain being debarred from any participation in the revenues and from interference in Cuban elections. The United States, for its part, is to try to persuade the Cubans to pay Spain an indemnity, and will offer to indorse a Cuban bond for that purpose. This will afford Cuba independence in everything save in There will still be a Spanish governor-general and a retinue of Spanish hangers-on like England maintains in Canada, but they will be figureheads.

All this makes interesting reading, but it directly leads to a number of moreover a close and careful student of pertinent questions. "In the first place"-we use the admirable language to originate ideas and one whose nu- of Hon. Charles Emory Smith in the Philadelphia Press-"if the government and wholesome quantity of Yankee of the United States became a party to any such understanding with Spain public life in which his admirable it would imply an engagement on our part to exercise all our influence to secure the assent and acceptance of the Cubans. Such an effort would probably be abortive. But, even if it could succeed, it would defeat our hopes and desires. The American people do not want Spanish rule continued in Cuba. We want Cuban independence. We may not believe that this is the opportune moment to take a decisive step, but that is the aim and end which we keep before us. Any adjustment now short of separation would only be a postponement of the

sure destiny. "There is, however, a second and more serious side of the proposition for us. If the question were simply between Spain and the Cubans, if Spain were to offer home rule and Cuba were freely to accept it, that would be another matter. With our desire to see the horrors of this cruel and bloody struggle closed we could witness such a conclusion with much satdelay of independence. What Spain and Cuba might agree to between themselves is a matter for themselves. volves the participation of the United States as a direct party. It contem plates that Spain shall pledge the reforms, that the United States shall guarantee them, and that Cuba shall accept our guaranty when she would not accept Spain's pledge. The success and stability of the plan would depend wholly on our sponsorship. It would put us into practical partnership with Spain in the administration of Cuba. It would require our constant watch-It would require our constant watchfulness and frequent interposition. It would subject us to the ever-recurring and therefore are compelled to pay fine appeals of the Cubans and compel us to make ever-recurring protests to Spain. Can we afford such a partnership? How could we carry it on? What

agencies or methods would be practic-

able and effective under such condi-

This statement of the practical ob-

tions?"

fee he made the great majority of the | jections is unanswerable, but there is heards solidly Democratic, in many in- a third difficulty yet to be reckened with-the positive unwillingness of the American people to have their delegated authority used in an attempt to ram down on a neighboring people a compromise with a foreign domination when they are within reach of outright independence. If the power of the United States is to be used in this matter at all, let it be used once for all, in the behalf of Cuban liberty without

> Senator Penrose has himself ended the controversy as to when he will qualify as United States senator by saying he will do so as soon as the Fifty-fifth congress is convened.

## First-Rate Common Sense.

As bearing upon the recent factional intimation that President McKinley would use his control of the Pennsylvania federal patronage to break down the regular Republican organization, the following extract from Major Carson's Washington letter to the Philadelphia Ledger will prove timely reading. Under date of January 8 this thoroughly trustworthy correspondent

President-elect McKinley has given an indication of his policy in distributing patronage to an Ohlo member of congress. which leaves the inference that he in-tends to follow the plan of President Arthur and throw the responsibility of mak-ing local appointments upon the repre-sentatives and state appointments upon the senators. When three or four appli-cants for a particular office came to Washington with their recommendations he would send them to their representa-tive and require him to decide which should have it. If the official was to exsurgent is killed who can't get away.
Weyler makes no secret of this. The
Spanish policy would seem to be one of extermination. An English gentleman at
Havana, becoming shocked at the atroclous method of the Spanish and their
butchery of wounded rehels, went to to the people of the district and requir-him to name another man.

It can easily be seen that the Arthur plan is based on first-rate common

Says Senator Sherman: "I do not sympathize with the movement proposed to retire United States notes form firculation. I believe it is easy to maintain a limited amount of these in circulation, without danger or difficulty The maintenance in circulation of \$346,-000,000 United States notes, supported by a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold, not only saves the interest on \$246,000,000 of debt, but is a vast convenience to the people at large. The best form of paper money is that which is backed by the government, and maintained at the specie standard. The absolute security of these notes was never called in question, after the resumption of specie payments, in 1879, until the reserve was being trenched upon to meet deficiencies in current revenue brought about by what is known as the Wilson tariff law of 1894." That is the whole fact in brief.

from them at different periods when they wanted favors from him. This story appears every time Quay has a fight on. Someday he may verify it.

## Just a Word or Two of Casual Mention

"Martinus Sleveking, Amsterdam, Hol-land," written in a bold and sturdy hand that utterly belied the owner's tender haracteristics, was the inscription writ characteristics, was the inscription writ-ten Sundlay morning on the Hotel Jermyn register. Sieveking is the planist whose art and finish have recently charmed many an American audience. It was he who a month ago played for the benefit of a handful of appreciative persons at the Frothingham and whose performance was ot heard by hundreds who should have shown their good sense by being present-or, who showed their lack of taste by being absent, if the shoe fits better that way Sleveking, though, is forgiving. He said be took the first train out of Syracuse for Scranton Saturday night and would take the last train out of Scranton that would get him to Williamsport in time for his cert there Monday night. He isn't overwhelmed with Scranton's appreciation of plane artists, but he likes the city's hotel accommodations. He is a sensible young man and appreciates the fact that the city is young and will know more at maturity.

The eccentric individuals whose chief characteristic is to talk and not say any thing and whose knowledge of how no to "run a newspaper" would fill the Mears building, are not as numerous as the flowers in spring, but there are a few of them left, One of these individuals held up a Tribune reporter recently and be-gan orating on the cowardice of papers generally and wanted to know by way of parenthesis, why a certain trivial piece of news of the day previous had been suppressed. He was told the reason, that its non-publication had been requested and that the request was complied with smuch as the matter in question was ideally commonplace and that the world would continue to revolve on its axis once every twenty-four hours whether the thing was published or not. He orated ifteen minutes on the general all aroun timidity of editors and reporters and walked on a hunt for another victim. A few night ago the same individual tele phoned to The Tribune editorial rooms a mild request, accompassed by profuse ex planations, that no mention be made in the next morning's issue of an episode which he had had a small part. The r uest didn't go. Now the creature ha changed his warble from the charge of cowardice to one of cussedness. He is only a job lot sample of the man who knows how to "run a paper" and who pos-sesses in his cranium gray matter comenurate with the absence of moisture in

City Controller Robinson yesterday sen out an order to the city aldermen re questing them to make out and send to him monthly reports of the business trans-acted by them. He quotes in support chis order the act of Pennsylvania legislature passed May 13, 1856. Some of the aldermen who see no reason why such eport or statement should be made, hav taken the trouble to look up the law of May 13, 1855, which the city controller quotes as his authority for the request. Philadelphia, where the aldermen an magistrates are paid a salary by the and penalties over to the city and render strict account of their work by the month. While one or two of the aldermen are rendering statements, there are others who are inclined to resent the controller's order. The order from the city controller is in compliance with a resolution passe by the city council some thate ago.

J. A. Lansing, trusty select councilman,

estate business man and financier churchman, traveler, conversationalist orator, good fellow, possessor of social entre and known for a good many othe desirable traits, qualities and things—hi friends' ingenuity will be taxed to declo along which line to write his epitsph. Hi is one of the several remarkable and commendable examples in Scranton of whole souled men who refrain from rather that souled men who refrain from rather than seek conspicuousness, but whose good works shine while hid under a bushel whether they will or no. It is said of him that he has no enemy, a rather unusua thing to say truthfully of one who is something to say the same truthfully of the much concerned in public matters. One reason for that is his conservatism; he agrees or disagrees with others according to his honest opinion and never from un-

A correspondent, "Cymro," wants to know it in our opinion Rat Portage, Cansada, is a good place for two or three bright, young and industrious Americans to locate in, with the lides of improving themselves financially. Honesity, we don't. Rat Portage is a good town as Canadian towns go; in fact, rather better than the average. But it is no place for a live American citizen used to hustling American ways and accustomed to seeing things move. Our advice to "Cymro" and his friends is to remain in Scraaton, it offers as good inducements to energetic persons as are to be found in any other city on the continent.

The Carbondale Leader objects to the erection of a monument on the court house square in this city to the memory of the soldiers and sailors from this vicinof the soldiers and sailors from this vicinity who perished during the civil war, if
it is to be built at teh county's expense.
It says: "This county has built for
Scranton a court house and jull costing
nearly a million of dollars, has put as
much more into the pockets of her lawyers
and tradesmen, and will continue to pour
money into their coffers, but it should not
be expected to beautify feranton beyond
reason, and this scheme is beyond reason." Will the Legales point out where son." Will the Leader point out where else the county has property of its own for the site of such a monument, and appropriate?

## GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

From the Christian Endeavor Journal. The corner stone of all work in line of good citizenship consists in the instillation into the mints of all citizen of their sacred duty to take part in all political movements. The good citizen cannot be neutral; he must be an active, positive unit in the sum total of the body politic. The worst citizen—the one n dangerous in our complex political li the one most to blame for political ruption and municipal rottenness, is who refuses or neglects to take part political contests, particularly in primary elections, and then rails at candidates who are nominates, and estems which secure such nomination It is the citizen's first and most sacre-duty to attend all primary elections of auceses of his party, and there uset his sest efforts to secure the nomination of candidates who will be a credit to their party and an honor to the community the voice of the people is the supreme aw, and if, as sometimes is the case helr voice is stifled or not allowed expres don by fraudulent and litegal methods, i becomes the duty of all good citizens to oring the perpetrators of this, the mos-pelnous crime known under a popular gov ernment, to justice. The best citizen is he who with the most faithfulness and diligence and conscientiousness performs all his duties to the state.

This movement is not confined, or should not be, to those questions and duties re-lating to the elective franchise. It extends all one's civic duties. Perhaps next in nportance is the proper and consciention erformance of jury duty. Upon the in tegrity and the intelligence of our juries depends the administration of justice be-tween man and man. And yet, strange as t would seem, in many communities the o-called "best citizens"—the more intelli ent members of the community-when The story is revived that in his fight for Penrose Senator Quay wrote for help to various Pennsylvanians on the backs of letters received by him the backs of l backs of letters received by him a manifest duty, or refusal to perform they lower the average intendence of the juries and bring the jury system into dis-repute. They are, themselves, indeed usually the first and loadest to find faul with the verdict of the ordinary jury, an-are the loudest in decrying our method of administering justice and executing laws. There are many other lines along which the work of good citizenship may be extended, but first and chiefly its of orts should be directed to arousing a itizens to a proper sense of their duty t hemselves, their fellow citizens, the country and their God, to assume all th responsibilities of citizenship and perform all its duties.

## SPANISH BRAGGARTS.

Senator-elect Money in N. Y. Journal. It would amuse Americans to listen to the clap-trup gabble of some of the Spar ish officers of inferior grade in Cuba. Th possibility of a war with the Unite States is a frequent subject of discussion with these gentry. And they would seen to hold us in vile repute as fighters. They unhesitatingly declare that 10,000 Spanis; troops could easily capture all of the prin-cipal cities on the Atlantic coast, which they say would end the war. This yaluable opinion comes from Spanish officers who, with 200,600 effective troops in Cuba are utterly unable to corral, capture of cope with a scattered aggregate of 40,00 insurgents.



There Is Something Lacking

In the feast that provide for the inner nan alone—the eye should be pleased, too. Dainty Glass and Beautiful China are half the dinner, a cracked plate or chipped or muddy glass has a depressing effect. Our stock of China and Glassware give unlimited scope for the exercise of good tasts. The quality is of the most superior order and the cost

THE

CLEMON'S, FERBER, O'MALLEY 434 Lackawanna Ave.

Begin the New Year **Buying Your** Books of

Beidleman, the Bookman.

437 Spruce Street. Opposite The Commonwealth

# GOLDSMITH'S SPAZAAR.



# Annual Clearing Sale Bargain Bulletin No. 3,

Wednesday, January 13.

# Special Sale of Ostrich Feather Boas

Ostrich Feather Boas, I yard long, very full and hand-Sale Price, \$5.08

Ostrich Feather Boas, 1 1.4 yards long, exceedingly pretty and well filled.

Ostrich Feather Boas, 11-2 yards long, regular price

Sale Price, \$8.49

Sale Price, \$0.08

## Gloak and Suit Department.

Special sale of Ladies' Ripple Eiderdown House Sacques in light blue, pink, gray, tan and cardinal, with full sleeves, crocheted edges and silk neck ribbon, regularly sold at \$1.98,

Sale Price, 98 Cents All Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes at Half Price. which means less than the cost of the raw material, and every garment is strictly UP-TO-DATE.



## BYRON WRITING

That "sheel" was paved with good intentions, probably realized the truth of the assertion. Don't let your good resolution to buy only the best Blank Books, Office Supplies, Type-Writing Supplies, etc., at our store be a paving stone. We keep the best

## Reynolds Bros.,

Stationers and Engravars, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

Our Great Offer. Prices Re duced on All Goods. Overcoats to order

\$14.00.

· Pants to Measure \$3.00.

GREAT ATLANTIC PANTS CO. Branch 3 319 Lacka Ava.

Humber Quality Leads

CHASE & FARRAR

515 Linden Street. The Cnly Manufacturers of

Rubber # Stamps to the City. Scranton Rubber

CHASE & FARRAR, PROP'S.

Stamp Works.

515 Linden Street.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING NEW AND SECOND-HAND \* CLOTHING

Ladies' and Children's Wear. Seal and Plush Sacques, Carpets and Feather Beds From

POSNER, 21 Lackawanna Ava. Are Welcome.

# NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our Holiday Display of useful and ornamental articles was never so large as this season's exhibit. The advantage of having so large and varied an assortment to select from will be apparent to all who contemplate giving presents of a substantial and artistic character, or buying for their own use.

Writing Desks. Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Couches, Rockers, Reclining and Easy Chairs,

Music Cabinets.

Parlor Cabinets and Tables. Work Tables, Curio Cases. Tea Tables, Vernis-Martin Cabinets.

Parlor and Fancy Inlaid Chairs, Gilt Reception Chairs, Parlor Suits in Gilt. Pedestals,

Lardinieres Book Cases, **Shaving Stands** all marked at moderate prices in plain

131 & 133 Washington Ave.

But not more money told by a hundred dollar watch than by the celebrated

"YANKEE DOLLAR WATCH"

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

At Our New and

Elegant Storeroom,

130 WYOMING AVENUE Coal Exchange, Opp. Hetel Jermyn.

"Old firm in new surroundings," like an old "stone in new settings," shines more brilliant than ever, and "shines for all."

> Diamonds, Fine Jewlery, Watches, Silverware, Silver Novelties, Rich Cut Glass, Clocks, Fine Leather Goods, Opera Glasses.

When you see our Net Prices you will ask for No Discount. All

## A. E. ROGERS' Jewelry Store,



DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES

Look at our \$10 Gold Watches, Warranted 15 Years.

213 Lackawanna Avenue

I/ PRICE for one week, beginning Saturday Morning, January 9. We will sell our Skates at about one-half price.

Good, All Steel Skates, at ........25c Nickel-Plated, at.....70 Other Grades in Proportion.

Florey's, Wyoming

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

E. ROBINSON'S SONS' Lager Beer

Manufacturers of the Celebrates

Brewery

CAPACITY

100,000 Barrels per Amnum

## DR. C. W. GREEN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Electrical Treatment a Specialty. Offices, 607, 608 and 609 Mears Building,

SCRANTON, PA The most complete equipment of Electrical machines and appliances for medical use to be

ound in a physician's office outside of New York, Medical and electrical treatment for all cases amenable to either or both. C. W. GREEN, M. D., 607, 608 and 609 Mears Building, Scranton Hours-9 a.m. to 12, 1 p.m.to5; 7,80 to 9