

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

Condemnation of the Harrisburg fire department is of course deserved; but it needs to be remembered that the department is in keeping with the town.

Israel Wesley Durham. The unanimous nomination of Israel W. Durham, of Philadelphia, by the Republicans of the Sixth senatorial district, to fill the unexpired term of Boies Penrose in the state senate, marks the beginning of a new leadership among the active politicians of the Quaker City and presages the establishment of a new lieutenant at Harrisburg.

Mr. Durham has fully earned this promotion. When David Martin, supported by the city administration, the influential corporations and the whole power of the Philadelphia machine, decreed two years ago the slaughter of Mr. Penrose's candidacy for mayor and, between night and morning swung two-thirds of the membership of a city convention of over 700 delegates away from Penrose, for whom they had been instructed, to Charles P. Warwick, the present incumbent of the mayor's office, the first man to lift his hand in a pledge to avenge Penrose's betrayal was Israel W. Durham, then a popular but to some extent an untested Quaker subordinate. The act seemed rash almost to the point of suicide. At that time every powerful influence in the Republican party in Pennsylvania save Senator Quay seemed massed behind Martin, who had not only showed himself supreme as the party autocrat in Philadelphia, but had already begun overtures which later culminated in the so-called state "combine."

But Durham was not abashed. He bucked on the armor and began the fight. To recount the successive stages of the struggle in which, little by little, Martin and his allies, notwithstanding their superior resources, were out-generaled and beaten back until at the last test of strength they lost not only the sheriff's office in spite of the fact that this was the regular nominee, but also a majority of the Philadelphia delegation in the legislature, and with it the United States senatorship, would be to repeat what is already familiar to all students of contemporary politics. What may not be so generally known, though, is that the one man above all others to whom the credit for this virtual revolution is due; the one man who never despaired, never let up and never was at a loss for expedients, is the nominee of Thursday's convention for Penrose's old seat in the state senate, ex-Police Magistrate Israel Wesley Durham.

He has fairly earned his honors, as honors are earned in politics. He has fought against great odds, fought aggressively, persistently, sagaciously; and it is a source of satisfaction to those who like to see merit rewarded that he is gradually coming forward into public recognition and appreciation.

Mr. Bryan says he has declined an offer of \$25,000 a year to be an editorial writer for a New York paper. He has certainly made a mistake. The pen is mightier than the mouth.

How the Spaniards Fight.

Sometimes a simple statement of fact is more effective than the most ingenious comment. On this principle we propose to offer here, in supplement to the letter from Havana reproduced on another page, the language in which Dr. William Dannel and Herr Arthur Thielheim, of Hamburg, who have just reached this country from Cuba, whither they went in April, 1895, as correspondents of the leading German journals, record their impressions of the Cuban insurrection. They speak with special authority, having been on the island throughout the war and having at different times been in both camps and amongst all classes of the native and Spanish population.

"Spain," said Dr. Dannel, "is not waging war in Cuba as the world is understood by civilized nations, but is engaged in butchering non-combatants and destroying the island's resources. Of course, the Spaniards kill insurgent soldiers when they can, but the royal troops are more frequently engaged in murdering pacifics and burning their homes. We spent two weeks in Pinar del Rio and every day witnessed the brutality of the Spaniards to the pacifics. We were in Armenia when the Kurds were massacring Christians, but saw nothing more horrible there than some of the sights in Pinar del Rio. In one hamlet about 10 miles from Armenia, which we visited immediately after a Spanish raid, we counted the corpses of 12 old men, 12 women and 8 children. The Spanish officers openly boast that they are killing pacifics, and despoiling the island. They seem to think that the United States will eventually intervene and apparently hope to make a desert of Cuba before that time. Colonel San Martin, commanding a Spanish column in Pinar del Rio, expressed such views to us, and boasted that the Spanish troops had killed 3,000 pacifics in the province. 'When the United States intervenes,' said Colonel San Martin, 'the Yankees will find Cuba depopulated and desolated.'

Dr. Dannel and Herr Thielheim assert that Weyler's claim that Pinar del Rio is pacified is ridiculous. They say the insurgents have fully 8,000 well-armed men in that province who are more than holding their own against the Spaniards. To sum up, they say there can be no end to the war so long as 600 insurgents are in the field. They confirm the statement of Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, who recently visited Cuba, concerning the resources of the island for maintaining such an army as the insurgents have in the field. The population of the interior is in favor of the insurgents, and gives important information regarding the movements of the Spaniards. Dr. Dannel and Herr Thielheim conclude that Spain ought to grant autonomy to Cuba un-

der the guarantee of the United States, for they say neither Spaniards nor Cubans are capable of governing the country except under the direction of a power like the United States.

The objection to this last suggestion is obvious from the fact that it would establish practically an American protectorate over Cuba without bringing to this country any of the advantages which open ownership would entail. The United States cannot go into partnership with Spain in an attempt to govern Cuba. Cubans want to govern themselves and they are entitled, by every law of fairness to make the experiment. After they shall have made that experiment under fair auspices and failed, it will be time enough to discuss the subject of protectorates. The point at present before the American people is, "Do they intend to sit quiet while Spanish soldiers in Cuba, under the cover of alleged war, butcher old men and children, murder the wounded in the hospitals, and subject to personal violence and pollution the young women whom they capture as prisoners?" If they do, let them never again howl about Armenia and the brutalities of the Turk in Asia Minor.

Mark Hanna would be foolish to give up his senatorial ambition without a struggle. Let Bushnell and him have it out before the people.

As to Canadian Immigration.

The friendliness of Professor Goldwin Smith for the United States and his sincerity as an advocate of closer relations between this country and Canada are established beyond question. Therefore what he writes to the Sun concerning the alien labor clause of the pending immigration bill is entitled at least to respectful consideration. He says:

"Some of the towns on our Canadian frontier are industrially almost suburbs of American cities, the populations being practically fused, with nothing to divide them but the political and fiscal line. From Clifton, Fort Erie, and Windsor workmen go to their day's work at Niagara Falls, Buffalo or Detroit. This is henceforth to be prohibited by a clause of the bill apparently pointed against Canada. The anger of our people is excited and retaliatory legislation is provoked. The friends of American connection are abashed, while its enemies rejoice in anything which, by heightening the barrier, may arrest the progress of fusion. It is easy to understand the general policy of the alien bill. But the people of Clifton, Fort Erie and Windsor are not Hungarians, Italians or Polish Jews. Nor, economically, can they do you much harm. If they carry away their wages they leave behind their work. The loss to you at all events must be trifling compared with the effect which exclusion will have in estranging sentiment here. If it is feared that a back door might be opened for illicit immigration from other quarters, it would surely not be difficult to identify the Canadian day laborer by a special permit. Let the point at all events be fairly considered if it is not too late. If you have enemies in Canada they are not to be found in the class of those who go over to work for you at Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Detroit."

At this particular time, when a new ministry has just come into power in Canada friendly beyond tradition with the United States and eager to bring about a better understanding between the two peoples, the enactment of a prohibitive law forbidding the citizens of one country entrance into the other for purposes of labor, while it can on some grounds doubtless be strongly defended, is certainly open to question as an expedient act of policy. We believe firmly in the protection of American labor against competition which degrades it and forces it to accept a lowered wage. But we do not understand that the present competition from Canada is of this class; and it is worthy of thought whether in the long run those who urge this special exclusion would not profit more by a policy of conciliation which will hasten the inevitable day of annexation with its wealth of opportunities to American enterprise.

One must say this for Queen Lill; she is exhibiting great force of character in declining to lecture or act.

Three Cities Compared.

The Sun presents a column of interesting comparative statistics relating to London, Paris and Greater New York. London, for example, has 4,432,018 people; Paris, 2,511,955; New York that is to be when the forthcoming consolidation shall be effected, 3,294,825, making it the second largest city in the world. London, however, has 692,000 buildings of all kinds, against 167,000 for New York and 100,000 for Paris. London's area is 688 square miles—about one and one-half times as large as Lackawanna county—that of Greater New York, 325, and that of Paris, 172. London has 1899 miles of streets and 2550 miles of sewers; New York will have 1200 miles of streets and 700 miles of sewers; and Paris has 690 and 550 miles respectively. The Sun goes on to say: "The standard of living is higher in New York than in London or Paris. While the population of London is 49 per cent. less than the population of London, and 25 per cent. only larger than the population of Paris, the consumption of market supplies in the Greater New York territory is larger per capita than in either. New York city alone consumes each year 49,000,000 pounds of beef, 460,000,000 pounds of veal, 205,000,000 pounds of pork, 160,000,000 pounds of mutton, \$2,500,000 pounds of poultry, 75,000,000 pounds of butter, and 70,000,000 dozen eggs; London consumes in a year 5,000,000 tons of meat of all kinds and Paris consumes 4,000,000 tons. The municipal expenses of London are \$1,000,000, and the expenses of the future Greater New York will, it is computed, be \$5,000,000. There will be 1,553 churches within the boundaries of the Greater New York. There are more than 2,500 churches in London, 875 belonging to the Established church, 459 Methodist, 259 Baptist, and 125 Catholic—1,900 exclusive of Congregational, Presbyterian and other churches, and exclusive also of Jewish synagogues, of which there are 32 in London. There are 25 Jewish synagogues in New York and 16 in Brooklyn. There are 355 churches in Paris of all religious denominations. The proportion of foreign-born residents is much larger in Greater New York than in either London or Paris. In London, English is spoken almost exclusively by all the inhabitants. In Paris the number of tourists is continuously large, while in New York city the number of persons speaking languages other than English is larger than in either of the other cities.

These few figures give some hint of the magnitude of the municipal prob-

lems which confront the men who are preparing the charter for Greater New York. The public schools of the new metropolis will contain 325,000 pupils and 282 teachers. Its police force will aggregate 6500 and its firemen 2125. The capacity of the water works will be 303,700,000 gallons, and the miles of water mains will number 1378. There will be 112 hotels within the city, not to mention several thousand Baines law "hotels." There are thirty-three different ferries. The forty-five lines of street railway carry 722,600,000 passengers every year over 464 miles of track. There will be upwards of sixty exchanges and other commercial organizations. There are 218 banks and banking institutions in New York and Brooklyn alone, and the clearings of the Clearing House aggregate \$28,000,000,000 a year. The big city will transact considerably more than one-half the foreign commerce of the country. To govern such a municipal empire with even approximately satisfactory results will certainly be no mean task.

Major McKinley has shown extraordinarily good judgment in his selection of a private secretary. John Addison Porter, the Hartford editor who has received the call to this difficult and important post, is not only a splendid exemplar of the best and brainiest journalism of the time, but he is moreover an experienced and efficient man of affairs, with tact, finesse, pleasing address and the happy faculty of passing swift judgment on men without mistake. He is a politician of the higher type, a sterling Republican and a gentleman. It is the best choice yet announced from Canton.

For \$2,500,000, honorably expended, this commonwealth could erect a new capitol equal in appearance to any in the country and wholly adequate to any probable future need.

Mr. Cleveland is said to look forward with eagerness to the end of his term. It is a pleasure to note that for once he is in cordial accord with his constituents.

Nevada's sons should not conclude their pugilistic legislation until they provide for their own admission on free passes.

Statesmen who yearn for "cabinet mention" should hasten to work the friendly press. It will soon be too late.

STATE LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

New York, too, has a good roads bill, but it goes further than Pennsylvania's. It provides for the appointment of a "State Highway Commission," to consist of three members, to be confirmed by the senate, one of whom shall be a civil engineer. They shall serve for three, four, and five years respectively, as the governor shall order. Each commissioner shall receive \$500 annual salary, and the commission shall have \$10,000 for office expenses annually. The commission shall determine upon the best method of constructing roads, and shall advise the city, town or village officers of their conclusions. The commission shall hold a public meeting at least once a year in each county of the state, and coordinate the kind of officers throughout the state and furnish plans and directions for improving public highways and bridges. The road construction contemplated by this act being for a substantial and permanent roadway, the state highway commission shall cause plans and specifications of such roads or sections of roads to be prepared, and to be made either for Telford, Macadam, or good gravel roadway or other suitable construction, taking into consideration climatic, soil and material factors, and the road or section is to be built or improved, and the extent and nature of traffic likely to go upon such road, specifying in each section on subdivision the kind of road a wise economy there demands. The improved or permanent highway or roadway of all roads so improved shall not be less than eight feet more than sixteen feet in width. The commission shall designate what road improvements shall be subject to state aid. A board of supervisors by a majority vote upon the receipt of a petition representing two-thirds of the value of property shall determine whether roads approved by the state commission shall be improved. Upon receipt by the state highway commission of a board's approval of any road improvement there shall be advertisements for bids. This provision is to take effect immediately, and provides for the levying annually of a state tax of one-tenth of a mill to be known as a state highway tax. The money thus raised is to be paid into a share of the expense of highway improvement. The tax provided in the bill would raise annually in New York state \$490,000.

Concerning the attempt at Harrisburg to make liquor dealers ineligible to public office the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, although a mischievous temperance paper, says: "Such a law would be in the line of inconsistency which marks so many other laws in connection with the liquor business—the inconsistency of making the state's relation to the business appear reputable and the individual's relation to it disreputable. In round-about words the state assumes an air of respectability in reference to all its dealings with the liquor business. It assumes to look down upon it, but takes its money and legalizes it. It claims to be anti-liquor, but it legislates in other legislation of that character, but takes its own part from the business in cash. To be consistent such a law should be so amended as to make it apply to all the petitioners and bondsmen of a liquor dealer, as well as to the dealer himself. The license law requires the applicant for a license to have enough vouchers for his character to satisfy the commonwealth that he is a citizen of the right repute and a safe personage to be entrusted with a license. Having accepted these vouchers as to his good moral character, given him a license and accepted his money for so doing, it is hardly to be expected that the state to say that he is not a fit person to respect so should be not only his petitioners and bondsmen, but also the state who accepts them and grants him his license. The liquor dealer is no worse than his business, and as long as the state stands in the position of approving one while condemning the other, its legislation of the subject must partake of the inconsistent and ridiculous."

The question of rebuilding the capitol or constructing a new building is reported to be agitating the minds of the governor and the leading members of the legislature. The first thought was to create a loan for this purpose of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, so as not to interfere with the usual appropriations to state and charitable institutions. It has been discovered, however, that the constitution is in the way of an extensive loan, and may prevent the borrowing of any money for the construction of a new capitol. Section 4 of Article 9 says: "No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the state except to supply casual deficiencies in revenue, to pay the debts, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time \$1,000,000." It is held by some that a debt of \$1,000,000 can be created to rebuild the capitol, as the destruction of that building will create a "def-

iciency of revenue." Some of the country members are opposed to a new capitol, as they are afraid the appropriation of all-02,000 to the school fund will suffer a reduction if there is an effort to gather together money for that purpose. They seem to favor a rebuilding of the present structure and are talking about increasing the tax upon corporations to supply the need-00,000 funds.

In New York as in Pennsylvania it is now possible to inebriate as insane any person certified as insane by three physicians. It will be remembered that this point was centrally brought out in the Anna Dickinson damage suit. The Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York has drafted a bill to strengthen this weak point in the law. The bill provides that upon the sworn certificate of two duly qualified medical examiners in lunacy an insane person may be temporarily confined in a proper institution or be confined to the custody of friends. "But no person," says the proposed bill, "shall be held in confinement for more than five days, unless the time be extended by a court of record." Continuing, the proposed act says that the supposed lunatic shall be notified of his right to employ counsel, and that his friends shall be similarly informed. Failing the appearance of counsel, the district attorney shall take the matter in charge and look out for the interests of the supposed insane person.

Representative Riley, of Luzerne, has introduced a timely bill which provides that "if any person, or persons, shall unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously take down, pollute, injure, remove or in any manner damage or destroy any flag of the United States of America, or flag staff upon which such flag now or hereafter may be put, erected or displayed, or any private dwelling or building within this commonwealth, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$50, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, in the discretion of the court." Let the legislature by all means stand by the flag.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Sunday, Feb. 7.—Saturday morning star. Weather stormy. A child born on this day will succeed best in the employ of others, and be careful of letters and writings. Monday, Feb. 8.—Stars an evening star. Weather stormy. A child born on this day will be fortunate in business affairs and rise in life. Buy and speculate. Tuesday, Feb. 9.—Venus an evening star. Weather mild. A child born on this day will be unfortunate and experience difficulty in obtaining employment. Avoid superstitious. Wednesday, Feb. 10.—Neptune an evening star. Weather mild. A child born on this day will be quick in business and un-lucky. Sell before 1 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Feb. 11.—Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be quick in business and un-lucky. Transact all business in the morning. Friday, Feb. 12.—Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be fortunate in the employ of others and rise in life. Seek employment before 10 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Feb. 13.—Mercury sextile to Herschel. Weather stormy. A child born on this day will be clever and fortunate in business but careless and untidy in dress. Speculate before noon.

NOT SO ANXIOUS.

It is interesting to observe that the determination of Mr. Van Valkenburg to have the other charges fully aired, which he expressed so fiercely at Harrisburg, has undergone some modifications.

WE HAVE FINISHED OUR INVENTORY

and have some good bargains to offer you. English Porcelain Dinner Sets, decorated, filled in patterns, 100 PIECES, \$ 9.48 112 PIECES, 11.48 English White Granite Dinner Sets, decorated, fruit patterns, 100 PIECES, \$5.98 112 PIECES, 6.98

We are also closing out some Haviland China Fruit Plates, decorated, at from \$2.75 to \$4.97 per dozen. Bargains. See these goods in our Show Windows.

THE Clemons, Ferber, O'Malley Co. 422 Lackawanna Av.



I Can't Think, no matter how hard I try, of a better place to buy my office and business stationery, blank books, type-writers supplies, etc., than the Reynolds Bros. They have a large stock in every line to choose from, and you never can beat them on price on the down scale; and we also carry in stock a complete line of draughtsmen's supplies.

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GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR. A CARD. We take great pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Scranton and vicinity that our Twenty-Second Semi-Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear will begin Monday, February 8th, and will continue during the entire month. Over 2,000 dozens of Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers, Infant's Slips, Dresses, etc., have been manufactured expressly for us for this great sale. Great care has been taken to have every garment well made, sizes full, embroidery and faces well matched and of the latest designs. Illustrated catalogues will be placed in nearly every home in the city, which will give you as perfect an idea as possible of the immensity of this sale and demonstrate the great values that we will offer. Our well established reputation in this particular line requires no further comment. The trading public's obedient servants, GOLDSMITH BROTHERS & CO.

E. ROBINSON'S SONS' Lager Beer Brewery. Manufacturers of the Celebrated PILSNER LAGER BEER, CAPACITY—100,000 Barrels Per Annum.

A CHANGE IN A SCRANTON BUSINESS FIRM

The shoe store known as the I. Banister store, corner Lackawanna and Wyoming avenues, will hereafter be known as The Banister Shoe Co. The new firm, the James A. Banister Co., of Newark, N. J., are going to make extensive improvements in the store and the building and will close out the entire stock of the store at prices way below any ever offered to the people of this city. The improvements decided upon make it necessary to empty the store of all goods now there, and prices will not be considered to accomplish this result. Among the many improvements will be the doing away with all stands on the Wyoming avenue side and putting entrances and attractive shoe windows in their place. In short they intend having the best and most modern shoe store in the city.

SALE OPENS SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Below Are a Few Prices. Read Them Carefully: All Kahler Last Shoes \$5.00 and \$6.00 goods, will be sold for \$3.00 a pair. Laird, Schober & Co.'s Shoes, English Toe, worth \$6.00, for \$2.30 a pair. All the \$3 hand-made Common Sense and Square Toe Shoes, will be sold for \$2.25. All of Gray's \$6.00 hand made Shoes for \$2.50 a pair.

The above are a few of the many bargains we have to offer, and will serve to show the cut made on all lines. Every shoe in the store must be sold. Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Children's. On tables neatly arranged will be job lots of fine goods that will interest you. Ladies' fine shoes \$1.50 a pair, \$5.00 goods. Ladies' shoes at \$1.00, original price \$3.00 to \$5. Children's and Misses' shoes 50 to 75 cents. Dressing 5c. a bottle. Ladies' rubbers 10c. a pair, etc. It will be necessary to close the store all day Friday to arrange the stock and goods on tables for the Opening Day of Sale, Saturday, Feb. 6.

THE BANISTER SHOE COMPANY W. N. BROOKS, Manager.