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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Treasurer-J. S. BEACOM, of Auditor General-LEVI G. M'CAULEY,

of Chester. County.
Sheriff-CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of

District Attorney-JOHN R. JONES, of Prothonotary - JOHN COPELAND, of Carbondale, Treasurer-W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scran-

Clerk of the Courts-THOMAS P. DAN- politics? IELS, of Scranton.
Recorder - CHARLES HUESTER, of Scranton. Register-WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-Jury Commissioner - CHARLES WIG-GINS, of Scranica.

Election day, November 2.

Everything yesterday contributed to make the annual review of the Scranton fire department all that could have been wished; and the department certainly proved equal to the occasion. The city has renewed incentive after witnessing this fine display to feel just pride in its volunteer firemen; but at the same time it ought to feel ashamed of itself that it has so long neglected to reorganize its fire protective service on a regular paid basis.

For County Treasurer.

Lackawanna county since its organization has been notably fortunate in the official custody of its finances. Its treasurers have as a rule been selected with discrimination and the average standard of honesty and efficiency displayed by them in office has been high. We gladly note that neither party in the present canvass has permitted the nomination for this responsible office to fall below the high standard of the past; but for good and as we believe sufficient reasons, the nominee on the Republican ticket should be elected. William S. Langstaff is not only a

man whose business and personal integrity is everywhere conceded; he is moreover one whose services in public position merit grateful public recognition. The present fine public school system of the city of Scranton, whereby educational advantages which not many years ago could not have been commanded by children of the wealthiest parents are now open without cost to the poorest pupil in the entire city, is justly regarded with pride not by residents of Scranton alone but by the inhabitants of the entire country. There is not a boy or girl, not a father or a mother in city or county who has not directly or indirectly been benefited by the marked development of this school system achieved during the past few years. An inadequate idea of the part which Mr. Langstaff has taken in the accomplishment of this work of of his service on the Scranton board of control he has been one of the leaders in its progress, and an aggressive, public-spirited force in all of its delibera-His record in this one trust proves conclusively his fitness for pro-

We emphasize this particular point because we believe that credit should be given where it is so justly due: but in numerous other ways familiar to the r-sidents of Scranton, notably in his faithful service upon the poor board, Mr. Langstaff has acquired fair claim upon the favor of the people. As a Republican his career presents an unbroken record of active and vigilant party service, and as one of the representatives upon the ticket of that citadel of alert Republieanism, the West Side, he will command in that locality a popular support which, when reinforced by the party vote elsewhere, will be irresistible.

We are suprised that the Scranton Times does not have more to say these bracing fall days in favor of the Chica-

McKinley and His Party.

If we are to believe a statement in the Hasteton Sentinel, the recent appointment of Dr. F. M. Brundage of Luzerne county as consul to Aix ia on the surface. According to this version of the facts Luther C. Darte had received such strong assurance from his personal friend, General Alger, the secretary of war, of his own probable selection for the Aix la Chapell- consulship that he had begun to make arrangements for the journey. Mr. Darte's expectations were based on the belief that Secretary Alger could persuade President McKinley to ignore precedent and custom in this one case and make the selection as a personal favor to a member of his cabinet.

Just then the Republican senators from Pennsylvania, the state chairman, Congressman Williams and State S nator Scott, all of whom had indorsed the candidacy of Dr. Brundage, interposed. They scouted the idea that a citizen of Michigan, because secretary of war, should have precedence in matters of Pennsylvania patronage, over the regular Republican organization of Pennsylvania, and as the sequel shows their protest proved effective. Mr. Darte was not appointed; Dr. Brundage was, and the principle of home rule in politics came forth vic-

Such is the substance of the Hazleton paper's version. If the facts are as given they do credit to the president's judgment without in any degree reflecting on Mr. Darte. The latter had a perfect right to seek political preferment in the manner indicated and his record as a militant Republican made it not inappropriate for him to unlist the aid of the war department. At the same time, it would have opened the door to endless confusion had Secretary Alger in this one case sucteeded in persuading the president to earned otherwise than in the produc- be dropped, for a time at least,

establish a procedent of the character indicated. Pennsylvanians would not have enjoyed it and the Republicans of Michigan would no doubt have preferred to see the energy of S-cretary Alger saved for home problems,

We refer to this subject for no other purpose than to direct attention to the remarkable success with which Presilent McKinley has during the most critical portion of his administration met and mastered the dilemmas of pat- ascertain what rumor says it is and ronage and kept behind him at all then divide by at least two. times practically the undiminished trength of his party. He has not same time his relation to party has mindful of the necessity of sustaining of party forces. We do not remember to have read in history of any earlier and least remunerative. president who in the same period in these respects did so well.

And so Mayor Balley has already ordered the city employes to line up for Horn. But how about those other hundreds who wanted but failed to become city employes? And let us see, were not the police to be taken out of

Facing the Inevitable.

Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban revolutionary bureau in New York, and practically the directing power in the entire insurrection, when asked his opinion of the cabinet changes at Madrid and of the promised modifications of Spain's policy toward the insurgents, replied:

"Inasmuch as the Cubans are now more than ever firmly resolved to accept nothing short of absolute independence, the offer of the new Spanish ministry to grant autonomy can have no effect in terminating the war. We are satisfied that the hour of our complete freedom is at hand, and this Spain knows that she has lost Cuba. We care not whether there is a Liberal or Conservative ministry. We did not listen to Canovas when he offered auonomy; we will not listen to Sagasta. We have constituted ourselves a nation is to become part of the United States. and will be acknowledged as such by He is doubtless right; but we believe Spain, whether under a Liberal or a that in the main the sympathy now Conservative ministry, or under a re- felt in this country for Cuba is unpublican or Carlist regime, before we selfigh. lay down our arms. We are confident of speedy success. We are fully prepared for the most aggressive campaign of the war. Spain played her best cards first, and lost. What Can, pes and Weyler, with more than forty generals and over 200,000 men failed to do, no other general can accomplish. I reflect the unanimous opinion of all our generals and our government when I say that the only solution is our independence,"

This statement has the ring of sincerity, and moreover the attitude which it expresses is one that fully conforms to the manifest logic of the situation No American who is familiar with the history of his own country's revolution and who recalls that at the first the insurgent colonists aimed his own defeat. merely to secure administrative reforms from Britain will be surprised that as the lines of division have tightened in Cuba the patriots there have been led by events to determine upon absolute and unconditional independ-

And this, after all, is best. Let the agony of the centuries in Cuba be school development is conveyed when ended. Let not the volcano be bridged we say that during the extended period | with a friable compromise which would be broken by renewed upheaval almost as soon as signed.

> The local Bryan organ professes to four that if Pryor is elected from the prothonotary's office to the sheriff's, promotion in the court bouse will hereafter be the ruls. Would Treasurer Schadt object to that?

The Pen as a Revenue Raiser.

It is to be feared that writer of a ecent article in the Pall Mall Gazette will have much to answer for. His lutent may have been innocent but for baneful consequences in stimulating deceptive literary ambitions and stelling good deck hands to make mediocre scribblers he will need to be adjudged morally guilty after the fact. This writer, as we learn in the Chi-

cago Times-Herald, which prints an abstract of his article, undertakes to establish that literature is a fairly remunerative profession and among the proofs that he cites are the facts set forth below. He asserts, for instance, that Tennyson received \$39,000 for "The Holy Grall," During the last few years of his life Macmillan & Co. paid him \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. For "The Revenge" alone the Nineteenth Century gave him \$1,600. Dickens left \$500,000; Lord Lytton, \$400,000; Mrs. Henry Wood, \$180,000; Mrs. Dinah Craik, \$85,-Chapelle signified more than appeared | 050. Victor Hugo left property in Eng-

land alone valued at \$457,000. Coming to novelists of the present day mention is made that Mrs. Humphry Ward, who in a certain sense is new to the business, has in ten years with her pen earned \$300,000, receiving \$80,000 for "Marcella" alone: that George du Maurier received \$50,000 for "The Martians;" and that Ian Maclaren in less than three years of authorship earned \$70,000. Other notable cash prizes drawn by modern authors are set down as follows:

Rudyard Kipling's profits have been enormous. Their extent may be judged from the fact that the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette acknowledges that he paid Kipling \$750 aplece for the "Barrack Room Ballads." Eleven thousand dollars was paid for "The Seven Seas." For was paid for The Seven Seas. For short stories Kipling receives 2 shillings a word. Conan Doyle carned \$35,000 by writing "Rodney Stone." Rider Haggard gets \$100 for a column of 1,500 words. In me year Stevenson cleared \$35,000 from syndicates. The unfinished "Weir of Hermiston" was purchased for \$15,000. Sola received \$220,000 for his first fourteer books. The women writers of fiction are well up in the race. Edna Lyall's income from her books is \$10,000 a year. Miss Braddon charges \$3,500 for a "fairly long story." But probably the highest price recently paid for a novel was \$200,000 for Alphonse Daudet's "Sappho." Nor are Nor are the essayists forgotten in this distribution of gold. J. Addington Symonds left a fortune of \$375,000; Dr. Morrell, the grammarian, \$290,000. The publishers for Mr. Ruskin pay him \$20,000 a year. "Mr. Gladstone used to earn \$15,000 a year by his near."

by his pen." We are inclined to doubt every one of these estimates as to the earning capacity of living authors; and as to the estates, such as Dickens's, Hugo's, Lytton's, etc., mentioned above, allowance needs to be made for money

tion of literature. Dickens, for example, was an amateur actor and a public leader; Victor Hugo had a variety of irons in the fire, and Lord Lytton was not above turning a penny or two in realty or other strictly commercial transactions. In appraising the earning power of living writers it would seem to be fair to apply the rule which experience demonstrates to be necessary in rating other incomes; namely,

Undoubtedly great genius in literature as in any other vocation can with been a partisan in office; yet at the ordinary prudence and thrift win substantial and even generous reward; but been that of a prudent party leader of all the, occupations pursued under the necessity of gaining a livelihood and strengthening honest organization | the occupation of the scribbler is, in the great run of cases, most wearing

Statistician Davis, of Kansas, has revived his contention that the number of wheat-eaters in the world is increasing from two to three times as fast as the new wheat acreage. If true this means, of course, eventual famine. Fortunately the United States has for the world's use a magnificent supply of corn; and when wheat bread goes shy civilization can fall back on the golden corn pone.

He is a friend to the poor man who enrie is a triend to the poor man who engages in enterprises which furnish employment. * * * By the way, does The Tribune think that success in business is an offense on the part of a candidate worthy of punishment by the people?—Scranton Times.

Certainly not. By the way, why didn't the Times argue in this strain one year ago?

Consul General Lee announces that when he concludes his mission at Havana he will be a candidate for United States senator in Virginia. Lee is a Democrat and therefore ought to be braten, but if he should climb offer only confirms us in the belief that Into the senate we guess the country could stand the shock.

> Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, says Cuba's "ultimate destiny"

According to the Wilkes-Barre Times of all the plcayune, babyish, swellheaded, magaphone-mouthed country owns on earth. Scranton wears the

fitness for the mayoralty but condemn him for his loyalty as a Republican, We recollect that they didn't do that in '61 or a year ago. In view of the exalted estimate

placed by Hon. Seth Low upon his value to the community we wonder how he can endure the possibility of

Either the yellow fever situation at New Orleans or the man who reports it is undergoing some bewildering fluctuations these days. No two accounts

The difference between a leader and a boss often depends upon which factional side vou're on

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 3.18 a. m., for Saturday October 9, 1897.

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A child born on this day will notice that a man who depends entirely upon his friends in politics or business is to a cerain extent walking on very rickety stilts. Next to the Allentown band, Chauncey Derby's whiskers probably created the most favorable impression along the line of march yesterday.

It is evident that a state firemen's cor ention is a trifle too flash for staid old Wilkes-Barre. There is no question we would be happy

f everyone else would do right. The wise political as well as weather rophet generally leaves a loophole for

Ajacchus' Advice. Remember that state secrets are not improved by excessive mastication.

Washington Views of Cuban Problem

Wellman in the Times-Herald,

There can be no doubt that there is ood deal of anxiety in the administra-on as to the outcome of its Cuban poliy. The fear just now prevalent is not hat we may have trouble with Spain, but hat it may take such a long time to seire results. As it looks now, Spain is eming back at us with a skillful, goodatured, well-tempered rejoinder that ment in an awkward predicament. one here has any faith whatever in Sagasta's ability to suppress the rebellion n Cuba by means of offers of autonomy reform, amnesty, etc. This is an old game of the wily Spanish diplomatists, and nowhere is it better understood than in Cuba. The insurgent leaders will have one of it. It is fair to say that neither President McKinley nor any one of as diplomatic advisers has the slightest faith that the reforms which Sagasta proposes will adequately meet the situation in Cuba or solve the problem. On the other hand, the conviction is deepen-ing here, as it is throughout the world, that there is but one solution, and this the separation of the colony from the mother country. In this way, and this way only, can permanent peace be se-cured, and of what use a patched-up peace if the fires of rebellion are to burst forth again in a year or two? The gist of the whole situation is that a continuance of Spanish rule in Cuba is impossi-ble. How and when shall the truth be faced and the tie be cut?

There are those among the president's advisers who think that as long as the re-sult is inevitable, as long as it is morally certain some day, soon or late, the United States must accept the responsibility of interference, it had better come now. They say that if Spain will go to war in a hopeless case, for a colony which na-tural forces and her own incapacity to rule have torn from her, let the respon-sibility for whatever follows be upon Spain's head. These advisers would, upon receipt of Spain's polite refusal to accept our good offices and her more or less sincere profession of faith in her ability to restore peace with her own agencies, follow good offices with an ultimatum, and when the time comes back up the ulti-matum with force. On the other hand, I violate no confidence in saying that there are in the president's cabinet gen-tlemen who think the whole matter should

argument is that at best this is other peple's business, concerning which we should not give ourselves too much anxiety. This country has at last witnessed a long deferred revival of prosperity, they say, and why should we go to work and get up a scare and perhaps a war and gold squeeze and thus kick our own fat into the fire, when the source of the trou-

But President McKinley is not the man abandon a task to which he once sets ils hand because it proves a difficult one. Ils next step, like his first, will be marked by caution and due regard for all the vast interests at stake. It would be a good thing if the country could be taught to have patience with him while he is working out his purpose, "Doing some-thing for Cuba" is not as simple a matter as some people appear to think it, unless, of course, all prudence is to be thrown to the winds and war be entered upon at the drop of the hat. The president's great ambition, as I have before remarked in this correspondence, is to achieve the gradual separation of Cuba from Spain without war, and this programme he is likely to adhere to most strictly as long as there is a chance of its proving suc-cessful. The difficulties of the situation as the president views them are many. When Spain asks for time and promises to give reform, autonomy and amnesty she throws the burden of action upon the president. If this government does nothing, there matters will rest. What is the president to do? If he takes Spain at her word and waits, the impulsive and impa-tient friends of Cuba, who are always more excitable than wise, will say he has abandoned the island to its fate, be accused of cowardice, of truckling to the money power, and all the changes will be rung on his failure to take the Spanish bull by the horns.

Then there is congress to deal with. It is now well known that last spring, when there was danger congress would take some hasty and ill-considered action con-cerning Cuba, the president privately as-sured members of the foreign affairs committees that if they would hold their hand he would go ahead. He has kept his promise. But will congress be satisfied if Spain rejects our offer under promises of ending the war and the president by inaction accepts that condition and apparently drops the whole business? There are two political parties, even in the house of representatives, and perhaps Speaker Reed would not again undertake to squat upon the Cuban safety-value throughout a long session. Obviously the president must do something to pla-cate the propensity of congress for in-termeddling with the Cuban affair by means of resolutions of recognition and fool speeches. A mere tender of good offices, politely but none the less firmly kicked back, might easily be a target for the cannonading of the statesmen rather than a bulwark against their superfluous energy.

The president might refer the whole matter to congress. Indeed, it is possible he will do so. But if he does the refer-ence should be accompanied by a definite towns on earth, Scranton wears the medal." If the Times only knew how Scranton winces at its frightful words it would have mercy.

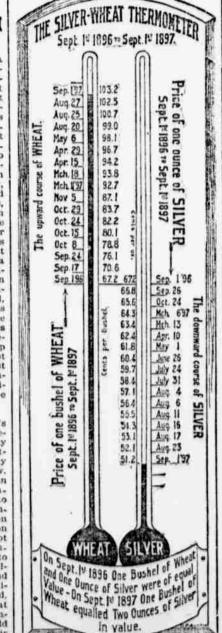
The Low people in New York frankly concede General Tracy's surpassing for the problem to congress without a definite recommendation. It is the theory and should always be the practice of our government that international affairs are left to the executive. President McKinley, like President Cleveland, so believes. Therefore it would be injudicious to refer the problem to congress without a definite recommendation. definite recommendation, for that would be tentamount to abelication of the exe-cutive in a field where he alone, and not congress at all, is supposed to have jurisdiction. Besides, to turn this matter blindly over to congress would probably bring on the very thing the president doesn't want-conflict with Spain. There is one thing the president may do, and already, in anticipation of Spain's reply, it is under discussion. This is to say to Spain, in effect: "You ask for time, and spain, in effect: "You ask for time, and profess to be able to restore peace and to remove the situation which is intolerable to the American people. Very well, the United States does not wish to crowd you unduly, or to deprive your new ministry of opportunity to show whether or not it can follow its promises with performance W. ises with performance. We shall be as patient as we can under the circumstances. How would three months, or say until the 1st of February, suit you g we are willing to wait. If then the situation is not vastly improved the United States, out of friendship for Spain and regard to its own interests will feel constrained to intervene.

This would be notice to Spain that sh must act quickly and effectively or ac-cept the consequences. It would stop the mouths of the excitable persons who continually shout that the president does nothing and intends doing nothing. I ought to spread over congress a pa triotic silence and determination to stand by the executive who is working cautiously yet strongly for the best interests of humanity. If President McKin-ley is left alone Cuba will be free and there will be no war with Spain.

All-Important.

Mrs. Toplofty (anxiously)-"I wonder what President McKinley's policy is go ing to be?" Mr. Toplofty-"In regard to what, my

Mrs. Toplofty-"Why, theater hats, of ourse."-New York Evening World.





A Few Words on The Subject of

With our customers we think will prove to their interest. Our new fall stock is now complete and ready for inspection. We are a little late in making this announcement, but there was method in our tardiness, having been fooled so often in previous seasons by laying in stock early, most of which became "passe" by the time that the weather was cold enough for a heavy outer garment owing to the introduction of later styles.

The fashions for fall and winter are now settled and there will be no changes.

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lish Prints, clean, nice White Granite, worth \$12.00; sale price One 115-piece Gold Band set, worth 820.00; sale price
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