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Perhaps Spain expects to obtain credit in America for releasing those competitor prisoners. But what Americans want to know is where her warrant was for ever arresting them. Spain will be lucky if our government does not exact heavy damages.

Beware of P.traits.

Certain facts are becoming more and more conspicuous as the clamor for currency reform gains in vociferousness.

First, the loudest of the assailants of our present excellent currency are the Cleveland-worshipping free traders who naturally abhor the Republican policy of protection and want to fix up some bogus excuse for the Wilson bill's disastrous failure. If by a big noise now they can stampede congress into discrediting our greenback currency, they can hereafter argue that it was the greenback instead of the Wilson bill that threw down their great idol, Grover; and Republicans, by complicity in the greenback's retirement, will be weakened in their power of denial.

Secondly, only a small percentage of the real business men of the country are on record with objections against the currency of today, every dollar of which, whether paper or silver, is everywhere recognized as being fully as good as gold.

Thirdly, while Republicans are willing to admit that something in the way of additional legislation is desirable to facilitate the establishment of national banks in small communities where not much more than \$25,000 capital can profitably be employed in banking operations, it simply is a bold untruth which the Mugwumps offer when they affirm that with adequate federal revenues the greenback has ever been or is likely ever to be a source of danger to the national credit.

Fourthly, the manufacture of a false issue of currency reform at this time, when the country is just beginning to convalesce from an attack of Mugwump legislation, is a menace to the real interests of the country which conservative public opinion should sternly halt.

The Republican party in congress at the approaching session will do well to keep clear of Mugwump pitfalls.

It is all very well to re-open the subject of a new Anglo-American treaty of arbitration; but the surest guarantee of peace with honor will continue to be an enlarged and improved navy.

Hawaii and Cuba.

"On the eve of the approaching session, both congress and the executive," remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, "seem resolved to consummate the indecent Hawaiian scheme. The annexation of this semi-barbarous territory with its mixed and densely illiterate native and imported Oriental population of a hundred thousand and more, and its population of only a couple of thousands of Americans, will mark a radical departure from the wise and safe policy of our government, carefully observed from its foundation, to avoid foreign entangling alliances and territorial acquisitions. Having made this bad beginning, no one can confidently predict where our reaching out for new territory will end. The continental policy, which our wisest and best statesmen have so solemnly safeguarded up to this time, will be cast to the winds when the present administration shall have perfected its purpose to annex this and probably other far distant and widely separated possessions. The plan is fruitful of illimitable expenditures for fleets, armies, fortifications and guns necessary to the defence of the distant territories we are likely to acquire in conformity with this ill-fated departure from wise, sound principles and policies."

Contrast with this narrow and querulous utterance the broad view taken by United States Judge Groscup in a speech delivered Wednesday evening in Chicago before the Baptist congress. Judge Groscup's immediate theme was Cuba, but in the following words he sounded the true American policy concerning both Cuba and Hawaii: "I am opposed," said he, "to the annexation of Cuba for one reason, because the people of Cuba have not yet possessed it. The situation is different from that of Hawaii. There the dominating influence of the island is the American, compact, cohesive, fully tempered and tested in the crucible of time. Annexation in Hawaii is a policy springing from the body of an intelligent people, and worked out in a time of peace. Fully approved again and again, after years of a calm survey, it represents the deliberate thought and purpose of those who by superior nature and intelligence constitute the governing classes of the island. The annexation of Hawaii is the adoption of a child arrived at mature age and under no stress or restraint, and without a protest from the world. Cuba, on the other hand, has few Anglo-Saxons and fewer Americans. There is no there in control by virtue of its superior intelligence. There has been no deliberation upon annexation, and there has been no free choice, tested and approved through the changes and vicissitudes of time. Under the strain of this awful conflict, she would come to us, if she came at all, only as an escape from her Spanish mother. We do not know and cannot know the real wish of the Cuban people until at least she has had time herself to know her own heart."

Can there be any reasonable doubt as to which of these views coincides with broad and liberal statesmanship? We think not.

Don't take any stock in the story that Sagasta will seriously try to punish Weyler. Sagasta has trouble enough as it is.

In the very metropolis of cultured New Zealand, within the purlieu of inimitable Boston, at the last election more than 3000 citizens disclosed their

inability to mark their ballots in conformity with law. A course in ballot marking may yet have to be included in the curriculum of the Boston public schools.

It has just been proved that the present Democratic Judge of the Missouri court of appeals for the St. Louis district virtually bought his election by paying \$1,000 in cash to get his Populist competitor out of the way, and by agreeing to make him court reporter, which agreement has been fulfilled. But it isn't likely that the Missouri Democracy will mind a little thing like that.

Jurors and Capital Punishment.

In the course of an address to the jury in a certain murder case on trial at Rochester, N. Y., the district attorney of Monroe county commented pointedly the other day on the deposition of many citizens to avoid service as jurors in murder cases. He is quoted in the Democrat and Chronicle to the effect that jurors were not responsible for the making or interpretation of the laws; that their duty began and ended with a careful and unbiased weighing of the evidence. He is further quoted as follows: "When I listen to men say that they have this prejudice and that prejudice, I stand and look at them. Has a man a right to avoid the duties of citizenship because he holds a theoretical opinion? Suppose one of the men who sat here and was examined for this jury awoke at night and found a burglar in his house, and, to escape, the intruder shot to death his wife or child, what would he cry if I refused, as district attorney, to prosecute the murderer? He would say I was unfit for the office. But I would be no more unfit than a man who questions the law. It is a result of the desire to escape duty on the jury or to purvey with a sentiment that is dangerous to the safety of any community."

'Upon the understanding that these remarks were intended to apply to those citizens summoned for jury duty who claim to have conscientious scruples against becoming parties to a conviction involving the death penalty, the Democrat and Chronicle editorially takes issue against them, saying:

The impropriety and folly of requiring a citizen, who has deliberately and intelligently reached the conclusion that the state has no right to take human life, to serve as a juror in a murder case, have been recognized by the courts as well as by the public. A person honestly holding that conviction should manfully maintain it in the court room as well as elsewhere. The fact that a majority of the legislature and the governor thought otherwise would be no warrant for an attempt on the part of any court to force him to become a party to what he regards as an official homicide. If he is not to believe in capital punishment, and is asked to state his position on the question, there is but one answer for him to make. He must say "No." It is unnecessary in this connection to discuss the ethics or the expediency of capital punishment. The fact stands that the question of guilt or innocence, and, we believe, an increasing number of citizens not only are opposed to it, but refuse to have any responsibility for the application of that penalty for crime to a human being. Among those who hold these convictions are many whose standing as men and citizens cannot be impeached. In cases of this character the high duty is to demand that their scruples shall be respected, as they invariably are by the courts. Of course it is also obvious to common sense for the state in the prosecution of capital cases that they cannot afford to accept as jurors citizens who would have to stifle their convictions to bring in a verdict for the state. They may be told that they are not responsible for the penalty, that all they have to pass upon is the question of guilt or innocence; but that will not satisfy a man who believes if he should bring in a verdict of guilty he would be considering a fellow man to a fate which, in his judgment, is not within the jurisdiction of any human tribunal to inflict.

It is unlikely that discussion of these points will alter any man's convictions with reference to them; but we must say that the citizen who asks to be excused from service as a juror because of his disbelief in the justice of capital punishment, yet who pays taxes to the purchase of rope and the building of scaffolds, is inconsistent. The duty to pay taxes is not a greater duty than the duty to serve when summoned as a juror. In neither case is the responsibility upon the individual citizen for the manner in which the law applies the taxes or the jury verdict to the punishment of the convicted murderer. The opponent of the death penalty cleanses his skirts of moral accountability when he exhausts the reasonable means within his power to convert to his view a majority of his fellow citizens and thereby to change the legislation of his state. When he permits his scruples to carry him beyond this line he is guilty of trespass upon the rights of others; of shirking his duty as a partner in the commonwealth; and instead of being applauded he should be condemned.

Nine Americans in every ten favor the annexation of Hawaii. And the tenth man cannot offer coherent reasons for opposing it. It is manifest destiny.

AD Jus on and a S-nare.

The action of the Citizens' Union of New York in deciding to continue as a permanent city organization is heralded in some quarters as a wonderful stroke for good government and a great leap at bestism; but this view of the matter is obviously superficial. The Citizens' Union cannot maintain itself as a permanent organization without adopting the same ideas of discipline, the same responsiveness to individual leadership, which it makes the basis of its revolt from the Republican party; and the moment it becomes simply a rival machine, Republicans heretofore identified with its membership will go back to Tammany.

It is out of the question for a permanent organization to maintain itself with any force in an American city upon the principle that while state and federal governments are fit objects of partisan contention, municipal government are not. Citizens of the average kind, having in their make-up merely the ordinary manifestations of human nature, will not be satisfied by Republicans or Democrats two-thirds of the time and non-partisans the remaining third. The Citizens' Union must unite its following all along the line and keep them united in a disciplined phalanx of partisan Non-Partisans if it will find that non-

lowing will gradually drift beyond its control. The secret of success in every movement appealing to large bodies of men is enthusiasm and discipline; these cannot be encouraged in municipal elections along the non-partisan line while in state and national contests the field is abandoned to the doctrine of political partisanship.

No advocate of non-partisanship in municipal affairs has to our knowledge yet unfolded a plan with plausible and promising details whereby the machinery of party may be discarded in state and federal elections in favor of spontaneous, non-partisan popular uprisings. In no liberal government in the world is the party system absent. That party lines may be more easily relaxed in the government of minor municipalities than in the government of states and of the nation is conceded; but that there is more urgent need of an absolute ignoring of all party lines in the government of a municipal empire like Greater New York, with its 3,500,000 souls, than in the government of the state of Pennsylvania or the state of little Nevada, with a population less than that of Providence and Hyde Park, does not appear. Yet the Citizens' Union proposes this unnatural, indeed, this practically impossible divorce, and asks Republicans to join with it in making war upon a great stronghold of Republican influence and power.

This proposition of Mugwumpery is a delusion and a snare.

In his address at Chattanooga Monday General Boynton predicted within the lifetime of Confederate and Union veterans a foreign war by which North and South would be completely reunited under the pressure of a common patriot and a common peril. Where does General Boynton find the materials for this grousome belief?

A proposition submitted in Maryland at the recent election to extend the civil service law over state institutions was defeated by 80,000 majority. Here is a pointer to a certain class of overenthusiastic reformers.

Because his wife, to provoke him, whistled Sousa's "Liberty Bell" march for four consecutive days and nights, Coffey Warburton, of Tenafly, N. J., according to report, blackened her eye. Was he justified?

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's idea, boiled down, is that should war come, which heaven forbid, Uncle Sam's navy ought to be in shape to strike an effective first blow. It is sound sense.

Senator Penrose denies that Senator Quay has made any deal concerning the political battle next year. Both senators evidently concede that 1898 is likely to be a people's year.

The Details of a Remarkable Career

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

American have better reasons than most for their support for thinking of speaking kindly of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist whose death in Paris occurred a few weeks ago. His life has been known chiefly on account of his great wealth, estimated at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000; his intimate association with the French aristocracy, with most of the royal families of Europe, and the assistance he rendered the Empress Eugenie in making her escape from Paris during the fall of the empire. But it is not to be supposed that Dr. Evans' remarkable career and success were due to a mere spirit of tonism and servility. He was a typical American in all that the term implies, in manliness and patriotism as well as in energy and industry. He met Abraham Lincoln at Springfield on that visit, but was not favorably impressed with the Chicago outlook and returned East.

He went to Paris in 1848 and soon established his reputation there, among his clients among the distinguished and the wealthy. This was chiefly due to the skill he displayed in thinking of his not long before his services as a dentist were required by the members of all the royal families from Paris to St. Petersburg. The close personal relations established by his professional work were confirmed by his tact and fine qualities as a man, and for fifty years he has maintained his standing in the higher circles of Europe, accumulating a vast fortune and contributing generously to the relief of the suffering. Mrs. Evans, his wife, was a noble and accomplished lady to whom he was devotedly attached. She was a native of the West, and her time and efforts, as well as their means, were devoted to the good of others. Dr. Evans' wife founded, with the aid of her husband, the Lafayette Home for Young American Women in Paris. This institution was designed to furnish pleasant quarters for the numerous young American women who go to Paris to study art. It is a noble and beneficent institution. The rooms are rent free, and only a small sum is charged for board. Even that is not required in exceptionally deserving cases.

Despite his long residence in Paris, Dr. Evans always remained a loyal and patriotic American. It is this feature of his character and career which deserves special mention. He was not one of those who expatriate themselves in spirit as well as in person. He was in this country a few weeks ago he said that during his absence from his native land he had "remained an American citizen and a loyal subject of the United States." Emperor Louis Napoleon offered him a seat in the French senate and the post of an ambassador if he would renounce allegiance to our government and become a citizen of France. These honors he declined. It was his fortune to be personally or professionally associated with some extraordinary historical events. We have already referred to his agency in facilitating the flight of the Empress Eugenie from Paris in 1870. Another incident was his part in prolonging the life of Crown Prince Frederick when the latter was dangerously ill from a wound of the throat until after the death of the Emperor William, so that Frederick was emperor of Germany for thirty days, and his wife is now the empress. He was called in by the eminent professional men in charge of the case, and when the operation of tracheotomy was performed and the patient was in danger of bleeding to death Dr. Evans proposed and with his own hands made the silver tube by means of which Frederick's life was prolonged.

WITCHCRAFT VS. SCIENCE.

From the Philadelphia Press. Witchcraft in Albany, superstition at Scranton simply indicate how hard it is to overcome the inertia of ignorance. Doubtless many might believe in witchcraft and do themselves no very serious harm, and if a wet and discolored plaster wall effects a cure it might be said so much the better. But it is the general

view of the sanest and most truly religious that we have made life safer and brighter and better, disease less prevalent and more curable as we have outgrown the witchcraft period of civilization. The time has come when the relics of chance apparitions and an over-enthusiastic credulity. Neither religion nor morals are permanent gainers through influences that appeal only to primitive instincts.

NO STOPPING AMERICA.

From the Elmira Advertiser. The man must be very obtuse or very unpatriotic who does not perceive the enormous gain made by America during the last year in her prestige among the nations. And to the glory of the state that it has been gained in the best ways. The struggles among competing nations are becoming more and more military and more commercial than in any former age. Supremacy is not sought in neutral markets by force of arms, but by the possession of the most advanced and more maintained for wars among rivals, but rather for the protection of established trade. The way to supplant a competitor is no longer the method of sailing her ships or her colonies and taking her business by force, but rather by excelling in abundance and quality and by the thoughtfulness of her products in attractiveness and desirability of trade.

No one need study too carefully the trade journals nor too patiently peruse the government reports to learn what is the influence and position of our country in this march of civilization. For years the thoughtful have been predicting that our devotion to the arts of peace, the spectacle of a nation mightily expanding through the cultivation of the industrial spirit, happy in the enjoyment of the freedom of her citizens, free from the burdens of militarism that weigh so heavily on other nations, must transform the world. The time has come already. Never have the illimitable resources of this land so much improved the world as in this current year. Inevitable at home, she is reaching out beneficent hands filled with blessings to mankind.

She is teaching all rivals that compete that her goods are the best and the cheapest ever known, the products of a people ignorant of false distinctions of caste, but working with such freedom as is consistent with individual liberty and securing universal intelligence by maintaining the best common schools in the world. It is no wonder that the great republic is rapidly surpassing all other peoples. The reluctant admission comes to us from every quarter. English and German authorities admit the truth. French exporters cannot deny it. The grammar of the world is here. The factory of the world also is American. The conscripted masses of Europe are stirred to emulate the freedom of which they have dreamed, but have never known. They perceive its realization in America, and their voices are rising with ever increasing volume to demand like privileges for themselves.

Eighty millions of people living in comfort, enjoying the abundant rights of citizenship and filling the world's markets constitute an argument that is overruling all ancient ideas. Since our financial integrity was assured and our labor protected from all civil war, our progress forward with a mighty impetus that nothing can stop. The domestic assailants of our prosperity may rejoice over an apparent recession here and there, but such are only eddies in the resistless current which bears on its bosom the destinies of the people. The threat of national disaster has not its power to disturb or alarm. The people have had a sufficient experience of Democratic statesmanship to last them for a generation, and they will not let the impressive march by turning the government over to the unspeaking crew that now dominate the alleged party of Jefferson.

WHAT CUBANS WANT.

From the New York Sun.

Any attempt of our state department to persuade the Cuban people to accept the hands of Spain anything short of absolute political independence is foredoomed to miscarry, for even stronger reasons than those which rendered futile similar effort on the part of the Cleveland administration. The Cubans are determined to perish or to be free, and all that they demand is that the United States shall recognize them as belligerents, thereby assuring to them the power of increasing their financial resources, and of being less of its power to disturb or alarm. The Cubans are fully alive to the fact that "Chill had no chance of defeating himself against the Spaniards, but that the independence of Cuba offered an opportunity of creating a navy. That opportunity came to Chill under the law of nations when the United States and England recognized her as a belligerent. It is for just this privilege that the Cuban revolutionists now plead; nothing less, and for the moment nothing more.

NEED OF HOME MISSIONS.

From the New York Sun.

A more wicked act than the lynching of an innocent man it is difficult to imagine; but wherever lynching takes the place of legal procedure there is always the greatest danger that the innocent will suffer instead of the guilty. As long as such infernal practices prevail in this country it is every man's duty to exert every energy and missionary to other lands to teach their people the advantages of a Christian civilization. We need a great deal more Christian civilization ourselves.

A TASK FOR CONGRESS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Commissioner Powderly is doing good work in tracing out and sending back to Europe men who are sent to this country in violation of the contract labor laws, but it is to be regretted that he has not the authority to stop undesirable immigrants when they come into port, instead of having to follow them to destination, in order to secure evidence that they have violated the law. This is a matter that congress should provide for at the coming session.

LEARN TO WRITE BY WRITING.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Writing is an art. Like all arts, it can only be learned by practical practice. Art was ever learned by talking about it, by hearing lectures on it, by admiring its monuments or studying their principles. The one way is to work at it, day in or day out. Most of the time now given to "English" is not given to this practice and is therefore wasted. The one need is steady, continuous exercise in our preparatory schools in expressing the subjects of immediate and current interest.

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