

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, DECEMBER 3, 1897.

One story is to the effect that Joseph O'Brien has played the cards so as to get Hiram to commit political suicide by means of a contest, thus taking him out of the way of another and a younger aspirant for judicial honors.

Those Contests.

A series of election contests such as is contemplated by the three Democratic and one Republican candidates most disaffected by the result of last month's polling will impose upon the taxpayers of Lackawanna county a bill of costs more likely to exceed than to fall short of \$100,000. This will necessitate an increased tax levy and for two or three years at the least it will interfere with the regular work of the courts and of the county offices, and subject to subpoena and annoyance from 20,000 to 25,000 voters, taking them at intervals away from their regular vocations and thereby disarranging the whole circle of industry and enterprise.

It will probably not be departed by any person conversant with political conditions in this county that at the recent election there was more or less irregular voting. In a population made up of the diverse elements found in Lackawanna county this condition of affairs is to be deplored, but it has necessarily to be expected. It by no means follows, however, that these irregularities have all been guilty in intent, that they have been confined to one side or that a line drawn midway between them would not represent approximate justice.

An election contest is not, in effect, a purifying influence. It has not been followed in the past by any noticeable improvement in the morals of subsequent campaigns. Its objective point, as all men know, is not justice or righteousness in the abstract, but simply and solely the spoils of office. Mr. Schadt, Mr. Horn, Mr. Langstaff and Mr. Norton want the fees which otherwise would go to Mr. Pryor, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Copeland. To this end they are willing to risk a personal investment of \$5,000 or \$6,000 in lawyers' fees, on a gamble for ten times as much money should they win, secure in the knowledge that with the exception of this comparatively small personal expense, the great burden of the contest has to be borne by the taxpayers in any event. In other words, their motto is, "The taxpayers be damned."

From a Republican standpoint and as representing the partisan aspect of this matter we desire to say that the bringing of the three Democratic contests does not occasion to the Republican organization any alarm, while the contest brought by Mr. Langstaff represents nothing for which that organization is in the slightest degree responsible. That there need be comparatively little fear of the unseating of either Pryor, Jones or Copeland is to be inferred in part from the history of past contests in Lackawanna, which have invariably strengthened the Republican claim, and in part from information in our possession tending to fortify the Republican position in this particular election. But from the broader viewpoint of public policy the whole agitation is to be condemned as in effect an imposition and an outrage upon the county treasury, and in subsequent articles we propose to uncover the details of the political conspiracy of which it is merely one manifestation.

If the president expects congress to remain passive in the Cuban matter he will have to make out a stronger case in his message than has been made out yet by Minister de Lome or any of Sualin's authorized agents.

That Haitian Episode.

Many Americans who have noticed in the papers that a row of some kind has recently arisen between Germany and Haiti, into which the United States has been drawn, have no knowledge of the exact facts in the case.

According to the German version one Emile Lueders, claimed to be a German citizen, went to police headquarters at Port au Prince to protest against the arrest at his house of a servant who had been charged with some offense, and was himself accused of having committed a murderous assault on the officers engaged in performing their duty. He was sentenced to a petty fine and a month's imprisonment, but demanded and obtained a second trial. He fared worse at the second trial than at the first, being sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of \$500. Count Schwerin, the German minister to Haiti, interfered at this point, and acting under instructions from Berlin, demanded the immediate release of Lueders and the payment of an indemnity of \$1,000 a day for his twenty-three days of imprisonment, under penalty of \$5,000 a day for each day of additional detention. President Sam of Haiti considered the demand unjust and exorbitant and refused to comply with it, whereupon the German minister again called Berlin for instructions, on the receipt of which he hauled down his flag on the legation building and announced that three German warships were on their way to the Haitian capital to see that his "reasonable" demands were granted.

The Haitian version is that up to a short time ago Lueders was a Haitian citizen, but it is added, having been concerned in various little affairs, among which are mentioned four duels, he seemingly deemed it wise to change his nationality, and registered his name at the German consulate. For an assault upon a cab driver, said to have been unprovoked, to which Lueders, it is said, pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He appealed from this decision to the correctional court, and the sentence was altered, he being sentenced to one year's exclusion and a fine of 500 francs. A further appeal was pending when the German minister interfered without invitation, and, it is said, forced his way into the private apartment of President Simon Sam, the president of the Republic, and, in a rude and derogatory manner, demanded the release of Lueders with an

apology to the German government and an indemnity.

These demands of Germany wrought up the Haitian population to a dangerous pitch of excitement, so much so that W. F. Powell, the American minister, with a view to relieving the tension and avoiding injury to American interests, informally suggested to the Haitian secretary of state that the latter procure the release of Lueders. This request was granted, Lueders was released from prison, but on board a steamer bound for New York and notified not to return. Meanwhile, the question of Germany's demand for an indemnity in the sum of \$20,000; and also her demand that the order of expulsion against Lueders be lifted, that Haiti apologize to Germany and that the president of Haiti make a public exhibition of his regret for the offense given remains an open one. It is said the German foreign office, after receiving full information concerning its minister's course, is inclined to consider that he acted with unnecessary precipitancy and will not press the case, as was at first intended, by a show of force. In other words, the matter will probably be submitted to arbitration with a view to a determination of the exact facts. Meanwhile, as a precaution, the United States will send a warship to Port-au-Prince.

The foregoing review of the matter is condensed from an official statement issued by our department of state. While it shows that a fussy German diplomat in all probability lost his head, it gives no indication whatever of friction in the relations between Germany and the United States.

If the esteemed Olyphant Record can outline a practicable plan for the adjustment of human society so that those who have business ability or good luck or both shall not get ahead of those who have neither, it will unravel a very old riddle and at the same time subject from life a good deal of its dramatic interest.

Closure in the Senate.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat corrects an error in its President Harrison's recently issued book, "This Country of Ours," and also makes a valuable contribution to parliamentary history when it points out the inaccuracy of the assertion that closure has never obtained in the senate. Rule 8, adopted by the senate in 1789, said that, "While a question is before the senate no motion shall be received unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn." Rule 9 set forth that "The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, 'Shall the main question be now put?' and if the yeas prevail the main question shall not then be put." This was the previous question, or, practically closure. Rule 8 remained in force in the senate until February 14, 1828, or nearly thirty-nine years.

According to our St. Louis contemporary, another of the original rules of the senate virtually amounted to one form of closure. It provided that "When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the senators present, each senator called upon shall, unless for essential reasons he is excused by the senate, declare openly, without debate, his assent to the question." This rule was in operation from April 16, 1789, to March 25, 1828. "That," says the Globe-Democrat, "is to say, the senate was not always at the mercy of a corporal's guard of obstructives. In the beginning it had a highly effective method of heading off filibustering and bringing on a vote. Contrary to what the ex-president's book intimates, debate in that body did not always run on 'without limit.' In fact, along with within about a dozen years of General Harrison's entrance into the senate that body had a rule which would enable it to do business. The majority of the senate was not always at the mercy of the minority. Messrs. Sherman and Morrill were members of the senate at a time when the boast of Senator Jones of Nevada, in 1882, for the beginning of the movement in 1882 for the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver law of 1890, that he would 'lie up' that body, could not have been made good."

This information is historically interesting but it was not needed to make out a case for closure, although indeed it helps to that end. The mere fact that the growth in the public business brought for transaction before the senate requires some means of limiting debate and insuring action amply justifies the present feeling in favor of a revision of the senate rules. The senate cannot for long ignore the public opinion which calls upon it with increasing emphasis to devise means of facilitating its work. To do so would be to imperil its very existence.

In an editorial elsewhere we show how Germany resented a financial insult from Haiti. William E. Curtis thus describes another recent exploit in German diplomacy: "The bashful young emperor of Germany has made such modest demands upon the Chinese government in the way of indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries at Kalo Chou that the other European powers are likely to take a hand in the scuffle. He not only insists that the Chinese authorities who should have protected the missionaries shall be degraded and punished, and the buildings that were destroyed replaced and \$725,000 in silver money paid in cash to the mission society, which are the usual compensations required for such outrages, but he also demands that his own sufferings and wear and tear of mind be soothed by a cession of the Kalo Chou bay and the monopoly of railroad traffic in the Shang Tung province, which is the largest and most populous in China, and in addition to this he rubs it in by insisting that the Chinese government pay the expense of sending the German fleet to Kalo Chou to seize and occupy that city. In other words, he expects them to give him the best harbor on the coast and repay all the money it has cost him to capture it from them." And yet Americans are called "jingoes!"

Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor, now admits the soft impeachment that the mysterious lights seen in the western heavens last summer were reflections from his improved aluminum air ship, which made the trip from San Fran-

isco to Cleveland, O., in three days. We don't doubt Hiram's veracity for an instant, but did he say he had an affidavit?

The secretary of the New York Coal Trade Protective association, an organization of retailers formed for the purpose of securing honest methods, is on record with the assertion that 25 per cent. of the retailers in that city habitually give short weight. Cases investigated by that organization showed an average shortage of 130 pounds to the ton. This robbery of the consumer is what makes him mad at all concerned in the coal trade and therefore prone to condemn unjustly producers of coal who strive to secure no more than a fair return upon their investments.

The Philadelphia Ledger is to be commended for directing public attention to the need of the nomination for the next legislature of men of high character and assured integrity. But it weakens its cause by its apparent anxiety to create a factional feeling sufficient to defeat Senator Quay. 'Tis it offers a better candidate mere abuse of Quay will have little practical effect.

What is needed at Washington is not only larger revenue but also greater economy. And of these the more urgent by far is greater economy. Uncle Sam should squeeze down on his non-essential expenses.

It begins to look as if the safest solution of the Cuban problem might be Cuba's purchase and annexation as a territory.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 4 1/2 a. m. for Friday, December 3, 1897.

A child born on this day will notice that lots of men who express in public a desire to go to the moon, and around home, though they were preparing their families for some other place.

The northeastern dial of the town clock is like a manufacturing plant in days of factory-work—the hands are not working. Some of the yellow Sunday journals of Scranton promise to become brilliant or accurate before this cruel circulation was in over.

About the best way to punish a prisoner these days is to make him serve on the jury.

The visitor who cannot understand a weary look in business hours should be manoeuvred with a club.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not be anxious to divorce the proposed annexation of Hawaii and you have ascertained the boundaries of your own ward.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

A Candidate Suggested.

From the Scranton Truth. The man for the place must be a man of character, of sound judgment, of liberal views, of large experience in the affairs of life, of a thorough knowledge of the people, and of a just appreciation of the rights of all classes among his fellow citizens, rich and poor, irrespective of creed or color. Such a candidate the city of Scranton can confidently put forward in the person of Hon. William Connell, the representative from this district in congress, and ask for his nomination at the next Republican state convention. The nomination of Mr. Connell for governor of Pennsylvania would be a credit to the Republican party, a well-deserved honor to him and an honor to the city of Scranton with which his fortunes have been actively identified from boyhood. There can be no doubt that such a nomination would do more to quell the spirit of faction among Republicans themselves than any other that could be made. Mr. Connell has risen from the humblest ranks of toil to his present independent position in life through his own strong and sturdy attributes, and he is not indebted to politics or politicians for his success. A Republican he is not a factious one, nor a narrow partisan who sees nothing good or gracious beyond his own surroundings; and as governor he would be accessible to all his fellow-citizens irrespective of their station in life.

Kind Mention in Luzerne.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times. It can be truthfully said that Mr. Connell has not entered the political field as a politician. The work of his career in his legitimate business enterprises places him far above any sordid considerations, and the experience he gained in thus wrestling with the world, from humble boy to the millionaire business man, will be available for the use of the people in any public position they see fit to honor him with. While noting Mr. Connell has publicly said can be construed into a direct declaration of his candidacy his friends are satisfied that if every thing is propitious he will soon make the announcement. If he does it will not be as the collar-wearing candidate of any party leader or boss but as the representative of sound Republicanism and clean politics.

"GREATER SCRANTON."

From the Olyphant Record. The Scranton Tribune issued a supplement last Saturday, devoted to the industrial development of Greater Scranton. It was a review of the growth of the capital of our county, and in small compass it gave a clear description of the material prosperity of the Electric City. Many in the county will remember the most thriving part of Scranton called Storm Hollow, and the prophets of thirty years ago, with all their sagacity never dreamt of the prosperity seen today within the limits of the above city. It is the work of a generation, and the men who have added in this work are undoubtedly proud of their accomplishments.

A review of the results of thirty years' industry in the city of Scranton, suggests many reflections. There are prominent men in the Electric City today, who are worth much money. About thirty or forty years ago they were working men, and there are many in the county still living who worked with them. Between these fellow-workmen of forty

years ago, there is today a great gulf. The fortunate have risen to wealth and honor, while their competitors still toil for their daily bread. Out of the ten thousand inhabitants of this territory in the early fifties, how many of them died worth five thousand dollars? What were the favorable conditions which made of one man a millionaire, while the vast majority of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine toiled hard and long and only got a bare subsistence? The prosperity of the county and city wholly depends upon the coal industry. It is well known that the coal industry flourishes by the thousands of men who daily go down the shafts and into slopes to cut coal. But how few it comes to pass that the men who never soil their hands in the coal business, live in mansions and palaces, while the fellow who does the hard work occupies the cot or hut!

Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, is very valuable property today. There are some men still living who could, at one time have bought the best lot on the avenue for a few hundred dollars. Now it cannot be bought for less than a thousand dollars foot front. What have been the forces at work to so increase the value of this ground? What has made it so rich a mine to the fellows who own it? The owner could sleep and smoke his pipe during the past forty years and the land would enhance in value. Without any additional outlay in money or labor, the land would increase its value every year. Why? Evidently because of the thousands who have crowded into these regions to live. These, wanting the necessities of life, and buying them from merchants who erected large stores to meet the demand, have created a large trade always incident to increased population, and have thus gone into the pocket of the owner lots. Well, if the thousands of the city of Scranton give value to these business sites, how comes it to pass that the benefit goes into the pocket of the owner only? Much of the wealth produced in the mines has staid in the county, but a large proportion of it has also left for distant parts—New York and Philadelphia for instance. Now, what gives the fellow in New York and Philadelphia a right to draw wealth from the muscle of men digging in the bowels of the earth many miles away from him?

These questions ought to interest eighty per cent. of the people of this county, and the true answer to them would mean much to their life and happiness.

FINLEY'S Real Hand Made Laces.

We open today a magnificent line of Real Lace Goods, comprising

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Goedets, Fichus, etc.

IN Point-Duchesse, Valenciennes and Applique, in White and Black

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Have you seen our new Combination Bible, Teachers' Edition, Helps, Maps and Guides, Handsomely Bound, Cloth Lining, for the low price of \$1.40.

Reynolds Bros 136 Wyoming Ave., SCRANTON.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR. Our Friday Afternoon Bargain Sales

The greatest triumph ever recorded in the history of Scranton's merchandising. Good humor, satisfaction and money in your pockets is the verdict of everybody that comes. For Friday afternoon, Dec. 3, we have the pleasure to announce



Sale No. 1 Begins Promptly at 2 O'Clock.

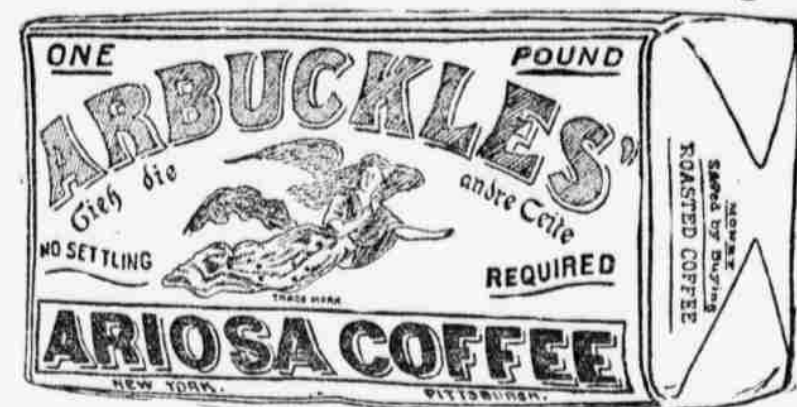
A lot of White Embroideries, assorted widths, regular 5c. goods. Your Choice at 2 cents

A lot of Fine Medium Weight Embroideries, Tortion and Pillow Case Laces, regular price 10 cents; the entire lot goes at 5 Cents per yard

A lot of Fine White Embroideries, regular price 15 cents. Your Choice 8 cents

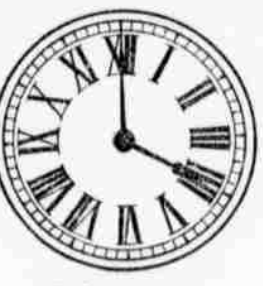
25 dozen Men's Laundered and Negligee Percalé Shirts, the soc. kind. At 25 cents

This sale will be the sensation of the day. Arbuckle's Celebrated Ariosa Coffee. Pound Packages 8c



The flavor and superior drinking qualities of this Celebrated Coffee is too well known to require any description from us. It is pure and absolutely free from all poisonous coloring substances, which are so largely used to improve the appearance of coffee.

Great Slaughter of Ready-Made Garments A lot of Ladies' and Misses Smooth and Rough Cloth Jackets, at \$2.98 A lot of Ladies' and Misses Kersey and Boucle jackets At \$3.98 A lot of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, of superior make, style and finish. At \$4.98



Sale No. 2 Begins Promptly at 3 O'Clock.

Ladies' Best Quality Ripple Eiderdown House Sacks, with crocheted edges and Ribbon Bows, the \$1.50 kind. At 95 Cents

Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, full length, well made. At 39 Cents

Special attention is called to our great sale of Dress Patterns at \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.98. (See Center Window.) Prof. Miller, the eminent Pianist and Composer, will render some of his music during this great sale, and Sheet Music will be sold at half price.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

ALWAYS BUSY.



Sensible presents, Slippers and Shoes from 25c to \$5.00. Our best efforts are at your service. Always use our stores as if they were your own.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies. Wholesale and Retail.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

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AGENCIES THOS. FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN. Pittston Plymouth Wilkes-Barre

Don't Be Tempted

Beware of paying too little for your clothes; a form of economical extravagance which will cost you dear in the end.

"Cheap" is the one argument advanced by four-fifths of those who want to sell you clothes.

The market is literally flooded with so-called "Custom-made" clothes, backed up by advertising which is an insult to the intelligence of the community.

Don't be tempted by these offers, which your common sense should tell you will never be fulfilled.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Artistic Statuettes.



ROBERTS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRICA-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of pretty things for Christmas Presents.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

Put Neither Money

NOR TRUST IN THE WASTEFUL SUBSTITUTES FOR

GENUINE AGATE WARE

WE HAVE IN OUR WINDOW A LINE OF

AGATE IRON WARE:

WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU CALL AND EXAMINE IT

COSTS A LITTLE MORE, BUT WILL LAST TWICE AS LONG AS THE CHEAP GRADE.

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