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SCRANTON, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

Bismarck's growls at the United States are more especially growls at his successors in power.

An Unpopular Hazard.

The plurality against Schadt at the recent election was 248; against Horn 239; against Norton, 70 and against Langstaff, 827. Three years ago Schadt was returned as elected by a plurality less than one-tenth that by which he was defeated last month, yet the Republicans entered no contest and he was permitted to serve out his term, at a personal profit of more than \$55,-000, or about half the expense which he now proposes to put on the taxpayers because Pryor got more votes than he for sherift.

Norton, we understand, has been dragged into this contest reluctantly. Langstaff is in it for purposes that will appear hereafter. Horn is in it because he must either get office now or give up the game. But Schadt of all men is the last one whom the public would expect to be a party to the saddling of a \$100,000 bill of costs upon the county after his own narrow margin three years age. The public opinion of hito has heretofore been that he is a good deal of a man, ready to give or take in politics without whimpering. It is to be regretted for his own sake and for the sake of his friends that he has in this instance become entangled in a movement which will not only end him politically but also extinguish much of the personal respect that he has hitherto commanded irrespective of politics.

For it is inevitable that these four contests must bear heavily in loss of personal prestige upon those who make them as well as upon their sponsors and indorsers. The general sentiment of the people is strengly adverse to contests not only because of the extravagant costs which they impose upon the county but also because of the almost universal belief that the man who enters a race for office, takes his chances with eyes open to all the risks, and then is fairly beaten exhibits weakness of character in the role of a bewaiter of the result. We trust that the consequerces of this sten have been fully convassed, so that as they arise the public will be spared a second series of

One of the things which is giving some concern to financiers is that in New York money, so to speak, is a drug on the market. A good idea would be to utilize some of this redundant wealth in purchasing back foreign-held American securities. Let us hasten the day of complete deliverance from our subserviency to European money-lenders.

A Century of Progress.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Independent, of Honesdale, announces for publication next spring a carefully compiled history of Wayne county, prepared with reference to commemorating the centennial of the county's erection out of Northampton March 21 1798. Apropos of that centennial it BAVS:

"The area of the county was 1,492 square miles and the population, according to the census of 1800, was only 2.562, an average of less than two persons to the square mile. So few people not as many as now frequently gather in Honesdale's central park on public occasions, scattered over so large a space of rugged country, living in log cabins or rudely constructed frame buildings, destitute of roads, mills, schools, churches, stores, manufacturing establishments, railroads and other conveniences, advantages and enterprises of the modern civilization, must have found life amid the then dense forests and the nightly howl of the wolf, lonely, grewsome, devoid of comforts and often fraught with the gravest and most alarming dangers. Of course the woods were full of wild game and the numerous lakes and streams teemed with fish. The land when cleared yielded abundantly but there was but little of the forest at that time that had been felled and there were many things needed by the early settlers. About all they possessed was a gun and a few fishing hooks. They needed axes, serthes, plows, chains, harrows, hoes, leather and clothing for themselves and their children. Some of the thoughtful Germans brought with them hand mills in which to grind their grain; others pounded or boiled it and some lived on milk and potatoes. Many things which we now regard as the necessaries of life, the early settlers and their children did not have. Mocassins made of deer skins covered their feet and the skins of some of the domestic animals were exchanged for leather sait (worth then five dollars per bushel) and other articles they were so greatly in need of. Flax was raised and dressed and the women carded, spun and wove it into various garments. These old fushioned mothers and their daughters also earded, spun and wove wool into many needed fabrics.

"Now, standing at almost the close of a century, mark the changes that have been made! The whole scene has been changed. There are nearly as many hamlets now as there were habitations then, houses dot almost every hillside and valley, the town of Honesdale, then a laurel swamp, is a cluster of homes, a hive of industry, a busy mart of trade and the capital of the county. The wheel of the locomotive, a machine that has revolutionized the commercial world and most marvelously obliterated distances, made its first turn in Wayne county. This is a distinction and an henor that cannot he claimed by any other locality or the American continent. It gives a leaf to general history and marks the beginning of an industrial epoch that has added greater achievements to the nation's progress than any other device invented. It placed the country's wonderfulbe productive resources and its nonulation on wheels. It lent a swift incentive to the minds that saw it move !

and everything it came in contact with was thrilled with its power, its life-like and its lightning-like speed. It lent and its lightning-like speed. It lent than dividends nergy to the pioneer spirit that, lookng over our broad acres and the vast wildernesses, seized the possibilities which presented themselves and made them blorsom as the rose. This is a feature in the history of our county that ought to be given especial attention at the forthcoming centennial. Justice to the memories of the public spirited men who initiated the railroad tion at the forthcoming centennial. demands it and the Delaware and Hudson Canal company and its pioneer managers deserve the credit that is due them for the material aid they gave to the world's progress. A granite monument ought to mark the spot where the first locomotive turned a wheel in America and a record made of the circumstances that led up to its

e commended and its suggestion of a nonument commemorating the first ourrey of the Stourbridge Lion is most timely.

When Mr. Cleveland left office last pring, there were unexpended approoriations for public works in the War department alone amounting to \$46 -000,000. That is to say, congress had ordered \$46,000,000 to be paid out by the Cleveland administration in this department which it did not pay out, although it had the money on hand for that purpose. Mr. Cleveland preferred to throw upon his successor the burden of this expenditure and pose as an economist. Yet some persons effect to believe that Grover was no politician.

Railway Safety Appliances,

Before the Interstate Commerce com nission at Washington on Wednesday hearing was granted to representatives of railroads that wish for an exension of time in which to equip their rolling stock with safety appliances The hearing resulted in the disclosure f much interesting information.

For the railroads President Cowen. of the Baltimore and Ohio, was the hief speaker. He noted that of the freight cars of the country 44% per ent, were now equipped with car couplers, and 36% per cent, had the additional air-brake attachment. He argued that this was sufficient evidence that the roads had made an honest offort to comply with the law. He offered as the principal reason why the roads had not complied fully the industrial depression which followed the passage of the safety-coupler act of 1893, which, he said, had rendered them financially unable to make the outlay required by the law. While, perhaps, here and there a railroad had shown no disposition to comply with the law as a whole they had made a fair at tempt to do so. He urged that the extension be for five years, with provison for an equipment of one-fifth of the cars each year, thus working up to full and complete compliance. If there was then default, cars not equipped, he said, could be withdrawn from interstate commerce without endanger. ing the transportation facilities of the ountry. He further said that it would ost from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for the railroads to comply with the law. This money must be earned. If the commission declined an extension the roads would be absolutely unable to equip their cars out of their own re-The cost, he said, must come out of the wages of the employes if the roads were to be driven beyond their

financial ability. To this plea P. H. Morrissev, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Railroad Conductors association, the Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Association of Railroad Telegraphers, offered a spirited reply. The associations for which he appeared were a unit in protesting against any such unreasonable extension as had been proposed. Five years, he said, would render the purpose of the law nugatory. The past five years, he said, had been especially hazardous to railroad employes, owing to the lack of uniformity in car equipment. This condition should cease as soon as possible During the past five years 2,000 ralload men had been killed annually and between 29,000 and 25,000 injured. Of these casualties 60 per cent. were directly attributable to the two evils this law was designed to correct. To the intimation of wage reduction thrown out by Mr. Cowen, he replied ather warmly: "I speak in no defiant spirit," said he, "but I want to say that when the question of a reduction of wages is presented to us we will meet it. If the alternative of reducing wages or the maiming and death of its members were presented to the organizations which I represent, I do not hesitate to say they would prefer to go out and equip the roads them-

A difference in estimates as to the cost of safety appliances was disclosed in the course fo the discussion. Mr. Cowen said that the cost of couplers for new cars was from \$18 to \$20 and for old cars probably double that amount. The percentage of equipped cars necessary for the control of trains ranged, according to estimates given by experts present, from 20 to 60 per cent. Mr. Morrissey, on the other hand, gave \$14 as the cost, and was of the opinion that 25 per cent, of the cars equipped with the driving brakes would control trains, except in mountain regions. This discrepancy in expert teatimony concerning a matter easily investigated is important as giving the commission an opportunity to ascertain which side has sought to misrepresent before it. The side discovered in such an attempt would naturally and properly be discredited, upon the principle that he who would deliberately falsify in one thing could not be trusted to speak truly concerning anything else.

adays quite prevalent against railreads, and desire that their managements shall be treated fairly and honorably in legislation. But this presupposes that the railways in return will deal fairly with the public. Their course in the matter of failing to comply with the safety coupler law bears many indications of wilful contempt both of the federal statutes and of public opinion. If an extension is granted it should only be on account

than dividends.

The murdering of missionaries is a Chinese pastime with which civilization can, of course, have no sympathy: but we don't think it is solely moral indignation and pious zeal which prompts the present emperor of Germany to grow so furious about it. The Berlin war lord is rapidly "electioneering for a lickin."

Counting the Cost. The Tribune's hysterical article of this norning shows that the Republicans stand dismayed at the prospect of the contests. It greatly exaggerates the probable expenses when it places them at \$100,000. In point of fact one contest would cost as much as four, the same facts are to be brought out, the same witnesses to be examined and the same expenditures to be incurred so far as he taxpayers are concerned .- Scranton

The Times betrays ignorance both of facts and of law. It is not feasible to lump four contests into one, any more than to lump four indictments for felony into one. Each will require a separate set of commissioners, separate subpoenas and a separate hearing throughout. Multiply the cost of serving 20,000 subpoenas by four, add the witness fees, the commissioners' fees and the miscellaneous expenses, and sec whether \$100,000 is an exaggerated estimate. The recent contest in Dunmore cost \$8,000. Dunmore's voting population is less than one-twentieth of that of the entire countr. At the same rate the present contest would cost to exceed \$160,000.

The Republicans are not "dismayed." They can stand it if the Democrats can. But the great bulk of the taxpayers representing both political parties have small relish for such a load of wantonly incurred expense, borne not by the office-seekers whom the contest chiefly affects, but forced under the law upon every citizen, Democrat or Republican resident in the county.

If this outrage is consummated we will undertake to fix the responsibility where it properly belongs.

The Philadelphia Times, desiring to print on its editorial page every Sunday in 1898 a first-class sermon 1200 to 1500 words long, offers to pay \$400 for the best one submitted in completition, \$300 for the next best, \$200 for the third best, \$100 for the fourth best and \$10 apiece for every other sermon printed. The offer is open to any restdent minister in Pennsylvania. The prize package idea has already entered into a good many methods of church management. We see no greater impropriety in a clergyman earning with his pen a prize or two from Sunday journalism.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajaechus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.48 a. m., for Saturday, December 4, 1897.

6 A child born on this day will notice that is the individual who furnishes the lost abominable manuscript that generally speaks with greatest emphasis in criticizing mistakes of the printer.

The faces of the contest attorneys look is cheerful as a board of trade catague these days. It begins to look as though the Scranton base ball cranks would have to put

up with empty stockings this Christmas, A fall of the "beautiful" has caused Brenkfast Chat.

Guest-What meal do you enjoy most

Willie-The ones that we have when here's company in the house.

Nation's Income

NAMEN congress meets it will find of about \$50,000,000 for the present fiscal year. The difference between the expenditure and the of the government for five months since July 1, 1897, may be a little larger or a little smaller than this sum, but it will not vary very greatly from these figures. The deficit to No-vember 28 was \$46.379.474, an increase of \$8,370.463 during the month, and heavy payments at the opening of December will increase this deficit, reckoning the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the treasury. By far the larger part of this deficit is due to anticipated imports pefore the passage of the Dingley tariff. No wool has been imported this autumn and but little sugar. The aggregate reve nue lost in this way was from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. It was not below the first figure and it may be considerably above the second. At the close of four months, by the end of October, the deficit for the fiscal year was \$38,338,607 This was all fully and properly chargeable to the delay in the passage of the Dingley tariff. This revenue was lost and will never be recovered. Since then the deneit is in part due to imports earlier brought in to evade duties and in part to the failure of the present revenue laws to meet the expenses of the government

slaking every allowance for the great lood of imports last spring and summer, he present fiscal year will see a deficit. ndependent of this cause, of some \$30, 000,000 to \$40,000,000. The aggregate deficit cannot be allowed to continue by a Republican congress. For four years a Democratic administration met its expenses by selling bonds to the amount of \$282. 200,000. No Republican administration will permit iself to adopt or to continue this policy. The Republican party is solemny pledged not only to make the revenue arger than current expenditure, but to make it sufficiently large to reduce the debt and establish the solvency of the treasury beyond a peradventure. This is ndispensable. No public need can take precedence of this plain duty. Face to face with a deficit, congress must reuce expenditure and increase taxation December, January and February will probably increase the customs revenues materially. They are importing months whose duties should average about \$11,-540,000 for each month, or \$21,500,000 for the three. The revenue for the first three complete months under the Dingley tariff, for reasons already indicated, was but \$34,200,000, or about \$8,900,000 a month. Even in November the total customs evenue will be but about \$9,500,000.

The Dingley tariff, at these figures, has raised more revenue than the Wilson tariff at a corresponding period of its history. For the first four menths in the peration of each the Republican meas ure has raised \$7,000,000 more than the Democratic; and for the first five months the Democratic deficit was nearly as large as that now. But in order to be equal to the needs of the treasury it is net enough to match the Wilson tariff. The Wilson law was shamefully deficient in providing sufficient revenue. Omitting the first four months after its passage, a which the sum received is never a fair of the undeniable hard times of the guage of any new revenue measure, the

was a prospect that under normal conditions the Wilson measure would ever have a yearly deficit of less than \$30.000,000 to \$40,000,000. To meet the needs of the treasury the Dingley revenue law must yield fully \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more than the Wilson law.

Whether some years hence this increase will come or not no one can say, but there is no increase of the revenue prob-able now which will prevent a deficit this tiscal year, and this deficit must be met. Congress cannot postpone this duty. A revenue men, than equal to expenditure is absolutely obcessary, not only to main-tain the usual credit of the government but to preserve confidence in the currency, a large part of which consists of demand notes on the treasury. Delay in providing adequate revenue will be perilous and the steps taken should be ple, certain and immediate. sources of revenue exist. Congress must use them and it must at the same time reduce expenditure.

THOSE CONTESTS.

From the Scranton Truth

The way of the office-seeker, like that of the transgressor, is hard. In the first place he has to make himself solid with hace he has to make himself solid with the dominant faction of his party before he is quite certain that he can become a candidate; secondly he has to run the gauntlet of a nomination through a con-vention in which cash is a potent argu-ment; thirdly there's the ordeal of a protracted campaign, with its assessments big and little, its sleepless nights and days of distraction; its falsehoods, insin nations, and all the petty meannesses which the malice of small minds can to vent; then comes the election, when the ballot is supposed to decide the entire affair to the relief of the community.

It would be a relief indeed if the aver age campaign were closed with the cas age campaign were closed with the cast-ing and the counting of the vote, but of late, it seems, that an election instead of deciding the issue, is but an incident in the work of office-getting, since it leaves room for a "contest." Now, a contest is all right and proper if a candidate has been cheated at the polls, and has done no cheating himself, but a contest set up "for revenue only" or for the nurpose "for revenue only" or for the purpo of keeping a lawfully-elected candidate out of office is a reprehensible piece of ousiness worthy of being classed in the category of crime.

Luckawanna, although the younger county in the commonwealth, has already puld dearly for its election contests, and the prospect of having the taxpayers rospect of average in average in a space as addied with another picturesque bill of expenses, is not cheering to contemplate. There is urgent need of a law on this subject, for the restraint of vexations, or "boodling" contests. Such a law should rovide that those who institute contests give ample security for the payment of all the costs in case it should be shown after a searching investigation that their

It is a gross injustice to the taxpayer to impose such costs on the county for the purpose of gratifying the whims and promoting the interests of politicians whose own methods are not by any means above reproach, and there is need of a stringent law that will protect the rights of all-those of the taxpayers as well as of the defeated candidates who may honestly feel that they have been wronged and look to the courts for re-dress. The present law is too lax in this regard. Its provisions invite the abuse against which taxpayers have protested time and again, and it should be amended at the very next session of the legisla ture in accordance with common sense.

We believe all the signers to a petitio for an election contest should be required to give sufficient bonds for the payment of the costs in case it should be ascer-tained that there was not sufficient ground for such contest. This would have the effect of making petitioners look into the matter for themselves before signing their names as they do at present without giving the subject a mo-ment's thought or consideration. The tax payers have been fleeced often enough through bogus and boodle election con-tests, and it is time they protested against the entire system, and demanded that those who dance shall pay the piper.

THE WORDLESS VOICE,

A dweller in a hut alone, fed from a dish of wood.

A drinker of the flowing brook, a child

of solitude,
A sleeper on a bed of leaves may find
that life is good.
And hear high music on his way that
bids his soul rejoice. Must Equal Outgo If his wise ear has learned to hear-to hear the Wordless Voice.

> The Wordless Voice it speaks not in the syllables of men: syllables of men;
> Tis borne along the night wind down the glimmering of the glen;
> It talks among the rushes in the flutter-

> ing of the fen. It flows along all valleys where any brook can flow, Where any stream can catch the gleam of sunlight or of snow.

> it speaks beside all pathways that wind beneath all trees.
>
> And speaks from all the chanting shores that circle all the seas. And from the hills that know no plough. and from the filts that know he plough, and from the shadeless leas, It speaks a language, not of men, but plainly understood, By men who love, below, above, all things

and deem them good.

The noises blown about the world be neath the scornful stars, cannons of the Captains and the thunder of the wars;

The sound that tears the jangled years and all their music mars. Cannot drown down the Wordless Voice that from the silence speaks; Tis blown to men from every glen and floats from all the peaks.

Dark for the world would be the day that saw that Voice withdrawn; Then would the day be emptiness, the race of men but spawn; No twilight peace would fall at night no hope would come with dawn;

No dreams would haunt the sky line, no fancies throng the glen, The wretched weight of iron fate would crush the hearts of men. Up from the deeps of silence the awful

the sacred skies And in the peace of silence sleep the eternities; And from the soul of silence that was e'er time began Comes forth the Voice that bids rejoice

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LOT 3-Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Capes and Reefers, worth \$8, at \$4.98

LOT 4-Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Capes and Reefers, worth \$10. at \$5.98

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and speaks its word to man.

-Sam Walter Foss, in the Sun.

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