the Scranton Tribune

ARTERED AT THE POSTORFINE AT SURANTON PA. AS EXCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 6, 1897,

If the voice of the people could decide the question of speculative cicetion contests there would be no contests without advance guarantee that in the event of the contestants' failure to establish their case they and not the public should stand the whole expense.

Cuba.

There may be subjects awaiting the attention of congress of more direct and selfish importance to the United States than the subject of this country's attitude toward the Cuban insurrection; but it is safe to say that there is no other subject in which the plain people of these United States take so prefound an interest or are so nearly and so carnestly agreed as to the proper course for our government to

In a day we shall know the wishes of the president. These have been varisously forecasted, and the authoritative version is awaited with intense expectancy. The president is in a posttion to gather accurate and trustworthy information concerning the Cuban situation. All the factors in the problem have taken pairs to lay before him their claims and explanations, and he has had moreover the benefit of ar absolutely independent investigating agency, the American diplomatic and consular service in Spain and Cuba. If the American people have been misinformed: "if their sympathies have been aroused by representations part ly false: If, in other words, the agents of the Cuben insurrectionists, through have been deceiving the American pub-He, as has from time to time been intimated at Washington, it will be unmistakably the president's duty to place before congress and the nation the requisity knowledge in correction, This he will do in fairness no less to Spain than to the great body of his own countrymen who have reached their present position on this subjechenestly and in good faith, but who uphold justice above all things.

Unless there shall be in the presi dent's message such a new Illimilia tion of fact as shall cause fair-minde citizens to revise present opinions or this subject, it will be the duty of congress. If it desires to remain a representative body, to reflect and to regis ter the prependerating will of the people by voting promptly to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban repub lic. Such recognition is the least that this nation can do for the cause of freedom in Cuba if prevalent impresstons are well-founded.

Senator Quay says, he has learned that the gubernaterial candidacy of Charles W. Stone of Warren "is being talked of considerably." One great medit of that candidacy is that it will bear the closest investigation.

That School Savings Fund.

The experiment in practical economto be been in No. 19 school this morning distribed recention of which made in last Priday's Tribune, represents one of a number of devices by which thoughtful educators are nowadays striving to develop in their pupils in addition to intellectual force, traits of character conductive to subsequent success and hamdress. There is little profit in an academic

discussion of the question, is it the duty of the school or of the home to teach habits of thrift? The home, all must admit, should be foremost in this work. Necessarily its interest in charneter-building is paramount. But when in every day life the home, as we see on all sides, is neglecting this duty, the right of the state to insist, through state-supported schools, upon as much of a correction of the home's perfect as is within the school's ability to accomplish, is indisputable, For the teacher to provide a school

savings fund for the pupils' stray pennies is not a large inroad upon the customary work of the school room. In practice elsewhere it has not resulted in disarranging approviably the intellectual process thereof. But it most surely is a potent means at an opportime time of starting business-like habits of tasting value both to the pupils thems ives and to society at large. Even if a little arlthmetic and much grammar had to be lopped off to make say: "Let it come." Thrift is not less valuable than booklearning. The overtrained head of the average American. school boy or school girl can easily afford some concessions to undertrained

To Miss Less and to those whose coteresting local experiment, praise is due. They rightly interpret the mission of the American public school, which begins and ends with the cultivation of good citizenship.

A scheme of autonomy would not be altogether out of place in belligerent Philadelphia.

Our Municipal Problem. The Wilkes-Barre Record has compiled the following interesting table:

CONTRACTOR	404	1000		
Scranton	75	21	2143	\$4,30
Reading 39	1015	3244	2260	5.54
Harrisburg 30	25	24	197	60.40
Altoona 32	204	216	175%	4.97
Lancaster 40	23	1519	202	4.29
Allentown 35		19	97%	2,70
Williamsport 30	16%	56.	155	7.00
Wilkes-Barre 55	35	7	171	3.29
(i) Population in	thousa	ands.	(2)	Prop-
erty valuation in a	million	н. (З	A#1	researed
valuation in million	us. (4)	App	ropris	stions
in thousands. (b) T				
value.				
			1	

To this it adds another table equally worthy of preservation:

	1.	2	3	4	5.
Scranton	1952	1656	45	534	200
Reading	634	316	18	1.320	2.5
liarrichurg	7	416	2534	379	200
Altoona		814	25	202	20
Lancaster		314	3.2	640	24
Allentown	314	0	00:	425	33
Williamsport	Alba	1556	22	200	16
Wilkes-Barro	5	25	44	765	40
(I) Area-square	mil	es. C	2) M.	tes pa	ved
streets. (3) MHc	54	sewer	DI- 6	() St.	neet
lamps. (5) Policen	tour.				

In explanation of the comparatively Inferior relative position assumed in

elements in its population and consequently in its politics than any other city mentioned in the list. (2) Not only is the area of Scranton larger in proportion to population than that of any other city named, but it is an area comprising an unique sub-division into sections, more or less antagonistic to each other in their municipal relations; as, for example, the South Side, Contral City, West Side, North End and Green Ridge, every one of these requiring mollification when questions of appropriation arise. (3) Scranton has grown so much more rapidly than the seven other cities named, in both wealth and population, that the problem of a perfected city government has yet targely to be solved. We have perhaps not done ill, considering the time spent; but what has been done so far is only the beginning of what will need to be done ere the municipal status of Scranton will satisfy intelli-

Individual training in good citizenship of course is at the root of the whole matter; but simultaneously earnest effort should be made to break down sectional barriers and weld all constituent parts into a more homogeneous municipal unity. This, broadly speaking, is the crux of Scranton's present municipal problem,

There jen't much doubt that Governor Griggs would make an ideal attor-

That National University.

ney general.

From the moment of its establishment as a city. Washington has beet regarded by men and women of intelliversity and each succeeding year has suggestion, urged that by President Washington and successively afterwars: by Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Quincy Adams, that congress establish at the capital national institution of higher educa

in his will dated July 9, 1739, Presient Washington bequeathed fifty value of \$500 each to be the aucleus o vania and Mrs. Girard S. Mead, of 60 president for Northeastern Pennsyl ania, intends to hold a national con ention at Washington on Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at which steps will be taken to ascertain, if possible, where the Washngton Momorial university fund is ow much it is and why it is not doing its appointed work. Congress over or twice has exhibited languid interest in the matter, but now it will be urged o act with decision. If congress is wise, now that the women have taken the subject in hand, it will not take

refuge in evasion. It the meanwhile the women of the country are determined to raise by popular subscription-preferably by dren-a fund of \$250,000, for one buildng of the University to be known as the Women's Memorial building. The purpose cannot fail to commend juself mmediately and heartily to every American citizen worth of his civic birthright and its success should besome a matter of national pride.

Having tried manfully to raise the sovernment's revenue, and succeeded only in part, the present congress can consider itself unanimously authorized to cut down expenses.

No Armor Plate Plant,

The board of naval experts to whom was submitted by Secretary Long the question of the advisability of the government constructing its own naval ermor plant has made its report, which s of especial interest to Scrantonians in view of the fact that Scranton was me of the competitors for the priviege of supplying the site for this plant n case its construction should be declick upon

The board estimates that a plant capable of producing 6,000 tens of firstlass armor plate per annum, exclusive of site or freight charges, would ost \$3,747,912. In addition it contends that if the government decides to go into the business of manufacturing arroom for this innovation, we should mor plate it will need also a plant capable of producing the steel ingots needed in making plates. This would est \$519,133 additional, bringing the total cost up to \$4,267,045, or, with site and extras, probably not less than \$5 .-000,000. The report without expressing any opinion in the premises summaroperation has made possible this in- izes the chief considerations in these words:

t. An armor factory comprises essentially a collection of special furnaces, heavy machine tools and appliances that are not needed in any other class of work, and a class of labor specially skilled in the business.

2. A government armor factory not con-nected with an establishment engaged in other branches of the steel industry would depend for its success and econ-omic administration upon a constant demand for an output nearly approaching its full capacity.

3. If the government should establish

3. If the government should establish an armor factory the efficient and economic maintenance or working of that factory would necessarily depend upon a constant yearly appropriation for ships to be provided with armor, because the armor produced at any time must be specially designed for and fitted to those ships. Any failure to appropriate for those ships in any one year would require the cossation of work and the laying off indefinitely of the shifted experts and laborers that had been trained to this industry. A resumption of work at a industry. A resumption of work at a later period would require the training, at a considerable expense, of a new set of men. In the meantime the progress of the art would perhans have been such that difficult and radical changes would be required which, under continuous working might have been gradually and

This summary, taken in connection with Secretary Long's recent suggestion that one more first class battle ship in addition to those already in commission is all that we really need for the present, in all probability disposes of the project of a government armor plate plant. No congress in its senses would favor one in the light of

ton has a wider diversification of racial ness. Private enterprise, which has already provided two good plants for the manufacture of armor plate in connectien with other products in iron and steel, should now, if possible, be accorded fair play at Washington.

The New York Sun carries its unitosity against Columbia university so far as to censure severely and in our judgment most unjustly Professor Harry Thurston Peck because of an article contributed by him to the Dedmber Cosmopolitan on the subject American journalism. In that article From the Archbald Citizen. Professor Peck, withholding names, died two instances of private scandal iffecting persons of national political prominence which, although known at the time to nearly all the political editors, were never once exploited. His continuous was simply to illustrate that purpose was simply to illustrate that journalists as a class are more disriminating than they get credit for, ver the Sun catches him up and, beause he makes the references at all, cirtually accuses him of possessing a citiated taste. The Sun is too good a paper to fight thus unfairly. The meanest of blows is the blow below

The utter inadequacy of most of the news correspondence from Cuba has become a just reproach upon the boasted resources of American journalism. Never before within this generation has the profession of the news gatherer suffered so severely from fakes and fakers. We mention this by way of onirust with the fact that the New York Tribune appears at last to have secured the services of a correspondent at Havana who possesses characer, intelligence and the judicial instinct. A letter by him in yesterday's Tribune, dated Dec. 1, bears intrinsic evidence of having been written understandingly and of meriting confidence We reproduce it elsewhere,

If the railroads, having had five cars in which to equip their cars with afety appliances, should be accorded e years' extension, what assurance is there that in 1902 thy would not want five years longer grace? The thing to lo is to make the negligent railway managements toe the chalk-line as on as possible.

A new candidate for the internal evenue collectorship of this district as appeared in the person of ex-Repesentative Leonard, who is indersed least, y Senator Merrick, of Tioga.

Speaker Reed has again decided to t upon the treasury Ud. More weight After today the government will have

Tom Reed on its safety valve. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D awn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

strolabe cast: 3.61 a. m., for Monday, Dec. 6, 1897. 9 44 A child born on this day will expect reat things from the present session of

It might be a good blea to give Van-lorn and his razor a chance at some of he court sketch artists. Many a good joke has fallen flat for ant of the explanatory note.

A short memory aids a limber con-Ajacchus' Advice.

Third in a Trio of Great Speakers

From the libstrated American.

speakers of the house, Other speakers have been distinguished and deeply in-teresting to the public in their day; but for permanently towering personality in merican history these three are with-

While Clay and Blaine had several points of resemblance. Reed is of his own sort. Clay and Blaine were each men of famous personal magnetism. Tales of the peculiar power they exerted on men whe came within their aura are so multitudinaus that they seem almost legendary. Cortainly a very large part of their supremacy among men was due to this strange force. Both Chay and Blaine were directorers. A certain Oriental imagination was a dominant note in each, Blaine's practical efforts at pan-Americanism were only a carrying out of Clay's theiorical visions of a united Western Hemisphere. Both also were moved by stirring ideas of a strong foreign policy. stirring ideas of a strong foreign policy, Reed, on the other hand, while to many a very attractive personality, does not rule men by any subtlety of personal magnetism. He is rugged as a cliff. While he is withal a man of big kindness of heart he offer as counters as a serof heart, he often is relentless as a serent in his stinging sarcasm. He reigns y the sheer largeness of his uncompremising and unanswerable manhood.

While Clay and Blaine were almost Asiatre, like D'Israeli and Nupoleon, in the influence of imagination upon their policy. Reed is blustly American in the practical, horse sense of his course. He invariably takes hold of the nearest handle; while he is not insensible to the fascination of starry things, they, like 'empire, can wait." When he first became speaker he saw a grossly un-American thing under his hammer-a majority in congress practically helpless before a minority. It was the result of long-contimed but senscless parliamentary tra-ditions. Because this was wrong he straightway smoshed it and dared the consequences. His method was as im-perious as Bismarck's, But history jus-tiles such hammerers,

All three of these speakers have been too pronounced to be president. To Clay and Blaine the presidency was the most darling ambition. But both at critical moments lost it: Clay because of his high principle in writing the unpopular Texas letter about which he said "I had rather be right than be president"; and Blaine because of a sudden concert of trifling atoms against him which all together made an obstacle be could not clear. To Reed, however, the presidency is no such magnet, He long ago gave up no such magnet. He long ago gave up he hope for it if he ever seriously cher-hed it. He is too impatient of the feeling of being fettered. It is one of his little boasts that he never appointed a congressman to a committee because of solitical obligations. It is easy to see now a man who loves his own inde-sendent judgment in making appoint-nents to such an extent as that can never expect the presidency with each year seems to grow more mortgaged with prior pledges for appointments great and

But though the question of the pres dency seems to interest him but little, perhaps for that reason he is, in some this table by Scranton account should the foregoing demonstration of its be singled out for it. Americans are a large cost and small practical useful-

admiration for sheer manhood becomes an idolatry with them. Certainly the political career of the great speaker shows no sign of the abrupt end which some of his antagonists have recently presaged. So long as this imperious, good-natured man, this hater of humbug, is willing to stay in Washington the people of the whole country will be glad to know he is there, and in the front row. Reed is likely to stay in Washington, because he is one of few men who is needed there. Besides, Fate is not yet needed there. Besides, Fate is not ye through with Thomas Brackett Reed.

PROPER IDEAS.

At a banquet given in honor of Hon, William Connell at Scranton last Tues-day night, that gentleman gave full ex-pression to his thoughts regarding sev-eral important measures which in all man appears to have the proper idea, and should be vote as he speaks, and we have no reason to doubt his word, he will receive the thanks of many thou-sands of his constituents. The questions to which we refer are: the tariff, the currency and the subject of immigration. The two former he would have consigned to expert commissioners on those subject and for the latter he would have a law enacted which would be "practically prohibitory" in its nature.

While about nine of every ten men whom one meets these days pretend to understand the money question from A to Z the opposite is in reality the truth of the matter, hence it should by all right be relegated to experts in such subjects, who could adjust it to suit the diversified interests of our common country. If after a time it was learned that the commission erred in judgment, a change might be effected to suit the wants of the nation and eventually adjust it satisfactorily. So also might the tariff be regulated on lines of fairness suitable to the entire country. It is a well established fact that a tariff which benefits one section of these United States is injurious to others and hence it should be so adjusted as to bring the least wrong to all concerned. That the tariff is a hardship in some sections is a liversified interests of our common coun tariff is a hardship in some sections is a fact admitted by nearly all. The mat-ter can be better regulated outside of party politics than within party lines.

Congressman Connell strikes the nail Congressman Connell strikes the nail squarely on the head regarding immigration when he says: "It is a nice thing for a man who has a large house with more room than he can use to take in the children of his neighbor from the street and to shelter them under his roof. He does well when he does so; but when in doing so he drives out his own children he does not so well." That is the proper light in which to view the question. When America had enough and seme to spare, all were in field in to par take of the people's hospital'ty, but those days have passed for the present at least,

A FINE PROSPECT.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. The taxpayers of Lackawanna county The taxpayers of Lackawanna county have a line prospect before them of having their taxes increased in the near future in consequence of the election contests that have been instituted. If former similar contests in Lackawanna may be taken as a criterion, the costs that will be incurred in these four cases will foot up an enormous amount. If these contests shall develop fraud on the part of election beards, not a single one these contests shall develop fraud on the part of election boards, not a single one of the guilty parties should be permitted to escape prosecution. If, on the other hand, it shall be shown that there was no substantial cause for instituting these concepts then every dollar of the costs should be put upon the petitioners, where they belong, it seems to us that the Lackawanna judges have a very grave responsibility resting upon them in these cores. Dishonest elections are a grievous outrage upon the people; unwarranted contests are an imposition upon the ed contrage upon the popular and the learning of the taxpayers. The courts should protect the people by severely punishing violators of the election laws, and in cases of causeless contests make the petitioners

NO BRISKER BUSINESS CITY.

From the Philadelphia Record. The Scranton Tribune a few days ago set apart eight pages of its issue for the purpose of bringing to the public atten-tion some of the capabilities and attrac-tions which make Scranton a desirable city to visit and an excellent place to live in. the Tribune insists that Scran-ton is the third city of the Keystone state HIRD in the succession of the great speakers of the national house is Thomas Brackett Reed, who is again about to take his place at the head of the representatives. Heary Clay, James G. Blaine and Mr. Reed—these three stand out like mountain peaks in the long line of the place for the gave and the place for the assemblage of conventions. The Tribune says nothing about the tax rate, but the Record bears willing witness to the fact that Scranton is a well governed city, with such advantages for manufacturing operations as few other cities in the country can boast. tages for manufacturing operations as few other cities in the country can boast. There is no brisker business town in Pennsylvania.

A GREAT CITY.

Chambersburg Public Opinion. The Scranton Tribune on Saturday Nov. 27, brought out in attractive form an edition telling of the marvelous growth of the Electric City and the pos growth of the Electric City and the pos-sibilities of the Greater Scranton. Oc-cupying the proud position of the third city in the state, with a present popula-tion of over 100,000, when the near-by boroughs are joined with it the 140,000 mark will easily be reached. "The posi-tive facts about Scranton" which The Tribine so strikingly presents make it as it is a great city with its churches as it is a great city with its churches public buildings, parks, educational, coal and manufacturing enterprises. Mother Luzerne should be proud of her offspring. Lackawanna, and the chief city of the Wyoming Valley.

NOT BY ABUSE.

From the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Connell is considered as fairly in the field as a contestant for the guber-natorial nomination, and it may be re-garded as certain that his canvass will not be made by abusing other Republicans who may be thought eligible.

THE NEW JOURNALISM.

Sixty-nine pages of rubbish, Twenty-two pages of rot, Forty-six pages of scandal vile, Served to us piping hot.

Seventeen hundred pictures-Death, disease and despair— Lies and fakes, and fakes and lies, Stuck in most everywhere.

Thirty-four sad, comic pages, Printed in reds, greens and blues; Phousands of items we don't care to read But only two columns of news.

Bargains this week at Beidleman's Holiday Book Store, Trade Of Board Building.

GOLDSMITH'S



The Single Sale

is not of so much importance to us as your steady all-theyear-round patronage. Want to fix firmly and favorably in your mind this store and stock; want you to feel at home here, having the full assurance that your money can be spent with us to the very best advantage.

Here's a batch of Cloak Bargains for you to ponder over; not all the bargains in the store by any means, but enough to point the direction of the trade wind. Kindly investigate them:

LOT 1-Ladies', Misses' and Children's Capes, Jackets and Long Coats, worth \$5, at \$2.98

LOT 2-Ladies', Misses' and Children's Capes, Coats and Reefers, worth \$6, at \$3.98

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

We invite inspection of our large stock of Furs, comprising Capes, Collarettes, Scarfs, Muffs and Children's Sets. Ostrich Boas at all prices.

FINLEY'S

Real HandMade

Laces.

We open today a mag- CHRISTMAS IS COMING Put Neither nificent line of Real Lace Goods, comprising

Hand= kerchiefs, Collars, Goedets, Fichus, etc.

IN

Point-Duchesse,

Valencienne and Applique, in White and Black

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Artistic Statuettes.



ROGERS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of

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

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 adranced by four-fifths of those who want to sell you clothes.

which is an insult to the intelligence

which your common sense should tell you will never be fulfilled.

MUGKLOW,

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE,

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

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

Wholesale and Retail.

OPEN EVENINGS

MANY-HEADED TOWN

The Messrs, Reynolds, stationers and engravers. Hotel Jermyn building, Wyoming average side, extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect their line of holiday goods.

Besides the standard articles to be found in a well equipped stationery store they have secured, for exclusive sale in this region, a choice assurtment of Christmas and New Years

Novelties, Calendars, • Souvenirs, Booklets, Etc. BOOKS-Of Substance, handsomel bound and bound to please.

Bibles

TO THE

As blessed to receive as to be given, Our Gift

Eargains, and polite attention to visitors, whether buyers or not. You Are Welcome.

ReynoldsBros

136 Wyoming Avc., SCRANTON.

The market is literally flooded with so-called "Custom-made" clothes, backed up by advertising

Don't be tempted by these offers,

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. HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES,

FOOTE & SHEAR 119 Washington Avenue.

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

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HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Enfety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

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hirdseye, delivered in any part of the city Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended

Coal of the best quality for domestic use

and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and

to. Dealers supplied at the mine, WM. T. SMITH.