THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-TUENDAY MORNING, DECEMPER 28, 1897.

The Scranton Tribune of the compound engine is noted by made, and the four-year tenure of of-Published Dally, Except Sunday, by the Tribus

ASTERED AT THE CONTOLPT AT STRATTEL PA. EECOND-CLARD MAIL MATTER

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 28, 1897.

General Gomez reassorts that the Cuban insurgents demand independence boodlers lends grim emphasis to his that 1897 after all has been a busy claim.

Hawaiian Annexation Made Indispensible by European Aggression.

If there had been needed an objectlesson in European greed of empire and lust of power to quicken the demand for the annexation of Hawali, that lesson would have been supplied by the swoon of the vultures upon covering China. In the face of this, vivid demonstration of the paralysis in European diplomacy of moral influence and the sense of abstract right. the position of the McKinley administration in supporting annexation is simply imprognable.

Consult any modern map of the Pacitic occur showing the recognized routes of steamship travet and it will be seen that Hawaii is literally and Inevitably the Rev to the North Pacific. Possession of Hawall, important for attack, eliber in war or in the neaceful. rivalties of commerce, is simply indispensable for American defence. If forthing by ourselves, a comparatively small addition to our present naval force could hold it: but if held by a rival power, not only could we with great difficulty easture it, but failure to capture it would have exposed to an energy's divisions almost the whole of our vast and valuable Pacific coust. If we are to have peace, control of Hawali will ensity accelerate our cantais of Oriental markets and impose to new strain upon our affilitetions with foreign nations; but if we should over have war. Hawali must of n cossily to once our's by force of conquest is else the Pacific would need practically to be standoned to the en-HINN'S HOELK.

The Hawaiian problem has assumed the condition which requires that we should "fish or cut buit." Within the next few months Haweil must become American in name or foreign. It rests with the United States senate to say which. Opposition to annexation is to be expected from the sugar trust and other menaced commercial interests; but opposition to it from honest Americans solely on the score of timdity will hereafter be without excuse.

Through a mistake the letter of Commander Stevens on the pension question, referred to yesterday, did not uppear in that issue. We print it todays

Greatest Events of the Year. A coll-ction of opinions from eminent

928. specialists as to the greatest events of 1897 is published by the Uhlcago Times-Herald and makes interesting reading.

waukee and St. Paul, while Professor Introns are in successful operation in Intronham, concluding the symposium, all the departments requiring that pro-President Miller of the Chicago, Milpronounces the completion of the motions be based upon the efficiency Yerkes observatory with its unequalled of employes, the reforms in the executive civil service will be practically telescope as the foremost scientific fact omplete. The service will then be

n the annual record. restored to that condition in which it These different opinions are not necwas intended to be kept by the wise searily final, but they are provocative of helpful thought: they show founders of our government." "So," acids Mr. Hall, "according to this, all the positions under the govand a promable year.

ernment, nearly 200,006 in number, and A pleasing picture of future travel including the cross-roads postmasters, s drawn by Professor Thomson in the are to be filled under civil service rules fanuary Forum. This eminent elec- and regulations, and there is to be tician considers that electricity's su- practically life tenure of office. The premacy over steam is now established | next thing, in the legitimate course of ndisputably and that the next decade this policy, and it has even now its vill witness on the present steam rail- advocates, will be a civil pension list roads the growing substitution of for superannuated officials. The people either single-motor cars, or two or may assent to this,-and they may three coupled cars, for long. heavy not." They probably will not. trains drawn by locomotives. Trains, being smaller, will run more frequently than at present; speed will increase

stops will be briefer, waits less antriend, Colonel Watterson, cccupies several pages in a ponderous magazine noying. Smoke, cinders and escaping with the confession that he doesn't seens will cease to provoke the pasknow what will happen in the presiseager and in consequence of possible dential contest of 1990. We could have economies rates of fare will decrease. said as much in one-half the space and But no doubt even with these advanat one-third of his price, and yet they tages the average passenger will consay Americans love bargains. tinue to "kick."

Facts About the Civil Service.

land entered office, 15,573.

up to 27,330. President Harrison added

only 1,080 to the departmental service

and those were in the Indian service

An interesting review of the operations of the present civil service law Quay, has been formed for the puris contributed by Colonel Henry Hall in a letter in the Pittsburg Times. Passed and approved in January, 1882, purpose, if it has any existence in ment. that faw provided originally for the fact, will encounter rough sledding. employment of six persons (now grown to 62) and covered 5.517 places in the It may be only a coincidence, but departmental service at Washington. he fact that the anti-Hannaltes in the salary limit ranging from \$900 to Ohio are doing all the boatsing induces \$1,800 per year; 2,573 persons in the custhe suspicion that it is a case of whisttom house service, and 5,699 in the 23 ling to keep their courage up. postoffices then employing more than to persons, a grand total of 13,924. To It is estimated that 1,000 Americans these there were added during Presiare now starving to death in the Klondent Arthur's term, by the growth of dike region, or about one in every five. the service, 1,649. This made the grand Government relief was not voted to total of offices in the classified service

them any too soon. on March 4, 1885, whon President Cleve-The hopelessness of the autonomy movement in Cuba may be inferred President Cleveland added to the list when it is said that even the New York during his first four years 7,259 places. Evening Post is against it. of which 1,931 were in the departmental and 5,320 in the railway mull

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard says our service. The growth of the service ambassadors are underpaid. As a rule added 4.498 more, a total of 11.757, or they are: but we know of one who nearly as many more as the law origwasn't. inally covered, and ran the grand total

LOOKING FORWARD.

the weather bureau and the fish com mission, but the law was extended to From the Washington Star. the 7,610 employes of the 548 free de-This Chinese question puts a problem of oreign relations to the United States in livery postoffices. This made the total a different light from that in which it has ever been presented before. This by executive action 8,690, and to these were added 6,96% by the growth of the country is not interested in the expansion empires, and the policy adopted by service, or 15.598 in all. This made the Washington in the beginning and religaggregate list on March 4, 1893, when ionsly adhered to ever since precludes this government from participating in the Cleveland became president again, 42,partition of China, if that partition is to occur. But there is more in this ques-Mr. Cleveland, as Colonel Hall points tion as now presented than the acquisiout, signalized his second term by what tion of territory or supremacy of empire. As it appears to those best qualified to he called in his jast message to congress "most radical and sweeping ex-Judge, the United States has an interest

In the direction of religious activity Bishop Potter thinks that the confet-ence of histops held in Limbeth Eng-land, hast June, and attended by 200 of the representative ecclosinstice of the English speaking world, was the next significant event of the year. Dr. Lyman Albort helleves that the church classified service rules to 2,939 emnor to the action of those powers which affect those relations. Such an interpretation of that policy ployes of the internal revenue service. Complications arising from this order complications arising from this order as would ignore an injury to our com-are now before the United States courts mercial development, it is held, would place restrictions upon us which would from the revenue districts of both Virillimately to destructive. ginia and West Virginia. It is a matter of current report that President It is the opinion of careful students of McKinley is considering the propriety the situation that the duty of this gov-erument is to participate to the extent of of revoking or modifying this extencuring in perpetuity such commercial sion. But even the extensions above rights and privileges in the orient as will enumerated did not satisfy the civil. admit of the indefinite development of our service yearnings of Mr. Cleveland, and service yearnings of Mr. Cleveland, and commerce on the Pacific. It may be a on May 6, 1896, the classification was matter of indifference to the United States what territorial dominion is acextended to practically every position quired in China by Germany. Russia to which the act of 1883 is applicable. England or Japan, provided their exten with the exception of fourth-class postsion of empire does not carry with it the power to place upon our trade-or prosmasters and minor positions specificective trade-with the orient such a really excluded. This order also placed striction as they may see fit. In other words, it is held to be our duty to claim in the competitive class all chiefs of divisions, chief clerks and disbursing certain commercial privileges independ-ent of the caprice of contending nations, and that we should not consent to the officers, a change which is open to wellgrounded criticism. It embraced in all carrying out of any policy as to China 31,372 persons. These several extenwhich deprives us of that. sions included 41,768 places, almost doubling the classified list. "It should This view of the situation is one that looks into the future. In the life of a nation a few generations count for lit-tle. If this republican form of governbe added," says Colonel Hall, "that none of these officeholders had passed any examinations, and yet they were any examinations, and yet they were put on the same footing with those striction upon its development which does not rest as well upon other forms of govwho had met every requirement of the ernment. A healthy development for a country like this does not involve, necescivil service law." In addition to these there were added by the growth of the sarily, territorial expansion, it is nat-urally confined to internal progress and advancement in production, in manufacservice 2.412 places, making Mr. Clevelund's grand total during his last term turing and the arts, and the opening up of markets to be reached with our com-merce. The protective policy of the ad-44,180, and running the total list up to ministration and the natural resources of this country may be expected to lead Since President Mckinley went into office he has, by executive order, exo the highest internal development, and empled a few places, mustly offices of home market will inturally expand. confidential character, from the opforeign market is necessary, however, o render available the profits of this apacity for production. In Germany, \$7,108, there are 75,057 clussified by rance, England and in all countries out

the year; in railroading the adoption gions of the classification have been that it will establish a precedent in dis-GOLDSMITH'S crimination. It will be a notification to the world that the United States has fin-

> It is urged against the educational test however, that such a law will operate to the exclusion of a class of honest and industrious workers whose toll is in great. er demand now than ever before in our country's history. The cities do not need them. They are crowded with immigrants who are allured to them by the notion that a livelihood is easily carned with-out much expenditure of muscular or mental energy. The great manufacturing industries do not need them. The vic-tims of competition are always found in the centers of population, and they are not driven there by adverse economic not driven there by adverse comomic conditions. But the country needs work-ers. They are needed in the mines, in the canebreaks of the south, in the great wheat fields of the west and northwest. They are needed to till the soil of aban-doned farms. We have thousands of acress of unoccupied land, five acress of which are sufficient to support an aver-age European peasant family. age European peasant family

The callings that are overcrowded are Our distinguished and ever enjoyable riend. Colonel Watterson, cccupies magazine stead of writers. There is danger that an immigration law based on an educa-tional test may give us educated loafers and anarchists instead of industrious workers. Men who are fitted to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently are not always the best fitted to become produc-tive inhabitants. In considering the im-migration question congress should exercise a discriminating regard for the in-dustrial needs of this country, and in its The Philadelphia Ledger charges that a "combine" of stalwart Republiefforts to take the standard of intell can senators, including Hanna and gence among immigrants it should at the same time be careful that the restrictions Quay, has been formed for the pur-pose of driving Secretary Gage out of the cabinet. We suspect that this our country owes its greatest develop-

THAT ARBITRATION TREATY.

From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Post. It is authoritatively stated that no re-cent negotiations have occurred between Secretary Sherman and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassalor, con-cerning the new arbitration treaty be-tween the United States and Great Brit-ain; that no exchange of notes has oc-curred between Mr. Sherman and Lord Scheber and the offer

Salisbury on this subject, and that Sir Julian has not spoken of the matter since he returned to Washington some

weeks ago from London. According to an official source felly conversant with all negotiations of this character, there has not been even the first stage of negotiations on a new treaty. Necessarily, the negotiations of a treaty of such importwould call forth many notes, as was the case when the Olney-Pauncefote treaty resulted from a year's correspondence be-

tween Secretary Olney, Lord Sailsbury, and Sir Julian Pauncelote. Some months ago an intimation was conveyed by the authoriales here that a renewal of negotiations on the treaty would be viewed with favor. In anti-pation of such a renewal a rough draft of

a treaty was made. The negotiations were not begun, however, as it was fer that the defeat of the last treaty in the senae made it inadvisable to make a ne-treaty until positive evidence was a hand that it would not meet with th same unfavorable acion at the hands of the senate as its predecessor. Sir Julian Fauncefote then went to London for the summer, and doubtless discussed the sub-ject with the authorities there. He met Mr. Cremer, a ember of parliament, who has urged arbitration, and went over the subject carefully. It was thought the ambassador on his return from London would discuss the matter with Mr. Sherman and that negotiations might be opened. But he has not done so up to this time, so that no negotiations have seen entered upon as yet.

NEWSPAPERS AS TEXT BOOKS. From the New York Sun.



1,000 Garments, All New, All Splendidly Made, All at Halt Price. For Ladies and Children. Now for "After Christmas Prices." Now farewell to many a cloak at half and less than half price it bore a few short hours ago. Not going to make any words about them. Take this much for granted-it's a feast of genuine bargains we invite you to, and those who will come to it will fare better than those who don't. Can't tell all the news in one day, but here's sufficient to give you an idea of what you can come for:

G. 8.

At \$1.49.-About 50 Children's Broadcloth Long Coats, beautifully trimmed with braid and buttons, must be cleaned out immediately no matter how ridiculous the price. \$1.49 ought to dispose of them and probably will in a very short time.

At \$2.49.-A lot of Ladies' Plush Capes, trim-med with Thibet fur, silk lined and full sweep.

At \$3.98 .- A lot of about 150 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, in both smooth and rough cloths, all black, all in newest straight high-buttoned fronts, with high storm collars. The before Christmas value of these Jackets was \$5.75.

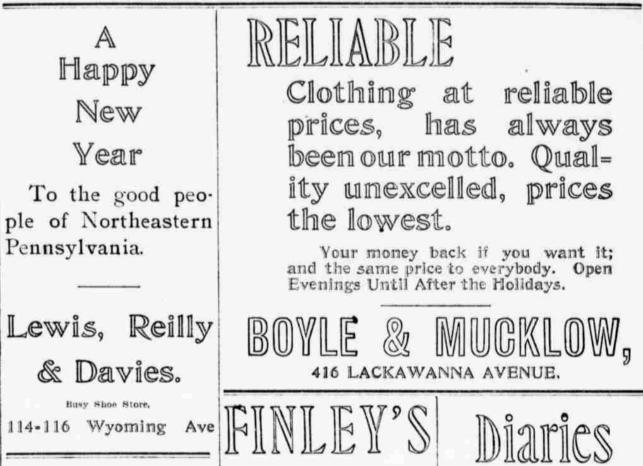
At \$4.98.-A handsome lot of 200 Ladies' Jackets, in black boulle cloth, satin lined throughout, high-buttoned front, large collar. The before Christmas value of this lot was \$8.00.

At \$7.98.—A special lot secured for this sale of just 125 Ladies' Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, with strapped seams, high-buttoned fronts and satin lined throughout. We've been selling them all season at \$12.90.

BAZAAR

At \$9.98.-Another great lot provided especially for our after Christmas trade at a great reduction from recent price, of fine Black Kersey Cloth with strapped seams, straight shield fronts, all satin lined and beautifully made. We are going to sell this lot at \$9.98. The before Christmas value of them was \$14.98.

At \$14.98 .- In this lot we have gathered together a big lot of Jackets of various sorts and styles in brown, blue and black, some in rough, some in smooth cloths. All are silk and satin lined. Some of them have been as high as \$22.50, none of them less than \$19.98. There's rare picking among them



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forman Albort believes that the church congress held in Loodon last Murch. at which were represented 7,000,000 church members, was a greater event, but both agree that the year has been obaracterized by a notable growth in church unity at least as to essentials.

The chief social exect of the year. according to Mrs. John Sherwood, was the Bindley Martin costume ball, "That," she says, 'was cortainly the most discussed, the most written alont, the most praised and the most absurdof any social affair of the decade if not of all time?

Superintendent Lane of the Chicago

public schools regards the proposition . to establish a national university at-Washington, under the control of the government, and to open It on the anniversary of the death of Washington, in December, 1899, as a movement which is commanding the attention of educators of the whole country, and he says of it: "A national university with departments of special research would take up many vital questions relating to every department of science, history, art. literature and philosophy. The special laboratory investigations which have been carried on with regard to the constituent elements of food products are wonderfully benchcial to mankied and are bringing into use many products that have heretofore been considered waste. The discoverles in electricity and the application of it as a source of light, heat and power have alrendy been a wonderful blessing to mankind. The special investigation in child study, touching the erations of these extensions. Of these growth of body and mind in normal children, and the special inquiries instituted in institutions for the insane and other defective classes are leading to the consideration of some laws relating to the physical being which may lectors of customs, assistant postmasterially affect mental conditions. And ters, attorneys and assistant attoralready the blind have been made to sec, the deaf to near, the dumb to speak and the insane restored to a right mind. It is the mission of a government of the people to provide an institution of the highest grade in which students can be thoroughly equipped and prepared to pursue the special investigations which are to benefit the whole people. Let the opening of the twentieth century give us an established national university for higher resemmely.

87,108

compensation, 4,120 pension examining

surgeons and 26 presidential positions

not confirmed by the senate, 781 pri-

vate secretaries, cashlers, deputy col-

neys, 2.061 in the Indian service, and

5063 employed in labor in the maxy

der the state department, and persons

Thomas A. Edison does not recall anything of broad invention this year; for a term of years. There are 5,570 but Editor Burr of the Iron Age considers the Edison ore concentrating plant as the greatest industrial achievement of the year, and Professor Langley's work in development of the flying machine as a matter of great total number of places in the executive popular and scientific impertance. In art Charles Henry Hart accords first. place to the opening of the architecturally incomparable library of congress at Washington; in letters, Editor S. S. McCiure says the publication the 66,000 fourth-class postmasters. of Rudyard Kipling's jubilee poem, the President Cleveland suggested in his "Recessional;" was the most notable last message that the matter deserved event; Chauncey Depew considers the Queen's jubilee as the chief political the commission." says its annual re-

side the orient, our policy of protection to American industries is met by retailation and competition. There is a well defined limit to the expansion of our trade in that direction. The orient alone is open, or may be opened, and there the trade is undeveloped and subject to alnost unlimited development in the future

yards. The unclassified service, which If dominant rival powers are to dictate the civil service law dors not cover, the tariff 'laws, and sign commercial treaties for China, to grant or take away includes 91,609 places. Of these 5,579 at their will commercial privileges we may seek or now enjoy, it is foreseen that a great wall will gradually be conre persons employed partly in private business, and receiving salaries from structed around the United States, and we will sink to a low place among nathe government not exceeding \$300 per year, persons in the n illitary or navaiions, being the hewers of wood and the service, detailed for civil duties, perdrawers of water. sons employed in foreign countries un-

IMMIGRANTS THAT ARE WANTED.

whose duties are of a quasi military of naval character, and who are enlisted From the Times-Herald There is little doubt that one of the first presidential officers confirmed by the ets of congress after the holidays will be the enactment of an immigration law. There is also little doubt that it will be senato, 8,850 laborers below classification, about 5,000 clerks in pestoffices all essential respects a reproduction the bill which died under a Cleveland which are not free delivery offices, and 66,725 fourth-class postmasters. The veto with the very wise omission of the objectionable section which was framed to apply to Canadian laborers service is thus 158,717, whose annual not intend to reside permanently in this compensation amounts to \$99,559,827.28. ountry.

Colonel Hall asserts that the next The ground work of the proposed lay move of the radical civil service reis an educational test. It is assumed that the ability of an immigrant to read and formiers will be to extend the law to write twenty-five words or more of the constitution in his own native language qualifies him for citizenship in this coun try and that the enforcement of this proconsideration. "It is the opinion of vision will gradually tend to raise the moral, intellectual and industrial standhappening: Lyman E."Glover accords to Glillette's play, "Secret Service," the may be included in the classification warranted or not, the bill is deserving raise among the successful dramas of by executive order. When these exten- of commendation on the broad ground

Journal, regards as wholly permicious the growing practice of using daily news-papers as the text for reading classes in public elementary schools. It calls upon National Educational association to take a firm stand against the innovatio * * Of course, there is no difference of opinion among educators as to the in-expediency of adopting the contents of the sensational newspapers as texts for reading classes in the public schools. The broader question is whother any daily newspaper should be used for that pur-pose. The School Journal says No. * * We shall not undertake to say that it is wrong. It is a question for specialists in pedagogy. We know that the Sun, for example, is used by many teachers in the class room with great satisfaction to themselves, and, no doubt, considerable benefit to their pupils. There are articles and passages in every number of every daily newspaper which we should not choose for a class recitation. The same principle aplies to Shakespeare, and even to the Holy Bible, Ordinary sense, we should say, would regard it merely a question of judicious selection beforehand, by the teacher.



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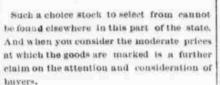
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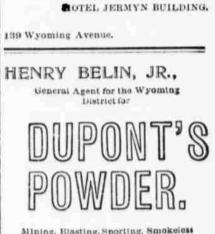
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