the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribus

ANTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT BORANTON, PA. AN EXCONT-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 7, 1898.

It begins to look a little as if British backbone had dominated the Chinese situation and kept Europe out of a tremendous war. Nerve in a good cause always pays.

The Mayor's Message.

While the message of the mayor submitted to councils last evening contains no new thoughts, it is nevertheless a well-drawn repetition of needed

counsel. The modest claim that "when the number of its policemen and its area and population are considered together, Scranton shows forth as the best governed city and the freest from crime and disorder in the nation" may not be accepted unreservedly, but it cannot be disputed that the city's police force is too small. It indeed is "false economy" to stint our growing city in the machinery required for the adequate protection of its citizens. This applies as well to the fire department as to the

The mayor's remarks touching the inodequacy of the appropriations now made for street cleaning and the handicap which this puts upon the city's sanitary condition and general appearance can be endorsed without qualification. Good as is the present management of this department it is practically powerless by reason of lack of funds to do what every sensible citizen knows should be done to cleanse and improve the public thoroughfares, In the matter of a new bond issue

the suggestion that councils awalt the result of the operation of the new assessment is undoubtedly wise. That a new bond issue may become necessary in the course of time is a fact pretty generally conceded, but it would obviously be unbusiness-like to push it before there was a clear understanding of the revenue possibilities of the revised assessment. Park improvements, too, desirable as they would be, can be deferred until the absolute daily necessities of the city are properly provided for.

The monetary commission recom mends a re-affirmation that the United States favors the gold standard. It can have its way if it will carry next fall's election and control the presidency in 1900.

The Ohlo Fight.

There is one phase of the Ohio senstorial fight which it seems to us ought to be better understood. That is its bearing upon the national administration and upon Republicanism gener-

To begin with, it is necessary to understand that the feeling against Mark Hanna in Ohio is not confined to the politicians who have been embittered against him. It exists in measurable degree from lake to river among the masses, and especially among the farmers and the members of the labor organizations. It existed before Mr. Hanna became a national character, but it has naturally been intensified since his appearance in the national arena as the Warwick of the present administration. The victory won by Mr. Hanna in the legislative districts was a victory of skilled organizers rather than an expression of spontaneous sentiment. We are not saying that this feeling of antagonism to Mr. Hanna is wholly justified nor that it has not been fanned by personal or political enemies. We are simply considering the facts as they appear.

This feeling prevails also in Washington, Mr. Hanna by nature is positive, energetic, self-confident and not at all given to concillation. He has been credited with a proprietary interest in the administration, and while As an illustration of journalistic enterthis idea insults the president, yet Mr. Hanna's attitude and manners have ly and creditably. It could be wished, not tended to allay it. The none too Senator Sherman into the cabinet to provide Mr. Hanna with a place to his ate it. What is needed most are a few liking, did not add to Mr. Hanna's popularity. To some it looked as though he were inclined to exact dividends from his political investments in William McKinley; and while in politics this sort of thing is not uncommon it jarred upon the sensitiveness of that element in Ohio which considered that the president of the United States should not be put in an embarrassing position.

All these things, however, were known prior to the legislative primaries. The place to settle with Hanna was when he was a candidate before the people. All considerations of political honor called for an open battle, with colors up and issues clearly drawn, at a time when the people could intelligently decide. The failure of the Kurtz-Bushnell combine to accept the gage of battle when thus offered and their subsequent ambushing of Mr. Hanna after his regular and uropposed indorsement in convention fairly deprive them of sympathy and from believers in fair play which he had the attack upon him been made in the Philadelphia Press truly says upon

"One of the strongest supports of n each other. If this were swept ray a republic would be impossible. strong a sense of honor should prein a senatorial contest. There be private grievances in Ohio of the public know nothing. But is no place for grievances. ganization would be impossiy man were to seek revenge se conceived to be his prifor what vate wrong was in the state convention of last had indorsed him for through an open and n of the party decmanly repudiati That been given and acced it should now the relbered to and the Republican name saved from the stain of perfidy and dishonor."

fair fight on Hanna might have been get tress now known to prevail in all parts get strife.

Without necessarily injuring the ad- of Cuba outside the camps of the in-

come from treachery, and as treachery has now flaunted its effrontery in the face of the Republicanism of the entire nation, the only thing to do is to president for aid shall not elicit a smash it if possible, or if not, to go down bravely in the battle against it. It is not now Hanna versus Hanna's foes but decency against treason.

In response to criticisms which have been passed upon the president's exercise of the pardoning power the statement is made by authority that in the first ten months of his administration he extended executive clemency to only 97 persons, as compared with 220 pardons issued during the corresponding period of the Cleveland administration. In every instance President McKinley has acted upon the recommendation of the trial judge and the district attorney connected with the prosecution, and after independent investigation. It is not likely that serious censure can follow such a

Look to the Primaries. We understand there is some fear among the Republicans of Luzerne county that an attempt will be made by certain influences to secure the election in that county of delegates to the state convention who, while pledged to support Mr. Leisenring for governor on a complimentary ballot if his name shall go before the convention, will in reality hold together in the matter of second choice with a view to delivering themselves to the highest bidder. Indeed, it is intimated that a programme has already been arranged involving a prospective deal with Senator Andrews in behalf of Colonel Stone, who seems to figure in most politicians' minds as the likeliest man with whom to open "practical" negotiations at this time. For the truth of these rumors we do

not youch, nor would we mention them at all were the known facts as to how the Stone campaign has been run to date such as to inspire confidence in its management. But whether this report be true or false, it in any event behooves the intelligent Republicanism of Luzerne county to make itself felt at the coming primaries. The fact that these primaries have been called months earlier than there was any necessity for is a challenge to decent Republicans which should promptly be accepted. It is only fair to Mr. Leisenring, the county's choice for gubernatorial honors, that the men sent to present his candidacy to the convention should be among the best and cleanest Republicans in the county. He cannot afford and the county cannot afford to permit banners to be carried to Harrisburg by a coterie of political traders who would sell them to the enemy the minute they got the chance. The lesson taught by the recent senatorial fight should be sufficient to induce the clean-minded and clean-handed element in the county to insist upon the choice for this next trust of men who can be trusted. Any other course would carry the responsibility for jugglery or film-flam work at Harrisburg on June 2 past the immediate instruments of it and back to the doors of the respectable citizens who sat still while the ringsters were manipulating the primaries to suit themselves.

and if so no harm is done. But what needs especially to be insisted upon throughout the commonwealth is a free, fair and open race for the honors within the gift of the party this year. There is likely to be trouble enough at best; trouble incurred needlessly by underhanded methods would constitute a crime. On Thursday, Dec. 30, the San Fran-

In saying these plain words we in-

tend to aim them wherever they will

apply. Our information as to the con-

ditions in Luzerne may be incorrect,

cisco Chronicle issued a twenty-four page Klondike edition, devoted mainly to a description of routes and to a general exploitation of the new gold region. prise this edition stands out prominent however, that more effort were put considerate political shuffle which sent forth by the newspapers to check the mad rush to Alaska and less to acceleranti-Klondike editions.

The Call of Humanity.

According to the official report issued by the Bishop of Havana, since the war began in Cuba 530,000 persons, or five times the population of Scranton. have been buried in the parishes under his jurisdiction. Consular reports to the government of the United States indicate that almost as many more are on the verge of death from starvation, Spain being powerless to afford adequate relief.

The president's appeal for help for these surviving victims of Spanish misrule was issued on Christmas Day, nearly a fortnight ago, yet only a little over \$7,000 has been subscribed, of which Secretary Bliss contributed \$5,000 tended was the coormous one of the na in a lump sum. "The slowness with which these popular contributions have ame in," remarks the Chicago Times-Herald, a journal close to the administration, "shows very conclusively that the jingo statesmen who are so bring to Mr. Hanna's cause a support | loudly shouting for oppressed Cuba have not yet succeeded in convincing might not have been able to command their own pocketbooks of the necessity for prompt action. It is much easier a straightforward, manly manner. As to shout for Cuba than it is to feed a starving insurgent."

If it were the insurgents who would get this aid it is probable that contrifree government is the trust men have buttons from the United States would proceed much more rapidly. There is no assurance, however, that a penny will reach any Cuban actively concerned in the insurrection. The relief asked for by the president is intended to go to the non-combatants, whon Spain has reduced to starvation and whom Spain, now scared at the dire onsequences, wants the people of this country to take off her hands. There s no assurance that if American aims should put these starving pacificos in form to face the future again Spain would not afterward reduce them to the same old condition. All the evidence is against the honesty of Spain's intentions, and it must in candor be added that the president's own course in the premises has not been such as to encourage American sympathizers

At the same time, the frightful dis-

with Cuba.

But injury alone can surgent troops calls loudly to American benevolence for charitable intervention, and it will be a stain on American honor if the repeated calls of the widespread and generous response.

If the plot hatched out by McLean and Meyers and carried into effect by Bush-nell and Kurtz succeeds, Mr. Foraker must bear the burden of the offense and stand before the country as the personlification of unmanty Jeniousy, disloyalty and cowardice.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Just let the administration organs undertake to browbeat and insult General Foraker to the point where he cannot longer endure their abuse in patience, and you will see the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna knocked so high in Ohio that there will afterward be no identification of the fragments. Remember that.

The announced visit to this country of General Waliam Booth presages, we dare say, another period of the washing of the soiled linen of the Booth family in the press of this countryunless, indeed, the patient American public for once gets tired.

After the San Francisco pervert, Durrant, is hanged it is devoutly to be noped that the reading public will get a chance to dismiss his name and all recollections of his disgusting deeds from its mind.

Another ambitious effort to "elevate the stage" has just come to grief in New York. Evidently the only way to accomplish this desirable result is to introduce greater common sense in the audience. "In politics," once said Senator Quay,

Mr. Hanna will not retire until he has to; but this can scarcely be called

'no man is entitled to what he cannot

get." The application of this doctrine

to the Ohio situation would provide

cold comfort for Brother Hanna.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D:awn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 4.54 a. m., for Friday, Jan

(3) A child born on this day will be sur-prised to find that the recent flood of Chinese war news has not revived the "yellow vest" joke.

Erasing fluid is already in among the fellows who put their New Year resolutions in writing. It is often easier to "get in the swim" than to swim after you are in.

Snow shovels and snow scrapers are fore necessary to Scranton than park improvements just at present. 'Amerigo Rounder' ought to cheer Mayor Bailey up.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Country ministers and newspaper men will do well to examine hundred dollar bills that they may have in their possession. Dangerous counterfeits of this de-nomination have been discovered.

No III-Will for British Kinsmen

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LONDON TIMES, in its comprehensive review of the events of the year past, epitomizes the in-ternal history of the United States in the manner following: "The umph of Tammany Hall and the steady growth of a desire for a strong navy. The latter agitation finds its excuse in Cuba and Hawaii, but the more vehement advocates of the new policy make no secret that it is against England and not Soain or Japan that the main effort is to be directed." During recent years, though often bluntly and brusquely critical of American men and affairs, the Times has exhibited no radically unfriendly teeling toward us; that great exponent of British policy and sentiment has, upon occasions, actually evinced a disposition, after a semewhat clumsy fashlon, to be concilia-tory, if not cordial, in its treatment of this country, its people and their policies. The suggestion of the Times that the American desire for a strong navy is inspired by antagonistic feeling for Eng-land, and that our iron-clad fleets, when achieved, are to be used, not against Spain or Japan, but against that country, is about as wrong as the wrongest-headed Engilshman's suspicion could well

Common sensible, well-informed Americans will regret to perceive that any-such idea haunts the British mud. All such Americans know that it is an unfounded suspicion, and yet they will readily understand that it is one which is ot unnaturally entertained by Englishmen. Americans may be justified in look-ing askance at England, without going back to find cause enough for distrust, or for possible dislike of her, in the Declaration of Independence, in the War of 1812, or in the prolonged struggle for the preservation of the Union. Genera-tion after generation, and still another reneration, have come and gone since 1776, and even the memories of the ma-terial aid and sympathy which England freely gave to our enemies in 1861-1865 are dim enough in the minds of the present generation. We have let pass our old quarrels with England, and we have no harbored angry recollections of the serve part that "our kin across the sea." led by less redoubtable Englishmen Palmerston and Gladstone, played against us when the stake for which we con-

It cannot be said that American memo ries are tenacious of wrongs done by England; that Americans are resentful, or hunger and thirst for revenge, or de-sire a strong navy with which to fight their British kin. They have not cherished the many causes of quarrel which England has given them; they have been not only patient and forbearing regarding them, but they have commonly forgotter them, but they have commonly forgotten or generously ignored them. We so not desire ships of war to put in array against a British navy. We want no armed contention with England. We want only peace, good will, and justice—so far as she is concerned. At present the United States has no quarrel with England. The Venezuela affair was the last danger signal of possible or probable has danger signal of possible or probable. last danger signal of possible or probable strife, and that passed when Lord Salis-bury conceded the integrity of the American claim for the recognition by England of our unaltertable national faith— the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine.

Friction there has undoubtedly be during recent years between England and the United States, and sometimes it has been serious, but it was caused by Cana-dian rather than by English aggression. There has been little or no menace of war in it. Arbitration has been all sufficien to remove that danger, but it would be as foolish as insincere to say that latterly American sentiment for England has been as cordial as it should be. That it has been, and that it now is, otherwise is due, however, in its origin to the un-friendly and unneighborly conduct of Canada, and later, to England's unfailing support of her colony. Canada has been offensive and aggressive in its American policy, and England has approved of whatever and all that the Dominion has

Mother Country should not have upheld the Dominion in the pelagic destruction of the seals. Not only justice and wisdom, but humanity demanded that pelagic sealing should cease. As Canada would not recognize the potency of any of these claims England also refused to recognize them, upon the ground, evidently, that whatever Canada did was right. Ameri-cans have believed, and do still believe, that in this matter England has not shown a generous, even a fair spirit of neighborilness or friendliness toward us. On the contrary, it is believed that she has shown a spirit not only unneighboriy and unfriendly but selfish and sordid. If there has been during recent years, apart from the Venezuela affair, cause for American ili-will or lack of cordial fecling toward England, it will be generally contended on this side of the Atlantic tog toward England, it will be generally contended on this side of the Atlantic that Canadian policy, approved by the Mother Country, is alone responsible. The antagonistic part that English statesmen in office, and Englishmen in and out of office, played against us when the nation was engaged in a desperate struggle for its very existence, was played long ago. England's unjustifiable thrusting upon us of the war of 1812 hap-pened still longer ago, and her war against American independence is altogether too remote to have left behind any real resentment. The Colonies fought and won, and, winning, were content to have no other memory of the quarrel than that, and the supreme justness and

The truth is that Americans deprecate strained relations with England; not only have they no purpose to build a strong navy with which to wage war against her, but they desire only the most peaceful and cordial relations with her. That England reciprocates the really friendly feelings of the great intelligent masses of this country for her, or the very common desire that there shall be only friendly relations between the two nations, is extremely doubtful. When Canada by its aggressive and overbearing conduct an manner has taken advantage of our for bearance and good-natured toleration, England has promptly supported her province in its ill doing; and, hence, American anger has often been aroused and the warmth of American sentiment chilled. Whatever the mutual relations of the two countries are, or whatever American feeling toward England may be, they will not be improved by England upholding Canadian aggressiveness, Canadian piracy among our seal herds, Canadian commercial discriminations and acts of general unfriendliness and un-neighborliness. Indeed, if the United States shall ever desire a strong navy to send against that of England the wish will have its origin and development no in England's, but in Canada's offences.

MAJOR PENMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Washington Dispatch, Philadelphia Rec

Congressman Connell's influence with Senator Quay is generally believed to be altogether responsible for the surprise which was given Pennsylvanians today by the nomination of former Congress-man Fred C. Leonard, of Potter county, for the marshalship of the Western dis-trict of Pennsylvania, and the nomination of Major T. F. Penman, of Scranton, for the internal revenue collectorship of the Twelfth district. Mr. Leonard had been slated for the collectorship by Senator Quay, but Congressman Connell got here last night, accompanied by his own can-didate for that place, Major Penman, and at once sought an interview with the sen-ator. The congressman urged very strongly the claims of Major Penman for the collectorship, and told the senater that if he did not get it he would not have the congressman's support for the marshalship, which was understood Senator Quay was inclined to give him, because Mr. Connell had promised to back for that place Chairman Thomas, of the Lackawanna County Republican com-mittee. As Major Penman is an old friend of Senator Quay and the latter wanted to take care of him the senator decided that the easiest way out of the dilemma was to give him the place Congressman Connell had indorsed him for and switch Mr. Leonard to the marshalship, which he originally applied for. This arrangement was made and the nomination went in today accordingly.

The appointment of Major Penman shows beyond question that Mr. Con-nell has much influence with the powers that be at Washington. To secure the second appointment of a Scrantonian and of the same man for collector is no small victory. In the two Democratic administrations under the rule of Harrity and John B. Storm we did not succeed in having a collector appointed from Scranton. The first collector came from Strondsburg and the second, who abandoned the party and went to the goldites last Fall, came from Bloomsburg. There is no doubt of the competency of Major Penman to perform the duties of the office to which he has been chosen.

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. When there is anything good going Scranton is always sure to get it. Now here they carry off the internal revenue collectorship again. This is the second time they have got it within eight years. It would only have been fair had Wilkes-Barre secured the prize this year, but alas, it was not to be our good fortune. If the man from Coudersport or some other back woods district had only car-ried off the prize our feelings would not have been burn so had. have been hurt so bad.

From the Scranton Truth. Major T. F. Penman's appointment as collector of internal revenue for this district fills an important office with a com-petent official. The appointment is a good one from every point of view.

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

The guager walked with willing foot, And aye the gauger played the flute; And what should Master Guager play But over the hills and far away?

When'er I buckle on my pack And foot it gaily on the track. O pleasant gauger, long since dead, I hear you fluting on ahead.

Then follow you, wherever hie The traveling mountains of the sky, Or let the streams in civil mode Direct your choice upon a road.

For one and all, or high or low, Will lead you where you wish to go; And one and all go night and day Over the hills and far away.



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