the Scranton Tribune

STERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON PA. 49

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, JANUARY 12, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Three Years-PETER NEULS, Eleventh Three Years-D. I. PHILLIPS, Fifth Two Years-E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth Two Years-F. S. GODFREY, Eighth One Year-F. S. BARKER, Seventeenth One Year-ELIAS EVANS, Fifteenth

Election Day, February 15. The letter from Mr. Acker, printed in another column, points to a number of serious structural defects in the new rules yesterday adopted for the this city. Had he been granted a hearing before the convention it might have spared itself a lot of future frouble; as it is, it has plunged the party in a for so dense that it will be fortunate if it shall find its way safely

The City Convention's Work.

haste slowly.

The ticket nominated at yesterday's city convention is admirable personal- grant, ly and, we believe, strong politically. It undoubtedly represents a high standard of personal integrity and intelligence and if elected would command in exceptional degree the confistandpoint of geography the North End may be admitted without detracting irrespective of section

understood by one delegate who voted for them, but as the majority seemed to think it had discovered something quite to its liking we cheerfully acquiesce. The rules as rushed through are imperfect and obscure in several particulars. In the same breath that they do away with the delegate system they speak of a city convention but give no explanation how this convention is to be formed or of what it shall consist. In another place, they forbid vigilance committees to receive "knowingly" more than five improper votes, under penalty of rejecting the entire vote of the district, thus making it possible for a faction in control of the city committee, or the city "convention," whatever that may be, to so disfranchise whole groups of citizens should it so elect, and for such a perversion of authority the party at large could point out other places wherein new rules clearer and more easily com-

In Wilkes-Barre the first day's appeal of Mayor Nichols for aid for Cuba brought in \$170, all contributed by Wilkes-Unreans. In Scranton, Mayor Balley's appeal the first day brought in \$10.25, of which \$20 came from a minister in Forty Fort, leaving to the credit of Scranton philanthropy the magnificent sum of twenty-five cents.

A Victory for Fair Play.

The victory won at Columbus yesterday was not primarily a victory for Marcus A. Hanna but for the Republican party. It was a victory of fairness and good faith against deception and treachery, and small though the margin was, the gain made since treason to party first revealed what it confidently thought was a winning hand is proof anew of the potential supremacy of intelligent public opinion.

Mr. Hanna may or may not learn a lesson from this experience. If he is wise he will not hereafter try to occupy the center of the stage. If he is ness to President McKinley no less than in justice to the Republican party the kind of attitude which splits into president's own state and lifts knives where there should be only olive branches is not meet and will not hereafter be tolerable. Mr. Hanna has profited by this victory personally because he chanced to be the man against whom a trick was played that Republican sentiment throughout the country would not tolerate. But Mr. Hanna will find in spite of his certificate of election that although he was sus-

One of the notable lessons of this excuing fight is that much of the material sent to state legislatures needs to be radically improved. The figure cut by wobblers like Griffith tends to discredit our entire political institutions. If the American people are willing to be represented in places of great responsibility by such untrustworthy timber, they deserve all the trouble thus brought upon them and merit no sympathy

One feature of the Crawford county system which should be guarded against is that it would enable the Republicans of a particular section strong in votes to fix up combinations whereby it can capture all the nominations. Getting such a lop-sided ticket elected, however, would be another matter.

The woman in American politics as she has appeared the past week is not that "there are others" in Ohio. an engaging figure. No woman, whether Mrs. Griffith or any other, can ever add to the dignity of herself or her sex by the role recently enacted in Ohio. There is no question but that a woman can make herself a powerful factor in politics by intelligent and judicious she would influence. It is a question will have to be moulded anew, and this | Congressmen Grosvenor, of Ohio, and righted - Linte to the ger court

whether she does not overstep the bounds of true womanliness, not to nention good politics, when she so unmistakably and indelicately causes it o be understood that she controls her husband's vote. That this condition is often true cannot be disputed, but it would oftenest be thus proved where the fact is least suspected. It may please Mr. Griffith to go on to the end of the chapter as Mrs. Griffith's husband, but it would not thus gratify the average man nor his wife.

Mr. Hanna can now afford to smile ven at the cartoonists.

Coaxing the Porte.

The effort of Minister Angell to coax he Turkish government into paying an indemnity to Americans who lost property during the Armenian troubles s a pitiful exhibition of American dipomatic weakness. The idea that the Sultan of Turkey would care a fig for the good or ill will of a nation which is not represented on the Bosphorus by armed cruisers is ridiculous, and the spectacle of a diplomat from this country endeavoring without such visible government of the Republican party in reinforcements to persuade the Sublime Porte into any sort of compromise that would touch the Oriental pocketbook is really amusing. In Turkey an American citizen is tolerated with the good humor that would be accorded an unclassified South Sea islander who out. In these matters it pays to make might land on our shores. The average Turk has not the respect for the American flag that we possess for the yellow bandana handkerchief tied about the neck of an illiterate immi

The recent spectacle given in Turkey is not a rare case on the eastern hemisphere by any means. In nearly every country except England and France the people at large and petty governdence of the people. That from the ment officials have the utmost contempt for the rights of the American should have had one representative citizen. It is a well-known fact that many American tourists are in some from the ability or the disposition of of the little kingdoms obliged to pose yesterday's nominees to safeguard the as Englishmen in order to receive reeducational interests of the entire city spectful treatment from officials of whom they are obliged to ask favors. The new rules adopted yesterday To these petty minions of cheap roywith a zeal out of all proportion to the alty the strains of "Hail Columbia" discretion shown were probably not are as meaningless as is the noise of a Chinese tom-tom.

It is plain that the government of the United States in the past has been solely responsible for this state of affairs. Apparently flushed to vain conceit by the victories of other days we until recently rested in proud contemplation of past deeds of glory, and allowed army and navy to go to decay. Communication until quite lately was kept up with foreign powers by a few ancient war vessels manned by small crews and conducted on a scale of modesty that gave our navy an inexpressibly cheap appearance when compared with the splendid equipments of the vessels of other powers. While during the past quarter of a century we have been boasting of what our construe the word "knowingly" as to ancestors did in 1776, or listening to statements of the good work to be accomplished by Democratic retrenchment, reform and low tariff, the other would have absolutely no redress. We nations of the world were gradually increasing their naval strength, until careful revision would have made the in comparison the United States navy had become the laughing stock of the prehend d by the masses, but as the seas. It is fortunate that the awakenconvention was evidently satisfied with | ing of this country to the true state of the draft presented to it, further com- affairs occurred while we were at peace with all the world. At the m rate of rapid construction it is probable that the United States will in a command the respect of the most powuntil that time arrives it would seem to be well for our foreign representatives to keep as quiet as possible and tending receptions and drawing their salaries with punctuality and dispatch.

> In the name of justice some queer things are done. In California a man is hanged because suspected of murder. In New York a woman who crowns a life of infamy and crime by luring her paramour into a trap and when read excited a great deal of mirth helping to chop up his yet warm reon both sides of the house. Nearly all discharges made were for partisan reamains gets only fifteen years in prison.

Arbitration.

The Boston Advertiser says "it is ridiculous to pretend that the rendering of an unjust decision by the Vene zuelan arbitrator, in the case of claims for \$75,000 made by citizens of the prudent he will perceive that in fair- United States against the republic of Mexico, has given the cause of international arbitration 'a setback,' 'struck a blow' at the progress of sentiment in pieces the Republican sentiment of the favor of substituting amicable settlement in place of war, etc," and it asks, "Does any sane man pretend that the rendering of an unjust decision by a court of justice is a 'setback' to the principle of having disputes between citizens decided by courts of law rath-

r than by private brawl?" Of course not. But the fact that in nearly every recent instance in which the United States government has acclection that although he was sus-tained this time as a choice of two a court by arbitration recommended by evils it is not to be inferred that he is its opponents or easily acquissed in evils it is not to be inferred that he is its opponents or easily acquiesced in familiar with politics and I tell you that in the political organizations of our townproposed by other nations it has been roundly mulcted for its innocence suggests that if arbitration is to become popular hereafter it will need to be conducted by our government intelligently and on the principle that no foreign power is to be trusted further

than it can be seen. There has been much waste of sentiment on this matter. Passion for an ideal has carried some of the advoentes of arbitration to an extreme, They have contracted the bad habit, formed by Ambassador Bayard in Loncommon sense. Arbitration is common sense or it is nothing. Only when common sense guides is it worth a pica-

The chances at any rate are that Senator Hanna will hereafter recall

Secretary Sherman has recently reiterated his opposition to the annexation of Cuba, and under the conditions likely to exist in Cuba at least for the next generation he is right. Before Cuba can be taken into the American efforts, but it will never be by the Union the whole character of its inmeans of bringing ridicule on the ones stitutions, its customs and its people

will take a very long time, if, indeed, it can ever be achieved. But annexation has nothing to do with the Cuban problem of today.

Congressman King returns from Cuba confirmed in his original belief that the insurgents should be recognized as belligerents and the Spaniards as incompetents; and we guess this surrounds the whole matter.

The decision of the senate to consider the Hawaiian treaty in secret session raises the question whether there is any such thing as a really secret session. Apparently not,

American help for starving Cuba must be followed by definite assurance that Spain will not throw the same burden on the people of this country a second time.

If President McKinley is reading the papers these days he must be aware that the do-nothing policy for Cuba has scant support among the American people.

'Must we fight for Spaniards?" anxiously inquires an exchange, Certainly not. Give the Cubans a fair chance at them and we won't need to.

Many Scrantonians evidently believe that the talk about enforcing the snowshoveling ordinance was all bluff-and perhaps they are right.

Representative Griffith, of Ohio, can now serve his country in the well-filled role of an awful example. Fears are already expressed that Mrs.

John Griffith will take to the lecture As for Senator Foraker, he has seen

Bound to Reform the Civil Service

trouble before.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 11. ⇒HE suppressed wrath, which seems to have been accumulating and gathering strength during the hou-day recess, against the question-able policy of continuing in force during the present administration and making respectable the celebrated "hog" order of President Cleveland, by which 45,000 partisan Democrats were swept in under the protective covering of the civil service blanket by one stroke of his pen, just prior to his enforced retirement as chief magistrate of the nation found venu In the house of representatives almost as soon as that body had settled itself down to the resumption of legislative business on Wednesday last by a violent outburst of indignation and savage hostility on the part of those opposed to the fanatical the-ories of the class known as "civil service reformers," as well as to the manner in which the civil service law was adminis-tered during the reign of the Cleveland dynasty. In the debate which followed, Mr. Landis, of Indiana, seemed to carry off the honors. Among other things he said that the class known as anti-spoilsmen advertised themselves as "the better element," and this element, when not engaged in getting office for itself, was exceedingly active in attempting to keep deserving people out of office, and that wherever one secs a crowd or clique in a community calling itself "the better eleent," look out for it, as a narrow, selsince 1880, buildozing national conventions, demoralizing senators and representa-tives, hypnotizing presidents of the United States, and by a bold and audaciou policy of political piracy managing to added that under the administration of Logan Carliste, son of Secretary Carlisto of the treasury department, as chie few years possess fleets sufficient to clerk and official headsman, 2,000 Republicans were discharged and their place erful of the monarchs of the east. But | filled with Democrats, after which the blanket representing the so-called "merit system," was at once spread over them nd there they remain. The same conditives to keep as quiet as possible and tion of things was true of the government confine their efforts principally to atof Public Printer Benedict and his man Friday, (Albert Baker, private secretary), 1,800 Republicans were turned out and heir places filled with Democrats and the civil service extended to cover them in.

Mr. Landis here produced a book kept by Mr. Baker in which a record was kept of the charges against Republican offenders, both male and female. These charges were trivial and ludicrous, and the advent of the present public printer, Mr. Palmer (Republican). Mr. Baker had to walk the plank, but he wasn't out but short time until he was reinstated under the one year limit and transferred to the treasury department, where he has a brother as chief of a division, and from thence to the civil service commission, where he today sits near the throne equally dividing his time between burn-ing incense to those gods in the flesh and grading the manuscripts sent in by Republicans ambitious to how office this Republican administration."

Mr. Landis then paid his respects to party workers in the following terse and vigorous language: "I believe in the par-ty worker. I believe in standing up for im away from home when not a candidate for office, as well as at home when a candidate for office. I like the party worker because he is generally keen, bright, active and alert. Because he represents the sentiment of the community in which he lives, however small it may be, ships, counties, districts and state, the best blood, the best brain, the best en-thusiasm, the best citizenship, is represented on the township, county, district, and state committees. Party workers are good men, brave men, courageous men. Parties being essential to a republican form of government, coincident with the birth of the republic, and fundamental with the constitution, the party worker is the country's best friend in time of peace; and in time of war, he would the man to organize a company in his township, a resiment in his county, and a brigade in his congressional district. And that's the reason I like him. The professional civil service reformer who is formed by Ambaseador Bayard in London, of supplicating tearfully for a condition of affairs requiring for its realization a minimum of emollient sentimentalism and a maximum of common sense. Arbitration is common sense. Arbitration is common sense. self-respect, and yet he is always holding office himself. He is never happy unless he is writing reform philliples on government stationery with one hand and af-fixing his signature to the government pay roll with the other. He is the mopay roll with the other. He is the monopolist of wisdom, the self-constituted
guardian of the integrity and conscience
of Christendom, the gentie shepherd of
hope and progress. His library is the rich
and fertile garden wherein the fad blooms
and blossoms. His best argument is a
sneer; to him hist ry is a lamentation;
with him public and private virtue begin
and end. He has sinking chilis when he
thinks that possibly some time the world
will be compelled to get along without
him. He is unreasonable, unjust, bigoted,
solfish, and malicious, and so he plays his
part." selfish, and malicious,

Hepburn, of Iowa, each made strong arguments in favor of a radical modification of the existing civil service system. As the result of the recent conference of Republican members opposed to existing civil service conditions, a bill, with a few amendments, was adopted unanimously. Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, will have charge of the bill when it comes back from the of the bill when it comes back from the committee on civil service reform. The text of the new bill proposes to eliminate from the civil service all responsible and important officers, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years. The bill further provides that the civil service act shall not apply to or regulate examinations for, nor the employment or appointment of any person to any office or position in the civil service of the United States, nor to removals therefrom, except the following: First, cierks, copists, counters, computers, and dequentiamen who receive puters, and draughtsmen who receive salaries of not less than \$000 nor over \$1.800 per annum in the several departments institutions, commissions, and bureaus in the city of Washington, D. C., and in the various public offices throughout the country in which as many as twenty-five persons, exclusive of letter carriers, are employed. Second, railway mail clerks; and third, letter carriers in cities where more than ten carriers (exclusive of sun-stitutes) are employed. It is also provid-ed that the provisions of the civil ser-vice act and the rules made thereunder shall not in any way apply nor be applied to the appointment or employment of special examiners in the bureau of pensions, nor to confidential clerks, secretaries, or stenegraphers, of any head of any department, institution, commission or bureau, nor to those of any postmaster, surveyor, or collector of customs, col-lector of internal revenue and pension agents, appraiser of merchandise, mar-shal of any district or attorney of the United States for any district, nor to any person employed in the office of public printer. The term of office of all persons herotofore appointed under civil service rules shall be five years. The power of the appointing officers to remove for cause is not abridged, but no changes shall be made for political or religious

The managers of the committee are well pleased with their labors, and claim that the original purpose of the civil ser-vice has been regained, and its radical expansions cut off. Under this bill, if it becomes a law, about 60 %) positions will remain out of the 87,000 that are now under the civil service, leaving 27,009 open for appointment. I have devoted constrable space in outlining what is con templated to be done by congress in the natter of improvement in the civil ser vice system as it now exists, and as it has recently become the principal topic of discussion on the street corners and elsewhere, I felt that the readers of The Tribeine would not be satisfied with half a tont.

Since congress has recontened Repre-sentative Connell has introduced the following measures in the house for legis lative action, which relate to Lackawan

A bill for the relief of William Burke. A bill for the relief of William Call.

A bill for the relief of William H.

A bill for the relief of Patrick Duffy. Also, resolution of St. Joseph's R. C Also, resolution of St. Joseph's R. C. society, protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill, besides having a postoffice established in Lackawanna county to be called Eimdale, with F. P. McPeek as postmaster, and Matthew McPhersen made postmaster at Dickson City, and J. Hanson Cook postmaster at Kizers, Pa. This, together with securing the avenintment of Major Thomas, E. the appointment of Major Thomas F. Penman, as collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district, is considered to have been a fairly good average for fou congressional days' work. Yesterday, a ou may have learned already, he intro luced a bill to create a new federal ju-licial district, to be called the middle district. As the bill is quite a lengthy on and covers a large amount of detail, will not attempt a description of its fea ish, bigoted and dangerous class, who have been nothing but political guerrillas tures, but promise in lieu thereof to send you a copy of the bill as soon as printed

AN OBJECT LESSON.

From the New York Sun.

In a recent speech Senator Elkins se forth with much thoroughness the various elements which combine to perpet cate England's mercantile power on the First comes her enormous tonnage which far exceeds that of all other no tions together. This is supported by "the British Lloyd system of surveys and classifications, discriminating in favor British-built vessels." This system, turn, leads to discriminations by the li surance underwriters, favoring English ships. Then come mail subsidies "amounting to about \$1,000,000" a year on which Great Britain is willing to suffer "a seeming loss of about \$2,500,000" annually; while subsidies to steamships as auxiliary cruisers add about \$250,000 a year.

Again, she mans her ships more cheap! sons. "The strange sequel, however, to this burlesque," said Mr. Landis, "is the most humorous part of the joke. Upon the advent of the present public prints."

I than we man ours, according to Mr. El kins, employing fewer men to the ship and giving lower wages. Her ships are surer of cargoes, having markets everywhere. While the tax rate and its everywhere. ship is high, compared with the curren rates of interest on money. The ship' supplies are taken from goods in bond, or duty free." In repairs, the ships have an unequalled dock equippment, with low rents for the docks and a low cost of la

Other advantages which Great Britain olds are those of national pride and in terest in marine affairs, giving the government a free hand in shipping matters the possession of the beaten track of commerce and an enormous foreign trade covering the world; a banking system greatly accommodating the debtor nations, and tremendous in the capital and surplus of its banking houses; an excellent consular system; a national poard of trade which as full executive power; revery extensive system of submarine and other wires; a system of great colonies all over the world, creating and supply markets; finally, a powerful navy for the protection of the merchant marine, if

The wage-earning power of the British merchant marine is put at \$75,000,000 an-nually, and the freight and passenger earning power at \$500,000,000, while all this gives remunerative employment for sup-plying coal, iron, and steel, and profits in building and repairing ships.

Haviland

WE ARE CLOSING OUT FOUR OF

OUR OPEN STOCK CHINA PAT-

At Cost.

China.

IF YOU WANT A CHINA DINNER SET NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY WE ARE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND WANT TO CLOSE OUT THESE FOUR LINES BEFORE FEB.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, Connell At 121 O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue,

COLDSMITH'S



Why Are We Thronged? What Is the Attraction? It Is Our Great January Clearing Sale

Keep tab on our advertising section in this paper and you will make money. You have read about our prices on Domestics, now we will tell you some interesting facts concerning Fine Dress Trimmings:

Colored Beaded Passamenteries, Clearing Sale Price 25c. per yard. They were \$2.98 to \$3.98 per yard.

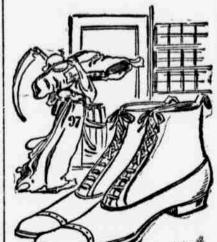
Beaded Ornaments, 25 cents each. They were \$1.49 to \$2.98.

Beaded Ornaments, 10 cents each. They were \$1.00 to \$1.50. Beaded Ornaments, 5 cents each. They were 50 cents to \$1.00.

This is easily figured out at less than 10 cents on the dollar. You may want some

of them to trim up a New Waist or Dress and this week is the only time that you can get them at these prices.

OFF WITH THE OLD



As THE OLD YEAR IS CAST OFF like an old shoe, so should you resolve to carry out the simile by coming in and selecting a new pair of our elegant '98 Snoes. Just received for those who want advance styles at backward prices.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

There's Only One Way Out of It

> WE MUST GET RID OF OUR STOCK OF

ON ACCOUNT OF AN UNFAVORABLE SEASON WE FIND THAT WE HAVE white, price this week, AN OVERSTOCK OF THEM, AND WE HAVE MADE A BIG CUT ALL ALONG THE LINE, AND WILL OFFER THE SAME AT BARGAIN PRICES.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., mixed Blankets, size 11-4, 119 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

HILL & CONNELL'S

be found elsewhere in this part of the state. And when you consider the moderate prices at which the goods are marked is a further cialm on the attention and consideration of

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

WRITING DESES, . DRESSING TABLES. FANCY TABLES, CHEVAL GLASSES, PARLOR CABINETS. MUSIC CABINETS, CURIO CABINETS. BOOK CASES, FANGY BASKETS,

LOUNGES, WORK TABLES EASY CHAIRS, GILT CHAIRS. INLAID CHAIRS, ROCKERS, SHAVING STANDS. PEDESTALS. TABOURETTES.

All at lowest prices consistent with the high quality of the goods.

Hill &

Scranton, Pa.

Clothing at reliable prices, has always been our motto. Quality unexcelled, prices the lowest.

Your money back if you want it; and the same price to everybody. Open Evenings Until After the Holidays.

YLE & MUGKLOW.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, FINLEY'S

Blankets

lines we offer a few numbers at extraordinary values.

Heavy Cotton Blankets,

15 pairs all wool, brown price,

\$3.75

All wool Blankets, size 72x81, either scarlet or white, assorted borders, price,

\$4.75

All wool white Blankets, size 12-4, borders pink, blue and red, price this week,

\$5.85

Specially low prices on California and Eider . Down Blankets during this week.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

DLANK

DOOKS

OFFICE SUPPLIES The most complete line in this corner of Pennsylva-

With our regular Time Books

1808

size 11-4, either grey or REYNOLDS BROTHERS.

STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

139 Wyoming Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

DUPONT'S POWDER.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Pittston

Wilkes-Barre

Enfety Fuse, Caps and Expioders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building Scranton.

AGENCIES THOS, FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN,

MT. PLEASANT

AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestie use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and

Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city

at the lowest price Orders received at the Office, first floor Commonwealth building, room No 6; telephone No. 2024 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended

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