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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director.
Three Years—PETER NEULS, Eleventh
ward.
Three Years—D. J. PHILLIPS, Fifth
ward.
Two Years—E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth
ward.
Two Years—F. S. GODFREY, Eighth
ward.
One Year—F. S. BARKER, Seventeenth
ward.
One Year—ELIAS EVANS, Fifteenth
ward.
Election Day, February 15.

The letter from Representative Con-
nell elsewhere on this page, giving the
reasons which impelled him to revive
the attempt to secure the creation of
a new federal judicial district with
courts sitting at Scranton, Harrisburg
and Williamsport, will be read with in-
terest. The figures cited clearly es-
tablish that Pennsylvania is entitled to
a third court district and the rapid
and steady growth, in both population
and business activities, of the terri-
tory proposed to be included within the
limits of the new district, assures that
a third set of federal courts would
have ample employment from the mo-
ment of their creation. We recom-
mend to all who are interested in this
matter a careful perusal of Mr. Con-
nell's letter.

The Democratic Ticket.

It is to be regretted that the Demo-
cratic city convention did not appear
to recognize the sentiment, prevalent
as well among Democrats as among
Republicans, that nominations for the
board of six should be made with a
view to securing the services on the
next school board of thoroughly repre-
sentative men. Among Saturday's
nominations are some who have had ex-
perience in school management, and
for these the public will be duly thank-
ful; but the ticket as a whole stands
forth as politicians' ticket, the politics
involved being of the familiar and none
too welcome type which it was hoped
would to some extent disappear when
it came to the election of a board of six.

Geographically, too, the ticket is none
too happy. With four of its six mem-
bers representing the West Side and
the North End exclusive of Green
Ridge, and only one representative for
the large tax-paying district known as
the Central City it evidently is in no
better shape to escape sectional feel-
ing than is the ticket named last Tues-
day in Music Hall. That a ticket might
have been named Saturday which by
its very excellence would in some de-
gree have taken party politics out of
the approaching municipal election is
generally conceded; but such a ticket,
it is equally clear, was not named by
our Democratic friends, and we there-
fore feel emboldened to predict that
they will find it difficult to land a man
on it next month.

Not to annex Hawaii under existing
circumstances would, says General
Schiffel, be a blunder worse than a
crime, and we believe the best senti-
ment of the country agrees with him.

Real Civil Service Reform.

It is announced authoritatively that
a clear majority of from 18 to 40 exists
in the present house of representatives
in favor of modifying materially the
present civil service law. Twenty-two
out of the 27 Republican members from
Pennsylvania are counted on to support
the movement, which will take definite
shape as soon as the civil service com-
mittee of the house shall report the
new measure lately drafted by the
friends of genuine civil service reform.

This bill, it will be recalled, ex-
empts from the operation of the civil
service rules all employees of the gov-
ernment whose duties are in any sense
executive and leaves under those rules
only clerks, draftsmen, etc., whose
labors are mainly mechanical and per-
formative. The latter are to hold of-
fice for a term of five years unless
removed for cause; the former, being
trustees and executors of the will of
the people as represented by the ad-
ministration in power, are to serve un-
til called upon by their superiors to
make way for somebody else. The prin-
ciple back of this proposed modifica-
tion is exceedingly simple. It presup-
poses that when a majority of the vot-
ers of the nation call a fellow-citizen
to be chief magistrate that majority
intends that he and those officially
identified with him in the performance
of his duties shall have latitude suf-
ficient to enable them to man the im-
portant fiduciary posts in the federal
service with men of their own selec-
tion. The manager of an industry
would insist upon such a latitude of
power should he be called to take
charge of a new plant or to reorganize
a plant already established but not in
satisfactory running order. The newly
installed general of an army would
want the same effective control over
subordinate officers down to the very
private in the ranks. Neither the fac-
tory chief nor the general-in-chief
would assume responsibility without
power corresponding therewith and ad-
equate thereto; yet under the existing
condition of the civil service the pres-
ident of the United States, and his re-
sponsible lieutenants, are more often
servants than masters, and they no
sooner accept their commissions to of-
fice than they find themselves in near-
ly every direction prevented by ridicu-
lous rules and regulations from put-
ting to work under them in places of
importance requiring confidential rela-
tions between subordinate and chief
in whom they feel that they can trust.

This state of affairs must be mod-
ified. Common sense advises modifi-
cation; justice demands it. The case of
the minor clerks and other workmen
who do simply what they are directed
to do and have no margin of discre-
tion in the manner of interpreting or
fulfilling orders, does not so much mat-
ter. So long as these persons are
efficient and respectful, they should be
retained. But no man or woman in a

directory position should be allowed to
use a civil service law or a civil ser-
vice regulation as a shield behind
which to mask personal insolence or
political infidelity to superiors in
power.

It is to be hoped that the Scranton
Halleway company will meet with
speedy success in its effort to secure
a sufficient supply of suitable non-roll-
ing stock for the accommodation of its
increasing business. The public, in the
expectation of the better facilities
promised it, will be patient a little
while longer with the wretched cars
now in use on many of the car lines;
but this patience should not be
overtaxed.

The Revolt Against Andrews.

The Washington correspondent of the
Philadelphia Press gives currency to
some information of possible signifi-
cance when he says: "It is stated by
some of the Republican members of
congress from Pennsylvania that Sen-
ator Quay is becoming weary of such
lieutenants as State Senator Andrews,
and is about ready to accept a long-
experienced Cameron follower and lieuten-
ant like ex-Collector Cooper as his
trusted manager. Senator Quay has
undoubtedly been very much worried
over complications that are arising in
the state, and especially over the situa-
tion in Philadelphia. There are those
of his friends in the Pennsylvania dele-
gation who assert that he will yet
break with the Penrose faction in
Philadelphia, and they would not be
surprised if this break came over the
appointment of a collector of customs."

The fact that Colonel Cooper is a
candidate for re-appointment to the
customs collectorship, backed, it is
said, by the by no means inconsid-
erable Cameron influence, may or may
not have any bearing on this point;
but it is violating no confidence to
say that many of the senior senator's
truest friends are urging him, both for
his own sake and for the party's sake,
to put a stop to the offensive activities
of the gentleman from Crawford coun-
ty, or, failing in that, to cause the fact
to be known that Andrews has no
political power of attorney. We may
add that this advice is most strongly
urged by men who have the fewest
axes of their own to grind; who are
not down on Andrews because jealous
of him, but who perceive that the gait
at which Andrews is now going is a
gait to party revolution, and who are
unwilling that Senator Quay should be
unnecessarily involved in trouble.

It may be that these friends of
Colonel Quay will meet the usual fate
of those who give wholesome advice
without solicitation; but in that event
their consciences will be clear and they
can seek shelter during the storm with-
out a tinge of remorse.

According to General Boynton, the
peace-at-any-price contingent at
Washington, in view of the crisis pre-
sented in Cuba, is beginning to wilt.
It is high time.

The Cart Before the Horse.

The recent senatorial battle in Ohio
has revived the demand for the elec-
tion of senators by a direct vote of the
people. It is argued that since a small
percentage of representatives are un-
trustworthy the people whom they rep-
resent should exercise the power of
choice without intermediate action.
But are the people more trustworthy
than their representatives? Is their
average intelligence higher? Is their
standard of integrity and honor better?
To answer these questions in the af-
firmative is to indict our whole the-
ory of government. Yet unless we
dare so to answer it, the direct elec-
tion of senators would not give better
results; the chances are it would give
worse ones. It would put power in the
hands of the glib talker, exalt the
demagogue and reduce the members
of the highest deliberative body on
earth to the dimensions of men whose
tenure of office would be at the mercy
of every Tom, Dick and Harry; and
who, therefore, by a principle inherent
in human nature, would guide their
public careers to catch the passing cur-
rents of the time and not shape them
broadly and boldly toward permanent
results. We are not saying that the
senators chosen by the present system
are ideal by any means; but at least
they do not need to be mere weather
cocks to veer each time the wind blows.
Between them and the notoriously un-
stable multitude is a measure of pro-
tection which direct election would re-
move.

Yet even the proponents of direct
election dig a pit for themselves when
they fall to specify that the popular
initiative shall extend as well to the
nomination as to the election of sen-
ators. If candidates for senatorships
are to be nominated by delegate con-
ventions, the same as gubernatorial
candidates are, then it would be the
present system right over again, with
the single important difference that
delegates would be even less responsi-
ble than members of state legislatures
are, and could thus the more easily be
made subservient to caucus manipula-
tion.

The problem involved in this matter
is not to be solved by changing the
form without modifying the substance.
As with primaries, the trouble is less
in the method than in the men. A
clean and vigilant public opinion will
elect good senators now quite as easily
as it could under the contemplated
new order of things, and without such
a check on universal suffrage that
experiment would simply emphasize
the evils it should cure.

A number of prominent business men
of Indianapolis have organized for the
purpose of effecting what they think
would be a great reform. They want
the present membership of congress
reduced one half. Reform in this quar-
ter is more needed, we fear, in respect
of quality than of number.

Exports for the calendar year 1897
were \$1,099,129,519, the biggest annual
total on record, but 1898's total will
 unquestionably throw it into the shade.

Almost as many preliminaries have
to be adjusted prior to a meeting of the
Booths, father and son, as are required
to bring about a conference between
Fitzsimmons and Corbett. So far as
General William Booth's share in this
drama of family estrangements is con-
cerned the public is wholly tired of it;
and it will soon tire of Corbett and

Hallington Booth, also, if he shall
waste additional time on the despotice
head of the Salvation army.

The Pittsburg Times, which belongs
to Senator Magee, concludes with the
following words an editorial rebuke to
Senator Penrose and the other bolters
in Philadelphia: "What is to become
of Republicanism and the great cause
which it champions if it is to be sac-
rificed to the whims and personal am-
bitions of those who for years have
been the chief beneficiaries of party
organization, whether they dwell in
Ohio or Pennsylvania? If the so-called
leaders of the party are allowed to set
up the doctrine that the majority can-
not rule in the inner councils of Re-
publicanism, how long will it continue
to give those majorities in popular
elections whose fruits for so long have
blessed the country and mankind?"
These questions are timely and to the
point. Bolting out of pique and jeal-
ousy cannot and dare not be condoned
without harm to all party organization.

In an authorized interview had with
Mr. Gibson, of the Philadelphia Press,
the editor of La Lucha, the leading
Havana newspaper, affirmed that the
insurrection in Cuba was now stronger
than ever before, while the Spanish
hold is weaker. Unless Spain should
decide to let go, he foresees no pros-
pect of anything better than chaos.
This testimony is the most significant
of any yet made public.

The czar and the kaiser, it appears,
have exchanged autographic advices
touching the Chinese question and we
are asked to believe that all is conse-
quently serene. But before accepting
this view it might be well to await re-
sults from the Marquis of Salisbury
and Count Ito; for these two gentle-
men have in their hands, it is believed,
the right and left bower, the joker and
two aces.

The young women in attendance at
Kansas university have decided to boy-
cott all young men whose breath is
scented by intoxicating liquor, and we
are not sure that they have not hit
upon the most formidable weapon in
the whole armor of temperance re-
form. Man may not be susceptible to
radical reformation at the instance of
woman after marriage, but he usually
is before.

New York's underground trolley car
system is reported to be working ad-
mirably. Before the New York auth-
orities said the overhead trolley wires
must come down the street car officials
used to argue that the underground
trolley was only a dream. But they
intone a different tune now.

Reasons for a New
Judicial District

Editor of The Tribune—
Sir: With reference to the bill which
I recently introduced in the house of
representatives for the establishment of
a new federal judicial district in the
state of Pennsylvania, to be called the
Middle district, and providing for a cir-
cuit and district court of the United
States to be held therein, some facts and
figures are submitted herewith in order
to show the imperative necessity for the
early creation of the district in question
as contemplated by the bill referred to.

Table with 2 columns: State, Population.
Lackawanna 12,088
Wyoming 15,891
Bradford 59,253
Tioga 52,215
Potter 22,774
Cameron 7,234
Clinton 28,885
Lycoming 29,759
Centre 41,269
Union 17,829
Snyder 17,651
Mifflin 19,968
Juniata 26,531
Northumberland 74,668
Montour 15,445
Columbia 26,814
Sullivan 11,929
Luzerne 201,262
Dauphin 56,977
Perry 41,269
Huntingdon 35,751
Pulton 10,137
Franklin 31,435
Adams 28,948
York 99,489
Cumberland 47,271
Lebanon 48,121
Clearfield 62,561
Total 1,374,695

As compared with other states having
the same number of federal judicial
districts as Pennsylvania, but with far less
population, as will be observed by the
following table, the population of the
new district is not only equitable, but
just and reasonable.

Table with 2 columns: State, Population.
Delaware 268,493
West Virginia 52,794
Florida 281,422
Georgia 1,837,353
Wisconsin 1,688,889
Iowa 1,911,896
North Carolina 1,517,917
Virginia 1,652,989
Tennessee 1,567,518
Alabama 1,511,917
Louisiana 1,118,093
Arkansas 1,128,129
California 1,208,129

While Texas, with a population of 2,
255,523, has three judicial districts, and
New York, with a population of 5,997,885,
has also three.

The Western district of Pennsylvania
now comprises in area nearly the whole
state, and it has been a great hardship
for the densely populated sections of the
state in the northeastern part, through
the counties embraced within the con-
templated new judicial district to go to
the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna,
to be obliged to journey clear to Pittsburg
in order to have access to the judges of
the district and circuit courts. Of course
it may be said that the hardship of this
condition of things has been somewhat
mitigated by the establishment
of an annual session of the court at
Scranton and Williamsport, but this is
more seeming than real. The judge, the
district attorney and the marshal all
still reside and have their offices at Pitts-
burg, and practically all the business of
the court is transacted there and the
northeastern section of the state has no
benefit of the session of court except for
a few days each year. It frequently
becomes necessary in the administra-
tion of justice to get an interlocutory
order or decree of the court, or to make
or file a motion, or to do one of a thou-
sand things required by the administra-
tion of justice, and to do any of these
things it is still necessary for the people
in the northeastern section of the state
to journey to Pittsburg in order to see the
judge and get the relief desired. This
has been a great hardship in the past
and is growing to be a still greater hard-
ship as the population grows and the
need for court privileges increases. It

really deprives one-half of the people of
the state of Pennsylvania of any benefit
of the federal courts.

From the population statistics present-
ed it is fair to presume that the Middle
district, as contemplated by this bill, will
have a large population of seventy-
five per cent. of all the districts in the
United States, and the same may be said,
also, of the population of William Connell.

THE PROPER CURE.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory ex-
perience of Pennsylvania with its alien
tax law, the New York legislature pro-
poses to try a similar experiment. A bill
either has been or will be introduced im-
posing a tax of ten cents per day on em-
ployers of unnaturalized aliens for each
person employed. That is a somewhat
more drastic proposition than that
embodied in the Pennsylvania law, which
limited the tax to three cents per day.
It seems that in New York, as in Penn-
sylvania and other states, there are com-
munities where the taxpaying work-
men who are citizens have been crowded
out of their employment by cheap labor
foreigners who are willing to work for
wages at which a self-respecting Ameri-
can citizen who maintains a home for his
wife and family would starve to death.
These American workmen are demand-
ing some kind of protection. They help
to support the government, bear their
share of the responsibilities which govern-
ment by the people imposes upon them,
and claim the protection against foreign
competition that will enable them to
earn a living in the communities where
they have built up homes.

We have no faith in any such scheme
as a means of protecting American labor,
even though it should be declared con-
stitutional. There is a better way, and
that is to insist that the law will prove
effective. It is admitted by the most care-
ful statisticians in this country that there
is a larger volume of labor here now than
can be profitably employed even under
conditions of the highest prosperity. The
industries of this country can not be ex-
pected to create a demand for labor which
is greatly in excess of home consumption
and foreign demand. When we produce
in excess of that, prices will break down
and a large volume of labor here now
will be thrown out of employment. When
depression ensues, we have now more than
enough labor to produce all that can be
consumed here, or for which there is de-
mand from abroad. That is the reason
wages are as low as they are. If there
were not an excess of labor wages would
go up and general prosperity would
be increased.

Taking alien or any other kind of labor
is no remedy for an excess of labor. De-
creased immigration is the only proper,
effective and legitimate remedy and when
that is applied there will be relief, not at
once probably, but in a steady way, when
all the labor already here will be em-
ployed. The New York or no other
state legislature holds in its hands the
real remedy for the evil which some re-
sists in the congress of the United States.
Theorists and philanthropists may deem
immigration restriction bills as they will;
we believe that our first duty as a nation
is to protect the industrial classes already
here; to open the way for every indus-
trious, honest workman to earn
enough to provide comfortably for him-
self and his family. That he cannot do
as long as immigrants flock into the
country and stand ready to underbid the
American workman, and take his place
from him by offering to work for
wages on which the American citizen can
not live. To protect the honest and in-
dustrious American workman, at the same
time that we protect his employer, is one
of the national issues of the near future.

MR. CONNELL AT WASHINGTON.

From a Washington Letter in the Wilkes-
Barre Record.
The manner in which Mr. Connell
secured the collectorship for Mr. Penman
emphasizes the prominent position which
the representative from Lackawanna is
assuming in state politics. Mr. Connell
was only that day in with the powers, but
is a power himself. He has brought into
politics the same force and determination
of purpose that characterize the ideal
business man.
Selfishness has no part in his make-up.
For his constituency he exercises a
tenacious determination, and is un-
usually successful in the consummation of
his wishes. The same tireless energy
which is displayed in all the matters per-
taining to the duties of his office is brought
into play when his aid is given to a colleague.
This may account to a great extent for
his popularity with the Pennsylvania
delegation. There is scarcely one of the
weaker districts that has not been
strengthened at times by his aid.
It is seldom that a congressman obtain-
ing prominence or weight in
state politics during his first term. The
rapid advance and displayed power of Mr.
Connell have become a matter of some
gossip at the capital, and considerable
speculation has been incited as to the
future of "the old man."

THE HAVANA CRISIS.

Philadelphia North American.
Were there to be an attempt to rein-
augurate a war of extermination in Cuba
it would become the duty of the entire
western world to not only call a halt, but
to enforce it. And it begins to look as
if, despite all our painstaking and ex-
penditure of money to keep neutral,
there will not long be an opportunity to
remain neutral and retain the respect of
the civilized world. We do not believe
in war waged in any but the cause of
freedom and humanity. In setting the
bounds of human cruelty we must not
falter, and, if war comes of it, let it
come.

A QUESTION.

Asked by Goldwin Smith.
How many churchgoers are there to
whom churchgoing is merely a moral and
mental sponge bath which they take
without any definite belief in the doc-
trine, that they may be decent among
their friends and agreeable to them-
selves?

A BLOW AT ANDREWS & CO.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.
Worse or more disastrous leadership
the Republican party has never had in
any state than that which has involved
the party in Pennsylvania in its present
condition.

Haviland
China...

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At 2 Cents—Apron Gingham that are worth 4 cents.
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At 4 Cents—Handsome Brown Outing Flannels that are worth 7 cents.
At 7 Cents—Yard Wide Percales, just opened, that are worth 10 cents.
At 8 Cents—Choice New Zephyr Ginghams, nobody sells them for less than 12 1/2 cts.

On Main Floor.

- At 9 Cents—Mixed Bannockburn Suitings that were 15 cents.
At 18 Cents—Silk Brocateur Suitings that were 30 cents.
At 21 Cents—Pompadour Novelties, 40 inches wide, that were 35 cents.
At 25 Cents—40-inch Black Brocades, the Greatest Black Goods Bargain we have ever been able to offer, and a general mark-down of all the High Class Novelties.

On Second Floor.

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buyers.

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A corset specially adapted
for misses and ladies of slight
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