

For School Director.
Three Years—PETER NEULS, Eleventh ward.
Three Years—D. I. 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 decision to allow to speeches to be published in the Congressional Record that are not delivered upon the floor of congress is unwise. It seems a much better plan to bury many speeches in the Record, than to have the time of congress consumed in their delivery on the floor.

A Constitutional Guarantee.
As will be perceived from the article elsewhere reproduced from it, the Philadelphia Press is inclined to concur with Representative Council in his belief that there is now ample need of a new federal court district in Pennsylvania; but it perhaps attaches undue importance to the convenience accorded to Northeastern Pennsylvania authors under the present arrangement whereby occasional sessions of the Western district courts are held in Scranton.

If all the business which Lackawanna and Luzerne people have to do in the federal courts could be held over until those courts sit in this city the present arrangement would not be so bad. It happens, however, not rarely but frequently, that local business necessitates expensive journeys to Pittsburg; and the saving in mileage on witnesses and jurors which would be effected by the creation of a more compact and symmetrical Middle district with sittings of the court in Harrisburg, Williamsport and Scranton would in itself well-nigh pay the extra costs of the new district.

Apart, however, from the economies of the subject, the ethics of it call for a sub-division of the unwieldy Western district, to the end that speedy justice may be assured to every citizen having business before the federal courts. This consideration should be paramount. The Constitution of the United States guarantees this and the congress of the nation ought to be willing to provide the necessary machinery.

The conclusion reached by Senator Wolcott is that international bimetallism is for all practical purposes an ill-desired dream. The public anticipated it.

In Reply to Pingree.
We give space this morning to the substance of a curious speech delivered last evening by Governor Pingree, of Michigan, before the Independent club of Buffalo. Governor Pingree has so many qualities which honest men admire and his manner of speaking his mind is as a rule so refreshing in its direct and incisive candor that we sometimes enjoy his speeches when we do not in the least agree with him. The present address supplies an instance in point.

Governor Pingree's protest at the dominance of the money power mixes facts and fiction in such indistinguishable proportions that he, himself, as well as many of his auditors, is deceived. There never was a political party that got in power in any country yet, and kept it for a reasonable time, that did not have charged against it the accusation that it had "sur-rendered to the money power." The Republican party in its present estate is simply a living illustration of an eternal rule.

The "money power" as commonly referred to means the power of Shylock to exact the pound of flesh; but it needs to be remembered that the inability of contracts cannot be upheld without benefit accruing as well to the contractor in blue jeans as to the contractor in broadcloth. It needs to be remembered that the sacred article of the law cannot be drawn in protection around the enterprise and the thrift of the millionaire without safeguarding at the same time the enterprise and thrift of the worker at day's wages who saves part of his earnings until ready to go into business for himself. Equality of protection; equality of opportunity before the law, not class discrimination or favoritism is the principle upon which our government is founded, and neither the money power nor the power of the disaffected can change this principle without doing injury to the Republic.

Governor Pingree has been wrestling with bad rich men until he has come to the erroneous conclusion that badness is exclusively a concomitant of wealth. The philosophic truth has escaped him that badness is a consequence of human nature, just as likely to be found among the supporters of the gold standard. Take 100 paupers of today and make them millionaires; tomorrow or the day after there will be as many hoys among them as are to be found in any 100 of present millionaires. Law cannot change human nature. Reform to be effective must proceed from within.

The Republican party has its Judas Iscariots no doubt; what party is free from them? It has in its directing circles men who would sell the Savior Himself if offered a sufficient price. No fault can be found with the exposure of these men; no nobler patriotism can be conceived than the driving of them out of the party camp and into the wilderness. But it is mere assertion without proof to claim that these traders and traitors constitute today a greater percentage of the effective membership of the party than they have constituted in the past, or that the Republican party's percentage of bad timber is larger than the Democratic party's percentage. If the his-

tory of the past generation teaches one thing more clearly than another it teaches that Republicanism constitutes the nation's safest and most progressive governing force; wanton slandering of it, therefore, does no good and is likely if unrebuked to do much harm.

The explanation vouchsafed by Harold Frederic for all the chatter and fuss growing out of the Dreyfus case is that the French people as a whole are suffering from degeneracy. There is unquestionably much in contemporary French annals to give color to this theory. A nation that runs to small families, stunted physiques, excessive volatility and the sensual excess characteristic of Paris, which, according to the proverb, is France, is certainly not the nation from which great achievements are to be expected. But perhaps it will become Americans to throw stones.

Senator Kauffman's Complaint.
The charge is made by Senator Kauffman, the eloquent and voluble champion of Wamamakerism in politics, that the press of Lancaster county, with one Democratic exception, has wickedly conspired to do him up. He asserts that he cannot get fair treatment from any of these papers, with the exception noted; that one and all distort the truth and garble the record, so far as his public service is concerned, and that all the machinations of the devil are at work to drive him from public life.

This information comes under the heading of "important if true." We do not assume to say that it is true. On the other hand, we naturally hesitate to affirm that it is false. The press of Lancaster county compares well superficially with the press in other communities, and we are not aware that it is a habit among newspapers to combine to "do" a man in public life whose service for the public is sufficiently valuable to make his defeat a public misfortune. Neither do we believe that such a combination, or conspiracy, if attempted, would in the case of such a public servant prove effective. The people in this day of widespread education are not so easily fooled.

Maybe the trouble with Senator Kauffman is that he and the public do not agree in their respective estimates of his value. This fact, if it be a fact, ought to come into the ensuing Lancaster county senatorial primaries.

The Washington Post emphatically denies that William J. Bryan is politically obsolescent. He will be when the voters get another good whack at him.

An Acceptable Decision.
It can hardly be established that the unanimous finding of the Superior court affirming the judgment of the Luzerne county court in the case of Koons vs. Spencer and Aubrey, sentencing the defendants to one year of imprisonment each and \$100 fine on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, was the result of prejudice or an imperfect comprehension of the evidence. On the contrary, the opinion of the appellate court, by Judge Wickham, shows that the merits of the case have been weighed carefully in review, and it will be accepted by public opinion as just as well as final.

This decision strikes a lusty blow for commercial honor and integrity; and it also makes clear at an opportune time that justice is not a respecter of persons. Public familiarity with the facts in this case cannot fail to result in a strengthening of the old-fashioned belief that fair dealing is the wisest as well as the safest rule in the government of business transactions between man and man; and that that type of smartness which consists of the effort to push dishonesty in purpose and method as far toward the limits of the law as appears to be consistent with impunity from punishment is a mighty good type to let severely alone. There is entirely too much of it these days and it needs to be brought up with a sharp rattle.

The catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania for 1897-98, just received, shows that at the present time this institution has 258 officers of instruction, 2,824 pupils in all departments and a library containing more than 100,000 bound volumes. Today "old Penn" ranks on an equality with such first-class universities as Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Ann Arbor; but her present rate of progress is much longer continued these rival establishments had better look sharply lest they be outstripped.

Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, has coined a triple aphorism which is striking for him many compliments. Speaking of the need which exists for bold action on the part of the men who believe in currency reform, he said: "Truth and courage will down falsehood and cowardice. Truth and timidity will beat falsehood and cowardice. But truth and cowardice will succumb to falsehood and courage." The doctrine is capable of many pertinent applications.

President Walter Gaston, of the Wilkes-Barre board of trade, turns up his nose at Scranton's new industries, insinuating that maybe they won't amount to so much after awhile. Maybe they won't, Walter; but at all events this cannot be found out without a trial, in which these new industries should have the benefit of the doubt. Besides, 'tis nobler to have risked and lost than never to have risked at all.

"In this country," according to Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md., a descendant of the great Napoleon, "the whole end and existence of politics is to gain the office," a condition also true of France during the Bonaparte regime. We may add that the Baltimore Bonaparte was a candidate along with the rest until the leaders of Maryland Republicanism turned him down.

try need not be alarmed at the threatened complications with Spain. A little bluff and backbone on the part of Uncle Sam will be sufficient to settle the whole trouble.

The peculiar case of "did-not-know-it-was-loaded" furnished by Mrs. Lucille Lane, of Washington, ought to prove an effective lesson to people who delight in making their homes receiving arsenals for firearms. In most instances the presence of shooting-irons in the house is more dangerous to the inmates than to any burglars who may attempt an invasion. If firearms are to be kept in a house it is better that they be kept under lock and key. Serious accidents almost invariably result from leaving the weapons too handy.

It now looks as though the elder and younger Booth would hereafter cease fighting each other and again direct their energies solely to the battle with Satan. Let the latter take notice in time.

The heart of the young college student is cheered during the weary hours of study by the thought that some day he may rise to the important and lucrative position of foot ball "coach."

Young Leiter, of Chicago, has no doubt decided ere this that the honor of being recognized king of the wheat pit is attended by considerable expense.

The most sanguine base ball schemes hatched in this city and Wilkes-Barre just now seem doomed to be greeted every time by the cold wave flag.

By the way, what has become of Queen Lili? She does not appear to cut much of a figure in the Hawaiian talk of today.

TOLD BY THE STARS.
Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aiacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological cast: 3.45 a. m., for Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1898.

A child born on this day will wonder what has become of Abe Dunning's "white swaggers."

In the event of a school board of six someone's jaws will be very tired if the present talking record of the body is kept up.

The average economist invariably wants to back of the little end of the stick. A good many men are like books. Lots of gilt on the binding, but the contents are of very little.

The truly philanthropic are the persons who can contribute to a charitable object without having a ball or opera ticket and a prize package thrown in as an inducement.

The spring poet begins to look pensive. **Aiacchus' Advice.**
Don't borrow trouble. Get into politics and your own supply will be ample.

The Need of a New Judicial District
From the Philadelphia Press.

CONGRESSMAN CONNELL, of Lackawanna, has introduced a bill to create a new Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania to be called the Middle district and providing for a circuit court of the United States to be held therein. It is substantially the same bill that was presented by Attorney General McCormick when he was a member of congress from the Lycoming district, in December, 1885, but which was not acted upon. It is proposed to set off the counties of Lackawanna, Wyoming, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniata, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Dauphin, Perry, Huntington, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Cumberland, Lebanon and Clearfield and constitute them the proposed Middle district. The bill provides for the appointment of a judge, marshal and district attorney, and the selection of the new district in such a manner as such officials are now chosen in the Western district, and sessions of the court are to be held at Scranton, Williamsport and Harrisburg. These three places there is an exceedingly good government building suitable for the purpose, and in two of them court for the Western district is now held. The bill would be, therefore, no material expense on that account and the chief additional cost would be in the salaries of the judge and other necessary officials which would be so much increase in the office holding establishment of the government.

The counties of which it is proposed to constitute the Middle district are now a part of the Western district, the real headquarters of the industry, but the fact that the judge for the Western district now sits at Williamsport and Scranton at certain times is a matter of very great convenience and saving in mileage expenses, which would be so much greater if all the business had to be taken to Pittsburg. The sitting of the court at Harrisburg would undoubtedly be an additional advantage, and it would be regarded as essential should the new district be created. But it is not now necessary for the business in this vast territory, extending from Lackawanna on the east to Clearfield on the west and from the northern border of the state to the southern, to go to Pittsburg the direct question to be considered is whether there is more business in the present Western district, which it is proposed to divide, than can be properly and promptly attended to by the existing equipment. In other words, whether the present district courts are needed where there is now but one district and one court.

That seems to us to be the only question involved. Mr. McCormick nearly ten years ago thought another district was needed, and as a leading member of the bar in Central Pennsylvania, he was in a position to be well informed. While Mr. Connell is not a lawyer; he is a man of affairs in his part of the state with extensive interests which would naturally provide him with original and large information on the subject. He is not likely to have taken this step without careful consideration of the whole matter, and he has doubtless exhausted all sources of enlightenment in order that he might be able to justify his measure and secure it favorable consideration when the time comes. It must be remembered that among the counties to be included in the proposed district are several of the largest in the interior of the state. They have not only grown rapidly in the past ten or fifteen years, but they are still growing, and some of them marvelously. If there was sufficient need for the new district in 1885 to suggest its creation, then there can be no doubt there is increased reason for it now, if it is to be the means of rendering the people better off. He is not likely to have taken the small additional cost it would entail. On the whole we are disposed to agree that the division of the present Western district ought to be made as designed in Mr. Connell's measure.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.
From the Philadelphia Times.
It is only logical that the tramp who starts out simply to enjoy idleness, should gradually and almost insensibly degenerate into theft and thence to burglary. The dividing line between begging

a living and stealing a living, and also between petty theft and petty burglary that always endangers the comfort of families and at times their lives, is so narrow that the transition from the tramp to the burglar is hardly perceptible to himself, and the only way to keep the professional tramp is to punish to the utmost the crimes his calling logically leads him to commit.

TO CURE CHRONIC VAGRANTS.
From the Times-Herald.

Any scheme that seems to promise a practical solution of the tramp problem invites the serious attention of county and municipal authorities in all the states. A plan that promises to convert even a small percentage of the chronic nomads into productive members of society is worthy of trial and encouragement. Such a measure, it is believed, has just been introduced in the New York legislature. It embodies the essential provisions for converting vagrants and habitual drunkards into profitable producers instead of burdens to the community. It is based on the theory that underlies the co-operative farm colonies founded and maintained by the Salvation Army in England and which have won the commendation in the reforming of the vagrant and dissolute classes. It recognizes what is an essential of any practicable measure of this kind—the removal of the vagrants from chronic loafers and dependents from the city to the country.

The bill introduced in Albany, which is intended more particularly for the relief of Greater New York, provides for an appropriation of \$200,000 by New York to erect and maintain a institution to be known as the Farm Colony for Vagrants. A board of five managers, to be appointed by the mayor, is provided for to locate in any county in the state. The farm colony is to consist of buildings and grounds, equipped with such implements and other assistance as shall make effective and productive the labor of the inmates. Persons convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness in the city courts will be committed to the vagrant farm under an indeterminate sentence, with power of parole vested in the board of managers. The managers of the co-operative colony are to be divided among the inmates of the co-operative colony in proportion to their industry, and the board of managers are also provided for in the shape of fines, which are to be deducted from any surplus earnings that may stand to the credit of the inmate.

The back door sandwich plan, the wood pile plan and the stone pile plan have all been tried in the solution of the tramp problem. It is highly probable that the back door hand-out was the original breeder of the "white swag," and he has continued to multiply in pauper times and prosperous times, ever since the sweet-faced housewife first tendered the dusty and weary wanderer a crust of apple pie. The wood pile and the stone pile have merely driven the tramp to "the next town." They have not abated the tramp problem. If the co-operative vagrant colony is adopted in New York its workings will be watched with great interest.

"BOSS" CROKER AT WORK.
From Chap Book.

The lovers of the curious in our politics cannot fail to admire the easy way in which Mr. Croker of New York bears his heaping responsibilities. They may be able to understand from his modest steadiness why Mr. Croker has succeeded in so many of the most important matters of Greater New York. A reformer is of fact and by necessity an emotional, nervous, rather over-wrought person. Mr. Croker is not always a poet, but he is always a poet. The mere fact that he seeks to "reform existing conditions" instead of permitting them to be "reformed" by the action of the law, is proof of a dishevelled state of mind. If any one of ten of the gentlemen who supported Mr. Croker in his last year's fall had been called upon to decide the questions that Mr. Croker has judged without a tremor they would have succumbed to nervous prostration. But Croker, mighty man, arranges states and politics with the cynicism of a practiced hand. He has no jobs. This experienced croaker, if he had any he earned long ago and his feet were clay. He has bought men in his time and he knows the market rate. He is able to tame the Cleveland himself to his table to discuss party measures. So he is supremely calm when accused of corruption and makes good his case with a calmness and unswerving sentiment. The first act of his automatic mayor is to declare against the rapid transit scheme that has been so much discussed by the newspapers, and openly to declare his abhorrence to the corporations now controlling the traffic of New York city. He has threatened to withdraw his support if he were an ordinary Republican ward worker instead of a demi-god with a broom. And New York sinks swiftly back to her normal state, and the fifth from which she was rescued by the reformers.

BLANCO'S OPPORTUNITY.
From the Portland Oregonian.

A large and influential class of American citizens will rise up and call Blanco blessed if he succeeds in getting tobacco over here in such quantities that it may again appear among the necessities of civilized life. We are all firm believers in patronizing home industry, but our langes and cornishes seem to have been designed by Providence for some other purpose than cigars. If ever there was a field in which Blanco promises to be one to the downtrodden smokers of America.

THE OLOGIES.
The world is full of "ologies." Of almost every kind. A science called zoology. Of all the men in college. The end could scarcely find. You know there is biology. A science called sociology. Then there's teleology. And better known theology. We've heard of anthropology. Have studied in mythology. And tried to learn pathology. And, just a bit, pathology. "Ologies" is it familylogy? There's also physiology. And nature's mineralogy. But, would be criminology. To what more in "ology." So, where we are. By far too far. We'll close with slim apology. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

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