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SCRANTON, JANUARY 21, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

- 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, Eleventh ward. One Year—F. S. BARKER, Seventeenth ward. One Year—ELIAS EVANS, Fifteenth ward. Election Day, February 15.

There is no question that Consul-General Lee is a man of remarkable self control. The individual of General Lee's characteristics who can resist the temptation to press the button and bring a warship to Havana these days is certainly entitled to credit for soldierly obedience in carrying out a policy that is disastrous.

Running a Big Risk.

Representative Hitt's formal defense of the administration's Cuban policy is convincing in many places, but like the president's own argument in the late executive message, it goes to pieces in its treatment of the belligerency problem.

Mr. Hitt holds that to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents would not benefit the insurgents but would involve simply increased liability to friction between the United States and Spain. He imagines a condition of affairs consequent upon belligerency recognition in which our commerce on the high seas would be harassed by Spain in its exercise of the right of search with the probability of the speedy provocation of war; but in drawing this picture he fails to take cognizance of the fact that Spain is already powerless to patrol her own comparatively small coast line in Cuba, much less to undertake to police the entire Atlantic ocean. If she cannot stop filibuster expeditions within the three-mile limit off the shore line of Cuba; if her coast patrol, which now by our grace has only this small zone of sea-way to watch, we having assumed the obligation of our vast sea-board, is practically no hindrance to the insurgents' plans, what utter folly it is to suppose, as Mr. Hitt does, that Spain would prove dangerous to American shipping interests on the broad ocean. The risk of war, upon which he dwells with such profound solemnity, is not, we might remark, a greater risk for the United States than it would be for Spain. Nor is it to be eliminated by a policy on the part of this government which tends to confirm in the minds of the Spanish people the hallucination that the Americans are a cowardly and mean-spirited race, upon whom Spaniards may impose with impunity.

There is another consideration which it seems to us that Mr. Hitt ignores. It is the consideration of justice. If the Cuban insurgents have earned the dignity of belligerency recognition; if the conditions presented by their situation in the Cuban conflict are such as to justify the according to them of equal diplomatic rights with Spain, then the matter becomes not one of expediency but one of moral compulsion. Our government for three years has used its naval resources and the machinery of its department of justice in co-operation with Spain for the detection of filibusters and the harassment of legitimate commerce with the Cuban revolutionists. It has done more than enforce its neutrality laws; it has said to its citizens that they should not trade with the Cuban people except as they might manage to do this in circumvention of the government's efforts to stop them. This imposition upon American enterprise, by no means warranted in law, and not called for by any obligation of fair neutrality, can be stopped only by the recognition of Cuban belligerency. So that fair play as well for our own people as for the insurgents of Cuba calls for the dissolution of the existing unholy partnership with Spain.

We regard it as unfortunate that this matter has become a partisan issue, and is likely to prove especially unfortunate for the Republican party. The Democrats in congress, however, are hardly to be blamed for taking advantage of an opportunity which the Republicans have created deliberately and in full view of the probable consequences. Had the Republican majority consulted its own interests, its opinions, its own full knowledge of the state of public opinion, it need not have got into a position where all the advantage is with its political opponents. There is now only one thing which can save it—executive intervention in Cuba. The president, having begged to be allowed to handle this problem in his own way, must provide a satisfactory solution or see his administration rebuked at the ensuing elections as no administration has been in the memory of the present generation.

We shall soon see which it is to be. From the talk of the curfew ordinance advocates one would think that the greater portion of the crimes of the present age are committed by boys and girls under fifteen years of age. How to Get Party Harmony. An example of peculiar fatuity is given by the Buffalo Express, one of the most rabid of the anti-Platt newspapers in the Empire state. Discussing and conceding the imperative necessity for a harmonization of the warring Republicans of that state if party prospects are not to be sacrificed completely, the Express yet insists that the only condition upon which its followers will "be good" is the retirement of Platt and the elimination of Plattism. Yet Platt is the one Republican representative that the great Empire state has in the senate of the United States, having been elected to that office with practically unanimity; he is the recognized head of the Republican organization in the state and in three-fourths of the counties and cities of the state, and moreover he has a larger personal following among the effective workers of the party than is commanded by any other Republican leader in the state. It is

not palpably absurd to ask him to retire? That kind of talk will never bring about party harmony in any state. Harmony consists of mutual concessions, of the willingness on both sides to yield to non-essentials in order that there may not be a sacrifice of essentials. If Mr. Platt's leadership in the adjoining state has been such as to give just offence to any considerable number of reputable Republicans then the opportunity should be afforded to those Republicans either to secure from Mr. Platt concessions sufficient to restore party concord or else to modify his leadership by regular attack within party lines. To this end, there should be fair play in the primaries, and free parliament for the discussion of grievances. In other words, the willingness to conclude an honorable peace should be present among all factions desirous of peace, but while Platt and his followers should not deny to their opponents the rights at least nominally guaranteed to them by the theory of our government, the opponents of Platt, on the other hand, make their case ridiculous when they deny the right of Mr. Platt, after all his victories and credentials of party leadership, to a place and a voice in party management.

A similar condition is visible in Pennsylvania. Those who aim at the extermination of Senator Quay are the victims of a hallucination. They might defeat him but they could never exterminate him, and in seeking to do so they simply invite trouble. But what they can do and should do, and what the senator and his friends could not blame them for doing, is to make such a demand for fair play in party management that if it is not accorded to voluntarily it can be enforced. If the people of Pennsylvania shall permit Andrews & Co. through grace of Quay, to nominate and elect a mortgage governor, they will have no just reason to blame Quay; they should rather blame themselves.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is entitled to its opinion, certainly; there is no law short of libel to prevent it from whacking every decent Republican in the state on the head for falling to bow the neck to the political yoke held out by William H. Andrews. It's all a question of policy, and we simply don't like the Inquirer's style.

"Shelling the Woods."

There is unquestionably an element of heroism in the effort of the free silver senators to make their party colleagues from the Eastern states—Murphy of New York; Smith of New Jersey and Gorman of Maryland—show their hands on the vote on the Teller resolution. This resolution authorizes the redemption of government bonds in silver or gold at the government's option; and inasmuch as the Democracy in the states represented by these three Democratic senators is badly divided on the money question it follows that whichever way these senators shall vote they will incur trouble. Senator Vest, whose constituency is solidly for silver and who consequently has no compunctions, calls the game "shelling the woods", and if it were being played in a party caucus instead of in the senate of the United States, nobody could enjoy it better than the spectators.

Unfortunately, it is impossible for Senator Vest and his pro-silver colleagues to "shell the woods" by means of senate resolutions without doing great damage to unoffending non-combatants. In his anxiety to ascertain the whereabouts of three Democratic colleagues he is likely to bring down misfortunes and loss upon the whole circle of American industry and enterprise, from the proudest plutocrat in Wall street to the humblest day laborer in the poorest quarter of San Francisco. The public advertisement, in the face of the significance of the verdict rendered by the people in 1896, that the senate of the United States, supposedly the most conservative, intelligent and conscientious legislative body on earth, would still be willing, if it had the power, to cheat to the extent of fifty per cent, or more the creditors of the government, is a most wanton as well as a most inexcusable act, the harm of which is incalculable. To have it done simply as one incident in a little game of party politics is a specimen of perfidy, the only historical parallel to which is suggested in the demeanor of Nero fiddling while Rome burned.

In the light of this reminder of the desperate character of the senatorial silver ring, the friends and defenders of the national credit, now pretty generally split up into fratricidal factions with their energies largely monopolized in plans for mutual slaughter, to realize their common peril and to take steps to get together. The battle next fall is going to be a tremendous one, and if the forces of sound money expect to be able to resist the combined onslaught of the discontented, encouraged as the latter are by many tactical errors lately committed by their opponents, the present is none too early a time to begin to make the necessary preparations.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who has just returned from a careful inspection of affairs in Cuba, takes issue with Representative Hitt as to the facts in the case. Mr. Hitt says the concentration order of Weyler has been revoked; Mr. Gibson says it hasn't. Mr. Hitt says the Spanish offer of autonomy is a liberal one; Mr. Gibson says it is a deliberate fraud. Mr. Hitt says belligerency recognition would do the Cubans no good; Mr. Gibson says it would enable them to float a loan, from the proceeds of which they could buy enough arms and war equipment to clear Spain out. Mr. Gibson adds that four-fifths of the Republican members of congress favor belligerency recognition and would so vote if it were not for party discipline. If this be true, the sooner such discipline is abandoned the better it will be for the Republican party.

Binghamton is soon to have a beet sugar factory and the farmers of Broome county will turn their attention to the cultivation of the saccharine tuber. According to estimates given in the Binghamton papers, the new venture will prove profitable to both farmer and manufacturer. But the average resident of the "Farlor City," it is said, is apprehensive lest someone shall in future take advan-

tage of short crops and corner the vital supply of buckwheat pancake material.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Times-Herald, errs in saying that it was a Pennsylvania solon who proposed to abolish book-agents. The Pennsylvania solon has too many real sins to answer for to make it fair to load him down with imaginary ones.

President Sanford Dole, of Hawaii, denies that he is a lobbyist, but admits that he may do a little talking through his whiskers on the subject of annexation while in this country.

It is possible that some of the most enthusiastic Cuban Democratic congressmen are playing for what in baseball would be termed a "percentage record."

Review of Facts in The Dreyfus Case

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE interminable "affaire Dreyfus" has assumed a phase so important that it seems to many observers to contain a threat against the very existence of the French republic. A brief general review of the case is necessary to a full understanding of the situation.

Captain Dreyfus, an officer employed on special duty in the French ministry of war, was arrested, charged with having sold important military secrets to a foreign government. Captain Dreyfus is a Hebrew. The impression was that the foreign government concerned was Germany. Chauvinism and anti-Semitism combined to excite a tremendous outburst of popular wrath against Captain Dreyfus, in which there was a very distinct element of dissatisfaction with the government and its administration of the army. Dreyfus was tried by court-martial in secret, and condemned, on what proof the public has never been allowed to know. A most impressive ceremony was made of his military degradation and he was hurried off to his punishment in a sufficiently sensational and spectacular manner. Popular indignation had found a victim and was satisfied. At the time there was, everywhere outside of France, a considerable doubt of Dreyfus's guilt, and a strong impression that the French government was for some unknown reason, "playing to the gallery."

This feeling existed among thinking men in France. Soon it began to be expressed. People began to realize that they had no reason, beyond the assurance of the government, for believing Dreyfus guilty; that they did not even certainly know what exactly what act of treason he had been charged; that even the identity of the foreign nation in the case was doubtful. The secrecy observed by the government was suspicious in itself and gave rise to all sorts of rumors. Captain Dreyfus belonged to a rich and influential manufacturing family in Alsace. His brother charged up his cause energetically and fearlessly. He accumulated evidence tending to cast suspicion on the proceedings of the court-martial. He demanded a rehearing. He found many influential adherents. Men like French politics, some from conviction, others because they were anti-administrations, supported his demands openly. Some of the most influential and conservative French newspapers allowed it to be perfectly apparent that they favored Dreyfus' cause. It would manifestly have been the government's wisest course, if it had confidence in its case and nothing to conceal, to have either granted a rehearing or silenced the demand for a rehearing by producing the proof of Dreyfus' guilt. It did neither. It shuffled, it evaded, it bullied. It gave excuses for the maintenance of secrecy, and immediately proven futile. It alleged that it possessed a confession from Dreyfus which it refused to produce, when challenged to do so. It appealed once more to the Chauvinistic and anti-Semitic sentiment to bring down the mob on its assaults. It raised the absurd cry that the movement to rehabilitate an officer of the French army accused of treason was an attack on the honor of the army. It acted exactly as if it were guilty of a crime or a blunder that it was determined at every hazard to conceal.

Finally another French officer, Count Esterhazy, was publicly pointed out as

the real traitor. He was a man known to be guilty of the vilest offenses. He was unquestionably a traitor in thought and word, if not in deed. While an officer in the French service he had written such sentiments as these: "It would be an immense delight to me to slaughter 150,000 Frenchmen, as a captain of Uhlans." "I hope soon to see all these ignorant, cowardly chiefs of mine go to German prisons." The letters containing these expressions were published by Figaro. Their authorship could not be denied. Esterhazy had exactly his good opportunities to commit the treason attributed to Dreyfus as had Dreyfus himself. The government could not ignore the charge against Esterhazy. He was tried by a secret court-martial that was manifestly convened only to justify the government's attitude at all hazards. Esterhazy had exactly his good opportunities to commit the treason attributed to Dreyfus; his judges, prominent officers, hastened to shake hands with the author of the letters above referred to, and the populace of patriotic France acclaimed him as the champion of the army and a martyr in its cause.

Then Emile Zola, the foremost of French literary men today, addressed to President Faure an open letter, a terrible philippic against the army and the government, full of specific allegations against individuals, and challenged the government to prosecute him and bring him to public trial. The government accepted the challenge. It dared not refuse it. Zola's letter seemed like an unwise move. It was all on fire. It roused the army, the students, to fury. France was in a fit of blind rage against Zola, Dreyfus and the Jews. Complete proof of Dreyfus' guilt was not yet forthcoming. Dreyfus' cause seemed lost forever by what appeared to be the indiscretion of Zola. But already the tide has turned. Many of the most influential men in France are signing Zola's petition for a retrial of Dreyfus. M. Clemenceau has published a strong article demanding the fullest exposure not only of the Dreyfus case, but of everything connected with the conduct of the war department. In the chamber of deputies on Monday, the government was able to carry a vote against an immediate, open discussion of the Dreyfus case, by 20 yeas to 23 nays, only by a threat to invoke the constitution, a step which few friends of the republic would care to face. A section of the mob, the anarchistic element of the government, already arrayed against the government.

Some foreign government knows the truth back of the "affaire Dreyfus." If there is any truth back of it. Suppose it declares the truth. Suppose the growing impression that there is something outrageously wrong with the war department from which the government has sought to divert attention by making Dreyfus a scapegoat becomes so strong that it brings about a "coup d'etat" by some ambitious general, a military dictatorship, a "restoration" of an Orleansist king or a Bonapartist emperor? The French republic has been woefully discredited by many "affaires," the sale of decorations, the Panama "affaire," the Madagascar "affaire," this Dreyfus affair, and many similar scandals of less importance. The French people have little confidence in the honesty or wisdom of the men they have chosen for office. The bourgeoisie has no confidence at all in the power of a republic to protect itself, and them, against the social revolutionists. There is a growing demand for a strong government or Empire. It seems to us that the French republic is sitting on a powder barrel, with the top knocked out, in the midst of a conflagration.

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New Embroideries

At Cost.

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 FEBRUARY 1.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue.

OFF WITH THE OLD



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 Shoes. Just received for those who want advance styles at backward prices.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,

WYOMING AVENUE.

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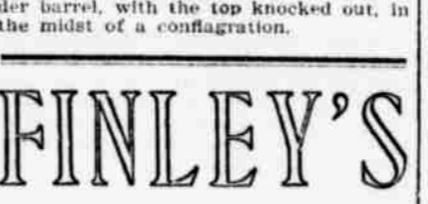
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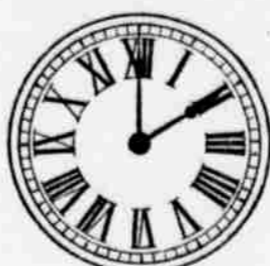
Thousands Came to the Great Bargain Sale

of last Friday, and probably the number will increase today—because we will offer unusual attractions.

10,000 cakes of Lenox Soap will be placed on sale. This soap speaks for itself as it is one of the best known brands in the market. Messrs. Proctor & Gamble, the manufacturers, say that their annual sales of this soap runs into the millions.

Our Price Will Be 10 Cakes for 25c.

At sound of gong.

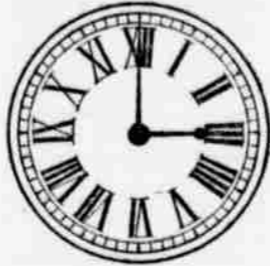


From 2 to 3 o'clock.

In Basement

- At 1 Cent Per Yard Apron Gingham, guaranteed fast colors.
- At 3 Cents Per Yard All of the best Calicoes.
- At 4 Cents Per Yard All of the best dark Outing Flannels.
- At 5 Cents Per Yard New styles of Percales, one yard wide.
- At 6 Cents Per Yard The best Dress Gingshams and Bates Scersuckers.

At sound of gong.



From 3 to 4 o'clock.

Main Floor

- At 25 Cents 10 cakes of genuine Lenox Soap.
- At 5 Cents, or 6 Pairs for 25 Cents Ladies' Fancy Stripped Hose.
- At 9 Cents, or 3 Pairs for 25 Cents Ladies' Fast Black Fleece Lined Hose.
- At 19 Cents A lot of children's Silk Caps that were 50 to 75 cents.

At sound of gong.



From 4 to 5 o'clock.

Second Floor

- At 67 Cents Ladies' Ripple Eiderdown Dressing Sacks that were \$1.49.
- At 37 Cents Ladies' Outing Flannel Night Gowns.
- At 58 Cents Ladies' Fine Muslin Gowns—Empire and V shaped, with rich embroideries, full size and well made.
- At 21 Cents A lot of children's and ladies' Flannelette Skirts.
- At 75 Cents Ladies' All Wool Flannel Waists, in all colors.

From this day on \$10.00 will take the choice of any Ladies' Jacket in the house, some of which were as high as \$25.00, and from that price down to \$1.00. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments of all kinds can be obtained. This, in many instances, is one-quarter the original cost.

Friday will always be Bargain Day with us. Cut this advertisement out and bring it to the store with you

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Our Importations of FINE

EMBROIDERIES for

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has just been received and is now open for your inspection.

The assortment far exceeds any previous line shown. The quality and patterns are handsomer, and prices lower than in any former season.

Our stock comprises all widths in Fine Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss, and in the finer grades we have them in Sets with All-Over to match.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

- WRITING DESKS, DRESSING TABLES, FANCY TABLES, CHEVAL GLASSES, PARLOR CABINETS, MUSIC CABINETS, CURIO CABINETS, BOOK CASES, FANCY BASKETS, LOUNGES, WORK TABLES, EASY CHAIRS, GILT CHAIRS, ISLAND CHAIRS, ROCKERS, SHAVING STANDS, PEDESTALS, TABOURETTES.

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

Hill & Connell

At 121 North Washington Avenue.

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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.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW,

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

They're Going Fast

Those Oil Heaters we told you about last week. But the fact of our having had a good sale of them WILL NOT change our resolution to clean them out.

They Must Go

And judging from the prices we are selling them at they won't last long.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 119 N. WASHINGTON AVE.