The Scranton Tribune

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ANTERED AT THE POSTOPPINE AT SCRANTOR PA. AS ESCOND-CLASS WAIT MATTER.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 24, 1898. REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director.

Three Years-PETER NEULS, Eleventh Two Years-E. D. FELLOWS. Fourth Two Years-F. S. GODFREY, Eighth

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

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that Senator Andrews' hope of conupon fake contests, set up solely for the purpose of weakening the opposition. This kind of thing may win in a convention, but will it receive popular indersement at the polls?

Our Preparedness for War.

It is not likely that the American public will be deceived by the recent ported Spanish victories coupled with not yet very much alive. wholesale surrenders on the part of the insurgents. The fact that these dispatches come from the Spanish officas either entirely false or so grossly period, with every obstacle against dom of this conservative attitude. him, do what Weyler with five times In all there were in England last Blanco's money and men could not do year 839 strikes and lock-outs, affect-

which a war or the threat of it would inadequately manned and are defective in vital places; that the lack of government docks would rob our navy of iveness, and that there is nothing now up the Potomac river and bombarding our national capital, which would, we are told, be at its mercy.

This kind of talk needs liberal discount, but if the amount of truth in lose no time in asking congress to appropriate the remedy. Common sense nay deplore war and the threat of war, but it also recognizes that the way to keep the peace is not by making it enry for a foreign power to break it at our expense. The country would holding its dignity and strength in a crisis; but it will not accept a plea of veakness as justifying a policy of nonaction with reference to Cuba, for It knows that such a plea is untrue.

Congress will not permit the crippling of the letter carrier service in the chief cities, for the ample reason that congress would not dare to.

Society Growing Better.

Police Magistrate Deuel, of New York, has made an interesting contribution to the literature of penology in the form of an analysis of the police court records of New York city since 1874. Part of it is worthy of reproduction as tending to refute the frequently uttered accusation that urban society is growing worse. The fact that the drift of population is toward the cities renders doubly important the question whether this common arraignment of

Magistrate Devel institutes comparisons between the returns for 1877, 1887 and 1897, as follows: "The total artaignment of prisoners in 1877 was 79,-865; in 1887, 81,974; in 1897, 112,637. The numbers held for trial for those years, respectively, were 51,696, 56,967 and 76,-859. For the whole period of twenty years there has been an increase of about 41 per cent, in the number of arrests and about 48 per cent, in the number held or convicted. But if infractions of law had kept even pace with population and the rates of 1877 had been maintained, the total arrests last year would have been greater than they were by 27,000, and the number held or convicted would have been greater by 14,000. The statistics show a steady decline in arrests and in the disposition of cases as compared with population. For every 1,000 of population in 1877 there were 71 arrests, of which 17 were females; in 1887 57 arrests, of which 15 were females; in 1897 57 arrests, of which 9 were females. On the same basis those held for trial or summarily convicted were 32 males and 14 females in 1877, 29 males and 11 females in 1887, and 32 males and 5 paper. We wish for its new owners females in 1897.

"In the foregoing computations are included the minor offences, such as disorderly conduct, ordinance violations, abandonment, vagrancy, etc., which give slight indication of moral obliquity. Omitting these from consideration and basing the computation solely upon acts which the law designates as felonies or misdemeanors, the proportion of arrests for every 1,000 population was 17 in 1877, 13 in 1887 and 11 in 1897. What is above said about minor offences is equally true as to many so-called misdemeanors; such. for instance, as excise violation and infringements of acts known as the trademark law, building law, dental law, factory law, hotel law, opium law and others of similar character, being, as -mala prohibita rather than main in hearsing hirelings paid to impersonate Cuban war, if necessary at the hands of the Excluding these, and basing the Cuban insurgents in the act of sur-

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population in each of the years named | serve artifices into play. was 14 in 1877, 11 in 1887, and 19 in

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1898.

It will be observed that the comparison, however made, is in favor of the present. As the magistrate remarks: "We may not be growing rapidly betution of crime in comparison with Three Years-D. J. PHILLIPS, Fifth population; while the population has crease of 30 per cent, in the number of increased a trifle over 41 per cent." These figures give absolutely no encouragement whatever to pessimism and spoil much of the sophistry about the alleged growing wickedness of our arge cities,

The death of General Garcia would be a serious if not a fatal blow to the Cuban insurrection. Garcia is by far tolling the next state convention rests the ablest organizer, disciplinarian and general in the insurgent ranks. He is also a man of keen perceptions and good mental equipolse. Suspicion has never attached to him. Like Maceo he is the personification of patriotism and honor. Like Maceo he is the idol of his followers. But it will take more than Spanish rumors, made in Havana to fit the exigencies of Spanish politics in dispatches from Havana narrating pur- Washington, to establish that Garcia is

Strike Losses of a Year. Everywhere the tendency of intelliials, who have revived the Weyler style gent leaders of organized labor is away of press censorship, which always col- from strikes except as a last resort. ored the news most unblushingly when The president of the American Federthe facts against Spain were blackest, etion of Labor, Mr. Gompers, and the challenges their credibility; and the new general master workman of the further fact that all these great vic- Knights of Labor, Mr. Hicks, no less tories are bunched within a fortnight than Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood after the tumult in Havana, which of Locomotive Engineers and Chief nearly overturned the entire Blanco Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locoregime, and are adroitly timed to fit motive Firemen, are on record with a recognized crisis at Washington, ap- strong disapproval of strikes where an parently justifies the rejection of them alternative appears; and some data recently collected by the labor departperverted as to be unworthy of con- ment of the British government, coversideration. It is preposterous to sup- ing the results of labor strikes in Great poss that Blanco could in so brief a Britain during 1897, emphasize the wis-

ing 201,638 persons. The number of Much more important is the semi- working days lost is estimated at 10.official news which comes from Wash- 000,000. Taking a working year as 300 buston to the effect that the United days, this figure is equivalent to about States government is practically un- 23,223 years of individual idleness, Acprepared for even a minor war. It is cording to the statistics the loss of asserted that we have only a small wages in London and other great cities quantity of powder and shells ready may be estimated at about 6 shillings for an emergency; that many of our per day, and in other places about 1 coast defense guns are unmounted and skilling less. The average daily wage unmanned; that our ship repair yards of the men who are or have been idle have not tools sufficient to do the work has been, after careful comparison, placed at 4s. 9d. For the 10,000,000 entail; that many of our war ships are wasted days the actual wage loss is therefore \$11,875,000. This, however, is only a part of the total loss. These strikers, while idle, had to be supportmore than half of its potential effect- ed. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers last year spent \$1,500,000 of its to prevent a hostile fleet from sailing surplus fund in sustaining its striking membership. The Boilermakers' society spend \$500,000 in round numbers. The department estimates that trades this way. The third item of loss-the it is serious, the administration should sacrifice entailed on general businesscannot be estimated. The engineers the south it would not be surprising ir strike, the biggest strike of the year in from that make turing interests of ably in the sluggish manner many such strike, the biggest strike of the year in from that make turing interests of ably in the sluggish manner many such strike, the biggest strike of the year in England, which lasted throughout the year, caused a falling off of nearly \$2,000,000 in shipments of machinery, during which time German exports of machinery increased nearly \$2,500,000. sastain the president in any call which other branches of trade doubtless suf- in 1830 and 1834. There are local differfered correspondingly. Some of this

loss will never be regained. No guess as to the total loss arising No guess as to the total loss arising the party should be able to retain continuous first year can be accurate but it would seem from the foregoing details that the official estimate placing the aggre
it is as important for the Republicans

the party should be able to retain continuous first troi of the next house of representatives are to be equipped with the same motive power. The snow and ice are found to be no obstruction and the income has greatly increased. When the road had no troiley rival it earned \$125\$ a day, but this the official estimate placing the aggregate at not less than \$60,000,000, or to regain control of the senate as it is roughly speaking, \$2 per capita, is conservative. It is clearly to the public interest to discourage strikes.

So rapidly are new avenues of labor being thrown open to women that it is difficult to keep the run of the widening outlet for her energies and intellect. One of very recent date, however, offers such unique advantages that special attention is called to its possibilities. This novel enterprise is in supposed in the lines of boarding house proprietor, laundress or general cook, or even prospector of claims. The scheme as devised by a Kings county,

N. Y., woman is to take stock in a Klandike mining company to be capitalized at \$30,000. This feminine financier, after doing this, decided that she wanted to run the company. She had purchased enough shares to have a onsiderable say and she said it carly and late, in season and out of season, until the other stockholders decided that the only thing to do was to buy out that woman. She saw her advantuge and her shares went up. She coninued to talk and to lay plans as to what they would do when they arrived at the Yukon in the spring. The men grew desperate and offered fabulous prices for her interests, but she is still holding on, realizing that she has struck a little Klondike of her own without the inconvenience attached to fur sleeping bags and other parapher-

nalia necessary to a protracted stay lu The last issue of the Jermyn Press announces its sale and transfer by Thomas Boundy to Paul W. Harris and Charles Kiger, of Eimer, N. J. Under Mr. Boundy's management the Press has been an alert and aggressive local

equal and even greater success. Since 1860 the annual average consumption of whisky in this country per capita has decreased from 2.88 to .95 gallons, but a further decrease of .95 in every way.

The confirmation of the appointment of Judge McKenna to the Supreme bench is likely to be followed by one good result. The country will now get a competent attorney general.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls upon Senator Quay to retire. It is possible that on this subject the senator will develop a species of deafness.

Congressman King says when he was it were, legal instead of moral crimes in Cuba the Spanish were busily re-

computation solely upon infractions of rendering to autonomy. The debates the law involving moral turpitude, the in congress evidently warned Blanco proportion of arrests for every 1,000 of that it was time to bring all his re-

The decline in drunkenness which has resulted from the temperance reform work of the past two decades is strikingly illustrated in the police court records of New York. In 1877, 20; in 1887, ter, as a people; certainly we are not 14 and in 1897, only 8 out of every 1,000 degenerating. The figures show a of population were arrested on this steady improvement and a great dimin- charge. Not only did the ratio decrease but there was also an actual denearly doubled, criminal charges have arrests in 1897 as compared with twenty

Professor Goldwin Smith has again affirmed his belief that the people of the United States are incapable of selfgovernment. There are certainly times when it looks like that.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.20 a. m., for Monday,

January 24, 1898. 8 In the opinion of a child born on this day the presence of a pack of screaming newsboys at the door of a church on Sun-

day is a nuisance that should be sup-According to the Sunday papers, Uncle Jo Church will carry a political razor in his hip pocket when he attends Wade

Finn's cake-walk. Chief Hickey will need to hustle or John Kirby and his gray nag and gong will steal all of his thunder, on Sunday at least. In pursuit of the nickel in the distance

many men leave the dollars by their pathway untouched. Dignity is one of the best substitutes

The Elections of the Present Year

SPHE MOST Important events of the year 1898 will be the election of the members of the house of representatives of the Fifty-sixth congress and the choice of the state legislatures which will elect cessors to the United States senator chose terms expire March 4, 1899. A full ouse of representatives, numbering 357 members, will be chosen to take the place of the present house. The terms of thirty senators will also end with the present ongress but as two seats have already on filled and the legislature which is to elect a third is now in session there will be twenty-seven legislatures chosen this year to elect United States senators to the Fifty-sixth congress. There will also be twenty-eight governors of states elected, beginning with the election in Rhode Island April 6, and a host of minor state

There is some question as to the party tanding of a few members of the pres-nt house of representatives, but what is probably the most trustworthy divi-sion gives the Republicans 294, the Dem-berats 123, the Populists 27 and the Sil-verites 3; total, 257. A majority of the house is 179, and the Republicans can reain that number and lose 25 seats. But they lose 26 they will be reduced to a dinority. It is probable that there will changes resulting in losses and gains all parties. In the case of the Repub-ans it must be remembered that wenty-five of their number in the presit house came from the southern states, union treasuries lost \$5,750,000 in 1897 in but most of them are from districts presidential elections often results disstrougly to the party in power, but there are no such decided indications that this will be the case this year as were seen

It is as important for the Republicans to retain a majority in the house. There will probably be a little less difficulty in accomplishing the former than the latter. Of the thirty United States senators whose terms expire March 4, 1899, eleven are Republicans, fifteen Democrats, three are Silverites and one is a Populist. The names of these senators and the states from which they come are as follows: Republicans: Aldrich, Rhode Island; Burrows, Michigan; Clark, Wyoming; Davis, Minnesota; Hale, Maine; Hanna, Ohio: Hawley, Connecticut; Lodge, Mas-sachusetts; Proctor, Vermont; Quay, Pennsylvania, and Wilson, of Washington. Democrats: Bate, Tennessee; Cockthe Klondike; not as may be hastily ton, Democrats; Eate, Tennessee; Cock-Mississippi; Gorman, Maryland; Gray, Delaware; Mills, Texas; Mitchell, Wiscon-sin; Murphy, New York; Pasco, Florida; Roach, North Dakota; Smith, New Jersey; Turple, Indiana, and White, of Callfornia, Silverites: Cannon, Utah; Mantle, Montana, and Stewart, Nevada; Populist, Allen, Nebraska, Of these prospective vacancies two have already been filled by the re-election of Senators Hanna in Ohio and Daniel in Virginia. The legislature which is to choose Mr. orman's successor is now in session in laryland. This leaves twenty-seven eats to fill. The senate as it now stands with one seat vacant consists of 43 Re-publicans, 31 Democrats, 9 Silverites and Populists. A clear majority of a full senate is 46 and to obtain this the Republicans must gain at least three sena-

Of the eleven prospective vacancies on the Republican side of the senate only two appear to be in doubt-those from Wyoming and Washington. If Populists or Silverites are elected from both those states the Republicans will then need to gain five senators to give them a ma-jority in the senate. They have already mined one in Maryland and the prospects are bright for them to gain several more. The states which now have Republican legislatures and in which is Democratic senator's term will expir-with this congress are California, Indi ana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It all of these states the election of Repub ican legislatures and the choice of Republican senators are highly probable. If all of them are carried the Republicans will gain with Maryland eight sena-tors increasing their number in the sen-ate, if Wyoming and Washington are lost, to 49, or three more than is neces sary to a majority. There is a good chance also of gaining a Republican sen ator in Delaware. So the prospects of ob-taining a majority in the next senate are gallons, but a further decrease of .95 bright. And with harmony in the party gallons would make the country better in every way.

bright. And with harmony in the party and good nominations a majority in the house should be elected also giving President McKinley full congressional port during the last two years of his

IT IS AT HAND.

From the New York Sun President McKinley is a cautious may President McKinley is a cautious man, but he is loyal to the duties of his place. He knows as well as any one that American sentiment looks with indignation upon the physical and political atrocities continuing in Cuba. And he is also aware that in the middle of the platform upon which a majority of the voters made him president of the United States there is a plank demanding, the termination of the

for executive response to this powerful and characteristic feeling cannot be very long delayed.

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY.

From the Times-Herald. The amendment to the constitution pro-osed by Senator Hoar changing the date and senatorial terms from March 4 to April 30 has been the subject of discussion for many years. If the amendment should be adopted it would extend the term of President McKinley to April 30, 1901, and also the terms of senators and representatives to the same date. There is no doubt that the change ough to be universally favored. The particular reason, of course, for advocating the change is the inclemency of the early March weather in Washington, which has spoiled so many inauguration cere-monies. In the latitude of Washington it is a very rare thing to have weather that is favorable for outdoor festivities on March 4.

To the younger generation, which do not take the trouble to look into history, the selection of a blustering day in March the selection of a blustering day in March instead of a baimy day in May or June for inauguration has always been a subject of wonder. It came about in this way. After the present constitution was adopted the old congress fixed the first Wednesday of January as the day for the states to elect presidential electors, the first Wednesday in February as the day for the meeting of the electors to elect the president and vice president and the first Wednesday in March for the inauguration of the new government. It happened that the first Wednesday in March fell on the 4th, and hence this order, not pened that the first wednesday in Assectifell on the 4th, and hence this order, not the constitution, has fixed the 4th of March as the commencement of the presidential term. The constitution is silent as to the date of inauguration. It merely declares that a president shall be elected every four years. It happened, however, on account of the poor facilities for travel in those days, that the senators and representatives were not able to or-gonize congress promptly on the date fixed by the old congress, and General Washington was not inaugurated until April 750 1750 April 20, 1789.

There are those who believe that Gen-eral Washington could have served four years from the date of his inauguration. thus bringing all subsequent inaugura-tions upon a more propitious day. It is the date of Washington's inauguration that has suggested the change embodied in Senator Hoar's resolution, and its adoption would tend to recall every four years the interesting historical associations surrounding the inauguration of our first president.

THE THIRD RAIL TRIUMPHS.

From the Philadelphia Press. The statement that the managers of the New York elevated railroads have prac-tically decided to adept the "third rail electric system will surprise no one. The wonder is that the new motor has no supplanted the cumbersome old steam ergines long ago. The elevated railroads seem peculiarly adapted to the 'third rail' system. Their tracks are raised above the streets, have no grade cross-ings and are exclusively used for the ssage of trains. Here would appear to

The real reason for delaying its adop tion has probably been the wish to await the development of experiments made elsewhere and so secure the best system. when the change was made. The re-sults of the test of the "hird reil" once trical method that has been going on er-the Hartford, and New Britain branch line in Connecticut appear to have con vinced the New York elevated railroad people that a system has been found which is safe, cheap and practicable. The Hartford and New Britain road began running trains by the "third rail" about the middle of last May and the system has now been in operation nearly eight which are likely to continue to send Republicans to congress. And in view of the growing manufacturing interests of the south it would not be made and the publicant to congress. And in view of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and would still be operated probin the Fifty-sixth congress. The congressional election midway between two of fare and so cut deeply into the profits of the steam railroad.

It was recognized at once that a new method of transit must be introduced, able to compete in expense and speed with the trolley, or the line would have to be abandoned. The 'third rail' inventible and it has publican party as to its national policy, to be abandoned. The 'third rail' invention and harmony in this respect tion was chosen and tried and it has the party should be able to retain condecreased rapidly when it had to divide its business with the trolley line. Now, however, the "third rall" line is earning 1258 a day and its success is felt to be assured. It is true that the present winter has not, so far, been a severe one of railroads but it has given test enough to assure the managers that the "third rail" system is as practicable a method of propulsion in cold as in warm weather,

With this example before them the New York Elevated Railread company car hardly make a mistake if they decide to substitute the "third rail" for the old method of steam transit. Such action will also be sure to encourage its adoption elsewhere. It is probable that many lines have been waiting the result of the win-ter's test in Connecticut. The summer trial was successful, and now that equal good fortune has attended the trial in winter there need be no further doubt a to the feasibility of the invention. The "third rail" may not be the final and best result of the effort to apply electricity to the propulsion of railroad trains, but it has proved its superiority over steam, on short lines, at least, and its general adoption for that kind of traffic s probably only a question of the near

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

Hon. James Bryce. M. P., frankly told an audience at Wolverhampton, Monday night, that steel rails, electrical appli-ances and bicycles could be manufactured "enormously cheaper" in the United States than in England. This admission fully justifies the protection afforded by our government to enable manufacturers to perfect machinery and establish trade. In the metter of tin-plate, dependent largely upon the cheap manufacture of mild steel, the makers of this country should soon be in advance of other countries. The industry is firmly established in spite of all efforts to strangle it.

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