

The Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director. Three Years—PETER NEULS, Eleventh ward. Three Years—D. L. 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 E. EVANS, Fifteenth ward. Election Day, February 15.

When the American warships begin operations in the vicinity of Morro Castle, it is probable that we may receive some authentic information concerning the war in Cuba.

The Beginning of the End.

The diplomatic explanations of the sending of the warship Maine to Havana, offered by the authorities at Washington, are intended rather for consumption at Madrid than for belief in the United States. While intervention may not be the immediate intent of this step it will be the inevitable consequence. The circle of our government's movements toward this end is narrowing rapidly. The disclosures of the past fortnight in congress have evidently warned the president that he must soon take the initiative himself or be snubbed into taking it by opposing public opinion. His first steps forward are tentative, but from progress in this direction there can be no drawing back.

It is significant but not overly pleasing that Germany should have had to set our government the example. A German warship preceded the Maine by forty-eight hours. Whether this was by arrangement, with the intent of making the coming of the Maine less objectionable to the populace in Madrid, or whether it was a bit of practical humor on the Kaiser's part, designed to force the United States to show its hand, we cannot now and may never know. What we do know is that Germany's interests in Cuba are identical with our own, and if there is any reason to believe that it should be left for a German warship to do without a quiver what our own government has been notoriously afraid to do for well-nigh three years.

The last act in Spanish Cuba is about to be played by Captain General Blanco. The cable brings the information that he left Havana yesterday morning to assume personal charge of the military operations against Calixto Garcia and Jesus Rabi in the insurgent stronghold, Santiago de Cuba. It was here that Pando failed; here it was that General Segura, Spain's ablest commander, became utterly discouraged and disgusted, so much so that he threw up his command and took ship for home; and here it will be that Blanco will undergo the crucial test. If he can signally defeat Garcia, Spanish sovereignty in Cuba may gain a slight lease of life; but if victory shall continue to rest with the insurgents, there will remain for Blanco only to confess Spain's impotence and to accept our offer of peaceable intervention.

We should have the result of his mission made known to us within thirty days, and that will vastly illumine the whole problem.

A good many fancy that they can see a silver lining to the war clouds in the house of representatives.

Pennsylvania's Shame.

The annual report of the state road commissioner of New Jersey, Henry L. Budd, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1897, is a document which ought to cause Pennsylvanians to feel for their own state a sense of shame.

Last year New Jersey built 662 miles of improved roads, for which the state paid \$100,000 and the counties and property owners, \$200,000. This year 96 miles additional will be built if the state shall vote the necessary money. At this time New Jersey has 238 miles of scientific road-bed, costing the state \$166,585.10, and the counties and property owners about \$1,000,000. All this has been accomplished in four years. As a result of this continuous work Commissioner Budd says the cost of road-building has been reduced one-third, with steady improvement in the quality of the road-bed. Opposition to the law has changed to enthusiasm in its favor and more roads are being applied for than can be built in many years under the present state appropriation. Many counties, not content to wait for state aid, are going ahead with road-building on their own account. The report says: "It costs 2 1/2 cents per bushel to ship wheat from Chicago to New York, a distance of 900 miles; it costs 3 cents a bushel to haul wheat on a level road a distance of five miles, and on a sandy road it would cost at least 9 cents per mile to haul it. The saving on a bushel of wheat with good roads for a distance of five miles would be about equivalent to that of 600 miles of transportation by steamer or canal boat, or of 375 miles by railroad. One mile of good roads would make a saving equal to 75 miles of railroad transportation. Thus every mile of good roads places the producer 75 miles by rail nearer to the markets. It is estimated that the cost of hauling 500,000,000 tons of farm produce to market is \$2 per cent, or just about \$1,000,000,000. It is also estimated that about 60 per cent of this last amount, or \$600,000,000, would be saved each year if farmers were able to do this hauling over good roads. These statements are startling, but true. They show the importance of good roads. The real cost of transportation that burdens our agricultural classes is the part of it between the farm and the town or railway station rather than between the railway station and the market. The loss due to bad roads is one of the greatest wastes of energy connected with farming, as it is carried on in this country."

All this is known by intelligent men to be true, yet wealthy Pennsylvania, the second greatest commonwealth in the Union, has not a mile of modern scientific road-bed constructed under

state auspices. Its legislators prefer, it seems, to spend the money of the people on junketing trips and in the waging of partisan factional warfare.

Congressman Bailey, it is said, has lost prestige in the house by his display of demagoguism in the recent Cuban debate, and will probably be obliged to relinquish the honor of the Democratic glee club to Mr. Fleming, a new star from Georgia. At this rate there will soon be nothing left for the promising young statesman from Texas but the sombrero and the lecture platform.

Safeguarding Naturalizations.

The supplementary rules governing the granting of naturalization issued by court yesterday are in the line of progress and will receive general approval. Rules similar to these have been adopted recently in a number of Pennsylvania counties and in operation have uniformly resulted in an improved quality of naturalization.

These rules in brief require that each candidate for citizenship papers file a formal petition, which shall be publicly advertised and be open to written remonstrance. When remonstrance is made, the same shall be passed on in open court, but the absence of remonstrance shall not relieve the petitioner from making out his cause. Every petitioner will be required to testify before the court in the English language; to exhibit a fair understanding of commonly spoken English; to show some comprehension of the constitution of the United States and of this state and of our form of government and of the duties of a citizen; and to evince an appreciation of the solemnity and significance of an oath to support them. In other words, citizenship will not hereafter be conferred indiscriminately but will be held as in some sense a reward of merit.

The restrictions thus outlined are entirely reasonable. Their strict enforcement will not work hardship to any deserving man or class. It is manifestly within the right and duty of the people of this country to insist that aliens who they adopt shall possess at least rudimentary symptoms of fitness for citizenship, and its responsibilities. Until such insistence is rigidly made in every court in the land it will be futile to expect good results in either general or local government. When the vote of the intelligent and conscientious citizen is paired with the vote of an alien in everything but the name, we are bound to have, not progress but retrogression. To put the ballot into hands in no way qualified to cast it judiciously and with a fair understanding of the consequences is to reduce popular government from the proportions of a divinely appointed institution for the preservation of human liberty to the beggarly dimensions of a travesty or true demerit.

The court has done well in what it has done; but what it has done should have been done years ago.

McKinley prosperity has not made everybody rich, but just compare the general situation with that of two or three years ago.

A Dangerous Precedent.

At the recent primaries in Philadelphia out of a total vote of 93,000 the candidate favored by Secretary Martin had on the face of the returns nearly 40,000 plurality over the Penrose-Newitt ticket. The Martin forces, according to the Press "elected over 600 of the 981 delegates. They lost forty-two districts by one vote, thirty-six districts by four votes or under, twenty-seven districts by seven votes or less, and forty-five districts by ten votes or less—that is, they lost 156 districts by an average of five or six votes. In other words, if 1,000 of their 40,000 majority could have been rightly distributed they would have had over 750 delegates. As it was, their vote as compared with the opposition was about two to one, and they carried nearly two-thirds of the delegates."

These figures shed light on the character of the Newitt bid, which, if it has not been specifically approved by Senator Quay, has not so far as our information goes been publicly repudiated by him. These figures show that in a game, let us admit, of politicians against politicians, with virtue and vice probably equally divided between the contending sides, Martin has so far outgeneraled his adversaries that the latter have had to bid by sympathy by posing before the public in the role of injured innocents. Whether they will get much sympathy in consequence of this pose will be determined later; but in the meantime, if the Philadelphia friends of the two United States senators from Pennsylvania are to set the state at large an example in bolting after a decisive clean-up in convention, by what course of regularity could they object if their adversaries on June 2 at Harrisburg should decide to treat them to a return of the compliment?

General Lee, like Garcia, is likely to prove a lively corpse.

Immigration and Crime. We quoted yesterday, from an article by Police Magistrate Neuel of New York city, some interesting statistics of arrests in that city which tended to show that urban society is steadily improving. A consideration of Mr. Neuel's figures from the standpoint of nativity is equally interesting.

Of the prisoners included in the records, which cover a period of 24 years, England has furnished regularly 3 per cent, Scotland and France each 1 per cent. Italy started in 1877 with 1 per cent, which increased to 4 per cent in 1887, and reached 7 per cent in 1897. The United States furnished 42 per cent in 1877, 46 per cent in 1887, and 39 per cent in 1897. Ireland was credited with 29 per cent in 1877, 29 per cent in 1887, and 21 per cent in 1897. Germany had 9 per cent in 1877, 11 per cent in 1887, and 10 per cent in 1897. These are the only countries specifically named in the returns. The balance is included under the head "all other countries," which covered 3 per cent in 1877, 5 per cent in 1887, and 18 per cent in 1897. These figures make an unanswerable argument for a closer restriction of immigration.

News comes from the east to the effect that the murderers of Bicyclist Lentz have again been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by the Turk-

ish government. As the murderers are still at large it is not likely that the friends of the unfortunate young tourist will find much consolation in the periodical assurances of interest in the matter on part of the Porte.

An exceedingly useful publication is the quarterly, "Current History," formerly published at Buffalo but lately removed to 3 Somerset street, Boston. It presents in brief review the real progress of the world and as a live supplement to encyclopedias or as an aid to a more intelligent comprehension of passing events it has, we believe, no equal among the periodical press. It is edited with remarkable ability and skill.

The New York World Almanac is this year, a manual, a regular encyclopedic of the year. It contains nearly six hundred pages of useful information, and is a book of reference that no business man or politician can afford to be without. The World several years ago set the pace for almanacs making for the country, and has no rivals in its particular field.

An exchange devotes considerable space to an argument in favor of a diet of raw eggs for weak stomachs. The paragraphs setting forth the virtues of this peculiar food have been well prepared from a scientific standpoint, but it seems to us that the stomach that will bear up under the reception of a raw egg does not need much bracing.

In reply to a memorial of colored citizens for increased educational privileges in Louisiana if that state is to adopt the educational qualification for voting, the New Orleans Picayune reports that the negro does not utilize the opportunities he already has. True, nor does the Southern white encourage him to.

The latest despatches indicate that the introduction of football as an amusement for the French students might be a wise move. It is evident that the French student has a large reserve force of virilike exuberance that needs an occasional vent of some kind to keep him out of mischief.

America's credit balance of foreign trade for the calendar year 1897 is \$397,500,000, the largest on record. Is it any wonder debt-burdened Europe is jealous?

Switzerland ought to be the ideal country for the civil service enthusiast. The Swiss consul at Philadelphia has held the position for forty years.

Prevention is far wiser than cure. This government does well to have a warship in Havana harbor.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacubus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 3:45 a. m., for Tuesday, January 25, 1899.

A child born on this day will mourn at the oppressive silence about the "bleaching boards" at base ball park next summer.

If no one else will declare war against Spain why not deputize Mayor Bailey or Editor Patrick Moran?

Our relations with Spain will become more friendly as the battleships near Havana.

A really good cook seldom figures as defendant in a divorce suit.

Ajacubus' Advice. Keep an eye out for the first spring poet. He will be due on St. Valentine's day.

More New States Not Needed Now

From the Philadelphia Record. THE HOUSE committee on territories has agreed to bring up for consideration on Wednesday next the bills for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the Union as states; but the general understanding among the Republicans appears to be that the bills are not to be passed at this session. Congress. This will be no small disappointment to the politicians in those territories, who have been agitating for a number of years for their admission into the Union. In Oklahoma the project for a new state includes Indian territory, with the proviso that neither judicial nor legislative functions shall be exercised over the Five Nations until these Indians shall accept the constitution of Oklahoma unreservedly. It is also provided that the Oklahoma bill that the so-called "Cerokee Strip" shall be included in the new state.

The rapid growth of Oklahoma in a recent period gives that territory claims for admission into the Union which are not shared by New Mexico and Arizona with their sparse and unstable populations. But, in view of the experience in making new states, there is no hurry even for the admission of Arizona and Oklahoma into the Union. The territorial condition of which is no obstacle to its growth and prosperity. The admission of states like Idaho, Wyoming and Utah into the Union is a matter of which are not greater than the population of one of the larger wards of Philadelphia, has contributed not a little to subject the majority to the minority in the United States senate, and thus to deeply wound the spirit of democratic institutions. But for a short-sighted party policy the admission into the Union of those states would not have been seriously considered. So said has been the experience of the Republicans with their political ascension in new states that they are inclined to renew the experiment, and ward has gone out that the lusty knaves of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico for admission to statehood are not to be heeded.

During President Harrison's administration the six territories of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming were admitted into the Union as states. The sole purpose of overturning the balance of political power. Dakota was divided into two states in order to give the Republicans two more senators and four more presidential electors. But in 1892 North Dakota went Democratic; so that the Republicans did not gain much by that operation. In 1894 Montana was added for Mr. Bryan. Of the six new states the Republicans lost the four last named in 1896. Out of the twelve United States senators from these six states not more than six can be classified as regular Republicans; and it is probable that not one of the twelve can be numbered in favor of the currency policy of McKinley's administration. But for these new states the financial measures proposed by Secretary Cass would not meet with serious obstruction in the present congress.

With these twelve United States senators those six states have altogether a population not much if any greater than that of Pennsylvania, with its two millions of the senate. It would, therefore, be a crying political iniquity to increase

this inequality by bringing two or three more sparsely settled territories into the Union as states. If appeals to political equity have no weight in cases of this kind, considerations of party interest will be likely to keep these territories out of the Union of states for some time to come.

CONCERNING "JINERS."

New York Commercial Advertiser. Every town has its group of men known as "Jiners." They are to be ambitious fellows with a craze for joining every society that is formed. They all belong to every secret, fraternal and benevolent society in town. Each "Jiner" has a lodge meeting nearly every night. The lodge is, outside of his family, the great thing about life. Politics, religion, society, literature, sport, all are secondary things to the lodge in the "Jiners' mind, and it is a good thing that most of the lodges require their members to contribute to the funeral expenses of the dead, because it is only in this way that they have any weight in cases of this kind. Considerations of party interest will be likely to keep these territories out of the Union of states for some time to come.

The "Jiner" is ordinarily a feature of the smaller communities, and flourishes most in the humble walks of life. But he is so-called, and the craze for "Jining" is now spreading among the wealthy and so-called upper classes. The craze has taken them in a different form. The lodge of the Amalgamated Order of the Grand Jurisdiction and the competitors have the avowed object of promoting the mutual benefit of its members. But the new brood of "Jiners" are to be prepared for these. Their lodges must be aristocratic. So they base them on their ancestors. Societies of descendants of participants in the revolution and colonial wars all of them started with the respectable purpose of keeping up patriotic memories and diffusing acquaintance with American history, but have become ridiculous by pretension and display on the part of those who have transpired them into mutual admiration societies. Grandfathers who were once ham and whose private life was the simplest and most democratic would be astonished could they see the airs assumed by their descendants.

The fathers of the remembrance were for the most part plain people. The revolution was fought and won by the common people of the colonies. The "best society" of the time was Tory. Except a few great families like the Schuylers in New York and the Randolphs in Virginia, the names conspicuous in revolutionary history had been obscure all through colonial history. The way in which their names are now used by their descendants for their own glorification would strike them with amazement. And the way in which the Sons, Daughters, and Grandchildren of the patriots are now squabbling over precedence would disgust them at the thought of their honorable and unpretentious struggles being made material for squabbling child's play and childish wrangling.

Still, with all the follies that attend them, there is something to respect in any attempt to commemorate the work of one's ancestry for one's country. But nothing so complimentary as this can be said of societies devoted to exploitation of claims to descent from early English kings and barons. Such claims of descent are usually frivolous guesses work. Except where his family has been in continuous possession of a country seat or an hereditary title, not one Englishman in a hundred can trace his ancestry three hundred years back. Of Americans who are forming societies in every hand to advertise themselves as descendants of thirteenth century barons or sixteenth century kings, not one in a hundred can trace his ancestry one generation back from the first American settler about that time.

Not to buy than a genealogical tree. Scores of London dealers in family trees will sell any American who has the price a genealogical tree of his family. The family he chooses. Societies based on such genealogies can depend on one thing, they will excite more ridicule abroad than even at home. Their value is better known where they are made to order for the export trade.

A LESSON FROM DENVER.

From the New York Sun. The proprietors of fourteen department stores in Denver made a combination, and informed the daily newspapers of that town that unless rates were reduced they would withdraw their advertising. Rates were not reduced. The newspapers of that town were not reduced. The proprietors of the department stores, the department stores stopped advertising in the newspapers and resorted to the primitive method of advertising in the daily newspapers. The proprietors of the department stores made a philosophical comparative study of advertising rates in Denver and other cities of about the same size, and decided to raise their rates for heavy advertisers. They waited calmly for the strikers to get tired.

The strikers were not long in getting tired. The trades unions, the local paper mills, and other concerns boycotted them. The fact that they had anything to sell was concealed from the general public because they didn't advertise in the newspapers. Vast and solemn seclusion surrounded those big shops once packed with customers. For many days the big stores were empty, and clerks were employed to scrub the floors and windows in a vain effort to find work to keep them busy. Many of the strikers began to advertise with power and the cash began to pour into their strong boxes. "A number of small concerns that took advantage of the boycott to begin advertising found immediate results, one house having to call for police to keep down the crowds, while the large places were practically empty. A little dry goods firm that had never been heard of before reported today that it had turned away a thousand people for want of room to receive them inside."

At the end of nine days the strikers gave in. They had learned what we should have supposed every business man knew, that to get and keep business you must advertise in the daily newspapers.

A SIGN OF DECAY.

From the New York Sun. The less religion there is in a church the more fastidious it becomes in the matter of pulpit oratory.

Haviland China...

WE ARE CLOSING OUT FOUR OF OUR OPEN STOCK CHINA PATTERNS

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.

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Interior Home Decorations

is a business by itself and whilst many houses assume and advertise that that they are in that line—but very few can carry this special work out to a successful termination. We claim to be one of the exceptional few, as years of experience and existing specimens have amply proved. Our chief designer brought to us the best recommendations from some of the leading houses in the largest cities where he had served for many years. Otherwise we would not have employed him. He is surrounded by a corps of proficient assistants. Therefore we can always lay claim to being unsurpassed by none and equalled by few in our ability to furnish houses with the latest in the way of

Draperies, Upholstering, Wall Treatment, Hardwood Floors, Etc.,

Designs and Estimates Cheerfully Furnished at Any Time.

We are sole agents in this city for Lord & Taylor's Private Patterns of Body Brussels and Wilton Carpets, made and laid at New York prices.

OFF WITH THE OLD The Very Best Clothing Manufactured



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

Lewis, Rilly & Davies, WYOMING AVENUE.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

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 prices we are selling them at they won't last long. Call and Be Convinced.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 110 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

HILL & CONNELL'S

Furniture

Such a choice stock to select from cannot be found elsewhere in this part of the state. And when you consider the moderate prices at which the goods are marked is a further claim on the attention and consideration of buyers.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

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

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

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue.

The Very Best Clothing Manufactured

Is the only kind we have; you can buy it as low as you would have to pay for the ordinary. Call and see what we are offering.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

FINLEY'S A Place for Everything and Everything in Its Place

We Have Everything in the Line of OFFICE SUPPLIES

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

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Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokers and the Repanno Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOS. FORBES, JOHN H. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN, Pittston, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre.

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.

MT. PLEASANT COAL AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Duckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price. Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 6; telephone No. 264 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH, 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, Scranton, Pa.