## ADTERED AT THE POSTOPPICT AT STRANTON PA. AT

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, JANUARY 26, 1898.

### REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

### For School Director. Three Years-PETER NEULS, Eleventh

Three Years-D. L. PHILLIPS, Fifth and yet we won out. Two Years-E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth

Two Years-F. S. GODFREY, Eighth One Year-F. S. BARKER, Seventeenth Election Day, February 15,

Isn't it a tride strange that our great and itching "friendliness" for Spain which impels our government to send a warship to a Spanish port as an international courtesy and proof of paelfic good will, was not discovered until Spain had practically completed the destruction of her own ability to reciprocate?

### Worthy of a Better Cause.

The everture of Spain at this time for a new treaty of reciprocity with the United States Illustrates the im-American diplomacy and causes one almost to admire the skill with which Spanish statesmanship pockets its real reelings in order to keep up appearances. As a coup d'état in dissimulation it is quite the most noticeable Spanish schievement of the generation, a sting which is a triumph of art.

Bear in mind that for more than three years the Spanish government and, indeed, the Spanish people have been serving as the targets of criticism members of congress but more or less directly for the very head of the Amerthe main these criticisms have not been purposely softened; the president, it is true, has cushioned his words with diplomatic circumspection, but the bulk of the comment, in both the press and the public halis of congress and of state legislatures, has been characterized by the candid frankness and directness of utterance common to the hesitated to employ in our discussion of Spanish officials and Spanish measures the strongest weapons in our vocal armament. More than that, congress has once and the senate twice passed a resolution recognizing the belligerency of Spain's revelting Cuban subjects, under circumstances well calcu- that board shows an evident disposition lated to make that action offensive to Spanish pride. We have not, as a gov- ord's offer proves this conclusively. It ernment, gone quite as far as we have that we now want to go, in the direction of embarrassing or thwarting her Scranton is not jealous of Wilkes-Barre efforts to regain a satisfactory sovereighty over Cuba; but in a thousand interchange of chaff and banter be-States with regard to the Cuban insur. The intelligent business men of both lasses of the effective Spanish population; yet observe Spain's course.

Step by step she has parried our thrusts with a feint here, a concession there and all the time with a semblance of friendship utterly alien to the real feeling in her heart. In the face of inculculable difficulties and discouragements, under circumstances that long ago would have inspired in the Anglo-Saxon character a rash determination to put all hazards to one decisive issue, Spain, officially speaking, has flattered and cajoled us with a patience and a versatility and a profound tact worthy of a far better cause. And now, while we are sending our warships within the area of ready accessibility to the center of Spain's greatest trouble, and when the Spanish heart is black with hate. Spanish dinlomacy, never at a loss, comes at us in the freshest of poses with an offer to negotiate a general treaty of recip-

rocity. We are "a nation of shonkeepers." and Spain will therefore play on our commercial greed in the hope of inducing us yet further to compromise with our conscience! The sting of it is admirably planned, but it remains to be seen whether Spanish finesse can outbid the claim of starving and desclate Cuba upon our attention.

The New York Sun is correct in its judgment that the reappearance of Mr. Cleveland in public life as an opponent of Hawaian annexation is as good as a godsend to the present administration. It ought to make the vote for annexation practically unanimous in

## The Proper National Spirit.

Ship-builder Cramp may be inclined to jingoism by the necessities and associations of his business, which, if there were no further thought of war. would speedily become no business at all. Nevertheless he is everlastingly right in asserting that preparedness for war is the highest political wisdom. History is chock full of proofs in point.

The New York Sun, a healthy "jingo" paper, made reference to one a few weeks ago by holding China up as a fit illustration of the inevitable destiny of a nation which is for peace at any price and which does not encourage the cultivation among its citizens of a spirit of robust patriotism. We may see now an equally good illustration of the benefits of the opposite theory and practice. There is every reason to suppose that when Germany started out on her campaign of territorial seizure in China, with the tacit co-operation of Russia, it was Germany's intention and Russia's hope to grab important and valuable special privileges. Otherwise the subsequent proceedings of both powers would appear incompre-

hensible But when England stepped to the fore with a stiff and explicit Anglo-Saxon demand for fair play, backing it, not by gentimental gush but by the peace-compelling guns of the most powerful navy affoat, it took the Germun keiser and Russian czar just about one minute to realize that their

The Scranton Tribune advantages in defenseless China would have to be abandoned or else carried advantages in defenseless China would to execution through a most momentous and costly war. The result is the

abandonment of those plans. We may not always concur in English methods nor approve without qualification the ruling spirit in English diplomacy, but where is the healthy and masculine American citizen who does not envy the British lion his good, strong spunk?

Spain's American sympathizers should not get too gay over the reported burning of the Cuban capital. We had our own capital burned once

### An Effective Answer.

The Wilkes-Barre Record announces its willingness to subscribe \$500 if the board of trade of that city will organone Year-ELIAS E. EVANS, Fifteenth ize a company to buy of the Dickson Manufacturing company the plant in Wilkes-Barre which it is about to abandon by removal of its equipment to this city. This offer by the Record has, we believe, a double significance. It typifies, in the first place, the liberality and enterprise of the proprietors of the Record, Messrs, Johnson and Powell, who not only give to their city the considerable advantage of a newspaper which by its excellence constiutes an invaluable advertisement of Wilkes-Barre, but are also ready to set the pace in cash subscriptions for worthy public enterprises; and, secondly, it doubtless is the Record's effective answer to the complaint of the board have urable superiorny of Spanish over that the newspapers of Wilkes-Barre are more disposed to censure than to aid it.

This complaint was recently uttered in a public communication by the president of the board, Mr. Gaston, printed in the Wilkes-Barre Times. It was a complaint which from this distance apand yet, withat, there is a sting in it, peared to be without adequate foundation. To be sure, the papers of Wilkes-Barre have from time to time chided the board upon its apparent inactivity and have called attention to the superfor results accredited to the Scranton net only for American newspapers and | heard; but this was clearly within their province. The Wilkes-Barre board could have avoided such references by tean republic, the president himself. In adopting the Scranton board's energetic and aggressive methods. With twice the wealth among its business constituency that the Scranton board has among its membership and with many natural advantages to offer in Wilkes-Barre's favor, the Wilkes-Barre board has done apparently nothing. It may, indeed, have worked hard but its work has produced invisible results and this English speaking race. We have not is justification for wondering and even critical comment.

We know enough of the public spirit which is inseparable from the newspaper business to warrant us in saying that the papers of Wilkes-Barre will sustain the Wilkes-Barre board loyally and with enthusiasm just as soon as to assert itself effectively. The Recis the board's turn to act now, and for we trust that it will do so promptly in any serious sense. The occasional ways the sympathy and the ultimate tween the newspapers of the two cities intent of the people of the United is not meant viciously or in ill spirit, rection has been manifested to all cities want to see each city prosperous, One cannot improve without indirectly benefiting the other.

If the Lebanon Report judges al public men by the gutter gossip printed against them in the political press we don't wonder that it has jaundice dyspepsia and insomnia combined.

## Faith and Works.

Reverting once more to the yet active discussion of the Princeton Inn episode, the New York Sun delivers this opinion: "When a minister throws up a church for no other reason than that has no faith in it as a divine institution. but regards it simply as a sort of club, membership in which is purely a matter of personal convenience and not at all a religious obligation."

Does not our contemporary confuse 'a church" with "the church"? He who passes from one to another denomination does not necessarily declare his lack of faith in the church as a divine institution. The transition may imply simply a difference in opinion as to the extent to which denominational discipline may safely be permitted to supersede individual conscience.

We hear much these days concerning he alleged collapse of faith in the hurch. To depict the church as a social lub rather than as a vital organism for human improvement and salvation has grown to be among too many commentators a kind of fad. Those who entertain this view perhaps base their houghts upon their wishes rather than upon actual facts. Because the tendency in church circles is toward practical results quite as much as toward doctrinal controversies does not mean loss of faith but rather a timely recognition of the scriptural truth that faith without works is dead.

The conscience even of ministers is personal property and not the property of any synod, conference or general as-

The announcement that Richard Croker would be New York's favorite on for president has been greeted by shower of editorial brickbats from the press of the Empire state. If the irrepressible boss really has presidential aspirations he should engage a manager at once.

It is said that a New York man advertised for a typewriter the other day and received 400 replies. His wife advertised in the same paper for a cook and received four applications. No wonder we are becoming a dyspeptic

Ex-President Cleveland and "Duke" Palmer both oppose the annexation of Hawaii-and their opinions have about equal weight in influencing action on the subject.

The western flood sufferers are preparing for their annual spring suffer-

By the time the Massachusetts cotton mill strikes have been settled the southern manufacturers will doubtless. well-laid plans for the theft of specials have secured the cream of the trade.

Both mill owners and strikers will comprehend this when it is too late.

From some of the pictures that appear in our esteemed exchanges, one would think that the battleship Maine was first launched on the Delaware and Hudson canal.

Pittsburg papers are complaining of the quality of water used in milk sold in that city. They do not insist upon having it filtered, but object to chocolate tints.

It might be well for the United States to defer action on the Cuban matter until the exact relationship of the members of the Masso family has been determined.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease has gone into the insurance business. Many of her rivals think that she is better qualified to act as a lightning rod agent.

The friends of Drevfus seem determined to weave a crown for him large enough to have rested loosely on the brow of Napoleon. President Dole, of Hawaii, seems to

in business as a solicitor of his own disemployment. Apparently lying is not a sin in di-

be the first ruler on record to engage

## Some New Books and Magazines

EADERS of "Quo Vadis," and especially those who have read Henryk Sienkiewicz's greatest works, the three novels treating of the Polish liberty wars, will be much interested in the volume of short stories now offered by Sienkiewicz's authorized American publishers, Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, Under the title "Hania," derived from the opening story, we have in this volume a group-ing of eleven shorter efforts by this wonderful Polish novelist, written at different periods in his varied career and of uneven merit, but all showing forth in degree the remarkable virility. livid picturesqueness and vital grasp on the fundamentals of human character and emotion which have made his more pretentious writing unique among their class. The atmosphere of these brief stores, these "charcoal sketches" as the author himself calls one of them, is as foreign to the experience and compreheusion of the ordinary American as it is possible to imagine on atmosphere to be; and with due respect to Polish history and literature, it is an atmosphere toward which comparatively few Americans undergo a natural gravitation. Perhaps of no country in Europe are our people so ignorant and toward none so indifferent as they are concerning the racial beginnings and the tragic history of Poland that was. Yet Sienkiewicz takes his readers into the thick of this allen environment and by the sheer force of his powerful genius lights it up with fascinations which are irresistible. torian that of the artist whose creations, transcending time and place, are world-wide in human interest and therefore immortal. We can imagine the difficulties that must have beset the translator of these stories, Jeremiah Curtin, but it must be said for Mr. Cartin that they wanted to go, or as Spain well knows the mutual advantage of all concerned have not kept him from puttling into adcthat we now want to go, in the direction we trust that it will do so promptly, quate English as much of the Polish auhor's force and fire as it is possible to nvey from a language like the Polish to one so dissimilar as our own.

> An exceedingly interesting paper in the February Cosmopolitan is that by Colonel Waring. New York's former street commissioner, on the utilization of city garbage, showing how modern science is reclaiming much of the refuse matter that was once a net loss. This number contains also the beginning paper in a eries of papers upon the subject, "The selection of One's Life Work." Presi dent Andrews coens the discussion with a kind of bird's eye review of the ad-vantages and disadvantages of each profession. Here is his cheerful estimate of the newspaper man's vocation: "Jour-nalism is the profession which one least likes to secommend a young man to un-dertake. Being approached for advice, you always hope that the applicant, if he tries newspaper work, will rise above the position of a mere drudge-reporter while you can rarely if ever he sure that he will climb high enough to be inde-pendent. The business of gathering news is respectable and very useful, and there it objects to his signing applications for is no reason why one engaged in it iquor licenses, it is obvious that he should not perfectly maintain his honor. The same is true of editorial or high-class journalistic writing, in which one is permitted to speak his mind. But be tween these two sorts of journalistic functionaries there is a third most unenviable type. We refer to the writers who, to retain their situations, must ev-ery now and then defend doings and policies when they abhor. In every occupation a subordination often painfully near to humiliation will at times be found necessary till you show yourself a mas-ter in the business and mount toward the top. But such servitude is believed to be nowhere else so complete as in the phase of journalism just referred to." Because Dr. Andrews won his battle for liberty of opinion he should not look down on those who have not his ability and facilities for resisting the fetters of prejudice and custom

Several portraits of the new monarch of Greater New York, Richard Croker, together with an apotheosis by Alfred Henry Lewis, attract attention in the February issue of Blakely Hall's Metro-politan magazine. The character which Mr. Lewis gives to Mr. Croker is that who never neglects a promise, forgets a friend or lets up on an enemy. In his fights he is insatiable and implacable, but in his friendships he is loyalty and idelity itself. Mr. Lewis gives the true rea-son of Croker's sudden return to the leadership of Tammany last year. When e installed Sheehan in his place as the uling divinity of Tammany and went to England to race his horses against those of 'Is Royal 'Ighness, the Prince of Wales, Croker meant, so Mr. Lewis says to retire for good. But when he learned conclusively that Sheehan was using this delegated authority chiefly for the pur-pose of "doing" Mr. Croker's friends, that worthy immediately donned war paint, booked a passage for New York and treated Colonel Sheehan to a swift illustration of a Croker throw-down.

Croker, says Lewis, will in 1903 succeed
Thomas C. Platt as a senator at Washington representing the greatest station the Union. But this, we take it, is not

The last issue of the New York Reform club's valuable quarterly, Municipal Af-fairs, contained a learned and expert iscussion of the question whether it is desirable for municipalities to own and operate their own lighting plants. This was agued pro and con and the progress of the debate will be instructive to all who seek information on this point; but the article in this Issue which is mos likely to interest the casual reader s contributed by Colonel Waring, who un-dertakes to say what kind of a dity Greater New York will be a century hence. He predicts, among other things. population of 29,000,000, spread cut ove all the adjoining territory, with Man-hattan and Staten Islands given over wholly to business interests. dence portion comprising the beautiful ridge on the west of the Hudson, all the northeastern portion of New Jersey, as well as the upper portion of Westchester county and the whole of Long Island. This enormous city will use it water over and over again, filters in 'ach house purifying all the waste water ro it can be-suce more used for drinking and cook-

ing purposes. Everything in the way of light, heat and power will be done by electricity; horses for draft or carriage use will be unknown. And finally, progress in popular education will by that time have gone so far that Greater New York will be intelligently and honestly governed. Colonet Waring is sure that this will be the causes contact here.

Perhaps it is old fogyish to object to the practice, now in such general vogue, of exhibiting in print pictures of young women in private life, labeled and ticket-ed as prize beauties. The custom may be a necessary concomitant of that modernity which in its swift rush spares neither man nor woman, neither gray-haired ago nor infant in arms. And we confess that our own curiosity is not more proof than is that of the public in general against the fascinations of these fetching human the fascinations of these fetching human documents. We must concede their interest. For example, the February Godey's has a whole gallery-full of helf tone portraits of "Some Beauties of the Lone Star State," not all of whom, by the way, deserve the name, but all of whom are set before public inspection with quite the same cheery indifference to considerations of reserve that characterconsiderations of reserve that character izes the annual lining up of banner mile cows, pigs and poultry at the rural fair We expect this sort of thing concernin women who by their own choice are if the public eye-actresses, singers, lec-turers, professional women generally They accept the hazard of garish publicity when they choose their vocations. But is there not left in any portion of these United States some sense of delicacy, some lingering instinct of chivalry in men and modesty in women, which will protest against the dragging forth daughters for the vulgar gratification of a crass public curiosity which is quite as often sensual as respectful in its contemplation of pictured feminine charms!

Since the editorship of Leslie's Weekly passed into the experienced hands of John A. Sleicher there has been marked improvement in the pictorial features of that excellent periodical. The double page "Blackville" studies of negro ways and character were models of rich and unctuous graphic humor, and the "Sur-prise" series now running are equally en-joyable in their different sphere. We take it that Mr. Sleicher goes upon the principle that the way to illustrate an ilinstrated publication is to illustrate it; at all events, quality is now easily 'the first consideration with Leslie's and cost the least.

One of the best of contemporary helps for the busy man who wishes to keep in touch with the intellectual progress of the world yet lacks time and means to go to original sources of information is the Literary Digest, published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Its greeting at The Tribune editorial desk is al-ways cordial, because it brings into focus every week the important topics which have been of large concern during the week previous, illumining each by succinct and impartial explanation, and supplying, so to speak, a "brief abstract and chronicle" of the times. The editing of this compendium of contemporary

### WHY DELAY?

From the Washington Star.

The extreme gravity of the situation in Havana allows of no sort of doubt. It is shown not only by admitted facts, but by all fair inferences drawn from those facts, General Blanco's authority may be overthrown by the mob at any moment. The massing of troops in the city is not of itself an assurance of safety for the inhabitants. On the contrary, it might prove to be in the event of an outbreak an added menace to life and property. The Spanish army in the island is honeycombed with discontent General Blanco has no idea of how far the difficulty extends. He has no personal acquaintance with the army. has never even formally reviewed his troops. Nothing has occurred since his arrival to give him a hold upon either their admiration or attachment. Promin-ent officers of the army right in Havana are in open revolt against him. Is it to be assumed that troops hurried in from the country will support him with enthusiasm? A likelier result is that in throw their weight into the other scale

question before this government relates to intervention. Shall th United States Intervene to protect life and property menaced by the rising spirit of the mob, as it has already done with money and supplies in an effort to stay the hand of death working through starvation? It is sadly confessed that our efforts in behalf of the reconcentrados must fall. They were begun too late. The difficulties cannot be surmounted. The appeal was noble, but misunder standings and delays have frustrated the aims of the friends of Cuba. The vic tims of General Weyler's barbarity who remain above ground are yet too numer ous and are too far gone to be saved even by the most active and generous responses of charity now possible. The appeal should have come earlier, and that it did not is due entirely to a too great deference to what is called Spanish "pride." When the appeal finally did come, it turned out that Spain had no pride whatever in the premises. She was perfectly willing that the United States should step in and succor the thousands of Spanish subjects whom Spanish inhumanity had driven to the brink of the grave.

Take, then, this matter of intervention by force to protect life and property while it is yet time to save them. Why put it off until a destructive explosion has actually taken place? Why not try to prevent an explosion? The material for a bloody revolution in Havana is gathered there. A chance shot or a street brawl may set it off. General Blanco might exert himself to the utmost to preserve order only to find himself powerless and in as great danger self powerless and in as great danger from personal violence as any man the city. Can anybody doubt how ship ing a mark American life and property would be at such a time, or with what zest a frenzied Spanish mob would vent its rage against a nationality which in its ignorance it has been taught to revile and despire? Are we to delay action in this case, as in that of the reconcen-trados, until it is too late to help those deserving of our help?

They Were in Sight. "Without a word of warning he threw himself at my feet."
"Oh, well, you know he couldn't miss them."-Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

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