The Scranton Tribune

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1898. REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director. Three Years-PETER NEULS, Eleventh Two Years-F. S. GODFREY, Eighth One Year-ELIAS E. EVANS, Fifteenth

Election Day, February 15.

If the remarks passed at the meeting of the Pastors' union yesterday ex-Mayor Fellows deserved the calldown administered to him by Rev. Dr. McLeod. Mr. Fellows' record in polof the thinnest of thin glass.

The Public L'brary in 1897.

Of the educational institutions of this city none has better proved its claim to public esteem than the Scranton Public covers the year 1897.

During that year the library made an cards were in force which, at five read- office, and after declining to appoint ers to the eard, would indicate that 40 .- to a fat berth at Mr. Scranton's dictaculating department, not to make men- used later to balance the account. tion of the considerable and growing ures; for after the implanting of a love Tribune, is fully corroborated by reputrary for hasty perusal he will soon be- mean and cowardly thing in a gin to buy other books, not so easily to newspaper to try under these unfortunlike for example "Quo Vadis," for nocent, conscientious and efficient pubadvance calls at the library; and also suendo amounting practically to a books outside of the library's scope. The habit of intelligent reading grows apace and no library short of the very largest can satisfy it wholly.

It is a pleasure for The Tribune to commend in the highest terms the careful and effective work performed by this library under its present management, for apart from the general benefits accruing therefrom this paper profits from it directly. Printing as it does a clean paper and one observing the best standards possible under prevalent conditions, it finds that its patronage instruments of contemporary improvewhich is multiplying on every hand.

Speaking of gudgeons, what did the city of Scranton catch when it elected Mr. Scranton's choice for mayor?

The Last of Fenyvessy.

It is remarked that The Tribune's spasm of virtue over Music hall did not appear until after Mr. Fenyversy had withdrawn his advertisement from that paper.-Scranton Republican.

A good many things are remarked that are not so, and this is one of them. The Tribune of Jan. 28 called that Fenyvessy discontinued his ad-ever, does not necessarily signify loss dollars which should properly have be-continuous. The great longed to the earnings of the Dingley any of them.

We are. We intend to keep pursuing our judgment, has no use.

It is noticed that here and there a Popocratic organ keeps up its popgun attack on the Dingley bill, but for the greater part this comes merely from force of habit.

Going to Seed.

To the questions, "Is the educational system of the United States top-heavy? Are we putting time, labor and money on the superstructure at the expense of the foundations?" Elliott Flower, in a most interesting article in the February North American Review, returns an emphatic answer in the affirmative and re-enforces it with statistical proof. To begin with, Mr. Flower has no

quarrel with the high schools or colleges and begrudges them nothing, but he regards that condition as anomalous and in some senses dangerous which dots the landscape with these higher schools, apparently far in excess of the visible popular need, while every year in almost every city in the country the law requiring all eligible candidates school authorities are put to all kinds for matrimony to pass a careful examiof expedients to find even scant ac- nation and taxing all men who after commodations for the children who passing the examination do not wed. seek admission to the primary and All that is needed to round this pretty grammar school grades. In New York idea out is to provide each wedded city, for example, on the two opening couple with a furnished home and an days of the present school year 6,913 ample income, with a series of graded pupils had to be sent home because premiums for the benefit of the rising there was no room for them; ultimately, however, they were partly accommo- wasn't thought of before. dated by means of half-day sessions. In Chicago 10,669 pupils had to be put in inconvenient rooms temporarily rented magazine printed a paper by Hon

United States, many of them fed by the ridicule, state, which have fewer than 200 pupils apiece, and he inquires if some of Three Years-D. I. PHILLIPS, Fifth the money now put into these sparsely Two Years-E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth direct benefit of a few only, might not that composite creature in whose veins be used to better advantage in provid-One Year-F. S. BARKER, Seventeenth are practically crowded out of the publie schools now,

The question admits of but one regoing to seed.

We gladly give place to a letter from thorning have been correctly reported, Mr. Dimler anent Manager Fenyvessy's efforts to purify the entertainments given under his lease of Music tral and Lake Shore railroads is a pers, as a rule is not entitled to respect hall. Our information as to the numltice does not equip him to stand for- ber of indecent performances tolerated ple back of most modern trusts. ward as an accuser of others; rather by Fenyvessy differs from that of It means cheaper management and does it suggest the metaphor of the Mr. Dimler; but we are pleased to doubtless better public accommodaman whose domicile was constructed learn that in future things will be bet- tion, with no increase in public charges. ter. The room for improvement is ample.

A Mean Pevenge.

In a difference of testimony between Street Commissioner Dunning and the library, a fact made additionally plain editor of the Scranton Republican con-In its seventh annual report, which cerning the work of the former's department those who know both parties will be likely to give Mr. Dunning the average daily distribution of 530 books, benefit of the doubt. Those citizens equivalent to 161,666 volumes for the certainly will who are aware that Mr. entire year. At the end of the year 8,096 Dunning, upon assuming his present 480 persons are accumstomed to gain tion, one of that gentleman's henchinformation or entertainment from men, was then coolly informed that some of the 21.615 volumes in the cir- the Republican's columns would be

Mr. Dunning's version of the circumuse of the reference department with stances under which Michael Gogolin Its 8,967 books. In fact the library's of the street cleaning force met his usefulness extends considerably fur- death underneath the falling Y. M. C. ther than is indicated in these few fig- A. wall, as published in vesterday's of good books, which the library cer- able witnesses, a fact which will be tainly accomplishes, there necessarily made clear at Friday evening's inquest. follows an anxiety on the reader's part | That death is most regrettable and the to own good books. Supplementary to mishap weighs heavily upon the public those which he secures from the lib- mind; and therefore it is a doubly be had from the library; popular books, ate circumstances to bespatter an inwhich there are always ten or a dozen lic official with false and malicious incharge of homicide

The intelligence that Premier Sagasta does not like his epistolary style will doubtless not prove a fatal surprise to President McKinley.

A Fruitless Business.

The foremost living representative of the American bar, Joseph H. Choate, takes issue point blank with those who celpts were \$19,000,000, those of September allege that the legal profession is deteriorating. "We hear sometimes," \$27,000,000, and January nearly \$29,000,000. and influence amplify in exact propor- degenerated, that it does not equal its been equally striking and equally gratition that the tastes and standards of the community are lifted up. That the and influence, but this I utterly deny, portations which had preceded the enlibrary is one of the most effective To the demands which each generation makes upon it, it is always adequate. ment is a fact shown by evidence The intense pressure of modern elife and business leaves its mark upon our profession. What once could be said ing not only a steady growth but indicat-In three days must now be said in two ing the accuracy of the judgment of those who had insisted that there would hours-what once could be done in a month must now be done in a day, and for one I do not hesitate to say that for their normal conditions, after the abskill, efficiency, utility and power, the scrption of the enormous inflow of forskill, efficiency, utility and power, the service which our profession lends to the new law. Considering that over six the community today, has not been months' supply of many of the most imsurpassed in any former generation." This denial may be applied with

equal truth to each of the other vocations. As conditions change men have to change with them-not change their attention to the indecency of Feny- natures but change their adaptation of vessy's performances and because of means to ends. Such a change, howvertisement. His notion evidently was of power or effectiveness. The great that the money paid to this paper for journalists of forty years ago would advertising was a bribe. Others have be great journalists today and the great shared that hallucination; but while journalists of today would have been The Tribune will always stand by its just as great, though perhaps apparpatrons in all things honorable and ently much greater, journalists forty fair it will not sell its independence to Years ago-but not until each had fitted himself to the conditions of his Fenyvessy has written us that his environment. Daniel Webster, if reshows have been clean. We invite him called to earth, would in this day be a to have this matter tested in court, great advocate but his greatness would He also claims we are pursuing him, in some respects appear freakish until he had adjusted himself to the new rehim until he permanently subtracts his quirements. In the meanwhile, Mr. filthiness from this city. His idea of Cheate could give him cards and spades the "ginger" needed to make a success, and nine-tenths of the other points in ful show is one for which Scranton, in the modern legal game and then bear him easily, because he would be in per fect unison with contemporary neces sities, while Daniel would be like hi celebrated "mariner adrift."

Those who make a practice of de preciating the present in unnecessary worship of the past engage in a fruit less business, and simply create gloon where there should be good cheer.

The chairman of the Gold Democrat ic National committee thinks there is nothing left for gold Democrats to do but to prepare for a hard campaign on the old lines. There is one better thing left to do and that is to economize energy by co-operating with the Republicans directly. Whatever may be true of individuals, the fact is now as plain as a pike staff that the Republican party is the only effective existing sound money party. Its defeat in a national election would mean a

long farewell to the public credit. Representative Parker of Cieveland wants the Ohio legislature to enact a generation. What a wonder this

In a recent number the Century and 11.746 others had to be put on half Theo. Roosevelt giving instances of the From the Philadelphia Times. school time. In Brooklyn, St. Louis, every-day heroism characteristic of a

facilities enlarged so as to keep pace of the heroes who fight fire. While with five more certain to be added with with the growth in the school population the specific examples referred to in O. Mills at the head of this corporation tion.

On the other hand, Mr. Flower asserts, and proves, that while the city schools are unable to accommodate all who apply many of the universities who apply many of the universities the specific examples referred to it each of these papers have to do with the financial resources may be well understood. While Mr. Mills, the leading man in the Paper Trust, has announced that every large city and study of them is profitable in correcting the average is not pretended that the combination is not pretended that the pretend and colleges are hardly able to scoure citizen's natural tendency to regard has been made for any other reason than enough students to make it worth while policemen and firemen as parasites on to control the output and price of printto remain open. He makes a list of the public bounty worthy only to be trusts have succeeded and are succeeding today, but a trust that has to buck

"Chicago," says Joseph H. Choate, bidding defiance to New York, "is to be attended academic institutions, to the the favorite home of the new American, the mingled strains of all the scattered ing facilities for educating those who branches of the Aryan race unite, with whose energy and daring and speed and wind and bottom the tired cities of the east will strive in vain to keep an ply. Our school system is in danger of even pace." If the new American intends to live in Chicago he had better get his life insured for both time and eternity.

The merging of the New York Cenconspicuously illustration of the princi-Of course it might mean a lot of worse things, such as extortion and intimidation of rivals, but things of that nature are for the law to restrain.

In Kansas city an experimental mission has been opened where the poor can get meals for a cent a dish, with that it tends to create a false standand the busy mill.

Apparently Pennsylvania is not yearning for a Wanamakerish imitation of Seth Low.

Six Months of the Dingley Tariff

Washington, Feb. 7.

N MONTHS of the operations of the Dingley law show that it is going to meet the expectations of its framers and supply sufficient me to cover the current expenses of the government. There has been a steady growth in the receipts month by month, until they have now reached such pro-portions as to make it apparent that the aw will supply, under ordinary circumstances, a revenue equal to the amount necessary to meet the government expenditures and furnish something of a surplus besides. The January customs receipts were more than 25 per cent, in excess of the customs receipts of last year, and were larger than the average onthly customs receipts during the entire history of the Wilson law. The in-ternal revenue receipts in January exeeded those of any January since the McKinley law was taken from the statute books.

nearly \$22,000,000, October \$24,000,000, No-vember over \$25,000,000, December over actment of the new law, less than \$7 .-600,000, in September about \$8,000,000, in October over 39,000,000, in November nearly \$10,000,000, in December nearly \$12,000.-000, and in January over \$14,000,000, show be a constant increase in the earnings of the new law when importations regained portant revenue-producing articles had been brought into the country prior to remarkable that the customs receipts should in the six months of its operation be greater than the average monthly receipts under the law which preceded it. especially in view of the fact that that law is credited with many millions of

The following table shows the customs earnings during the six months in which

		7	
August			\$ 6,987,703
September .			7.943,100
October			
November .		**********	
December .			11,660,788
January	******		14,209,492
The follow	ing in	ble shows	the total

earnings under the new law during its six months' operation, compared with the earnings of the Wilson law during first six months of its operations; DINGLEY LAW.

it is	September October November December January 1898	21,913,08 24,391,41 25,168,98 27,931,49 28,795,22
y		\$14,242,84
n	September, 184	22,621,528 19,139,340 19,411,460 21,866,130 27,864,394 12,888,007

5133,730,463 Balance in favor of Dingley law, 313,

When it is remembered that the con-itions under which the Dingley law went into operation precisely reversed those which accompanied the beginning of the Wilson law as relates to earning capacity in customs receipts, the contrast will be the more striking. When the Wil-son law went into effect it found enorious quantities of foreign goods in onded warehouses and in ships lying in the harbors waiting opportunity to be en-tered for consumption and pay customs duties under the new law. When the Dingley law went into effect, it found the warehouses of the country filled to overflowing with goods which had already paid customs under the preceding law. That the earnings of the Dingley law under these reversed and unfavorable enditions should have exceeded by more than \$13,000,000 in the first six months the carnings of the Wilson law in the corre ponding period of its history shows its superiority as a revenue producer while the revival of manufacturing throughout the United States since it went late operation indicates with equal clearness and satisfaction its beneficia effect upon industries of the country.

THE PAPER TRUST.

The Paper Trust is now an accomplish and Denver similar conditions prevail, self-organized modern city police force, showing that the tendency is general. It is sean in less degree right here in Scianton: Severely anywhere are the Mr. Lacob A Pilis to payrate the same line of the unity has resulted in a corporation capitalized at \$45,000,000, and already embracing sixteen mills with an accomplisa-Scranton; searcely anywhere are the Mr. Jacob A. Rlis to narrate the story aggregate capacity of 1,367 tons per day,

against the united interests of the news papers of the country will be "Tection erin' for a lickin' "whenever it unde takes to fix an extortionate price for pa-per. If the newspaper trust shall be con-tent with the economies which may be inaugurated by one general direction of the leading mills of the country, and not attempt to advance the price of paper beyond a reasonable profit under the best management, the trust will be likely to stand. Whenever it shall transcend those lines, it must date its decay and be speadily overthrown.

THE INTEGRITY OF REPORTERS.

From the Philadelphia Times. A very common error is prevalent that the work of reporters, given in newspaor credence. It is generally assumed that the reporter writes chiefly or wholly to make a sensation, or in some way in-terest readers without regard to facts, while just the reverse is the truth in all reputable newspaper establishments. It is safe to assume that the statements of reporters giver in the leading reputable journals of the country are quite as truthful as are the general statements from the pulpit when the minister gets outside of strictly religious teachings, and very much more truthful than are the public expressions of most if not all the leading professions. With very few exceptions the management of our leadbeds for a nickel each. Charity like ing daily newspapers enforce truthfuiness and fairness as the supreme attributes for a newspaper writer, and yet it that it tends to create a false stand-ard of values. The truest charity, all with any reportorial statement, to say things considered, is the active mine that "it's a mere newspaper story." It is true that there are a few conspicuous exceptions to the rule that governs the reputable newspapers of the country. Two newspapers in New York have brought more discredit upon the journalistic profession during the last year than all the other causes combined. They have done it by catering solely to the most prurient tastes of the public and to the most vic-lous sensationalism. They are not re-spected by the public and should not be, but they do not represent the progressive journalism of the country, and they have been more severely criticised by the pub-

Not only are the managers of our lead ing newspapers entitled to great credit for the scrupulous care they enforce on their reporters and correspondents to present the truth with as exact fairness as is possible, but the public little know the conseless care that is exercised in every reputable newspaper office to pre-vent the publication of even the truth when it would be more harmful to publish than to suppress it. There is not a week, indeed hardly a day, that the newspapers of this city do not suppress facts proper for public information which would make a most interesting story, solely because it would bring a flood of sorrow to the innocent and helpless and cast an imperishable shadow upon their lives. With all the errors necessarily committed in a newspaper office by reason of the haste with which articles must often be prepared, the public little know with what thorough integrity the news-During the six months in which the new law has been in operation, it has shown a steady growth. The August receipts were \$19.000.000. There is skeletons of hundred. skeletons of hundreds of households are carefully guarded in the newspaper offices of the country, and generally without even the knowledge of the people who are thus protected.

press generally than by any other

The Press of this city a few days ago gave a pointed illustration of the general integrity of the reportorial service ren-dered to our newspapers. Rev. Clarence H. Woolston, pastor of the Eastern Baptist church, is one of very many ministers whose zeal often outruns their discretion when enlisted in humanitarian or moral struggles. He gave an interview to a reporter of The Press on the war now in progress to improve the social purity of the community. He doubtless spoke to the reporter just as he felt and as he believed, and he spoke with the carnestness and enthusiasm which led him into the common error of exaggeration. When he saw his statements in cold type he was appalled; he could not believe that he had been correctly re-ported, and he unfortunately so declared; but when confronted by the reporter with his shorthand notes read back to the minister, he was compelled to confess his error and acted manfully in doing so If Rev. Mr. Woolston stood alone among the ministers in this regard he might be justly censured with severity, but he is a representative type of very many ministers who, with equal conscientiousness, speak in extravagant terms when discussing public questions. They are not in such close touch and attrition with the world as to understand it as people of the world understand it, and they often assume statements of prejudiced parties, alike in political, social, religious and moral disputes, to be the truth and sermons are delivered from the pulpit based upon such assumptions, which are mainly false.

If those who gave them the false information could see their statements in cold type they would deny or evade them, but when the speeches or sermons are seen in the frigidity of cold type they realize the error they have committed If ministers, lawyers, physicians, profes-sors and all classes and conditions of those who assume to give public utterances for the instruction of the public, could be schooled in the lessons which are taught in the reportorial rooms of every reputable newspaper, much of the false and exaggerated reports which appear in newspapers would be prevented As a rule, journalism performs its duty to the public us best it can with the haste that often hinders thorough inves-tigation, and most of the reckiess criticism that is put upon reporters of welldirected newspapers is entirely unmerit-ed. When error is committed, it is much more frequently the error of others than of the reporter.

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YNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of the Great Muslin Underwear Sale. Unreserved selling in unlimited quantities are our orders to salespeople, but we do and always shall reserve to ourselves the privilege of offering to the public only meritorious, well-made garments, it matters not how low we make the price. A cheaply made-up garment at a cheap price, is always dear at any price—we do not sell that kind. Note our prices, examine our stock and then draw your own conclusion in comparison with some undergarments you may find elsewhere:

Night Gowns, of fair muslin, 19 cents Night Gowns, neatly trimmed, yoke backs, 39 cents Empire Gowns, with tucks and embroidered yokes, 49 cents Empire Gowns, with tucks and embroidery trimmed and sailor collars, 59 cents Special attention is called to all of the finer gowns from 98c upwards. They are simply unequaled,

Skirts with tucks and embroidered ruffles, 39 cents Umbrella Skirts, with several tucks and wide embroidery ruffle, 59 cents Umbrella Skirts of finer qualities and richer laces and embroideries, from 85c to \$4.98

Children's Drawers, with tucks, 8 cents and upwards Ladies' Drawers, wide hem, and cluster of three tucks, 15 cents Ladies' Drawers, with three tucks and embroidery ruffle, 25 cents Ladies' Umbrella Drawers, cluster of tucks and wide embroidery, 39 cents

Ladies' Umbrella Drawers, with lace edge and insertions and linen ruffle, 49 cents 100 dozen Corset Covers, of good muslin, well made and perfect fitting, 7 cents 85 dozen Cambric Corset Covers, V-shaped, ready to trim, 12½ cents
Cambric Corset Covers, V-shaped, trimmed with embroidery, 15 cents
100 dozen various styles of Cambric and Muslin Corset Covers, V-neck, high and square
neck, trimmed with neat embroidery, at 25c and 29c, which beat the world.

Several very fine numbers of French Corset Covers from 39 cents to \$2.49 50 dozen Infants' Slips at 25 cents

100 styles of Children's Slips and Short Dresses, varying from 49 cents to \$4.98

We lay special claim toward these particular lines.

OFF WITH THE OLD



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

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,

WYOMING AVENUE.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

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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

selling them at they won't last cles only, which are but instances

Call and Be Convinced.

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

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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

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

WHITING DESKS. CHEVAL GLASSES PARLOR CABINETS. MUSIC CABINETS. CURIO CABINETS. BOOK CASES, FANCY BASKETS,

WORK TABLES. EASY CHAIRS, GILT CHAIRS. INLAID CHAIRS. ROCKERS. SHAVING STANDS, PEDESTALS, TABOURETTES.

LOUNGES.

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

Hill &

Scranton, Pa.

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.

K

February Sale

Means Genuine Reductions

Every department throughout the store represented. This space And judging from prices we are permits us to enumerate a few artiof the

> General Reductions. . 150 YARDS Fancy Silks from 4 to 10 yd. lengths, former price,

> 75c to \$1.25. Sale Price, 59c to PIECES All Wool Cheviots, good value at 30 and 35c per

yard, Sale Price, 19c CASE Best Domestic Dress Gingham, every day value 8c.

Sale Price, 5c CASE Best Quality Seersucker, every day value 10c,

Sale, Price, 7c ONE CASE Ladies' Seamless Hose, double sole and heel, extra value at 19c a pair

Sale Price, 121/2c ONE CASE Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, first class value for 75c, Sale Price, 50c

10 PIECES Loom Dice Table Linen (all linen) best 25c quality Sale Price, 19c 10 PIECES German "Silver Bleach" Table Linen, best 50c

quality, Sale Price, 35c 5 PIECES extra heavy Cream Damask, 75c quality, "extra

wide, Sale Price, 54c

25 DOZEN Hemmed Pillow Sale Price, 9c 200 DOZEN Custers best quality

Sewing Silk; good assortment of 'colors; Sale Price, 55c doz

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE SIX DAYS' TRIAL

Planetary Pencil Pointer

If it breaks a point bring it back.

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Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless

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Eafety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealts Building Scranton.

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AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat 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. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended

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