### the Scranton Tribune

Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

ATTEND AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRAFFOR PA. AS

## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEERUARY 10, 1898.

### REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director.

Three Years-PETER NEULS, Eleventh Three Years-D. I. PHILLIPS, Fifth 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, Pebruary E. When the American people get ready to free Cuba they will not have to do so by means of a parliamentary sub-

### terfuge.

The Question Before the House. Is a modernized, thoroughly equipped and practically fire-proof Young Men's Christian association building on a ly after the passage of the law authorizscale commensurate with the city's growth and prospects worth to the people of Scranton and vicinity the \$70,000 which, with what means the association now has in view, will build it as it should be built? That is the question which should be kept prommently before the public.

Seventy thousand dollars payable in five annual instalments would necessirate contributions amounting to \$14, 000 a year. We doubt if \$14,000 a year would pay Scranton's cigarette bill; certainly it wouldn't pay for the eigarettes and chewing gam annually consumed in this city; to nobody's good except the dealers'. There are dozens of saloons and possibly one or two gambling places in Scranton that make a profit of more than \$14,000 a year. That sum wouldn't be considered a decent week's income for Scranton's breweries. Is it to be said that a certain occasion soon after the organicommunity wherein these things are true cannot raise for one great agency of human improvement, which confers lasting benefit directly and indirectly upon thousands, as much money per annum as would be required to make one liquor dealer or one gambler feel only tolerably prosperous?

The people of Wilkes-Barre last year raised \$15,000 for their Young Men's Christian association and didn't half try. Shall Scranton take a position in the rear of Wilkes-Barre?

were genuine. Bill Andrews' cold throw-down by his old pard, Bill Stone, would be a cruel case of rank ingratitude. But very often in the Stone kind of politics things are not as they seem.

### Meaning of the De Lome Letter.

The chief point of interest in the de Lome letter is not its insulting reference to President McKinley, That ought to touch the nerves of the American people, since it is a peculiarly contemptible exhibition of ingratitude; but it is no more than the president had every reason to expect.

The letter's largest significance is in its authoritative revelation of Spain's desperation in Cuba: in its frank acknowledgement that everything depends on military success there. We know now that no military success has been won by Spain since the writing of this letter; that on the contrary General Pando has been licked to a standstill by Generals Garcia and Rabi in Santiago de Cuba while in Santa Clara and Puerto Principe the insurgents have things practically their own way. In every respect, therefore, Spain is weaker and the Cuban insurrection is stronger than when de Lome wrote so frankly to the editor of the Madrid Heraldo: and after this authoritative exposure of the hollowness of autonomy it is difficult to see how Spain can by any future means recover the ground thus lost.

Then, too, the further agitation of the question of commercial relations official to have knowledge of jobbery "for effect" will scarcely produce the desired effect, now that we have undeniable assurance that in seeking such relations Spain has merely been trying to play with us in the hope of gaining additional time.

Lastly, the Cuban junta in New York by the verification of its latest claim scores a new triumph which adds perceptibly to its weight and influence in this country. It will be recalled that the junta has never once de-Cognosto and de Lome said that Ruiz mark, that is to say, Harrisburg. had been assassinated by Aranguren under a flag of truce, the junta stated that he had been executed as a briber has since confirmed the junta's ver-Cuban capital the junta asserted that | tions. the Spaniards had been beaten back with great loss, and this, too, has since been confirmed. Finally in the

which has stood the test of time. ish evidence that Spanish diplomacy United States hereafter to waste preclous time and submit in patience to the wanton sacrifice of thousands of lives in order to avoid ruffling the sensibilities of the Spanish people is a point which ought soon to be brought

to a definite issue. In the meantime, Dupuy de Lome

can pack up and git. sweet sixteen in presence of the atwould seem to be the proper course. port is of a class that is in need of creased naval armament, Hawalian anthis will republican majority over all of 51.

ically wrong in the training of earlier years that should arouse the interest of the entire community at Williams-

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

The effort of Colonel W. A. Stone to weather the rising storm by striving to dissociate in the public mind his gubernatorial candidacy from the odium attaching to William H. Andrews indicates at last an awakening judgment on his part; but is it not a trifle

### The New Capitol Fight.

To the recent criticisms by the governor upon the course of the new capitol commission Auditor General Mylin, himself a candidate for the office of governor, has through the Pittsburg Dispatch made a spirited but in some respects an inconclusive reply. After expressing the hope that the new capitol building will be in readiness for the next meeting of the legislature, in January, 1899, General Mylin says:

Had the commission not been interfered with by useless and senseless legal proceedings, stimulated by those high in authority out of wounded vanity, the ontract for the building of the capitol would have been let long ago, and work-men would be now busy in laying the stone. Hetter still, had a business-like method of selecting an architect been adopted in the first instance immediateing the building of a capitol, instead of tollowing the vagaries of a played-out architect who now makes a precarious living as a professor in one of our col-leges, the people of the state would have been spared the shameless ado about the ng of a capitol and it would be nov half finished.

The auditor general adds that while for the money (\$550,000) appropriated by the last legislature at the governor's instance some sort of a building can be built he "doesn't think it will make a creditable building, because it's too cheap. Still, it may fire the heart of the terra cotta statesman," whoever that may be. Mr. Mylin further says:

There is one point that seems to be entirely forgotten by the distinguished critic of the commission in his last profunctamento, which he published first to the world before it could be presented to the board of commissioners, a little cation of the board, when everything wa unning along according to the wishes of the governor, the smallness of the appropriation was discussed it was generally admitted to be too small, but the executive, as he always is, was equal to the emergency. He suggested that else-tric lighting, heating, plumbling, mural decorations and other furnishings could be put in by contract through the me-dium of the board of public buildings and grounds, composed of the governor, state treasurer and auditor general, thus adding \$300,000 or \$400,000 toward the building of a capitol above the \$550,000 appropriated by the legislature. This, no doubt, was another sleek way of hoodwinking the public.

Attention is directed by the auditor general to the fact that the governor's plan called originally for a nest of buildings, the cost of which has been estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000. and this is General Mylin's torrid conclusion:

It was the judgment of the commisdon that a legislative building, erected on the plan of the old building, but larger, to suit not only the present but the fu-ture demands, with room for the addition some day in the future of the two departmental buildings, would be more acceptable to the people. It would cost less to build, less to take care of when built. They acted simply in the interest of the public in the same manner as if it had been their own private business. I spurn the idea and the intimation that there were jobs in it. It is only those who have had experience in jobbery are so ready to cast a stigma upon their peers and try to blacken their charac-ter. For my part, and I speak for my colleagues as well as myself, we stand ready to have all kinds of jobbery inves-tigated. "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'

These final words, having doubtless been penned in haste-for the document from which we quote was furnished to our Pittsburg contemporary on Monday evening by telegraphstand in manifest need of revision. General Mylin evidently does not mean to say that he is no more than the peer, that is to say the equal, of those who have had experience in jobbery. We are confident that he has never had experience of that kind and that he is too honest and conscientious an on the part of others without promptly taking steps to have the whole matter fully exposed.

What is most noticeable in this discussion, it strikes us, is the large amount of intense personal feeling shown. What is the cause of this high tension? What does it signify? The whole truth evidently has not yet come before the public. It should be brought out without delay, else the public will not unnaturally suspect the existence ceived the American people. When of something decidedly rotten in Den-

The invasion of a squad of sensational newspaper representatives into and a spy, and Consul General Lee a community is in some respects a good thing. It opens the eyes of the sion. Again, when de Lome claimed people to the general unreliability of that a Spanish force had captured the the contents of the yellow publica-

### The View of an Authority.

Captain Mahan's assertion that in two versions given of Aranguren's the event of war it would be absolutemurder it has been the junta's story ly necessary for the United States to capture Hawaii in order to defend the We known now by the best of Span- Pacific coast successfully gives the weight of authority to an argument for means barefaced Spanish lying; that annexation which has long been in use. its chief weapons are falsehood, de- Captain Mahan is the chief living exception and boodle; and that no asser- pert on naval problems and his testition certified to by Spain is entitled to mony on this point has the greater sigcredence until corroborated from in- nificance in view of the fact that a dependent sources. Whether it is short time ago he was being falsely worth while for the government of the credited by the opponents of annexation as sympathizing with their obstructionary attitude.

As the Washington Star well says, "This view of the case shows how preposterous it is to claim that Hawalian annexation necessarily means a material augmentation of our naval force. Hawaii unannexed, either subject to the dominating influence or directly un-Report comes from Williamsport that der the control of another and possibly the rod of correction has been applied unfriendly power would be such a mento the back of a girl school pupil of ace as to demand the maintenance of a much larger naval force than with tendants of one of the schools of the Hawaii a part of the American union, town. The directors, it is said, will with this nation in possession and not investigate the case and vindicate eith- subject to any sudden demand for an er the pupil or the principal. This onslaught upon an established force in order to protect the cities of the Pacific If the rising generation of Williams- coast. Instead of being a threat of in-

sixteen, there must be something rad- this country need not maintain other than a moderately large naval force, large enough to uphold American prestige and protect American interests in the various parts of the world. Hawaii unannexed is a danger point requiring unusual counter precautions; Hawaii annexed reduces danger from that quarter to a minimum and with it the need of large payal increases."

It is to be hoped that the importance of Captain Mahan's admission, corroborating as it does the almost uniform testimony of other recognized experts on the subject of maritime warfare, will not be lost upon the United States senate. The time has arrived when the question of annexation should be definitely answered.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has appointed itself to the mission of discovering the most prolific spring poet in the commonwealth. It is possible that the Inquirer intends to embark in the valentine business as a side issue.

The action of Colonel Paty du Clam has been such in the celebrated Dreyfus affair as to cause much adverse In fact, one is almost comment. prompted to remark: "Don't be a Paty du Clam!" Citizens of Scranton who possess the

ability to judge correctly of values do

not need to be told that \$100,000 put

into a new Y. M. C. A. home would be

an investment they would never regret. Reports of the Klondike rush from various sections indicate that there is liable to be a struggle for elbow room in the gold fields before the summer

is half over.

It is probably true that even the sensational newspapers would show more respect for the court if the attornevs in court would set them a better example.

becoming more indistinct as the days roll by. History is made rapidly these

Echoes of the "anti-Hanna" fight are

Minister DePuy de Lome ought hereafter to beware of the autograph col-

### This Country Is Not Invincible

From the Globe-Democrat.

THE OLD notion that the separation of the United States from Europe by several thousand miles of ocean would render this country safe from all possibility of serious attack is effectually destroyed by Spain's achievements in the transportation of troops and munitions of war in the Cuconfilet. An official statement recently published at Madrid shows that between November, 1895, and May, Spain sent 181.738 enlisted men to Cuba, with 6,261 officers, including forty generals; 212.542 guns, 320,406 kilogrammes of powder, 92,988,670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannon, 12 mitrailleuses and 29,500 shells. During five or six months of that time too according to the same state-ment, Spain sent across a still broader expanse of ocean to the Philippine Islands 27,500 soldiers and 881 officers, with

000 troops to the United States, and the two and three-quarter years of the troops to the United States, and in war of 1812 a smaller number of troops were shipped by England to Canada and the United States. The number of soldiers transported to Rusisa during the Crimean war by England, France and Sardinia, although the average distance traversed was only about a third as great as that traveled by the Spanish troops, and the physical obstacles encountered were much smaller, was far less than Spain has sent to her two colonles during the insurrections. And yet, compared with the great nations of rope. Spain is a feeble and bankrupt country which has been thought too insignificant to be invited to join any alliance, bund or other combination into which the important European states are

There is a lesson here which the United States, in view of possible complica-tions in the future with one or more of the great nations of Europe, should heed. Of course, with our superiority to Spain on the ocean, we could, in the event of war, prevent that country from transporting a large army to any point on our coast, or even to Cuba, if she were able to hold the island. We could, indeed, in event of a war with France, which the second largest navy in the world, prevent that country from transporting sufficient troops here to seriously menace us if she were to get a foothold on our coast, while Germany, Russia, Austria or Italy, single-handed, could not dangerously harm us. With England, however, the situation is dif-England is not only many times as strong on the ocean as the United States is, but it has a base of operations, Canada, on our border; her standing army is eight times as large as ours while the part of that army which is stationed in the United Kingdom is four times as large as ours. To be sure, our 118,000 militia would be available in case of invasion, as an addition to our 25,000 regulars, and we could, in the course of a few months, arm, equip and drill 500,-000 or 600,000 more men. It is well for the United States to understand, however, that the conditions under which wars are waged have changed in recent years. England's "silver streak" is an impas sable barrier to invaders so long as navy, as now, is superior to that of any three other nations in the world. The United States' broader barrier would be an inadequate protection in time of war with any league of which England was

Our easy confidence of half or a third of a century ago of being able to "whip all creation" needs, for its justification today, to be supplemented by a large and an immediate increase in our navy and a considerable increase in the regu

### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

From the Philadelphia Press. Party majorities in the house of representatives have in recent years fluctuat-ed wi-lely. Beginning with the Fifty-first congress, which was elected in 1888, along

with President Harrison, the strength of parties in the house has been as follows:

Rep. Dem. Pop. Sil. Total 51st congress ... 169 161 ... 52d congress ... 88 225 9 53d congress ... 127 218 11 54th congress ..252 95 55th congress ..204 123 This shows a wide variation in party numbers. In the Fifty-first congress Republicans had eight majority in use, but in the next congress this was changed to a minority of 156. The Democrats maintained their lead in the Fifty third congress, but in the Fifty-Fourth congress another revolution took place and they found themselves in a minor-ity of 165. In the present house there is a

party can lose twenty-five members and still have one majority, but that would be too small for business. A majority of ten is as small as is practicable for the enactment of laws in harmony with the party platform. It is not only possi-ble but probable that this majority will be obtained, and it may be much in-creased, now that the question of free silver has been promimently thrust into the campaign by the silverites in the the campaign by the silverities in the senate and has been courageously met by President McKinley.

### FRENCH "JUSTICE."

From the Philadelphia Press.

The "Dreyfus affair" (which the Spec-The "Dreyfus affair" (which the spec-tator considers as perhaps "the most im-portant question now before Europe") exhibits in a remarkable light some of the least desirable peculiarities of the French people. Brave, brilliant, not in-capable of generosity and of magnificent effort for a cause enthysiastic for their effort for a cause, enthusiastic for their own liberty, they yet have little concep-tion of the real meaning of liberty. They do not understand that freedom is not alone for one's self but for others as well. They inscribe upon their public buildings "equality." but they do not know that equality means not only "I am as good as you" but also "you are as good as I." The situation was, with sad insight and truthfulness, summed up by Mme. Roland in words as just now as a century ago: equality These people desire to be free, but they know not how to be just." Of justice—that quality, not brilliant, often tedious and unattractive, which takes time for the weighing of evidence, which sets aside prejudice of person and creed and race, which gives every fair opportunity to the weak, to the accused—they seem not to have an idea. In their courts, the judge is practically counsel for the prose-

The national character was to some extent epitomized in Louis XIV, to whom the nation has given its approval in bestowing upon him the title "The Great." Macaulay says: "In his dealings with foreign powers he had some generosity but no justice. To unhappy allies who threw themselves at his feet and had no hope but in his compassion he extended his protection with a romantic disinter-estedness which seemed better suited to a knight-errant than to a statesman. But he broke through the most sacred ties of public faith without scruple or shame whenever they interfered with his interest or with what he called his glory."

The French do not realize that fregovernment, resting on the confidence and respect of the entire people, must not only be just in its acts it must also plainly be seen to be just. It cannot af-ford to be other than clear and radiant in the exercise of its great power. In the case of Captain Dreyfus, whatever the proof against him, it was never made public-was never seen even by himself or his counsel. Guilty he may be, but he was never justly pronounced guilty. He never had a fair trial. It may be said of him, as was said of a great criminal who had been condemned contrary to the law: "He may be guilty, but his case is the case of every innocent man in England." All that the world knows is that Drey-fus was condemned by a court acting in secret, on evidence which has never been made public. The world draws its own inference from these facts and from the further fact that Dreyfus, a Jew, is exposed to the full intensity of the anti-Semitic furor which prevails in France, though perhaps with less malignity than in other parts of the continent.

In the nineteenth Christian century judgment that is pronounced on evi-dence kept secret carries no more moral weight than the judgment of the star chamber, or of the inquisition, or of the Ku-Klux or of the White Caps. There is no more enduring foundation for a state than justice-a justice universally rec-ognized and respected. France can never expanse of ocean to the synthesistands of ocean to the synthesistands 27,500 soldiers and 851 officers, with all needed equipments of war,

There is an exploit in carrying large armies long distances by water which was never even remotely approached by any other nation, and which, sixty or any other nation, and which, sixty or seventy years ago, would have been seventy years ago, would have been seventy years ago, would have been seventy of the seventy years ago, would have been seventy of the seventy years ago, would have been seventy occupy the position to which she aspires among civilized nations until her courts

ing the seven years war of American in-ling the seven years war of American in-dependence England sent less than 50,- of men unjustly condemned, so today this office falls to the lot of Zola.

### FALSE EXPEDIENCY.

From the Philadelphia Press. Sensationalism in the pulpit is as dis-tasteful to well trained and intellectual men and women us is the so-called "realism" of some of our trashy modern fic-tion. It is disgusting, and is only a vehicle for the exploitation of self on the part of its practitioners. It is demoral izing in the church and injurious to the home. The pure gospel of the Nazaren has no need of slumming expeditions mountebank performances and purely worldly accessories to make it efficacious in the salvation of men's souls, and socalled ministers of the gospel who resort to a sort of religious legerdemain to at-tract congregations do not deserve to be classed as true ministers of Christ.

### PLANT TREES.

What do we plant when we plant the long. tree? We plant the ship which will cross the We plant the masts to carry the sails,

We plant the plank to withstand the gales, keel, the keelson and beam and knee, We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree? We plant the houses for you and me We plant the rafters, the shingles, the

We plant the studding, the laths, the doors, The beams and siding, all parts that be, We plant the house when we plant the

What do we plant when we plant the tree? A thousand things that we daily see. We plant the spire that out-towers the crag. We plant the staff for our country's flag, We plant the shade, from the hot sun

plant all these when we plant the We -Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton.

# Haviland

WE ARE CLOSING OUT FOUR OF DRESSING TABLES. OUR OPEN STOCK CHINA PAT- FANCY TABLES,

## 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 FEB. RUARY 1.

### THE CLEMONS, FERBER, Connell O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue,

# GOLDSMITH'S



# Good News from Our Drapery Department

Several small lots from 3 to 5 pairs of Lace Curtains, which cannot be duplicated, have been marked down to a price that will naturally find quick takers. They begin at 37 cents a pair and run up to \$1.98, many of them you find just half price.

A few pairs of Derby and Chenille Curtains, commencing at \$1.98. All of them 25 per cent. off the regular price and must be seen to be appreciated.

## Sale of Embroideries

One hundred thousand yards of New Embroideries-Edgings, Insertions and Flounces, are shown here for your inspection and approval. Fresh from St. Gall and Herisau, bought direct from the dealers who have made those towns famous for such wares, shipped to us as straight as rail can run and ship can steer, and shown at the little figures that modern methods of buying and selling can compass,

Of course they're good goods. They're the kind which are made on hand machines, patiently and carefully. They're distinctly NOT the kind made by steam, in which the edges ravel freely after laundering. All the patterns, all the styles, all the kinds have been gone over with care, and the result is a collection of the best, prettiest, most desirable.

Prices run from 3 cents to 49 cents a yard, about one-half regular figures.

### OFF WITH THE OLD The Very Best

As THE OLD YEAR IS CAST OFF like an old shoe, so should you resolve to carry out the simile by coming in and select-

carry out the simile by coming in and select ing a new pair of our elegant '98 Shoes Just received for those who want advance styles at backward prices.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

WILL NOT change our resolution

THEY MUST GO

Call and Be Convinced.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,

119 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

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.

CHEVAL GLASSES

PARLOR CABINETS.

MUSIC CABINETS.

CURIO CABINETS.

FANCY BASKETS,

Hill &

BOOK CASES.

WORK TABLES.

EASY CHAIRS.

GILT CHAIRS.

ROCKERS,

PEDESTALS,

All at lowest prices consistent with the

high quality of the goods.

Scranton, Pa.

TABOURETTES

INLAID CHAIRS.

SHAVING STANDS.

At 121

North Washington

Avenue.

HILL & CONNELL'S

THEY'RE GOING

to clean them out.

## 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.

# MUGKLOW,

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Great

February Sale

Means Genuine Reductions on all Those Oil Heaters we told you

### WINTER about last week. But the fact of our having had a good sale of them

GOODS

Every department throughout the store represented. This space And judging from prices we are

yard.

permits us to enumerate a few artiselling them at they won't last cles only, which are but instances of the

General Reductions. 450 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

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/c 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

quality, Sale Price, 35c 15 PIECES extra heavy Cream Damask, 75c quality, "extra

Bleach" Table Linen, best 50c

wide," Sale Price, 54c Hemmed Pillow DOZEN

Sale Price, 9c 200 DOZEN Cutters best quality Sewing Silk; good assortment of

Sale Price, 55c doz 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

colors:

Planetary Pencil Pointer

If it breaks a

point bring it back.

YOURS for a price saved in lead and the ime wasted in old fashioned chopping.

## REYNOLDS BROTHERS.

STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical

### HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Eafety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.

coms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealts Building, Scranton,

AGENCIES

Pittston

Plymouth

THOS, FORD.

JOHN B. SMITH & SON. E. W. MULLIGAN.

MT. PLEASANT

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. 2626 or at the mine, tele-

to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

phone No. 272, will be promptly attended