

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For School Director. Three Years—PETER NEULS, Eleventh Ward. Three Years—D. I. PHILLIPS, Fifth Ward. Two Years—E. D. FELLOWS, Fourth Ward. Two Years—F. S. GODFREY, Eighth Ward. One Year—P. S. BARKER, Seventeenth Ward. One Year—ELIAS E. EVANS, Fifteenth Ward. Election Day, February 15.

By the way, if Uncle John Wanamaker does not make a demonstration soon people will forget that he has been asked again to capitalize a kick.

How to Vote on Tuesday.

Among a number of reasons why the Republican city ticket named above should be elected on Tuesday two may be mentioned more especially: In the first place it is a good ticket. The men on it are tip top men. They have the confidence of their neighbors. They stand well as individuals. Taxpayers readily trust them in private business relations and that is strong presumptive proof that they could be trusted to administer the duties of school director if seated as a board of six.

In the second place, it is the Republican ticket and in a year which will witness a desperate political struggle between the two great parties in state and nation, it will do no harm and is likely indeed to do much good to start the record with a rousing local Republican victory.

It is "only a city election", to be sure, but the men to be elected on Tuesday will have vastly more to do with making or marring the welfare of Scranton than they would have if they were running for the office of congressman or governor or even president of the United States. The average resident of Scranton could get along without noticing very perceptibly the difference between a good or a bad congressman, a good or a bad governor, even a good or a bad president, but there isn't a man in the city who wouldn't quickly feel the difference between an efficient or an inefficient school board. That touches every pocket book and well nigh every home.

The chances are that the six men receiving the highest vote for school director on Tuesday will soon afterward be installed in an office which will control almost absolutely the disbursement annually of nearly \$3 for every man, woman and child in the city, and which will have a great deal to do with the hiring and the direction of the work of more than 200 city employes.

It is obvious, therefore, that the choice of these men is no small matter and we earnestly advise the intelligent and public spirited citizens of Scranton to give it on Tuesday their thoughtful and conscientious attention.

Tom Cooper for governor would at all events add to the hilarity of the scramble.

A Comparison.

The Spanish newspapers and officials, the London Times, the Washington Post and Senator Hale, of Maine, who has been Spain's foremost American champion, each and all profess to be greatly horrified at the alleged theft of the Canalejas letter. Their opinion on that subject is thus expressed by the London Times: "It is from every point of view deplorable and lamentable that so useful a career as Senator De Lome's should be terminated by an act of the basest treachery. Honest men, whether in America or England, must regard with profound contempt the party which sinks to such methods of warfare as the Cuban ring."

The counsel of the Cuban Junta, Mr. Reubens, has said that the Canalejas letter was "obtained" in Havana, he declining to say how, further than that "a man risked his life for it." Let us assume that the letter was stolen. Is that sufficient to bring odium on the Cuban cause, or as the Times prefers to put it, the "Cuban ring"? Cuba and Spain are at war. It is a war to the death. Spain has employed lies, theft, treachery, bribery, murder, outrage and every other known weapon in her effort to defeat the Cubans. Must Cuba have no discretion whatever in the matter of reprisals? If the New York Junta has been smart enough through secret agents in Havana to circumvent the wily de Lome, Spain's ablest and most unscrupulous diplomatist, is it not to be placed rather to its credit than to its discredit? Washington used spies. Grant used them. Every general and every cabinet minister in active service in this or any other country has used them. Their use is a necessity. De Lome's own letter shows under what odds an antagonist of Spain would labor which should be simple-minded enough to take Spain at her word, without precaution against treachery or false representation.

This attempt to discredit the Cuban Junta is too thin. And this reminds us that it is in the interest of fair play to emphasize a point briefly made on this page yesterday, viz., that in no detail has the Junta in New York yet falsified in its authorized statements of news or policy to the American people. There has been a deal of faking at Key West and at Tampa, and the careless reader of these contradictory romances may have confused them with the authenticated outpourings of the Junta; but the reader who cares to go back over the files will find that what we have just said as to the truthfulness of the Junta's reports to the American public is absolutely true.

A great many Americans, realizing only a part of the essential factors in the problem, have heretofore been inclined, we suspect, to overestimate the astuteness of de Lome and to underestimate the ability of the Cuban delegate to the United States, Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma. De Lome had diplomatic and social recognition, he had

great official prestige, he represented one of the oldest and at one time the greatest court of Europe, and moreover he had at his command the machinery of a diplomatic and secret service ramifying throughout the United States, and upon which he once boasted that Spain spent when necessary as much as \$200,000 a month. Dr. Palma has had none of these advantages. He has had to be economical in use of money, to rely largely upon voluntary aid in the gathering of information and he has been debarred from every official means of access to the charmed circle at Washington wherein the battle between Cuba and Spain has been largely fought. Bearing these facts in mind, we guess he and his colleagues in the Cuban movement can stand the comparison.

During the last fiscal year we bought goods of Germany to the value of \$111,000,000 and sold to that country only about \$100,000,000 worth. Most of the things we bought of Germany we could buy to equal advantage elsewhere. Most of the things Germany bought of us she had to have. It can therefore be seen that a war of retaliatory tariffs between the United States and Germany would be exceedingly foolish and unprofitable to Germany.

Widows' Pensions.

By a vote of 7 to 5 the bill to bar from the pension rolls the widows of soldiers who shall marry hereafter has been negatively in the house committee on pensions, four Republicans voting for and four against. This doubtless means that in this congress there will be no legislation looking to a reduction in the volume of our pension disbursements.

The result is not unexpected, inasmuch as the agitation for a revision of the rolls has been in progress but a comparatively short time. Yet in the opinion of many it involves a mistake. We have the authority of the commissioner of pensions, which is to say the authority of the administration, for the assertion that the number of veterans who are involved in marriage by women seeking their pensions is sufficiently large to make it expedient to adopt a bill of the character mentioned above, and the refusal of congress to consider the subject can have no other effect than to increase the growing restiveness of the people at the continued growth of the pension costs.

Opinion on this subject divides along two lines: One, holding that any and every proposition contemplating the grant of money in the form of pensions offered in the name of the veteran soldier or his relatives and heirs should be enacted into law without scrutiny or question, lest ground should be given for the charge of ingratitude; and the other holding that the money of the people should be expended in this direction with the same careful weighing of claims and equities that would be expected in other forms of congressional appropriation. That the former line has guided legislation too often in the past seems to be quite generally admitted by students of the subject, and it is worthy of consideration whether the continuation of such a policy may not provoke in time a public revolt which shall go to the other extreme of stinginess and injustice.

It is largely for the veterans themselves to decide this point.

The fact that white marble is not to be considered in the new capitol building will scarcely cause the people of Pennsylvania to lift up their voices and weep. White marble, in the strange, uncertain climate of this latitude is not what one would yearn for even in a tomb stone.

Suffrage and Representation.

We have already called attention to the fact that a constitutional convention is soon to assemble in Louisiana to devise a scheme to prevent the negroes of that state from voting, the means in view being a combined educational and property qualification. Administered fairly and not permitted to generate unfairness, such a qualification could be defended with good grace. Many persons, indeed, believe that with these reservations properly guaranteed it should be adopted throughout the United States, and that its adoption, without restriction as to race or sex, would come very material improvement in political conditions.

Be this as it may, the Louisiana plan is not so ordered. It is confessedly a plan to disfranchise the negro and keep him down. This is the argument openly made by some of its prominent advocates. They give many plausible reasons for their attitude and seek to invest their course with the halo of patriotism but not one of them, so far as we are informed, has yet proposed a reduction in Louisiana's representation in congress to correspond with the reduction which must necessarily ensue in the popular vote from the adoption of this restrictive qualification. In other words, they want the negro to count when he can count to the white man's advantage; it is only when he might count to the white man's disadvantage that they want to repudiate and disown him.

The Philadelphia Press quotes very opportunely a clause in the United States constitution which makes interesting reading in this connection. Section 2 of Article XIV says: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of people in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers in a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such state being of 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

"It will be seen," adds the Press, "that this clause exactly covers the Mississippi and South Carolina cases and the proposed action in Louisiana, and puts it in the power of congress to lessen the representation of those states

in the house. In the case of all three of these states an enforcement of this provision of the constitution would reduce their representation to three members of the house each, or a total of nine members. They have now a total of twenty members." Our contemporary adds that there is one way to avoid such a result. "If," it says, "the Louisiana convention adopts an educational qualification for the suffrage applicable without partiality to both races and makes provision for the education of the people the provision in the United States constitution may be quietly ignored."

Unfortunately figs do not grow on thistles.

Consul General Lee says that the money and provisions thus far sent from this country for Cuban relief have barely sufficed to feed and clothe 7,000 of the 30,000 destitute persons in Havana alone. Evidently the situation requires much more heroic treatment.

For driving to the left and thereby injuring a woman a New York express company must pay a damage bill of \$4,000. Now let the law lay its corrective hand on the rapid pedestrian who neglects to keep to the right. Scranton is full of him.

Lutger acts as though he would like to make sausage of the jury that convicted him. This strengthens the original idea cherished by many that Lutger's affairs should have been settled with a link of hemp.

Many will doubtless be pleased to learn that the rumor concerning the formation of a pig iron trust was false. There will be no need for the public at large to economize on pig iron this spring.

A Georgia judge has declared the anti-kissing law in that state unconstitutional. For the benefit of the rising generation we give this noble jurist's name. It is Calhoun.

According to State Chairman Gardner, the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy at this time is: "Principles be damned! It's offices we want."

The experience of Lord Sackville-West and Deputy de Lome indicates that an ambassador should be like the modern jurymen—without an opinion.

It is reported that Senor de Lome expects his letter to make him the next Spanish minister of state. He has all the requisite qualifications.

Sagasta says Spain wouldn't have noticed a stolen letter. Why, then, does she tamper with the Cuban mails?

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Alacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological Cast: 1:24 a. m., for Saturday, February 12, 1898.

A child born on this day will notice that the "first robin" is a trifle backward about rendering his opening recitative. The "singer" that Manager Fenyesy desired to inject in his entertainment seems to have assumed the qualities of a mustard plaster.

Only a few days remain in advance for the Martin jury.

It is dangerous to say "Hello" to Mr. Finn these days.

Songs of Spring.

Seek not the unpolluted street. Nor for dry pavements yearn; The mud that now clings to thy feet Will soon to dust return.

The Only Sure Way to Real Success

From the Philadelphia Press. SPEAKING before the Graduates' club, of the University of Chicago the other day, Mr. Richard Mansfield told of the hardships a young and ambitious, but poor, actor has often to undergo if he expects to achieve success in his profession. Referring to his own case, Mr. Mansfield said: "For years and years after the play I went to my little garret room, if I were fortunate to have one, and took my crust, if I had one, and toasted it over the fire, if I had one. Oh, many times I have wandered the streets of London for hours at a time, looking for a safe and sure retreat for all who seek its shelter. In Elmhurst, in Moscow, in Madisonville, in Daleville, and in every hamlet surrounded by us as young men we are felt the uplifting influences of the Scranton Young Men's Christian association. Now that the building is in ashes, and the association homeless, it needs help, young men, it is your home that is burned, and this being so will you not help to rebuild it?"

Mr. Mansfield has achieved distinction in his profession and is now entitled to look back with commendable pride on the hardships he endured and the obstacles he overcame in his struggle for fame. But the road he traveled was beset with more difficulties than the path most successful men have trodden. The majority of them, in this country at least, can look back from the heights they have reached upon an arduous life spent in surmounting the difficulties that beset the pathway they have followed. If they had foreseen them all and known the true nature of the task they were undertaking, they might never have begun the work. But a kind providence veiled the future from them while giving them the courage, persistence and energy to undertake their task. It was the "hot potato" route to success they took.

This is the old road to success and it has been blazed and placarded with signboards by generation after generation. But in this age of electric achievement young men are apt to forget it. "There is no place for me in the world," they say, "I have all the good places." Such young men should remember Mansfield's "hot potato."

There is also too prevalent an opinion among young men that those who have succeeded gained their position from the start. They see Mr. Mansfield delighting in crowded houses by his presentation of well-known characters and they conclude that he must have done the same from the start. They don't hear of his garret and his streets and his wanderings through the streets of London with only a hot potato to warm his chilled fingers and fill his empty stomach. There is hardly a man who has achieved true success who has not had these difficulties to contend with or who would have one of them removed if he had his life to live over again. They were his stepping stones to success. Luck plays no part in such a career. One of the most successful men Philadelphia ever had used to say he felt like kicking

a man out of his house who spoke to him of his "good luck." He had made his fortune in the "hot potato" way and "luck" had played no part in it.

Another erroneous impression among many young men is that those who have once gained success take life easy ever afterward. On this point Mr. Richard Mansfield remarked in his Chicago talk: "There is really little truth in the popular idea that after the play we retire to our homes of princely grandeur where we feast on pate de foie gras and champagne until an early hour in the morning. There is but little foundation for this belief in connection with other callings as there is in connection with the stage. In fact if there is any place in life where hard work is more necessary than in achieving success it is in keeping the success once gained. Given character and persistent and well-directed effort and any reasonable purpose in life can be accomplished. Character is the foundation and work is the superstructure. If the former is laid broad and the latter can be reared to a height undreamed of when the task began. These are old truths which have been told and retold to and again and there are suggested anew only by the hot potato with which Mr. Mansfield used to warm his cold fingers."

SENSATIONAL REPORTING.

From the Pittsburg Gazette. We believe it was the late Charles A. Dana who, in discussing journalistic ethics, laid down the very wise rule that editorial opinions should be kept out of the news columns. The rule is strictly enforced in the Sun, and that fact has had much to do with making it what it is today. The acknowledged leading news journal of the country. Unfortunately, this standard does not hold good in all newspaper offices, and the Lattimer trial now in progress at Wilkes-Barre affords an excellent opportunity for the public to judge the results.

The majority of the reporters attending the trial—and there are about twenty-five in all—recognize that they are there for the purpose of giving to the public a correct and unbiased record of the proceedings, and they are doing excellent work along this line. There are a notorious few, however, who are devoting the space to sensational reports calculated to heighten the bitter feelings caused by the shooting that they give to actual proceedings. These men are contented themselves with outrageous attacks on the defendants but are even attacking the integrity of the court itself. They are pandering to most vicious elements, and it would not, indeed, be surprising, in view of the license they have been given, if serious collisions should take place between those contenting the case before it is ended. If such an unfortunate condition should result, the "yellow" journals would have the miserable satisfaction of knowing that they were the actual instigators of it.

In striking contrast to the course pursued by these sensationalists is that followed by our Scranton contemporary, The Tribune, which has purposely refrained from having a special representative of its own at the trial, so as to avoid even the appearance of any efforts to color its reports. The Tribune is wise in declining that "when the trial is ended shall give expression to our views concerning it, but not before."

It is about time the "yellow" journals learned that sensationalism is not enterprise and that it is not contented by the best people, particularly when used for selfish and base ends in matters of such import as the Lattimer case.

THE HAWAIIAN STAKE.

From the Philadelphia Press. The question at stake is immeasurably greater than the simple issue of taking the Hawaiian Islands. It presents the broad issue of entering into the world's competition for enlarged commercial lines and of renouncing all serious effort for commercial expansion. If we are going out to seek foreign trade, to construct the Nicaragua canal, to enlarge our commercial empire and to claim our legitimate share of the commerce of the Pacific and the far east, it would be the height of folly to let slip the great advantage which the possession of the Hawaiian Islands would give us in this movement. As a more matter of self-defense it would be blindness to miss the opportunity. But if we are to seek commercial extension it would be a piece of fatuity which would make our narrow statesmanship an object of ridicule among the nations. The question involves the scope and character of our future national policy, and it is to be hoped that the association of the Hawaiian Islands would be worthy of being the highest legislative chamber of a great nation.

GIVE AID TO THE Y. M. C. A.

From the Elmhurst Signal. The appeal made by the management of the Scranton Young Men's Christian association for aid to erect a new home for the association should meet with a generous response, not only from the people of Scranton, but from the residents of the entire county. The association is a representative one and its work touches every hearthstone, gathering in its arms the youth of our cities, towns and villages. It will show that we are not without a representative one and its work touches every hearthstone, gathering in its arms the youth of our cities, towns and villages. It will show that we are not without a representative one and its work touches every hearthstone, gathering in its arms the youth of our cities, towns and villages. It will show that we are not without a representative one and its work touches every hearthstone, gathering in its arms the youth of our cities, towns and villages.

SOMETHING TO CROW OVER.

New York Commercial-Advertiser. De Lome's downfall is a cruel blow to the pessimists who are forever moaning about the incompetency of our country. We may not have a class of trained diplomatists, and we may send country lawyers to contend with experienced ministers at European courts, but they do not make spectacles of themselves by insulting the heads of the governments they represent. They may cut with their knives, but they do not get themselves sent home in disgrace. If Sackville-West and De Lome are trained diplomatists, the United States will be satisfied a time longer with its untrained ones.

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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GOLDSMITH BROS. & COMPANY.

We Place on Sale Today Five Hundred Pairs of Boys' School Shoes at 50c a pair.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Stop a Minute WHEN YOU ARE PASSING BY OUR PLACE AND LOOK AT THE DISPLAY OF BRUSHES IN OUR WINDOW. WE HAVE ANYTHING YOU CAN THINK OF IN THE BRUSH LINE.

ALSO NOTICE THE \$100 Outfit of Carpenters' Tools THESE TOOLS ARE ALL HIGH GRADE AND EVERY TOOL WARRANTED.

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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 buyers.

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

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

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BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

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Opens today and will continue for Ten Days.

No need to say that the values we will offer during this sale will be more convincing than ever that we are in a position to offer "High Class" Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices that defy competition. The few numbers quoted here, are only an index to the special prices which will apply to all qualities in stock (during this sale only), from our 5c. number to the finest "Double Satin Damask" at \$2.75.

10 PIECES fine German "Silver Bleach" Damask, 58 in. wide; regular 50c. Sale Price, 35c. 10 PIECES 64 in. wide; regular 75c. quality Sale Price, 54c. 10 PIECES Cream Belfast Damask, 72 in. wide; regular 75c. quality Sale Price, 58c. 8 PIECES 72 in. wide; regular \$1.00 quality Sale Price, 75c. 6 PIECES 72 in. Bleached; regular \$1.00 quality Sale Price, 75c. Table Napkins to match all our finer quality Damasks.

25 DOZEN German "Silver Bleach" Napkins, 5-8 size; regular \$1.25 quality Sale Price, \$1.10. 25 DOZEN 5-8 size; regular \$2.00 quality Sale Price, \$1.75. 3-4 size, Full Bleached Damask; regular \$2.25 quality Sale Price, \$1.85.

All finer numbers in proportion. Special prices on Towels (For this Sale).

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