The Scranton Tribune

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For a neat victory worthily won hats should be doffed to Alderman Kas-

Republicans Triumphant.

The election of the Republican city ticket yesterday by a plurality likely to average in the vicinity of 1,500 corroborates the theory that in a fair test of party strength, with factionalism eliminated, Scranton is a safely Republican city. The campaign has been a quiet one, and the vote polled was light, but the proportion indicated in the returns is about that upon which

it would ordinarily be safe to count. The next step now will be to seat the board just elected. That this will be done in the near future is generally believed. The change upon the whole will doubtless be for the better. It certainty will if subsequent nominations on the majority ticket shall equal in character those made this spring. The work of reorganization will in volve many delicate and difficult problems but the solution of them is not beyond the capacity of the men who will have it to make. Patience and the cordial co-operation of the city's best citizenship are invited and degired.

The capture by the Republicans of common council is a result upon which the city is to be congratulated. This gives the Republicans control of councils, select remaining as before.

We hope that Wilkes-Barre will relish the change. There is no account-

The Result in Dunmore.

Despite the faut that it was Democratic weather the Republicans of Dunmore yesterday proved their title to a controlling voice in the government of the borough. Their splendid victory vindicates the claims made by them in the recent contest and leaves Democratic supremacy behind as a grim relic of the past. Congratulations!

As for David Martin, of Philadelphia town, he continues to feel quite well, thanks.

Victory with a Warning.

For the election of their ticket yes terday the Republicans can thank the almost as much Had the Democratic profited fully by the convention mistakes made in the geographical distribution of the Republican nominees, and, in addition to distributing their own nominees more equitably, had they also put on a fair number of representative citizens not prominently identified with the strife and turmoil of ordinary politics, the outcome at the polls might easily have been quite different.

We are led to say this not because the Republican nominces voted for ves terday were not good, clean men but because under the system by which they were nominated-a system likely to be still more in evidence under the operation of the Crawford county plan -the party in some future campaign. unless care is exercised, will go into a fight with important localities unrepresented and, if the enemy is shrewd enough to grasp its opportunity, will consequently get the worst of it. Under the modified Crawford county rules which are presumably to be adopted in this county it will be almost impossible to prevent Republican strongholds from combining and bagging all the important nominations, with the result that the sections discriminated against will retaliate and defeat the El-balanced ticket at the polls. The placing on the recent city ticket of three candidates from Hyde Park while the important Republican section of Providence was ignored entirely illustrated in a small way the kind of ticket making to be feared in a closer fight. Victory this time, while welcome, should at the same time convey a warning.

The contrast between De Lome and Weyler is certainly favorable to the ex-minister. De Lome took his medicine without a murmur,

Not Our Funeral.

There appears now to be no doubt that the Spanish government has already made or has announced its intention soon to make an official disclaimer of the sentiments with reference to the insincerity of Spanish representations expressed in the recent letter of its discredited former minister, Sener Dupuy de Lome. There was, in fact, no alternative open to it without deliberate forfeiture of its honor, While the letter was technically a private communication, its source and manner of publication put before the ministry of Sagasta the unavoidable necessity to which it has just yielded with much reluctance yet with some

semblance of grace. To have acquiesced by silence in the assertions of Senor de Lome would have been equivalent before the world to a confession of duplicity which must not only have shut the door to further consideration of Spain's interests by the United States but also have tended to weaken respect for the Sagasta government in every unprejudiced court in Europe. Diplomacy may be at times a game of deception, but those who play it cannot avow its true character without precipitating themselves at once to the vulgar level of the common faker and the confidence man.

As the case rests, Senor de Lome's opinions stand officially discredited by Senor de Lome's government. Americans and Spaniards alike know that de Lome wrote the truch. Sagasta knows it; McKinley knows it and each knows that the other knows it. Inasmuch, however, as it is inconvenient for them to parade this knowledge in their diplomatic intercourse it is henceforth to be put away-to become, as it were, a new skeleton in Spain's closet. .. e can consent to this the more readily

inasmuch as it has ceased to be our funeral. The recent exposure has not in the slightest degree caused injury to the United States. We stand as a nation absolutely unscathed by it, If Spain is the weaker for it; if it has strengthened her armed antagonists in the field and complicated the problems of her statesmen in council the blame is not ours in any sense. Spain must locate that herself.

If anything the United States has profited by this incident. People and president have come closer together and reached each a better understanding of the other's position. As the New York Sun, the ablest and the most devoted champion of Cuban liberty in this country, says, "Mr. Mc-Kinley's present attitude lacks neither dignity nor firmness. He is capable of attending to the affair. He is strong enough, and he knows enough to take care not only of the honor of his administration, but also of the larger national interests involved in the question of Spain's sincerity or duplicity in the whole proffer of autonomy." Some who feign would criticize perforce must praise.

The upset of De Lome has been so quickly followed by the successful despatch of a job lot of fillbuster expeditions to Cuba that it isnt hard to gues: the chief reason why De Lome was

Judicial Reform.

The problem of reforming the workings of the minor judiciary is receiving increased attention throughout the commonwealth. The Pittsburg Dispatch, which has led in the discussion of this subject by presenting, from time to time, information drawn from foreign sources, is now doing an equally valuable service in gathering from Pennsylvania jurists of renown suggestions as to practicable methods of improvenent. In view of the fact that a committee of the Pennsylvania Bar association, appointed last summer at Creson, is now considering "whether any system can be devised or tribunal established by means of which petty estiminal cases can be promptly de- One Great Year termined without reaching the court of quarter sessions," these suggestions are inclined to be broadly general in their nature, but one or two of the judges who have accepted the Dispatch's invitation to debate the subject have reached down to details. Judge Sam Miller, of Mercer, for in-

stance, a gentleman famous for his de-

cided opinions and his manly willingness to express them, gives his ideas land still survives—a hale old sailor, still in incisive English. "I would not infused with much of the fire which made favor," says he, "changing the law peals are now allowed from the judgment of justices and aldermen when in a calmer, earlier day. Lawyer, solthe sum exceeds \$5.00. I would not indier, cabinet member, he has helped to crease the amount. As it is, injustice gled government when Clay and Web-is sometimes done a defendant. I ster and Calhoun and Benton were here. would, however, advise that the law he so amended that an appellant should are quite astonishing. not be allowed an appeal from a jus-tice or alderman, except by leave of dead-awaits his reward with the serene court first had, without the payment of costs and entering security for accruing costs, and also empowering the court, in its discretion, to require the appellant to enter security for accruing the court, in its discretion, to require the appellant to enter security for accruing the court, in its discretion, to require the appellant to enter security for accruing the court of the ing costs after the appeal was filed in came of the same year; as did Hugh court. This would discourage many McCulloch, a power when Lewis Cass litigious persons from carrying their unmeritorious cases into court. As to a power still—a secretary of the treasury. criminal cases, I would advise a radi-cal change in the constitution and laws of the state. I would so amend the con-lived to sing to the end of four score of the state. I would so amend the constitution as to abridge the right of trial by jury in a large number of cases from a source far higher than his queen, where the charge is of a trifling char-acter. There is no reason why all cases class. So was Professor Blackie, the acter. There is no reason why all cases of assault, assault and battery, carry-ing and pointing firearms, cruelty to "The class of 1809 is rapidly thinning," he animals, disorderly houses, disorderly conduct, disturbing public assemblies, many of the offenses relating to elections, gambling, illegal sales of liquors, he lower grade of larceny, robbery, burglary and receiving stolen goods. malicious mischief, prize fights, vagrancy and very many other cases should not be tried by a judge learned in the law without a jury, except in of the emperor and a deputy of the resuch cases as the judge, after indictment found, should certify for jury Such a change in the constitutrial. tion and laws would save the expense of jurors and greatly limit the costs of witnesses, and justice would be meted out to all parties as effectually and certainly as now. Summary convicions for many offenses created by statute, and unknown to the common law, are now triable by the magistrate without a jury. The list should be greatly enlarged, and include many

time it now takes to try one." At first glance this proposition seems At first glance this proposition seems and Frederick Muller Palludan, poet of exceedingly radical. But the evil in Donmark Names of that famous "class localities like this is one that will need something radical to cure it. We suspect that a man fit to be elected judge pect that a man fit to be elected judge organist; Frederic Otto, the chemist is fit to exercise the enlarged power Baron Manteuffel, Prussian field marwhich Judge Miller contemplates. If the people should choose to elect judges whom they dared not thus trust, that, we should fancy, would be their look-

ages now tried by a jury. This would

relieve the burden of the courts, as a

able to try half a dozen in the same

ludge trying the case alone would be

An exchange says that "asparagus of Christ, while lettuce was cultivated so far back as 550 B. C." The quality of the supply that is often seen in markets in early spring sometimes arouses a suspicion that the crop must have been gathered at about these dates.

When Canalejas gets possession of the original De Lome letter he ought to frame it and hang it in some public place where it will serve for generations to come as an awful example.

Now that the De Lome incident is practically closed it is appropriate to note how quickly and with what few honest laments a faker goes to his in-

The man who has watched the ice go out of a river in springtime will understand the symptoms of a breakup which Spain is now displaying in Cuba. Before the mass moves, that is to say while it is yet shivering and squeaking and cracking, there is naturally a great deal of suspense, but when it once starts, it goes out so rapidly and withal so peacefully that spectators wonder why they ever permit-

have to think twice before they can fully recall to mind the uneasiness now will be elected in Oregon June 6, in Maine prevalent in this country concerning the Cuban problem.

"We are honest men," says one of Sagasta's ministers, "who have been placed in a false position by a fool." We don't know about the honesty part of it, but there's no doubt whatever as to the false position.

The "honor" of the French army as illustrated in the Dreyfus case strongly suggests the need of a little more blood-letting at the hands of Germany's imperial surgeon.

Owing to recent developments, the name of Duke D'Arcos will no longer be printed in display type in the daily

Is there 'a connection between France's inordinate wine drinking and

its befuddled sense of justice? By the way, we had almost forgot ten that Uncle John Wanamaker promised to say something soon.

Von der Ahe is in danger of becoming the American Dreyfus.

And on election day it snowed. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 5.04 a. m., for Wednesday, February 16, 1898.

6 A child born on this day will notice that the Scranton Liederkranz has thus far neglected to give Manager Fenyvessy his "passports.

There's nothing like a season with the shovel to extract the poetry from the beautiful snow. ulphur and molasses in the spring.

the ground hog was too prefers a school board of 11.

The absence of cold waves leads one to

From the Chicago Times-Heraid.

N THE recent death of Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke a number of Eng-lish newspapers have been misted into stating that Mr. Gladstone alone is left of that "class of 1899" so famous for the great names in the world's work. Admiral Keppel in Enghis youth so notable. In America Colonel Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, born relative to the trial of civil cases. Ap- in that same year, watches the rapid current of time's activities which he knew the sum exceeds \$5.90. I would not in- the solution of those questions which pus-

The great romes in that "class of 1899" Mr. Gladstone. appellant to enter security for accru- dent through the trying period of war. years the genuine music of his soul. Ten-Scotchman-a scholar, a lover of Burns, said to Gladstone when Haussmann died, "Still, you and Tennyson and I are left." Tennyson would not thank you for including us." replied the statesmen with twinkle in his eye., "We are too noise

Haussmann himself was a great man. He made a new Paris of a city grown old and unlovely, and the gayest capital in Europe arcse. A financier, a master of engineers and architects, a favorite public, he knew royal and imperial and democratic France. Beside him from the same birth year was Marshai Can-robert, perhaps the most distinguished soldier in the class. He conquered the Arabs in 1848 and 1859, he fought like a tiger at Inkerman, he led the at Magenta, and won imperishable fame

There was Charles Darwin; and modern science dates from him. There was George R. Gliddon, the American Egypologist; Henry Dawson Rogers, the geologist; Benjamin Pierce, the mathema-ticion; Karl Heinrich Koch, the German naturalist; Adolph Francke, the French philosophical writer, Francisque Michel, he archaeologist, and James David Forbes, the Scottish physicist. There was Felix Mendelssohn, the composer: Edgar Alien Poe, Mrs. Browning and Richard Monckton Milnes, in the English tongue crowd upon one. There was Cyrus Mc-Cormick, the inventor: Shelton MacKen-zie, the journalist; Adolph Frederic, the Baron Manteuffel, Prussian field mar-sini; O. S. Fowier, the American phrenologist; Albert Zimmermann and Phlilippe Auguste Jearon, a German and

French painter. Among the women of that far year was Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke, so re-cently passed away—the friend of Lamb and of Keats and of Shelley, of Hazilit was grown 200 years before the birth and Leigh Hunt, but above all the compiler of that "Complete Concordance" which had added a charm even to the study of Shakespeare. She wrote novels and poems and essays almost to the day of her death. Fanny Kemble was an-other. She made her debut at Covent Garden Theater in 1829, married Mr. Pierce Butler, a South Carolina planter, in 1834, secured a divorce and resumed her maiden name in 1839. She was an actress of the very first rank, an author and an honor to her race.

Space does not suffice to name them all, the list is so long, but no year-no five years-has produced so many great and eminent men. But time has brought them low, and all save three or four have passed away. The class, however, will be forever famous.

A BIG POLITICAL YEAR.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The political events of this year will have an aggregate importance second only to that of a presidential election Governors and other state officers are to be elected in Alabama, Arkansas, Cali-fornia, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Verted themselves to entertain alarm. The probabilities are that six months hence American readers of newspapers will lows: Rhode Island. April 6: Alabama.

Sept. 12, and in all the other states of the Union on the 8th of November. The terms of thirty United States sen-

ators will expire March 4, 1839, viz. Twelve Republicans, from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming: three silver Republicans or Populists, from Nebraska, Nevada and Utah; fifteen Democrats, from California Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maryland Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, In Ohio Senator Hanna has already been elected to succeed himself, and in Mary-land a Republican has been elected to succeed Senator Gorman. In most of the states the legislative elections will deter-mine the political affiliations of the new

senators to be elected.

It will be observed that the year is to be crowded with politics of undoubted importance. There is no good reason why the Republicans should lose any ground; on the contrary, the conditions of business, industry and finance should war-rant them in expecting to increase their strength at the national capital.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Editor of The Tribune-

Sir: Reading your interesting editorial in today's Tribune on the subject of "Postal Savings Banks," two questions have occurred to me which I have never seen satisfactoritly answered by any o the numerous advocates of this new scheme. I do not raise these questions in any spirit of opposition to the merits or advantages of the idea of postal sav-ings banks, but solely as to its prac-ticability under our government. Very much has been said about the advantages to the masses of the people of postal sav-ings banks and doubtless with entire truthfulness-particularly as applied to the country districts or more sparsely settled portions of the country. But be fore these things are considered these questions require to be answered. The dea involves the government engaging in a gigantle banking business

Therefore, question one: Under what rovision of the constitution is authority inferred upon the government of the Inited States to do this? Question two can only follow a satis-factory answer to question one, which I think cannot be found. Our governmen is not a "paternal" institution. But if question one be satisfactorily answered, then question two, is, how could the government satisfactorily invest the vast sum of money which believers in the scheme say would immediately be depos ited for savings, so as to earn the interest to be paid depositors? This is one of the for Great Men to be paid depositors? This is one of the Shall the government go into a general banking and discount business? Shall it ay bonds, and if so what kind of bonds Will some one say invest in the public debt? That debt is all owned by private

and corporate parties, and it cannot be bought by the government at any figure which would enable it to pay a savings bank interest—say 3 per cent. It seems to me these two primal ques-tions demand solution before we enter upon a general discussion of the advantages of a postal savings bank system. —F. I., Hitchcock. Scranton, Feb. 15.

ONE SUGGESTION.

Wash, Letter, Wilkes-Barre Record. The general opinion here is that C. I. Mages does not favor the Wanamaker movement launched in Philadelphia (wo weeks ago. Though in sympathy with the anti-Quayites, he does not think Wanamaker to be the strongest man to pit against Colonel Stone. He recognizes that money is not the only thing neces-sary to defeat Stone. There will be a strong opposition to Wanamaker from the merchants throughout the state whose business has been seriously whose business has been seriously injured by that of the merchant prince, with its enormous mail pat-ronage. These people are a power in politics, a fact fully recognized by practical politicians. In discuspractical politicians. In discus-the situation in Pennsylvania, a man

thoroughly in touch with the leaders of both factions, said today: "Colonel Stone has nothing to fear from the Wanamaker movement. There is only one man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Repub dean gubernatorial nomination whom Colonel Stone need consider a dangerous rival. That gentleman is Congressman William Connell, of Lackawanna county, That gentleman occupies a position which s seldom the lot of any person to hold He is on friendly terms with all the far a bolt and restore harmony in the party

GUIDE TO THE KLONDIKE.

Probably the most complete handbook of useful information concerning the new-by-discovered gold fields of the north yet published is "The klondike Official Guide," prepared by William Ogilvic, Do-minion land surveyor, from his latest maps and official reports to the Canadian government. Mr. Oglivie was adminis-trator of the Klondike country for a number of years, and is practically the dis-coverer of gold in that region. His offi-cial guide is published by the authority of the department of the interior of the Dominion of Canada, and is the only work of this character that is authorized by the Canadian government. The guide contains 144 pages; is profusely illus-trated and is supplied with numerous maps and diagrams and estimates of the cest of outfits, and food supplies, and in fact an nimost unlimited fund of information that should be in the hands of all who anticipate visiting the gold fields or take an interest in the subject. The guide is published in the United States by the Matthews ... orthrup company, of Buffalo, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

A POSSE NOT A MOB.

From the Philadelphia Press. Future alien strikers who may At to parade anywhere in this country should carry forever in their minds the decision of the Luzerne court that a sheriff's posse is not a mob.

THE AMERICAN MADRID.

From the Washington Star. The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., temperament appears to be almost as excitable and erratic as that produced by Madrid.

Haviland

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Table Napkins to match all our finer

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Sale Price, \$1.10 25 DOZEN 5-8 size; regular \$2.00

quality Sale Price, \$1.75 4-4 size, Full Bleached Damask; regu-

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