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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1898.

For a neat victory worthy won hats should be doffed to Alderman Kaswon.

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 factually Republican city.

The upset of De Lome has been so quickly followed by the successful despatch of a job lot of filibuster expeditions to Cuba that it is hard to guess the chief reason why De Lome was upset.

Judicial Reform.

The problem of reforming the workings of the minor judiciary is receiving increased attention throughout the commonwealth. The Pittsburgh 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 its own suggestions as to practicable methods of improvement.

We hope that Wilkes-Barre will resist the change. There is no accounting for tastes.

The Result in Dunmore.

Despite the fact 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.

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

Victory with a Warning.

For the election of their ticket yesterday the Republicans can thank the Democrats almost as much as themselves. Had the Democratic convention profited fully by the 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 nominees voted for yesterday 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 ill-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 Weyer 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, Senor 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.

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 inevitable fall.

The man who has watched the ice out of a river in springtime will understand the symptoms of a break-up which Spain is now displaying in Cuba. Before the mass moves, that is to say while it is still 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 permitted themselves to entertain alarm. The probabilities are that six months hence American readers of newspapers will

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. McKinley'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 perform must praise.

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have to think twice before they can fully recall to mind the uneasiness now 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'Arcois will no longer be printed in display type in the daily papers.

Is there a connection between France's inordinate wine drinking and its befuddled sense of justice?

By the way, we had almost forgotten 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 Alcechus, The Tribune Astrologer.

A child born on this day will notice that the Scranton Ledger has this far neglected to give Manager Penney's his "passports."

There's nothing like a season with the beautiful snow.

The honest word is often improved by sulphur and molasses in the spring.

The absence of cold waves leads one to believe that the ground hog was too near-sighted.

We have an idea that Tom Jennings utters a school board of it.

One Great Year for Great Men

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

ON THIS recent death of Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke a number of English newspapers have been misled into stating that Mr. Gladstone alone is left of that "class of 1839" so famous for the great names in the world's work. Admiral Keppel in England still survives—a hale old sailor, still infused with much of the fire which made his youth so notable. In America Colonel Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, born in that same year, watches the rapid current of time with the keen eye of a soldier, and in a calmer, earlier day, lawyer, soldier, cabinet member, he has helped in the solution of those questions which puzzled government when Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Benton were here.

The great names in that "class of 1839" are quite astonishing. Mr. Gladstone, among the foremost—either living or dead—awaits his reward with the serene poise of a man who has known all the heights of honor and has never been crushed by defeat. Abraham Lincoln, born to poverty, achieved greatness and died at the pinnacle of most deserved fame. Hannibal Hamlin, his vice-president through the trying period of war, came of the same year; as did Hugh McCulloch, a power when Lewis Cass was a national figure, when the almost forgotten Wabash canal was begun, and a power still—a secretary of the treasury, indeed, as late as 1885. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in the same year, and lived to sing to the end of four score years the genuine music of his soul. Tennessee laureate indeed, and by patent from a source far higher than the almost forgotten Wabash canal was begun, and a power still—a secretary of the treasury, indeed, as late as 1885. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in the same year, and lived to sing to the end of four score years the genuine music of his soul. Tennessee laureate indeed, and by patent from a source far higher than the almost forgotten Wabash canal was begun, and a power still—a secretary of the treasury, indeed, as late as 1885. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in the same year, and lived to sing to the end of four score years the genuine music of his soul.

Hausmann himself was a great man. He made a new Paris of a city grown old and unlovely, and the gayest capital in Europe arose. A financier, a master of engineers and architects, a favorite of the emperor and a deputy of the republic, he knew how to agitate, and democratic France. Beside him was Marshal Canrobert, perhaps the most distinguished soldier in the class. He commanded the Arabs in 1848 and 1849, he fought like a tiger at Inkerman, he led the Zouaves at Magenta, and won imperishable fame at Solferino.

There was Charles Darwin, and modern science dates from him. There was George B. Child, the American Egyptologist; Henry Dawson Rogers, the geologist; Benjamin Pierce, the mathematician; Karl Heinrich Koch, the German naturalist; Adolph Frickles, the French philosophical writer; Françoise Michel, the archaeologist, and James David Forbes, the Scottish physicist. There was Felix Mendelssohn, the composer; Edgar Allan Poe, Mrs. Browning and Richard Monckton Milnes, in the English tongue, and Frederick Muller, Palladian poet of Denmark. Names of that famous "class" crowd upon one. There was Cyrus McCormick, the inventor; Shelton MacKenzie, the journalist; August Frederic, the organist; Frederic Otto, the German Baron Manteuffel, Prussian field marshal; O. S. Fowler, the American physiologist; Albert Zimmermann and Philippe Auguste Jeauron, a German and French painter.

Among the women of that far year was Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke, so recently passed away; of Leigh and Leitch Hunt, the English poetess; and of "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 another. She made her debut at Covent Garden Theatre in 1825, married Mr. Pierce Butler, a Southern Carolina planter, in 1824, 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, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In twenty-four of these states the election will be held on Nov. 8, and in others as follows: Rhode Island, April 6; Alabama,

Aug. 8; Arkansas, Sept. 5; Vermont, Sept. 6; Georgia, Oct. 5. Members of congress will be elected in Oregon June 6, in Maine Sept. 12, and in all the other states of the Union on the 8th of November.

The terms of thirty United States senators will expire March 4, 1899, viz: Twelve Republicans, from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming; three silver Republican senators, 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 Maryland a Republican has been elected to succeed Senator Gorman. In most of the states the legislative elections will determine 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 reason why the Republicans should lose any ground; on the contrary, the conditions of business, industry and finance should strengthen 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 satisfactorily answered by any of 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 savings banks, but solely as to its practicability under our government. Very much has been said about the advantages of the idea of postal savings banks and doubtless with entire truthfulness—particularly as applied to the country districts of the country. But before these things are considered these questions require to be answered. The first is: "What is the government's obligation in a gigantic banking business?"

Therefore, question one: Under what provision of the constitution is authority vested in the government of the United States to do this?

Question two can only follow a satisfactory answer to question one, which I think cannot be found. The government is not a "paternal" institution. But if question one be satisfactorily answered, then question two, is, how could the government be satisfactorily invested with a sum of money which believers in the scheme say would immediately be deposited for savings, so as to earn the interest to the credit of the depositor? Shall the government go into a general banking and discount business? Shall it buy bonds and issue 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 primary questions demand solution before we enter upon a general discussion of the advantages of a postal savings bank system. Scranton, Feb. 15.

ONE SUGGESTION.

Wash. Letter, Wilkes-Barre Record.

The general opinion here is that C. L. Magee does not favor the Wanamaker movement launched in Philadelphia two 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 necessary to defeat Stone. There will be strong opposition to Wanamaker from the merchants throughout the state whose business has been seriously injured by that of the merchant-president through the trying period of war, came of the same year; as did Hugh McCulloch, a power when Lewis Cass was a national figure, when the almost forgotten Wabash canal was begun, and a power still—a secretary of the treasury, indeed, as late as 1885. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in the same year, and lived to sing to the end of four score years the genuine music of his soul. Tennessee laureate indeed, and by patent from a source far higher than the almost forgotten Wabash canal was begun, and a power still—a secretary of the treasury, indeed, as late as 1885. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in the same year, and lived to sing to the end of four score years the genuine music of his soul.

GUIDE TO THE KLONDIKE.

Probably the most complete handbook of useful information concerning the newly-discovered gold fields of the north yet published is "The Klondike Official Guide," prepared by William Ogilvie, Dominion land surveyor. It contains maps and official reports to the Canadian government. Mr. Ogilvie was administrator of the Klondike country for a number of years, and is practically the discoverer of gold in that region. His official 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 14 pages, is profusely illustrated and is supplied with numerous maps and diagrams, and estimates of the cost of outfit, and food supplies, and in fact an almost 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 25 cents.

A POSSE NOT A MOB.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Future alien strikers who may see fit to parade anywhere in this country should carry forever in their minds the decision of the Liberty court that a sheriff's posse is not a mob.

THE AMERICAN MADRID.

From the Washington Star.

The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., temperance appears to be almost as extensible and erratic as that produced by Madrid.

Haviland China...

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.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

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

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

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO. 422 Lackawanna Avenue.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Paving the Way

For Spring business; preparing for another season of broad gauge, liberal shopkeeping. Reaching out after the freshest and best in the great world of merchandise making. Gathering it together for you; bringing it to your very doors, as it were. Standing as we have ever stood, as honest distributors trying to serve our public faithfully. Making your buying easy for you; strengthening any weak links in that chain of mutual welfare which binds this store to the community for which it caters.

Beautiful Silks for Spring.

Spring changes the silky dress of our flower plants and the silk dresses of women as well, and '98's Spring Silk Blossoming promises to be the daintiest, most artistic and flower-like yet produced. Solid richness, gauzy transparency and stuffy softness vie for supremacy, in colorings, patterns, and styles varied enough to suit every taste and every purse. Spring Silks have been pouring in for some time, all the famous silk centers of the world sending their choicest and newest, and our counters are fairly laden with silk richness and silk beauty beyond the power of any pen to depict.

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

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 111 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.

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

HILL & CONNELL'S Furniture

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

All at lowest prices consistent with the high quality of the goods. Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue.

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.

FINLEY'S SIX DAYS' TRIAL Annual Linen Sale Opens today and will continue for Ten Days.

Now in general use in the public schools, city and court house offices, and many private business places in the city.

YOURS for a price saved in lending and the time wasted in old-fashioned choppings.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, 139 Wyoming Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES THOS. FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, E. W. MULLIGAN, PLYMOUTH, WILKES-BARRE.

MT. PLEASANT COAL 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. 4; telephone No. 264 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. WM. T. SMITH.