The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1898,

Governor-elect Stone is going to take mote forest, before he tackles the problem of trying to make the appointive offices go around. He will find this a bigger task than defeating Jenks and Swallow.

Municipal Affairs Next.

The proposition which is under advisement to submit for popular judgment a new bond issue in the sum of \$583,000 or certain parts thereof brings forward the whole issue of the next punicipal administration. It is a question which should have the careful conelderation of the taxpayers of Scrapton and the sooner they begin to consider it the better,

We violate no confidences in saying that the government of this city is in need of a radical renovation, As at present conducted it does not possess and in the main does not deserve the confidence of the people or even of the elements that put it in power. It is supine, inert and shady. It has no central directing the state press is saying of Chairman mind, it bus no definite policy, it it simply drifting, and as is asually true in such cases the progress is from bad to worse. The development of this great and growing city is notociously harmered by such a condition of alfairs. Business men are erippled by if. Taxpayers countain, and Justly, that the big sums of money taken from there for numicical purposes do not whose up in the service rendered. Discontent is rife and growing.

Before a new bond beste is likely to he approved by the people, e.ey must have some a surance that during the pext three senes the affairs of the excemily dense ments of the city will be supervised by a strong-willed and fearloss clifet, who will assertively but in force the estaciples or punctuality, honesty and folloxible economy, and fmelligently print out both abuses and referms. Men of this character do not as a rule sock office, but they can be found if the people evince a deterne we are, of a general business to forward a long way toward new prosperity and disconfied growth. It is a commanding accessity that the next municipal election shall work a decided change for the cetter in the atmosphere of city hall.

Dr. Swallers's assertion that the mon who voted for Stone were bookiens is characteristic of the man. He in constitutionally enable to see anything good 'n any body or any party thed to be called a first class bigot.

Quay Accepts the Challenge. Matthew Stocky Quay has both the

gift of silence and the knack of incisive extrussion. His announcement of the reasons which impel him to stand ing re-clevillan to the senate will not be misunderstood by either friend or for He is now in the field with visor drawn and have and and his casules will find a forman worthy of their steel.

The measure of his strength as a deelsive factor in public affairs is shown In the toyalty of his triends and the desporation of his enoughs. He is the worst finited and the best loved man in American policies rollay. The door not exaggrence when he calls the contest against him a "man hunt, pure and simple." The leaders of the hunt are men who have libered his hand when they thought it held favors for them, four when, in the neutations of politics, the expected favors were not forthcomcurried to the high water mark. To 15% pastorate, states in a letter to the the home. The jackets of politics, many of them feed and festered by the millionaire communication that as Sallant force, where notorious gradubecame the pivot of the most vindletby movement in recent political history, howled and bellowed from one end of the commonwealth to the other, raising a din the like of which has not been known since the days of Alexunder Hamilton, yet Quay said no

word. He was biding his time. That the has come. The dight is now to be reciprocated. The public has as yet heard but one side of the story. It will learn in due source that the story has two vendons. There will be merry times in this old commonwealth ere the year is done.

A cablegram to Dewey would quick. ly settle the disposition of the remain. ing Philippines and save the Paris both Europe and America seem to be commissioners a lot of time.

Insurrection's New Form.

Recent occurrences in the South, including the distranchising of negroes by state constitutional amendment, forcible prevention of negroes from voting and deflant overthrow of law and order by mobs bent on the extermination of the colored race, will bring before the Fifty-sixth congress another problem of great urgency and seriousness-the problem of guaran. teeing to the colored citizen his rights under the sovereign Constitution of the United States. If the rare question in the South is to propogate bloodshed and amarchy, disturbing business, ofnding moral sentiment and disrupt-

yer the national peace, it will require re than the languid academic attion which it has lately received; at will have to be taken in hand resointely and with grim determination to put an end to outrage.

Upon a mistaken impulse the so-

alled Force bill was abandoned precipitately during the administration of President Harrison, Prior to that, timidity in congress had negatived the efforts of Senator Blair to organize educational activities in the illiterate sections of the South with a view to removing the chief causes of racled friction. We were told on both occasons that the South was able to civilize likelf. The hope, so far as large portions of it are concerned, has since proved litusive, Within a brief time we have seen a negro postmaster ascassinated for no other reason than because of his color, and whole communities rise in racial conflict, using torch and dagger to emphasize their a rest of three weeks, in some re- intolerance and contempt for law. This is not a condition calling for academic debate but for fearless and vigorous nction. The majesty of the Constitution must be asserted it it takes a bigger army than was needed to whip Spain, and it must be done so effectually that the lesson will be remem-

> It cannot now be said that there is any sectional prejudice in this matter. Nobody in the North today parbors any feeling of animosity toward anybody in the South because of North or South. The once disrupted Union has been reunited and knit together in centiments of amity and fraterthly as well as in bonds of formal contract. But North and South, East and West must vield obedience to the central Constitution, and there must be no place under the starry flag where any citizen shall be properibed and punislied because of race or creed,

None of the pleasant things which John P. Elkin exaggerates his merits as a campulgner. He proved himself a cool, collected and resourceful field normal as well as an erator of ability; and if the current rumor which assigns to him the nitorney generalship in the cabinet of the incoming governor is prophetic, not only he but Calonel Stone and the Republican porty also will deserve congrutula-

MacVeagh on Expansion.

The space given up elsewhere in this issue to the paper of Franklin Mac-Venuch, of Chicago, on the policy of expansion is fully warranted by the document's signal merits. We have seen no broader treatment of this inevitable is cue in American politics;

In the view which this gentleman takes, the question whether American political influence shall extend lisely over detached populations set adrift by the collapse of Spanish authority is not one of expediency but of duty. It would be expedient at least for two or three generations, to evade the responsibilities now appearing in our foreign relations. It would be expedient along the same lines that it was deemed expedient by ante-bellum statesmen to also be cowardly. The world is entering upon the final battle of democracy against absolutism. Democracy everywhere is gaining ground. The American untion stands before the world as the most successful and the most influennot in unison with his own beliefs or tial example and champion of democratic conbutions. He is what in other ages | sacy. The people of every race who are quickened in this new aspiration to establish the inalienable rights of man turn instluctively to America fo sympathy and for moral aid. Our nation cannot, if it would, live unto itself alone. The destiny which has set it up for the contemplation of mankind is pushing its influence and its prestige dong every avenue of contact with other nations. It must show by courageous acceptance of this divinely appointed leadership that it has the right to lead. To falter or to palter would be a setback not only to ourselves but

to e vilization. The bone is inexorable and it must be met. To meet it will require the stout heart and the rendy hand. Amerians have both. They will not now be-

lie their character or their traditions. Mey. Dr. "Jack" Scudder, of the People's Palace church, Jersey City, seems to find some difficulty in securing a colleague who will entirely agree with ing, they have turned on him and have his somewhat peculiar views regardsought to cend him, muscle by muscle ling the social features necessary to a and ligeament by Egeament During church. His assistant, Rev. S. H. the recent campaign abuse of Quay was | Cox, who has been called to a Brookthe modicum of just criticism was add- new field which he proposes to oced a mountain of untruths, distortion | cut y, that he connot accept Dr. Scudand even personal slander striking with der's ideas as a whole, and among eruel hands into the succed circle of the social schemes advocated by his sugarior he must insist upon drawing the time et a dancing class as a part of the church work, as he does not believe that the religious life in a con exegution needs this sort of bolstering up to keep it active. In the meantime Dr. Scudder's dancing class is plant the most popular feature in the linky Jersey City congregation.

> The official returns add one, making seven Pennsylvania congressional sentps which John Wanamaker has taken in his fight on William Me Kinley. These siain Republicans are glassily trophles of this sanctimenious citizen's political perfidy.

> It is evident that Lord Salisbury's remarks at Guild hall banquet the other night might mean semething, but comewhat uncertain as to the signification of his ratiocination.

Dr. Swallow's announcement that he will not go out of politics is received with pleasure. The doctor should certainly stay in politics if for no other purpose than to amuse Mr. Garman,

If Chauncey Depew really wants to be Senator Platt's colleague, the other aspirants ought to give him the chance. Depew is well fitted for the place and he deserves it.

Even the New York state Demo ratic papers are at last beginning to exhibit onthusiasm over the election of Colonel Roosevelt. It is contag-

It is a little rough on Colonel Roosetelt to boom him for the presidency in 1900. It is unfair to both him and McKinley. Nothing is more certain as

shall want one. There will be plenty of additional honors for Theodore Roosevelt when the proper time comes, His real friends, therefore, need not try to rush matters.

It may be possible that the educationat influences of the Omaha exposition had something to do with transferring the state of Nebraska back into the Republican column.

Judging from accounts of the race troubles down in South Carolina, the white man's idea of preserving good order is to shoot every negro in sight,

In the meantime, cheap money does not seem to become any more valu-

Rare Endorsement For the President.

from the Washington Star.

RESIDENT MCKINLEY is to have an unusal presidentia have an unusal presidential experience in the second half experience in the second half of his term, said O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of the truesday elections. "From the days of Andrew Jackson to the present time no president was ever given in the midst of his four years' term a house and senate in accord with him politically, save in the respitant period of 1899-1874 during most of which only a portion of the states were represented in congress. In President Cleveland's first term the house of tepresentatives elected in the midst of the ntatives elected in the mist of th erm was in accord with him, but on that coasion his party falled to control the entite. So, omitting consideration of the modisti period, there has never been, rom Jackson to McKinley, an occasion which the recole gave to the president, the midst of his term, as they have we come, a congress clearly controlled his own party.

"Van Buren, who entered the white is first term, was confronted in the sec-nd half with a house so closely divided not a white speaker was finally chosen, he white party, which controlled the cuse elected simultaneously with Harrin and Tyler, lost control of that body the second congress of that presidenial term. Felk, Democrat, bad a Demo-ratic house in his first congress, but the sides controlled it in the second. The faylor-Fillmere whig administration found Democratic centrol in the house uring both of its congresses. Plerce, bemocrat, with whom a Democratic other was elected, was confronted in the cond half of his term with a house atrofted by the 'anti-Nebraska' submently Republican, party. Buchanan, moerat, had a similar experience, the use of representatives in his first conss being Democratic, and the second tepublican.

ration, until January, 1871, the house sid number of states, but in the midst f President Grant's second term, normal auditions having been resumed, he found almself confronted by a house controlled by the opposition party. Hoyes, Republi-an, found Democratic control in the iouse in both congresses of his adminiscompromise the question of human freedom versus slavery. But it would also be covarily. The world is entar-Cleveland, Democrat, in his first term has n the house in both congresses, but failed to control the senate in either. Harrison Republican, during the first half of his term had the co-operation of a Republicae house of representatives, but the Demo crats controlled that body in the second half of his term. Cleveland in his second term had a Democratic house and senate in the first half, but an overwhelming

"From 1831, the date of Lincoln's inaug-

"And now President McKinley, who party while controlling the house during the first half of his term did not have a lear majority in the senate, finds himshe first president in more than buff. century (saids from the 1800-7 periods given, in the second half of his presidential term, a house and senate in accor-

WANTS A LINE-UP.

From the Pittston Gazette. The time has come, it seems to us, to don on the part of the true Republicas ewspapers of the state in the direction d forming a state Republican Press asso-dation. It is dide the members of the arty, as well as the stalwart, unwaver ng newspapers of the commonwealth hat the brand of counterfeit and outlaw hould be stamped upon the journals the ersistently indulae in such Indian faction is have characterized recent campaigns in this state. The American people love fair play, and for the bushwhacker in politics, as elsewhere, they have a supreme contempt. It is also due the mar whom the Republican masses select as officers of our party organizations that the party press should properly respecaich representatives, recognize their au-nority in official matters and hold up hands in the arduous work e rusted to their management, instead of impering and berating them as certain sed Republican newspapers sunded Hon. John P. Elkin from the ay that he was chosen chairman of th rily during the just year. The verifict f the Republicans of the state, as pro-ounced at the polls on Tuesday, Indi-nites that they may be redled upon to astly discriminate in the premises when illy awakened, but there are busines nd other reasons that warrant a more ump state newspapers which pose e simon-pure mosthpieces of Republi mism be catalogued where they belong The organization of an resociation of the haracter above suggested would estab th a recognized authority to pass upo

YORK STATE'S CHOICE.

its important matter.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The election of Colonel Roosevelt is riumph of the people, They demanded hi omination and they have made him their covernor. The sterling honesty and in-elligent vigor of the man appealed to the est sentiment of the voters. Their re-ponse is a vindication of the democratic orm of government. They have taken him at his word, because his acts justified their confidence. When he said he weak erve the best interests of the state if elected they believed him. His career proved that in the public service he has o other aim than the public welfare.

His election is a stimulant also to got politics. It teaches the politicians of both parties that the man to win is the man who for high suggittles and honest serviwho for high dutalities and nonest service has commended himself to the mass of the people. They, when they bestte thom-selves, are the best judges of motives and character, and when they clearly indicate their candidate, as they did in Roosevelt's care, the political manager who follows where they lead need have reject their own choice. Rossevelt at-tracted the whole vote of his party be-cause he stands for its best principles. He had the support of a great part of the independents because he represents in large measure the ideal of most of them who are practical and consistent. His plurality is not large, not as large as there was good reason to expect, but it is things go than that no man lives who could defent William McKiniey for a could decisive and if its proportions are some-what disapporting there is in this factorial and the could decisive and it is proportions are some-what disapportions are some-what disapportions are some-what decisive and it is proportions are some-what decisive and it is a could decisive and it is a could decisive and the could decisive and th

nomination. All things considered, it is probably safe to assert that no other man who was mentioned for the place before he Saratoga convention met could have carried the state against the forces Croker was able to gather around him in this

It is fortunate for Colonel Rossevelt that he is to have a legislature which in both branches is in party accord with him. This will make it possible for him to carry out the policies for which he stands, and the measures he may favor. A legislature of this kind can be easily controlled by a governor of resolution, energy and courage. The members are denoted inreely apon his will, and there can be no doubt that Colonel Rossevelt will employ every legitimate influence at his command to embody in legislation the ideas of government he represents. In the ideas of government he represents. In this way his election is of more than crdinary significance. It means not only an efficient administration of sinte affairs, but a higher standard of political action

LABOR AND WAGES.

From the Washington Star.

The department of labor has recpublished some statistics showing the av-crage daily wages received for a number of years past in the United States in co tain occupations, and also the corresponding wages received in foreign courtries. A study of these figures show that American skilled workingmen has to cause to complain when they com-pare their condition with that of fellow workmen in London. Manchester, Gius-gow, Paris, Liege, Beigium, etc. For example, in the United States the aver-age procepulation blacksmiths for a day's labor is \$2.47, whereas in Louden it \$1.62, in Manchester \$1.66, in Glasgow \$1 In Paris \$1.71, and in Liege only 89 cents Carpenters in this country receive a average of \$2.52 a day, but in England his Scotland an average of only \$1.58, in Part-\$1.55, and in Liege 81 cents. America machinists receive an average of \$2.41; in England they receive \$1.50, in Paris \$1.5 and in Liege 61 cents, and plumbers \$1.55 \$1.74, \$1.42 and 77 cents.

Wages in this country generally have In 1870 blacksmiths wages in the United States were \$2.41 a day, carpenter received \$2.36, machinists \$2.30, painter \$2.22 brickingers \$3 is and plumbers \$2.35. The increase has been comparativel slight in money actually paid, but the does not tell the whole story. In orde to determine whether real wages have gone up or down, prices of commodities and the purchasing power of money rules be taken into account. In 1872 the aveage retail price of family flour was \$12.5 a barrel, while in 197 it was \$5.50 kbee it a barrel, while in 197 it was 7.30 files in 1872 was 11½ cents a pound, against 7 forcents in 1897. Heans were 9½ cents a quart, against 7 cents in 1897. Coffee, roasted, was 42½ cents, against 28 cents a pound in 1897. Sugar was 12 cents against 4 2-3 cents in 1897. Pork fresh, was 12½ cents, against 10 cents. Lard was 14½ cents, against 8 cents. Coal was 14½ cents, against 8 cents. Coal was 14½ cents, against 8 cents. Coal was \$9.25 a ton, against \$6. Print cloths were 11% cents a gard, against 5 1-3 cents in 1897, etc.

A comparison of the prices in 1872 with those in 1867 of ferty articles of geneeries and provisions shows lower quotations for the latter year in all cases except commeal and mottor choos. Mutton chops in 182 were 184 cents a pound and in 1867 20 vents, and commeal in 1872 was 1% cents a pound against 2 cents in 287. In all the others the purchasing power of a dollar was greater in 187 than in 1872 to the extent of 114.4 nor cent, in the case of granulated sugar,

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

From the Philadelphia Halletin.

The memorial of the New York enamber of commerce, petitioning President Me-Kinley to invite other nations to join in a suference which shall proclaim privatproperty at sea exempt from capture is time of war, deserves the support of every friend of civilization and justice While the capture and confiscation of unoffending Spanish merchant vessels at the outbreak of the recent condict was the moral sense of the most culightened stances the captains and passemeers of these eraft were innorant that war has been declared when they were seized and made prisoners. They had committed as offence against the United States. They were our enemies only in the sense that peaceful Spanish property holders in Caba and Porto Rico were our enemies. The policy of seizing private property in Parto Rice or Santiago without compensation would have been instantly and vigorously confirmed by American public scattment and would have been stigmatized as bar-barous by the civilized world. Vet the moral rights of the owners of a ship and its cargo are no whit less clear than the rights of the Spanish proprietor of a home in Santiago or a plantation in Porta Rico.

The seizure of non-contraband private property at sen is legalized robbery which ought to stop. The United States has al-ready assumed this ground, and has fruitlessly urged other powers to join with I in prohibiting that species of depredation When the foremest countries of Europe united in the Declaration of Paris argunst privateering President Franklin Pierce explicitly asserted that if these nation would "concur in proposing as a rule o international law to exempt private prop erty upon the ocean from seizure by pub-ile armed cruisers as well as by privateers, the United States will readily mee them upon that bread ground." pean governments at that time refuse to accept this just and hamane proposi-tion: but this country has never retracted the declaration which it the mode. This fact gives a neculiar fitness to the proposed action of the United States in reviving the project to afford to pri-vate property affort the same exemption which is enloyed by property on terra

CONSTABLES VINDICATED.

rom the Forest City News.

The constables of Luckawanna countries vindicated. Our neighbors on the outh gave a plurality for Swallow. For ears Luckawanna guardians of the la save been declaring that no literal liquor lealing was done in their balliwicks, but ome citizens were loathe to believe that the county was teally so inclined to pro-hibition. Now they must be convinced There's no going back of the returns Election figures don't lie,

No Wonder.

"You said that he is a modeman in ans-culse? Why is he unwhiting to be "He is a Spanish nobleman," -Brooklyn



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LOT 3-A bauch of Ladies' and Misses' Stylish Jackets, perfectly tailored, proper in cut, proper colors, proper price \$8.00. During the sale \$4.98.

LOT 4-Down Quilts, genuine Swansdown, covered with the finest silk finished sateen. worth \$6.00. For this occasion, and only one to a customer, \$3.75.

LOT 5-Just 50 pairs of All-Wool Blankets, blankets that will give warmth and wear, would be very cheap at \$3.75. Our price now \$2.98. LOT 6-Miners' All Wool 6-ounce Shrunk Flaunels, Plaids and Stripes, 35 cents every

where. Here now at 30 cents. LOT 7-25 each 6.4 and 8-4 German Table Covers, perfectly fast colors, beautiful com-

binations, at \$1.25 and \$1.98, well worth \$1.75 and \$2.50. LOT 8-One case of Fleeced Wrapper Cloth, fifty different patterns, colors fast, 10 cents

everywhere. Here now at 8 cents. LOT 9-One case of Heavy Yard Wide Percales, best quality, bright colors, just the thing for comforters, at one-half price. Here now at 5 cents.

LOT 10-36 Brocaded Colored Dress Skirts, lined with Rustleine and interlined with Crinoline, worth \$3.00. While they last \$1.98.

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