the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 19, 1898,

The next mayor of Scranton can make an enviable reputation if he is the right kind of a man. The people are in a mood to appreciate good govern-

Jury Service.

That was an intelligent reply of Andrew Carnegie when, upon being examined as a juror, he said that while personally opposed to capital punishment he would not let that opinion prejudice his finding of fact. The juror is not responsible for the punishments prescribed by law for capital offences. His duty begins and ends with weighing carefully the evidence. If a murder is deliberate and unprovoked by should give his verdict accordingly, leaving to the law-making budy the responsibility for adjusting

Too oft a the scruples on this subject professed in court are merely make-shifts for the evasion of a pub-Men who would willingly volunteer to shoulder a musket and go to war, there to kill or to be killed, if called by their country, think that the same country's call to jury service is a summons of light moment, to be dodged by any expedient which ingenuity may suggest. Such men would feel insulted if told that cowardice in the one matter is just as reprehensible as in the other; yet this is the fact. The best citizenship is not that which is condicat to display its patriotism only in time of public excitement when the eyes of the multitude are opened to take mades and the hands of the multitude proced to applaud. The best patriotism is that which does cheer fully its duty to the city, the county, the state and the nation, day by day and week by week, whether seen by men or unseen; and gets its reward from the consciousness of duty done, whether there be other rewards or not,

We are entering as a people upon a period of large new responsibilities which can be successfully carried only by the patient and steady every-day patriotism of which we have been speaking. This large burden will not seem heavy if we accustom ourselves to bearing it by exercising cheerfully upon the smaller burdens of good citizenship which surround us close at hand. But good government must be built from the foundations up. If the foundations are right the superstructure is not likely to topple over, no matter how high it is renred.

show him high bonor. It will be re-

The Race Problem.

The race problem as intensified by recent occurrences in the South is capable of solution along two lines, and along two lines only. The negro must be educated. The law must be enforced

It has long been the belief of such Ilberal-minded and far-sighted negroes as Professor Booker T. Washington that the negro when in a condition of illiteracy and economic inferiority as is his lot in most of the Southern states does his own cause harm by mixing assertively in politics and by disputing with the whites for political control. This is not a denial of the fact that under the constitution he has a perfect right to political equality; it is a recognition of existing conditions A writer in the Washington Star elab-

orates this thought in these words: "What the negro needs first of all is development, and there is the widest scope for this expansion, outside of the field of politics or of intimate, familiar Intercourse with the dominant race, The negro should generally accept selfeffacement as a controlling political factor, even in those communities where his numerical preponderance confers upon him the abstract right. This policy should certainly be adopted in those instances where the material holdings of the race represent only an insignificant fraction of the substantial interests of the community. The elective franchise is destined to be of inestimable benefit to the race if it is used wisely and with discretion. In a majority of the northern and western states the political parties are so evenly divided that the colored vote has decisive weight. Wherever possible this vote should be utilized to effect just legislation and wholesome public sentiment. But to state the truth mildly, the negro is not yet qualified to exercise political control, in state, town or county, according to the standards of western civilization. A knowledge of this truth on the part of the colored race is essential to its true development along those substantial lines which count for progress. Wherever the negro has attempted to control the political machinery the result has always redounded to his detriment. The reconstruction regime in the south worked lasting injury to the colored race. The best talent of the population was diverted from productive and moral pursuits into the whirlpool of politics. The minds of the young were vitiated by looking with admiration upon corruption in high places. Animosities were engendered which will embarrass the progress of the race for generations to come. Nor can it be said that the professional negro pol-Itician, from the days of reconstruction until new, has been of any lasting benefit to his race. It retiring from the active field of politics and directing the energy which has hitherto dissipated over the political area into productive channels, and striving to build up the people in moral, mental and ma-

terial directions, the negro will not

resistance, but of the greatest usefulnesa also.

On the other hand, this incisive writer points out that in the final adjustment of causes and consequences the victims of violence and outrage will suffer less than the perpetrators of them. "The last Mr. Douglass," says he, "was fond of prophesying that, in course of time, the so-called negro problem would be looked upon as essentially the white man's problem. Daily occurrences are making the truth of this prophecy more and more apparent. The white race represents the dominant element in all parts of this ountry, and is responsible to the enlightened conscience of the civilized world for the suppression and punishment of crime, the maintenance of law and order and the continuance of a peaceful regime. This is the white man's side of the question. That he is the inevitable ruler of the south no one any longer questions. But is he not answerable to the enlightened opinion of mankind to rule in justice and quity? If he does not protect life and property and maintain law and social order, what becomes of his boasted right to rule? The doctrine of the divine right of race' is no more sacred or acceptable to the common sense of mankind than its twin relative, the 'divine right of kings,' but both must be submitted to the human test of practical fitness and efficiency. Although the white race has the powr, it must prove its right to rule by

ruling right. The conscience of the nation is powerful enough, when aroused, both to ducate the negro, to provide means for his peaceful employment in industrial pursuits and to require of the whites who assume political superiority that they shall "prove their right by ruling right." The conscience of the nation must be aroused.

Senator Quay seems willing that Mr. Wanamaker should go ahead in fishing down the legislative stream.

Leonard Wood.

The attorney general of the United States, in his brief but significant address at the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner on Tuesday night. dismissed as unworthy of notice the complaint of the anti-expansionists that we lack administrative talent in this country and should, therefore, assume no new responsibilities, "Only a year ago," said Mr. Griggs, "in the city of Washington there was a young man, straight, lusty and vigorous, who was simply a surgeon in the regular Today he is the magnificent and successful governor of Santiago, And if this country will keep to the front in the future such men as Leonard Wood all the arguments of distress and of ill-success that have been prophesical will fall to the ground."

By an interesting coincidence, as we

were reading this fine tribute from the personal representative of the president of the United States our eye lit upon a letter from Santiago, written by Malcolm McDowell to the Chicago Record, which includes some mention Ex-President Cleveland is to visit in detail of General Wood's work, Says Cuba. His Spanish friends ought to Mr. McDowell: "I asked General Wood about five minutes after he had taken membered that he proposed once to his seat at the desk formerly used by help them put down the insurgents. | the Spanish governor general what he would do first. 'Clean out about 200 years of dirt,' he replied. That very hour the first gang of Cubans was put to work on the streets. The first week of his administration Governor Wood was in the saddle eighteen hours a day. He personally inspected every foot of every street, alley, court and iane in old Santiago. He made a house to house canvass, examining interior ourts, rooms and hallways, and before the Spaniards and Cubans of the city knew what had happened they were whitewashing their houses, uigging dirt out of their courts, sweeping their halls, cleaning their rooms and obediently and dutifully filling barrels with refuse, which was set out every morning on the curbs of the narrow sidewalks for the carts and quarter-

> "The military governor of Santiago was a veritable Pooh-Bah; he was mayor, corporation counsel, commissioner of public works, superintendent of police, commissioner of health, oil inspector, inspector of weights and measures, port physician, harbor master, superintendent of street and alley cleaning, gas inspector, city attorney, city collector, city treasurer, city clerk chief janitor of the city hall, desk sergeant of the central station and police magistrate. In this continuous municipal performance General Wood played all parts without leaving the stage, sometimes acting two or more

masters' wagons which patrolled the

roles at once. "As police magistrate he was unique Most of the men brought before him were Americans, stevedores who had who had run the guard or sneaked through the lines for a day in the city; civilians who found themselves in Santiago and had attempted to run things on the wide-open policy. The culprits were lined up in the broad entrance of the governor's palace in the morning, with an armed soldier guarding each end of the line. The corporal of the ninety-nine times out of a hundred the accused turned state's evidence on himself, pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. General Wood was a law unto bimself. He addressed himself to the accused man, and generally three or four incisive questions served to convict or

discharge. "Sometimes the culprits became fighting mad when sentenced, and the laws of national development will fix our corridor would echo with oaths and vociferous appeals to justice and loud threats to bring the matter before the president or some congressman. But we have not reached the parting of the General Wood, as impassive as a curbstone, never raised his voice above an ordinary conversational tone. He would before the accident of this Spanish war say 'Take him away' as he would say came to set wiseacros talking about it. 'Good morning,' and then would turn to the next case. In a short time his tame as a police magistrate went from deeper causes, would not have folstreets of Santiago free from disorderly characters than all the armed guards only be moving along the line of least

from arranging a plan which would with other countries for its own markets bring the existing civil code in harmony with the stern mandates of the military code to passing sentence upon a dozen drunks and disorderlies. But he passed from the height to the depth. easily, from tragedy to comedy, without the change of a muscle in his face, I rever saw him perplexed, excited, elated or depressed, for his features at all times were the same mask-the face of a man who fuly realized the great responsibilities imposed upon him without the first suggestion of

shrinking a single one of them." In three months General Wood has reconstructed the city of Santiago and is now rapidly civilizing the country round about. The city used to yield up 50 to 100 corpses from yellow fever a day. Since Wood cleaned it a yellow fever death has not been reported in two months. Business is already better than it was ere the war broke out and confidence is far better. In short, in this wonderfully brief time a man one year ago unknown outside a narrow circle of personal friends has accomplished what could almost without exaggeration be called a modern miracle of regeneration, and the American army and navy are full of young men of his calibre. Well may the attorney general of the United States say:

"If this country will keep to the front in the future such men as Leonard Wood all the arguments of distress and ill-success that have been prephesied will fall to the ground."

E. W. Hardin, the newspaper correspondent at Manila, whom President McKinley appointed a special commissioner to investigate the industrial and financial conditions of the Philippine islands, is now in Washington. He is enthusiastic over the natural resources of the islands and anticipates no serious trouble with their inhabitants but says some of our officers at Manila are so conceited and overbearing that the natives are justly indignant. This probably explains that Hong Kong memorial of protest.

Recognition by the world of the increasing importance of the United States is attested by the announced desire of Austria to raise her representative at Washington to the rank of an ambassador. Turkey has recently intimated a similar desire. Other powers which have not yet done so will no doubt fall in line. Uncle Sam is a larger figure in the international field than he was before McKinley became president, and he has not yet ceased to grow.

Nervous editors should not continue to be surprised that Aguinaldo does not throw down his shooting irons and yield up every advantage that he has over his Spanish foes before he knows what the outcome is to be. Aguinaldo has frequently demonstrated in the past that he is no "chump."

Olco-margarine dealers, it is said, have become emboldened by recent decisions of the Supreme court and are selling their wares more extensively, This ought to have the effect of increasing the lubrication of the railroad

A Pittsburg steel mill has just doubled its plant for the manufacture of steel cars. With Pittsburgers prosperity is not a phantom but a conspicuous and happy fact. Scranton's turn is coming.

General Harrison is to receive a fee of \$100,000 from Venezuela for handling that country's case before the arbitration commission. This is financially better than being president.

Pittsburg is soon to have a threethousand-dollar hippopotamus which will be named Admiral Dewey. Is this a slight upon Andrew Carnegie and Christopher Magee?

The Wilkes-Barre Leader nominates

senator. If it were not for his politics we would take pleasure in seconding the motion. The Illinois Steel company is about to make structural steel. The Lacka-

wanna Iron and Steel company should not let "I dare not" wait upon "I "Coin" Harvey succeeds in getting

almost everything but coin for his con-

tribution box. His stock of advice is

prodigious. Gideon Marsh has probably arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Wanamaker was only fooling.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS."

From the N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser. There is a deal of solemn preaching mong persons of impatient imagination, were Americans, stevedores who had slipped from their ships in the harbor or at the docks and had tried to get the better of Santiago rum; soldiers who had run the guard or sneaked stands, ready to choose whether to continue the course of isolation and internal deviopment it has pursued hitherto, or a A dog-tent, blanket, cardle, match; new career of exterior expansion and His home is built with rare dispatch. world relations. In point of fact the course this courtry is to pursue will be decided in the futre, as it has been decided in the past, by operation of eco-nomic laws and world forces solemn preaching can neither stimulate nor check. These laws and forces will de-termine the direction economic industry guard and sergeant of the patrol acted and the energy of trade in this country the part of prosecuting witnesses, and shall take, and that direction will govern its political policies, not be governed by

> Present discussion of the details of our policy in relation to the late colonies of Spain is not only premature but futile. That policy will not be framed until the immediate issue of the war shall have been settled by the expulsion of Spain. Then it will be settled, after careful study and long deliberation on our part, prob dy, but by ur conscious operation of forces stronger than our national will. The our own states, and our policy in re ation to the late colonies of Spain will ave to bend to this law. In one sens ways; in another, we have passed it, be-cause the course of national development and undergone a most profound chang But for that change the war might have been, but the effects which seem to pro-ceed from it, though they really proceed

This country started unconsciously up-

and began to compete with them for the markets of the world. That mighty change altered the relation of the American people to itself and the world, and drags a whole train of novettles in fiscal policy, foreign policy and policy of do-mestic government after it. It exacts already new views of tariff and recently legislation; it has changed the American point of view of foreigners, whom we are to regard hereafter as buyers more

than sellers; it ras aftered our view of diplorancy, which is to be a practical thing hereafter, relating to commercial opportunities and industrial openings; it presents the whole world to us as a field for the exercise of our national energy. This is the parting of the ways which is important, and we passed it almost without seeing it. The question of po-litical expansion and colonial development would have little vitality but for this thrilling sense of social expansion and industrial development behind it. The political question is secondary to and dependent on the social. We shall take on no new burdens and responsibilities abroad unless the American people shall

be convinced that the new exigencies of national life require it. We shall pur-sue our own national interest as shrewdas we did in our century of internal de-clopment, and shall not adopt new the ories of national policy urlers it is clear that new conditions require it. But it is too late to talk about choosing the new conditions. They are here, and our na-

NEWS AND COMMENT

tional life must be shaped to them.

HE marvelous growth of the life in array of the interpretation of the interpret sum of \$1,170,000,000. This is an average annual increase of nearly \$25,000,000. but the increase in 1895 alone was \$60,000,000 A similar progression during the next twenty-five years would show invested assets of more than \$2,500,000,000, while at the end of half a century the insutance companies would be enjoying an income considerably greater than that of the British government. During the last ten cars the ten largest life insurance companies in this country have invested \$55. 98,507 received by thom in premiums; dur-ng the rext ten years, assuming that the nerease of Insurance will continue in the ame ratio as in the past, they will have louble that amount, or \$1,000,000,000, for investment, and their incomes will pile ur

The new mayor of Minneapolis, Jame iray, is managing editor of the of that city; and he runounces that he will give the town a newspaper man's administration. All his responsible subordinates are to be appointed from the ranks of the active newspaper workers and put on their honor to make the old

A curious story is told to explain who colonel Roosevelt was elected governor of New York. According to "Holland" was because the Harmony club, a prom nent Hebrew social organization, som nonths ago backballed Samuel Unter seyer, a hading Hebrew lawyer and part er of President Guggenheimer of the Mu icipal council. Untermeyer blamed th olackballing en Edward Lauterbach, the Republican leader. When Lauterbach's friend, Judge Cohen, was up for indorse nent Richard Croker at first intended to change for a Republican indersement of Judge Daly, thus taking the judicial question out of the gularmaterial canvass. Bu Untermeyer, through Guggenheimer, spite Lauterbach, worked on Croker ppose Cohen, also nursing Croker's per onal ill-feeling toward Daly, and the re cult was the injection of the issue raisby the New York Bar association, which took enough votes awy from Van Wyck in "Holland's" opinion, to account for Roosevelt's election

As a revenue raiser the Raines law is such a pronounced success that we may expect this winter to see a renewal o he effort at Harrisburg to adapt i Pennsylvania. In the last year of the old law there were 33.257 licenses to selliquer issued in New York state, and the otal net receipts were \$2.917.124.91. Under the Raines law, for the year ending April 20, 1858, a total of 27,457 certificates to sell liquor were issued, the total receipts be ing \$11.638.189.87. The decrease in the num er of saloons was 4,500, while the in crease in the receipts was \$7,741,975.27, Ti percase in the receipts for this fisca ear, ending April 30, 1899, will be still arger, as it is known that the total reeipts have been over \$12,000,000.

In 1880 the percentage of people living ! American cities of 8,000 population and up ward was 22,57 of the whole, a little ove John T. Lenahan for United States one-fifth. The census of 1890 increase this percentage of urban population 23.29, nearly one-third of the whole. Mothan one-half the total increase in population between 1880 and 1890, viz., 12,00,467 was in the cities. This urban increase was procisely 6,965,828. In 1886 there were 286 cities in the United States containing 8,000 people and upward, and their aggregate poulation was 11,318,547. In 1890 the number of these cities had increased t 48. having an aggregate population o 18,284,385 out of a total of 62,622,259. It i expected that the next census will show reportionate increase in city population

Adjutant General Corbin's estimate o the casualties of the late war up to Sept. 30 is as follows KBled, 23 officers and 257 men; wounded, 113 officers, 1,44 men died of wounds, 4 officers, 61 men; died of disease, 80 officers, 2.155 men. Total 107 officers and 2,503 men, out of a total force of 275,717, or a percentage of 10.5 to the thousand. The death rate of many cities is three times as high.

SOLDIER'S DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

For The Tribune A man, a hat, a blouse, a gun; Call this a soldier, just for fun.

A dog-tent, blanket, cardle, match; With hard-tack, bacen, army beans,

A damp, cold night; an aching head; The next day fever-soldier dead.

My story is brief, I know it well, And plain is the moral—"War is Heli."
—Clarence Z. Myers, Co. D. 13th Regiment; Augusta, Ga.

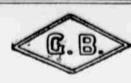


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Many a thrifty woman is contemplating the purchase of a table-cloth or two or a dozen napkins so that when the family gather at the great annual feast they will find the table napery in spick, span shape. This store will supply your linen wants to your entire satisfaction.

1000 yards half bleached and full bleached remnants of Table Linens in lengths from 11/2 to 3 yards at a saving of about 33 1-3 per cent.

58 inch Half Bleached Damasks at 30 cents.

64 inch Full Bleached Damasks at 45 cents.

68 inch Full Bleached Damasks at 69 cents

10 inch Napkins to match.

Very heavy Scotch Damask, 70 inch wide, choice patterns at 85 cents, 19 and 22 inch Napkins to match.

This is the time to buy your Thanksgiving Linens.

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Easy on your purse. Easy on your feet. Easy to be thankful in. Our Store's easy to trade in. You are always welcome.

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Turkey Platters

See our Cauldon Platters, decorated in "Blue" Turkey designs.

We also have a few Plain White and Gold Band French China Turkey Platters that we are closing out at reduced prices.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

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THANKS HVING DAY A DAY OF THANKSGIVING IN EV-ERY HOME, NAMELY.

A Good Fat Turkey, A Paxton Roaster, A Good Range and

A Pair of Carvers

THAT WILL CUT. BUY THE TURKEY AT YOUR MARKET, THEN COME TO 119 WASH-INGTON AVENUE, AND WE WILL SEE THAT YOU HAVE THE REST.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE.

WOLF & WENZEL, 240 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House. Practical Tinners

and Plumbers, Sole Agents for Richardson-Boynton's Furnaces and Ranges.

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No such magnificent display furniture has ever been shown Scranton as that now presented our Fall exhibit. Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in Furniture be found. Latest designs in Bedroom, Parlor,

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Inspection of our stock and prices

Hill & Connell

At 121

Scranton, Pa. The Largest

Assortment of

Diarics

For 1899

Can be found at our establishment, Now is the time for your choice, as we have EVERY style of diary that is made.

Reynolds Bros shown in this city.

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS,

139 Wyoming Avenue. The Largest line of Office Supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

THE

& CONNELL CO. HUNT

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures,

Builders Hardware.

We have just completed a purchase of over

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Suitable for evening, reception and street wear as entire

Costumes Or Separate Waists

The lot consists of-Handsome Plaids.

Stripes, Dots. Brocades. Etc.,

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-AND-

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Every number is new, bright and up-to-date-and we have no hesitation in pronouncing this

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