the Scranton Tribune

New York Office: 100 Nassan St., S. N. VREELAND, Ecle Agent for Foreign Advertising.

INTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1898. The gossips are now rapidly making cabinet slates for Colonel Stone. It amuses them and probably does not worry him.

A Matter of Justice.

In Justice to Professor Pennington, who has been criticized ignorantly if not maliclously for alleged unfairness toward the Free Kindergarten association in the production of "The Gondoliers," we bespeak a perusal of the facts in this matter as set forth in the treasurer's official report in another column.

From this report it will be seen that for his services covering six weeks of exacting labor, the difficulty of which can be appreciated only by those who have had personal experience in the organization of an amateur operatic production, Professor Pennington received a net sum less than \$50. If any of his critics will guarantee to do at some future occasion the work that he did in this engagement, and do it as well as he did, for \$50, we will agree to guarantee them employment and a vote of thanks in the bargain.

This is said without Mr. Pennington's knowledge and solely as a matter of justice to him.

Dispatches from Paris say that while the Spanish commissioners were coming of their perch Judge Day silently smoked a cigarette. We will not believe he was as cold-blooded as toat.

Suburban Libraries.

The extension of the immediate ad vantages of a public library to suburban localities, wherever practicable, is a movement which should be fostered and encouraged. A central library. like the Albright library, is a focus for the diffusion of culture to thousands who could not otherwise come within its influence. It lies open to all who have the desire to reach it: there is nobody who has not the time to do so who has also the inclination. Man does not live by bread alone, nor in its pursuit solely does he fulfil the ideal of life. The individual who is wilfully a stranger to the brightest and highest thoughts and aspirations of his age, as they are enshrined in the masterpieces of the English language, or embedded in its commonplace books, is sincerely to be pitied.

We have nov: reached a stage in our national history, or at all events we are nearing it, when a knowledge of literature will be as essential to success in life as a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic was to the schoolmaster of sixty years ago in the humble pursuit of his humble profession. With the advent of the public school, we have severed the shackles of ignorance. The nadir of mental destitution synchronized with the zenith of physical drudgery. This is no mere conceit or strained illustration. Edueation makes for the development of all the arts and sciences, and science and art are the progenitors of the material progress of the world. A boy who has studied the elements of chemistry, electricity, geology or any of the physical sciences carries the wand of Prospero under his arm. Knowledge genius is not exactly the capacity of taking pains, hard work is no bad substitute for it in mental discipline. There are some old fashioned people in this country vet who would almost be as little perturbed at seeing a bottle of matter. whiskey in their children's hands as a book of light literature, a story, as if navels were the emanations of Satan. This parrow prejudice, however, is rapidly being outgrown.

When you hear a father say that if his boy or girl must read, there are he is offering them a brick to sate their mental appetite. Home lessons have their place; but it should be a definite and circumscribed place in the fireside curriculum. Almost all these youthful hobbledehoys and hoydenish girls whom Dr. Moffat never fails to find at all hours of the night in the streets of Scranton might with the proper stimulus and opportunity have ocquired a taste for reading instead of a taste for straw rides and sleigh rides and other nocturnal frolies as morally dangerous as they are wasteful of youth's golden opportunities. If the taste for light literature comes first, it will lead to a tuste for more substantial reading. Better any literary taste than none

We cannot too highly commend the movement on foot to extend the facilities of the Albright library to the suburbs, which are stretching out rapidly on all sides. The West Side Philosophical society has taken up the moveof that institution be inaugurated for the public in its place. Librarian Carr is not only willing to undertake the added responsibility of its inauguration in this or any other locality, but he is anxious to do so if he is given the financial facilities, without which, of course, nothing can be done. It will not do to extend the movement at the

expense of the central library. A branch library is very much needed in Providence. It is the most remote of any of our suburban districts from the center of the city. With a branch library on the South Side, one in Green Ridge, another in course of formation in the West Side, the establishment of another in Providence. the literary circuit of the city will be complete and brought into direct communication with the Albright library and its cultured librarian. May we not hope to see this unquestionable local form of expansion soon consummated?

foundations for national prosperity; let the intelligent minority in Spain, the men of whom Admiral Cervera is a type, take up their afflicted country's cause and push for the better education of the masses, for the introduction of modern business methods and principles, for the development of a contented and prosperous middle class. No nation can live which dirides its people into paupers and loafers, and this, broadly speaking, with course honorable exceptions, is the division which obtains in Spain.

Governor-elect Roosevelt says he thinks New York state has less need of new laws than of intelligent enforcement and amendment of existing statutes. We guess this is true gener-

The Next Step.

The sole argument of those who oppose expansion is that the American people are unfit to take on larger responsibilities. This argument is a challenge. It should be accepted and re-

By steps which cannot now be retraced we have progressed until expansion is no longer a possibility merely but a fact from which there is no prospect of escape. That which was once only a theory has now been converted by the sweep of war into an irreducible condition. It is a condition which will spell failure and humiliation if the people of the United States do not rise to the occasion. It is a condition which will bring high honor and glory and profit if they do.

To make a success of our new role as a foster nation holding trusteeship over politically orphaned millions in the tropics we shall have to show steadiness of purpose, patience, the ability to rise above minor prejudices. freedom from small partisan bickerings and an adaptability for obvious requirements of an administrative nature which will make a new demand upon the American character. We shall need in our public service in the new territory especially a class of men who will give to their civil duties as teachers of the art of self-government something of the fine conscience and moral heroism which pertain to the American missionary in foreign lands. The development of such a class will cause a beneficial reaction upon the quality and morale of the domestic public service and our whole government will

share in the uplift. We shall also need teachers with the missionary spirit-young men and women with the moral courage to go into these new fields and carry with them the lamp of knowledge, not primarily with expectation of material reward but very largely animated by a high impulse of humanity. If there is anything in our boasted scheme of Christian civilization these will be forthcoming and their work will made daily refutation of the pessimistic predictions of failure now so freely ventured by captious critics of the expansion

programme. In fact, by the interposition in our political activities of a distinctly moral issue making appeal to the conscience not less than to the pocket book of the nation we shall open the door and supply the incentive to a more active participation of good men and women in the affairs of state and shall re-vitalize which in late years had grown some what stagnant under the sway of largely material and mercenary issues appealing chiefly to the sordid elements in our national life.

Honor, conscience and high ambition will have lost their power over men if the outcome shall not be as we here does not come by intuition, and if indicate. Only a blind man will aver that they have.

> It might be well for our peace commissioners to remain in Paris a few days longer and fix up the Dreyfus

Organized Labor's Programme.

In response to a suggestion by Pres ident McKinley Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has embodied in a letter certain suggestions as to legislation in the the schoolbooks, you may take it that | interest of labor which he hopes to see incorporated in the president's forth oming message. Inasmuch as these present a programme likely to be much discussed during the next few years it may be worth while here to review

them briefly. The most important of these suggest tions is that congress extend the eight hour law to cover all work done by or for the government, whether that work be done by contractors or sub-contrac tors. This amounts virtually to the exclusion from public contracts of all firms unwilling to adopt the eight-hour basis. Constructively it would apply to railway employes engaged in any capacity about mail trains, and from these centers would radiate throughout the industrial system until the eighthour day became the rule rather than the exception. With the improved apcliances and high industrial skill now in vogue among the industries in this country there is no reason why eight hours of labor a day in the great mament energetically. The directors of Jority of mechanical employments this institution are prepared to donate should not suffice to meet all reasontheir valuable collection of books to able demands; but it may be doubted the trustees of the Albright library if the limiting of employment to an upon the sole condition that a branch | eight-hour day can be forced abruptly or on any other basis than that of a corresponding limitation of pay until industrial conditions readjust them-

Another bill asked for is that all merchandise of convict manufacture entering into interstate commerce be required to wear a distinctive stamp or mark. To this there cannot be reasonable objection. Let every tub stand on

its own bottom. With reference to a further restriction of immigration it is subwitted that larger authority should be conferred upon our foreign consular service and upon the immigration department; that criminal and pauper elements should be barred absolutely; that the violation of the alien contract labor law by employers should be punishable by imprisonment: that steamship companies should be held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers; that a stricter civil A future awaits Spain if her statesmen possess the courage to grasp it.

Spain has been taught that ignorance, prejudice and empty pride are poor

States. In the main these ideas accord with public sentiment and will receive general approval.

Mr. Gompers' letter concludes with an elaborate argument against the extent to which the judicial injunction has lately been carried by federal ourts in restraint of labor. Says he: 'As a layman, it is not within my province to discuss the legal rights and the legal restrictions of the workman, of the citizen; but the thought is, nevertheless, uppermost in my mind that it is a well-established principle in law that an injunction should never lie when there is another complete remedy at law. Nor should the people be deprived of the exercise of their rights by the issuance of a writ never contemplated by our system of jurisprudence." After showing how the injunction can be and is frequently applied to workingmen unfairly Mr. Compers continues:

Nor is the court injunction in its modern application alone injurious and wrongful in the disputes which arise in relations between the workers and their employers, but is equally a menace to re-publican institutions. Recently a citizen of one of our great cities secured an injunction from a judge enjoining the municipal legislature from passing a law, or ordinance. It is alleged and generally admitted that the ordinance which this municipal legislature contemplated passing was conceived in victousness and corruption, but it is simply referred to here to call attention to the fact that if the ordinance was contrary to law, was viola-tive of rights, it could, even if passed, be annulled by the duly constituted courts. It is further submitted that if a court can issue an injunction restraining a mu-nicipal legislature from passing a victous law, it may also exercise that right un-der a misapprehension that the contemplated legislation is vicious and corrupt that if it is within the province of a court to enjoin a municipal leguslature, it is within the power of a state court to issue an injunction enjoining legislation by the state legislature and within the power of the federal court to enjoin the cor of the United States from passing any legislation which may be deemed in the interest of the people. It may seem is stretch of the imagination and fearful to contemplate, but if the exercise of this function of the courts is not soon curbed we may some day witness not only con gress enjoined, but the president of th United States served with an injunction prohibiting him from placing his signature to a law passed by congress, and per haps brought to the bar for contempt Who knows but we may some time se the presidency of the United States decid-

On this subject there is less difference of opinion than might appear during political campaigns. It is, we believe, the judgment of a large major ity of the intelligent and fair-minded people of the United States that the writ of injunction when applied to stop the reasonably expected commission of an act of debatable legality until the law points in dispute can be amicably decided is a far more defensible exercise of the judicial prerogative than to wait until after the mischief is done before passing judgment upon it. A stitch in time saves nine; an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The vesting of this prerogative in a judge presupposes, of course, that he is a man fit to be entrusted with it: for proved unfitness there is already ample remedy. On the other hand, public opinion will not uphold the abuse of this high prerogative or its subordination to selfish or partisan ends. Those judges who overdo their duty in this matter may be sure that they will be called down; the American people will always be quick to resent tactics on the the whole realm of statesmanship bench offensive to their instinctive conptions of fair play.

> The Mad Mullah is again making things lively about the valley of Swat When the Mullah brushes up against the English troops that are in that vicinity he will probably receive a swat that will render his angry title no mis-

As there are over six hundred million dollars in gold in circulation in this country, it will not be necessary Lynett to lie awake nights worrying over gold's scarcity.

The Keeley motor will probably nevno doubt be less expensive to stockholders in future.

The suppressing of the buil fight will, no doubt, prove a hardship to the amusement-loving public in Cuba-at least until the game of foot bali can be introduced.

It is pleasing, although not highly important, to note that General Ramor Blanco departed from Havana with ar olive branch in his button hole.

Marshal Blanco is now a private citizen so far as this continent is concerned. Considering the badness of his job he did it well.

Mr. Dingley proposes to see that too many passes are not used through that 'open door" at Manila.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.34 a. m., for Wednes day, November 30, 1898.

54 (30) 22 It will be apparent to a child born or

this day that some one has left the storm door open on Mr. Boland's mayoralty Weather prophets all agree that Indian ummer has had her innings.

Occasionally a dying newspaper seems anxious for notoriety, even when the no-toriety is accompanied by brickbats, People who survived the Thanksgiving day recipes published in the papers are beginning to speculate upon the Christ-

mus menu.

who throws sait on sidewalks and ruins his neighbor's shoes. Ajacchus' Advice. A good many candidates for municipal offices will do well to provide themselves with snow plows at once. There will be

There will be a hereafter for the flend

several cold waves between now and The Honor of the Family.

When the collection was taken up in a North Side church, recently, and the plate reached the new occupied by a lady, her grown-up daughter and little 5-year-old son, the ladies found themselves

ral Eagan shows that 22,362,468 rations o sacon, beef, flour, hardtack, beans, rice, potatoes, onlons, tomatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, etc., sufficient to supply 16,000 men for 1,472 days, were carried by the transports that left Tampa for Santiago; that idditional supplies were shipped shortly after, including crackers, canned peaches, apricots, pears, blackberry jam, current jelly, deviled ham, condensed milk. prunes, beef, chicken, clam, oxtait and mock-turtle soups, lime juice and other delicacies, and that all due diligence was used in placing them within reach of the troops. Then, he says, "upon landing in Cuba these stores of the expedition were subject to the orders of the genral commanding, who was in paramount control of the military operations in that quarter if with an abundance of provisions affoat and ashore at the base of supplies n Cuba the enlisted men were at any time hungry, not the commissary-general of subsistence nor the entire personnel of the subsistence department was at fault" This delicate suggestion that the commanding general was responsible in supplemented by a letter from the chief commissary at Siboney under date of July 7, who says: "The troops were run shore without rations. ng general directed that hard bread, roast ed coffee, sugar and meat be the only components furnished. I added soup and some tomatoes. The Chicago Record, from whose Washington correspondence we glean these facts, thinks it is remarkable that the commissary department was able to do anything, because General Eagan's report shows that there were only twenty-two officers in that corps when the war broke out. One hundred and fourteen inexperienced men were added to the force during the months of June and July

A writer in Harper's Bagar gives th following interesting plan of book review that will doubtless be helpful to members

of reading clubs or other students; I. Read the book twice. I. To learn its entire contents. 2. To reflect

upon them.
Classify—assign to its proper place in the department of literature. whether to Fiction, History, Bingraphy, Travel, Essays, etc. l. Novel. 2. Romance. (A novel portrays the commonplace; a ro-mance deals with the extraordi-

mance deals with the extraordinary, the picturesque).
Tell to which of the four kinds of composition it belongs—Description, Narratien, Exposition, or Augmentation. Give a brief synopsis, combining with it such points mentioned be-low as characterize the story.

Study its style. (Style is the ex-pression of thought and feeling in written words), Some of the elements of style, (a Vocabulary, (b) Figures of

Speech, Qualities of style, 1, Intellectual, (a) Simplicity, (b) Clearness, 2, (a) Strength, (b) Pathos, (c) The Ludicrous, 3, Elegancies, (a) Melody, (b) Harmony, (c) Taste Describe any especially charac

teristic scene or scenes. VII. Tell the motive of the book. VIII. Study reviews in first class maga

IX. Study the life of the author.

Judge Culberson, of Texas, is, write W. E. Curtis, considered one of the ablest and wisest men who ever sat in the house of representatives. He is a typical Texan. He is tall, gaunt and blessed with rugged but expressive features. He wears what they call in Texas a short-horned collar and a baid-face shirt with a low-cut vest and a long-tailed frock coat of broadcloth. His hat is a wide-brim sombrero, and he greases his boots to keep out the dampess. Judge Colberson chews t bacco opposity and talks with a Texas brogue, out he is not loquacions. He is rather tacitum. He never speaks unless he has something to say, and therefore what he says is always worth heating. The other day he was listening quirtly to a discussion of the foreign policy of the covernment, when one of the party ested his view of the duty of the Jem ocratic party toward the programme of expansion As usual, Judge Culberson's roply was picturesque and to the solut 'I reckon we've done expanded,' he said 'and the Democratic party aint go is business hangin' on to the shirt-tall of progress hollering 'git en.'

Says the Concord, N. H., Monitor, on Nov. 23: Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, has just completed the examination of a class of about 70 of the active work this country, it will not be necessary ers in Christian Science Mind Healing, to for any save Colonel Bryan and Editor confer on them the degrees of the Massa chusetta Metaphysical college as heal ers and teachers of this system of medi-cine. Most of those present were the students of her students. Nearly all of them had several years' experience and er become an indispensable article in the way of creating force, but it will Cal., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Col. Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Minneap-olis, Minn., Houston, Tex., Philadelphia, DuBois and Scranton, Pa., Fort Howard, Wis., Omaha, Neb., Cleveland, O., Des Moines, Ia., Orange, N. J., Chicago, Ill., New York city, Poughkeepsie, Jamestown, Saratoga Springs and Lansingburgh N. Y. Boston, Cambridge, Beverly and Revere, Mass., Montreal, Toronto and Ot-tawa. Canada, London, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland.

As showing how history repeats, Repre As showing now instory repeats, kepre-sentative Tawney, of Minnesota says. "There is a remarkable similarity be tween the arguments now advance; against the taking over of the Philippines and the objections urged against ever portion of territory we have ever ac-quired. I was reminded of this fact the other day when I read the prediction of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in effect that if we permanently occupy the Philip dues the downfall of the American republic will date from the administration of William McKinley. Almost a century ago another learned and distinguished statesman from Boston made almost identically the same prediction concerning the effect of the annexation of the territory of Louisiana, Jan. 14, 1811, Je siah Quincy, of Massachusetts, speaking in the national house of representatives iv opposition to the bill for the admission of Louisians, said: 'I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the states which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation; amicably, if they can, vio-lently if they must." The Bourbons we have with us alway.



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