The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., 8, S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ANTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL NATTER. SCRANTON, DECEMBER 12, 1898.

Stripped to the core, the Langstaff-Kelley contest means that the taxpayers of Lackawanna are to be muleted in the sum of \$50,000 to \$60,000 because they chose a county treasurer who didn't suit William S. Langstaff.

Time for Fair Play.

In another place we present the conplete text of the petition of Senator Quay and co-defendants asking the supreme court to assign one of its own judges to preside over the trial of the so-called conspiracy cases. It is a public document of absorbing interest which should be read by every citizen of the commonwealth.

Some of the averments contained in it are startling. It was known heretofore that the information upon which the arrest of Senator Quay et al. was based had been in the possession of ex-Judge Gordon, and possibly others, since last Murch and could have been used at any intervening time, although the date chosen for its use was shrewdly calculated to influence the November election. But it is surprising to learn that the son of Judge Finletter, before whom the case was finally called, was the assistant district attorney who had had professional charge of the indictments; that while the presecution took two months to examine books and papers bearing on the case the defence was allowed only nine days: and that part of the important records had been seized and locked up by the district attorney, who refused access to them on the part of the defendants' counsel.

These sworn averments, coupled with the other facts set forth by the petitioners, put the prosecutior in a light which makes more imperative than ever a probing of this case to the bot-Senator Quay has called the campaign against him a "man-bunt." The averments of this petition certainly sustain his theory. He is entitled. not only by the constitution but by equity and fair play, to an impartial trial free from set-up hostile induences. He cannot escape trial. Trial must be made of the merits of this case. But it must be a just trial, in the full light of day. There has been already too much dark lantern business for the good of the prosecution, the defendants and the commonwealth.

One sentence from a recent speech by Assistant Secretary of State Hill disposes of a great deal of Mugwump criticism. "I cannot believe," said he, "that it is an evil for any people that the Stars and Stripes, the symbol of liberty and law, should float over

Calixto Garcia.

It is a pathetic ending which has come to the dramatic career of Cuba's foremost warrior and patriot that after spending thirteen years of his and having been nine times sentenced to death for treasen, he should yield to disease ere the long decam of his life, so near completion, could be real-

In all Cube we know of no man who could less have been spared, both for Cuba's sake and for our own, than Calixto Carcia. He represented in pecu-Har manner the high espiration, the gentleman, whose convictions were backed by splendid courage, he had the ripered acquaintence with men and history which was necessary to successful leadership in the great reconstructive movement which awaits the liberated Cuba that is to be; and he was the kind of man to give his whole time and talent to his country's service intelligently and unsolfishly, There may have been misunderstanding of him at the beginning, but toward the last the leaders of our government and all brought in close contact with him came to know the breedth and quality of his noble charnoter and he will be mourned not less sincerely by Americans than by his serrowing compatriots.

The history of Cuba is one lone tragedy and not yet has the pell lifted. But the memory of such patriots as Garcia can hardly fall to make for a nobler and a happier future.

The fresh air these days would be exhibitating but for the accompanying asphalt dust.

A Good Foreign Policy. That is a pretty good foreign policy which ex-Minister Denby proclaims in the December Forum. Says he: "I do not want to take part in foreign wars: but I would proclaim it from the housetops that we should intervene in every case in which our material interests are involved. If a hair of the head of an American citizen is wrongfully touched in a foreign country, we are all of accord in saying that immediate redress should be demanded. We agree that we will fight on such an issue. There can be no better cause of war: for, if a government does not protect its citizens, of what use is it? For what purpose are governments organized, except to secure their people life, liberty, and the free pursuit of hap-

"The protection afforded by a government cannot end with mere protection of the persons of its subjects. It must necessarily extend to the rights of property as well. For instance, shall we be silent, bound by the doctrine of non-intervention and see America excluded from China? Shail we franchises for fifty years. tacitly consent that China shall be closed to us? Shall we unprotestingly agree that one favored nation alone shall have the right to build railroads in China, or any province thereof? Shall we deliberately announce to Europe, now aflame with the fire of in any disposition it may make of Siam,

Korea or China? "I reassert that it is our duty to city each year one-half of 1 per cent. In contrast to this, it now appears that

intervene in all matters occurring abroad in which it is to our interest to intervene. I mean our material interest-the interest of our railroads, our merchants, our manufacturers, our ships, our trade, and our commerce. Far be it from us to endeavor to force of the world. Far be it from us to wage sentimental or religious wars. Far be it from us to interfere with the operations of any government in its proper territory, be it despotic or free. It is none of our business how Russia, or England, or Germany rules its people. What I do insist on is, that the flag, the world over, shall protect all Americans in their persons, their property and their commerce; and that on all occasions we should demand such protection.

Recent events have put us in a better position than ever before to make such a policy effective.

All indications point to a white Christmas, plenty of sleighing and a double ice crop. It is to be hoped that a portion of these prophecies will be fulfilled at least. Scranton streets would look much better if a charitable mantle of snow were thrown over the accomulated filth thereon.

The Crawford County System.

In reply to many inquiries from voters who say they do not understand the new primary system under which the next Republican city ticket will be nominated, we will state that every Republican who wishes to participate in the ensuing municipal primaries should present himself at the regular polling place on Jan. 14, next, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m., where an official ballot will be handed to him containing the names of all registered candidates appropriategrouped under the various offices something like this:

FOR MAYOR. [Mark One Name.]

Brown, John, First ward. Jones, John, Tenth ward. Smith. John, Fifteenth ward. FOR CITY TREASURER.

Roe, Richard, Twentieth ward.

[Mark One Name.]

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,

Blank, John, Fourth ward, Crank, John, Eighth ward,

Mank, John, Seventeenth ward. The voter, after qualifying before

the vigilance committee as a Republican of known standing, will enter the booth and mark his ballot by in serting a cross (X) in the small squar at the right of the name of the can didate for whom he wishes to vote Only one name must be marked under each office. The ticket, in addition to the names of the candidates for th various ward offices, will also contain three blank lines, on which the voter will write the names of the three me he favors for vigilance committeemer at the next ensuing city primary, the vigitance committeeman receiving th highest vote to act as return judge. When the voter has filled out his bal lot it is taken from him and deposited by the vigliance committee sitting a an election board, the same as a ballot at a regular election, except that it is not marked. Tally lists are kept developed scholarship, ability and ex- and the right of challenge is open to perience, of his race. A patriot and a all, When the ballots are counted they are sealed up and public notice of the vote is posted as at a regular election. Three days later the return judges of vention, and after organization compute the vote. The candidate for each office receiving the largest aggregate vote becomes the regular party nomince. In case of dispute or doubt the original ballots are to be produced and

s-counted in open convention. We have heretofore indicated reaons why we fear that this system, attractive as it appears in theory, will prove disappointing in practice. It is not necessary to go over this ground again at this time. The Crawford plan is entitled to a fair trial and to this end Republicans should familiarize themselves with it in advance of the primaries. The Tribune has printed in vest-pocket pamphlet size an official explanation of the system based on the carefully drawn new county rules, and copies of this are on sale at this office for three cents each.

The candidacy of Charles C. Scherf, editor of "Traffic," one of the most representative industrial and commercial journals in the country, for deputy factory inspector under the Stone administration, has been announced, Mr. Scherf has always been an aggressive Republican, he is a statistician of ability, a close student of political economy and has a valuable acquaintance among the workers and managers of Pennsylvania industries. His selection for the office he seeks would in-

sure efficient service.

A Franchise Fight. A most interesting franchise fight is in progress in Chicago, which illustrates both the strength and the weakness of the American system of municipal government. The street railways of that city are controlled by one immensely powerful company known as the Yerkes syndicate. Their franchises expire in a few months and to remedy that the last legislature of Illinois was induced to pass a measure known as the Allen law, giving municipalities the power to extend existing

It is charged that the Allen law was passed by Chicago street ranway money and the specifications advanced have not been denied. Last Monday an ordinance was introduced in the Chicazo council renewing existing street railway franchises for fifty years and colonization, that we have no interest providing a graded scale of compensation. Street railway lines carning \$7,500 a mile of single track are to pay the

of their gross receipts; those earning \$10,000 a mile are to pay 1 per cent.; those earning \$12,500 a mile 1% per cent.; those earning \$15,000 a mile 2 per cent.; those earning \$17,500 a mile 214 per cent., and those carning \$29,000 per mile of single track are to pay anrepublican institutions on the people nually 3 per cent. of their gross receipts to the city. No compensation higher than 2 per cent, is provided for,

> The mayor of Chicago, all the newspapers, except one which is owned by Mr. Yerkes, and leading citizens oppose this ordinance on three general grounds: (1) That fifty years is too long a period for any franchise to run, inasmuch as conditions may change radically in less time: (2) that the compensation offered is pitiably inadequate, the city of Toronto, with 214 and 3 cent fares, getting 20 per cent, of gross receipts; and (3) that the influences by which this proposition is pushed are so disgraceful as to amount to an unparalleled scandal. During the past week hundreds of indignation meetings have the Spanish power. been held in all parts of Chicago at which the ordinance and its promoters have been denounced; talk has been heard of citizens assembling in force and using hemp as a corrective of boodle, and latterly small hempen neckties have appeared in the buttenholes councilmen to go slov.

It is admitted that the street railway syndicate controls a majority of the members whose votes are decisive, but it is claimed that it does not control a two-thirds majority, without which the Editor of The Tribunemayor's veto will be effective. Meanwhile the mayor declares that he will use all the powers of his office to prevent any street railway company from getting longer than a twenty-year franchise under a smaller compensaintelligent system of municipal government intelligently operated by dutiful citizens such fights for justice would be unnecessary.

Count von Coetzen, the German milllary attache who went through the Santiago campaign, formed a good opinion of our regular army, which he pronounces "most excellent although small," but he says the only good volunteers we had were the Rough Riders. The count might modify his opinion on the volunteer question if he should ever have occasion to be on the opposite side.

The fact that two cases of small pox at Bedford increased to two hundred before notice of the sickness reached the city papers shows that rural pupils in the school of yellow journalism are not at all backward.

Patrons of the leading magazines may now read from calendared paper, embellished by half-tone pictures, what has been told over and over in the daily papers concerning the events in the recent war.

The proposition has been made in England and has been received with public favor to place a George Washington memorial in Westminster Abbey. Truly time is a great solvent,

It is probably beginning to dawn upon Coin Harvey that he is the po-

The anti-expansionists of political

NEWS AND COMMENT

fill the stockings of American youngsters on Christmas morning are manufactured Germany, says the Philadelphia Rec ord. The dolls which will delight the motherly instinct of the small American raids have come all the way from Soneburg, a little town in Thuringen, where ilmost the entire industry is confined to the various districts assemble in cono doll making. Seven persons handle the doll before it is completed, the hands, head and feet being made by one, the body by another, the hair is fixed on by third, and the face is painted by two different people, one doing the rough work and the second putting on the finishing touches. Finally the clothing is made by the sixth person and yet an-other dresses the doll before it is ready for packing. From all over the world large numbers of dealers in toys go to Sonne-ourg every year, and a goodly proportion of them are Americans, for the work is done at such starvation prices that Americans cannot compete in this line. There re at least 500 different kinds of dolls and while the French invent many of the most attractive, the Germans copy them so cheaply that the buyers go principally to Germany for their supplies, although France furnishes the fine dressed dolls in quantities. The English rag doll, made wholly of rags, seems to be about the only doll imported from that country. From Nuremburg come the magnetic toys, swords, guns, woolly sheep, jumpag-jacks, trumpets and many ingenious nechanical toys. The carved wooden bys are made in poorer Saxony, and comprise cheap arks and sets of furniture. Toy horses, cows, elephants, cats, lions, gers and all kinds of animals are made

If we may credit a local version in the Press, Dr. W. H. Brownell, of Utica, N. L., a well-known physician, has discoered a chemica! preparation by the appli-cation of which he believes cloth of any kind or description can be thoroughly wa erproofed. Dr. Brownell's son, Harold, has charge of the experimenting and be us put a large quentity of cloth through the process and every experiment has been thoroughly successful. The preparation is a secret known only to Dr. Brow-nell and he has wisely decided to have it remain so. Nearly a year ago Dr. Brownell put a hunting coat through the process, and though it has been out in many storms it has never been wet through. He has made some experiments on wood and leather with like success, but clieves that waterproofing cloth would prove a successful business from a finan-cial standpoint. Not only does the invention repel water, but ink and alcoho also have no effect on it. The water-proof is a dry process. It makes the cloth look a bit tirmer. The goods after being thus treated appear to have received nothing more than a good sponging. Sev-eral capitalists have approached the orig-inator of the idea and it is not improbble that stock company will soon be

All the overhead electric wires in St. fouls are to be buried under ground be-fore the 1st of January. The city ordi-nance requiring this excepts only the werhead trolley wires.

During the visit of the German kaiser to Kiel one of the tests applied to the vesling and uncoupling the engines. The cruiser New York on this test made a record of 2 minutes and 45 seconds, white,

the British cruiter Blake, after making every preparation for this operation, re-quired 33 minutes.

The English postoffice authorities are The English postoffice authorities are considering the advisability of laying special cables to Belgium, Holland and Germany for the extension of the government telephone system. It is now possible to telephone from London to Paris and many of the most important towns and cities of France. The fact that it is theoretically possible to converse with every capital in Europe, coupled with the success of the Paris-London cable, has undoubtedly brought up the suggested ndoubtedly brought up the suggested

The Pittsburg Reduction company has ust received an order for all the alumi-um for a new telegraph and telephone ine to be erected in Manila, in the Philip-due islands. The order is for a Spanish company that is anxious to take advanage of the progressiveness of Americanule, and consists of about 25 miles of telephone wire, about one-eighth inch in diameter. The line will be built through the city of Manila proper, and will con-nect with Cavite. The shipment will be mude direct to Manila, and will be the first from Pittsburg since Dewey crushed the Sparish proper.

There is some likelihood of another atempt being made to secure the fortune of a Croesus that iles buried under the rocks near Gunwalloe, in the Lizard dis-trict of Cornwall. In 1574 a Spanish ship bearing a freight of \$17,000,000 and many bars of gold for safe custody in London as it wasdangerous to attempt to take the of Chicago pedestrians as a hint to the treasure to Spain at the time, was wrecked smid the sands and rocks some distance from the shore. This great sum has lain buried ever since.

AN APPEAL.

Sir: Last summer when our young men were gathered in camp, the Christian peo-ple of this country contributed liberally to send ministers and evangelists to co-c erate with the army chaplains in helping to stem the tide of temptation from which the soldiers were in danger. Well know: tion than 10 per cent, of the gross re-ceipts. If the mayor sticks and if public opinion sticks, it is not clear

Tupper, of Montclair, Dr. Torrey, of Calhow they can fail. But under an cago; Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Germantown and many others, held meetings in all the larger camps and distributed Bibles hymn books and other good books. The navy was looked after by agents of the army and navy Christian committee at Hampton Roads, Key West and other points. Upwards of \$20,000 was expended in this way, not including the outlay in connection with the splendid work done by the Young Men's Christian associa-tion tents.

I honestly believe that no religious movement has ever touched our young men like this. They were exposed to many and great dangers in the camps, but, thank God, thousands met Christ

The opportunity is still ours to continue this same work. Large armies of occupation are in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, separated by thousands of niles from ordinary church privileges The navy is also accessible. There are camps at Jacksonville and other centers that call eagerly for our workers. At the present time Mr. F. Schiverea is en-gaged in a fruitful ministry at Savannah, Ga.

Owing to the falling off in contribution we have had to curtail this work, but I speal urgently for further aid so that it shall not be necessary to withdraw ai-togther. If funds are forthcoming, we shall follow the troops now under orders or Cuba. Any contributions sent to me at my home address, East Northfield, Mass., will be thankfully acknowledged and promptly used. Yours in the work, -D. L. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.

A TRUST WHICH FAILED.

From the Chicago News. The public will no doubt be at a loss to understand why Mr. Hamm's great sp'culation in turkeys should have failed Certainly his method was of the most op-He bought all the turkey he could get at whatever price was asked and proposed selling them to the public

ambition are already beginning to of thing that is succeeding in all other in-stances nowadays. A syndicate buys a number of glucose plants, only one of at a large advance. This is just the sor which earns anything, capitalizes them at two and a half times what they cost and the stock goes beeming. Another syn-dicate buys up at liberal prices a num-ber of iron, steel and railroad properties only one of which earns a dividend. It splitalizes the properties at twice with they cost, and the stock is eagerly bought at advancing prices. A lot of passenger elevator factories, which have been losing money for five years, are put into a com-bination, capitalized for twice what they ost, and the stock goes to a premium The tin plate mills combine, are capital ized for something more than twice the liberal prices which the combiners pay for them, and people can't buy the shares fast enough. The Linseed Oll Trust, on the verge of bankruntey, buys up some dependent mills, increases its capital \$33,000,000, and starts off with a boom. I list might be extended. It is the day for these things. Millions are made out of hand as fast as the printing presses can turn out the stock shares. Mr. Hamm should have succeeded. He was in the right way. He had the right idea—name y, to get hold of some property, no mater at what price, and double that price 'he fates seemed to have made an exception of him.

THE ANTI-SCALPERS.

From the Commercial-Advertiser. The anti-scalping bill passed by the house last week is almost identical with the anti-scalping law in this state which the court of appeals recently declared to be unconstitutional. This body held that the selling of unused or partly used rail-road or steamboat ticsets was as legitimate as the relling of any commodity which the owner no longer needed, and that this principle was not impaired by the fact that some scalpers were dishouest. It is hard to see how such reasoning an be effectually answered. It will b Supreme court has to say on the matte should the pending bill become law.

NO PRECEDENT NEEDED.

From the Philadelphia Record. It is urged by some stickless for regularity that there is no precedent for ongressional vote of thanks to a wo nan, and that it is not well to make a beginning in the case of Helen Gould a proposed by General Wheeler. The an ewer to those objections is that Miss Sould's patriotic munificence also went beyond precedent. Extraordinary services ustify extraordinary regultal.



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