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While giving orders regarding the cleaning of sidewalks the street commissioner should include advice against sprinkling salt upon the snow, a practice that is unhealthy to man and destructive to shoe leather.

Give Him a Chance.

There is an evident agreement among the Wanamaker organs throughout the state to do what they can to discredit n advance the administration of Governor Stone. Although throughout the secent campaign they fought him and zen. Unhappily for this theory, Gormisrepresented him with ingenious indon's recent correspondence anent Coljustry they are now beginning to give onel McClure is freshly in evidence tim impossible directions as to how against it. That correspondence exto conduct the affairs of his office. hibited a cast of temperament and a toubtless intending to follow this up capacity for vindictiveness almost sugwith acceants of criticism and abusgestive of mental decangement; Gorwhen, in due season, he shall decline to obey their destructive dictation. sane asylum case two years ago h Personally, the leaders in this organequally damaging to this hypothesis ized movement to create dissension It will be recalled that he then charged would be the first to despise Colonei Stone if, as governor, he should turn his back upon the friends who stoud by him during the thick of his fight. bring forward a shred of proof. Even in order to win the uncertain favor his own expert witnesses directly conof factional antagonists. But in pubtradicted him on the witness stand, lie they stand ready to condemn here and he withdrew from the case dis in chorus for remaining loyal to those creditoil who were loyal to him, and neither sentiment nor justice will prevent them from conniving at his slaughter.

Fortunately, among the masses there is an indestructible love of fair play. Quay to state their case before the This was shown by the emphatic re-Supreme court, District Attorney Grafusal of the people to sacrifice Colorebant has already propared a public Stone at the polls. He went smong statement, defensive of his attitude in them, was candid and honest with the matter. The publication of this them.kept his temper in the face of outstatement at this time strengthens the rageous abuse, and they gave him at ontention of the defense that the last a flattering testimonial of their confidence. These same quiet, thinking of a carefully matured plan to involve people, who were not misted by the tion in the shadow of a manufactured misrepresentations and slanders of a criminal prosecution until after the desperate campaign, will not be boodelection of a United States senator so winked now. They elected Colonel as to contribute to his defeat for re-Stone to the office of governor and they election. The idea presumably is that will unmistakably sustain him so long if he can be stigmatized by court proas, in their opinion, he shall prove cesses until after the senatorship is worthy. He made them no rash promdisposed of it will then make no difises. He did not say he would specialference what becomes of the case ly try to placate the men who had introduced mallee and venom into the against him. This is a form of sleuthcampaign. He did not promise that hound politics which, if successful in he would go to John Wanamaker or this instance, could hereafter be used the Wanamaker retainers for advice, with obvious unfairners against any He did promise that he would surve candidate for any office in the land. But Senator Quay evidently does not to deal faithfully and fairly with the whole people without regard to poll- propose to be caught in such a trap. tics or faction; that he would be hon-He intends to have a fair hearing beest and try to enforce honesty among fore a court free from malign inhy efficial associates and subordinates. fluences and to get rid of the charges that, in brief, he would do conscien- against him in plenty of time to enter tionsly, from day to day, his duty as the senatorial cancus, receive its inhe saw it, and with the redemption dorsement and win easily on joint batof this pledge the plain people will be | lot, satisfied.

In spite of the howling chorus of pro- There is no reason why Mr. Bailey fessional dissentients, the people will would not make a good leader for the

measure framed with a view to conciliating various factions. But it is the bill which embodies the plain common sense of the matter, and it cught to bo massed.

The Tables Turned.

Atthough the orgument upon the me

start it.

itary service so re-adjusted as to give the trained soldier at the head of the The Cuban general, Ruis Rivera, who army, whether he be Miles, Corbin or has just been liberated after two years' confinement in Spanish prisons, says some other, virtually full swing in time of war, regardless of the jealousies he would like to see Cuba one of the or vanity of transient politicians, and states of the American Union and to make him directly and unquestionfancies that will be its ultimate desably responsible to the president, the tiny, "But ever since I came of age," ex-officio commander-in-chief. In no he adds, "I have been lighting for an other way can our army be made co aindependent Cuban republic and I pact, coherent and effective, should like a chance to try how it, will work." The sentiment is natural and

South Dakota is going to try the discreditable. Honest Americana will repensary liquor system. The liquor will be bought by the state at wholesale prices, tested as to its purity and sold to local dispensaries or saloons, which Senator Quay's petition alleging are conducted according to regulations set-up of the Philadelphia commo established by the state. The profits pleas court against him has already above the cost of the liquor and the put his assailants flatly on the defen necessary expenses will be divided besive. The Wanamaker organs are nov tween the state and the counties acprinting columns of gush designed to cording to a fixed ratio. This is the establish that Judge Gordon is too Tillman plan now in vogue in South sweet and pure a man to conceive a Carolina. It is by no means an unqualspite against Quay or any other citi ified success there.

It cost us \$11,063,393 last year to naintain our warships. This includes the heavy war expenses and the auxillary navy. The costliest ship of all is the New York, which cost \$387,871. The Oregon, counting in its long journey, don's treatment of the Norristown inost only \$315,260. The monitors cost, on an average, about one-third as much, but even then it is doubtful if they were a good bargain. The best upop the management of that instituships cost money but Uncle Sam must tion almost every known crime up to have them. and including murder but failed to

Representative Hepburn wants the onstitution amended so as to provide that 'no new state, the territory of which was not a part of the United States and under its jurisdiction and overeignty on the 1st day of January, ion for a writ of certiorari does not A. D. 1898, shall be admitted into the one up until Jan. 7, which will be Union unless three-fourths of the memthe proper time for the presentors of here elected to each house of congress shall vote affirmatively for such admission." Mr. Hepburn is borrowing trouble,

> The objections to the admission of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah

to congress do not seem well taken. It is not denied that he was regularly whole legal attack upon Quay is part and fairly elected according to the forms prescribed by law. Hence there is nothing for congress to do but to admit him. If he has violated any law the place to proceed against him is in the courts of Utab.

The brewers are protesting against the war tax of a dollar a barrel on beer, There is probably no way that the brewers can be satisfied unless the tax s removed and placed on flour. Spitting at Picquart will not alter the

facts in the case, Salivating Frenchmen had much better economize on expectoration and pray heaven for common sense.

General Ludlow is to be military governor of Havana city and General Lee of Havana province. Success to the firm of Lee and Ludlow,

Gideon Marsh doubtless begins to realize that the prodigal son business in Philadelphia has its serious ride.

cover that it shook the confidence of the mass of the inaugents. At one of the campa in Pinar del Rio one day a black ger, or General Miles and Adjutant 'General Corbin may not be of widespread and serious public interest, but Comparing in Finar del Rio one day a block solidier of unusual intelligence said to me: 'I have a brother in the Enited States, Ho sends me word that President Me-kinley is my friend.' And other insur-gents had the same notion. It was some thing for them to feel that the president of the Lands States was their friend. it certainly is of the highest public interest and importance to have the milthe United States was their friend What they fell in October they feel sure of in December. The influence of this feeling would be difficult to explain to any one who has never been among the Cu-bans. They are almost children in some of their traits. Wheever has their con-idence from secondidat would be with Idence can accomplish wonders with them. Wheever lacks it is helpless. They may be persuaded into a certain course, but they cannot be forced into it. It would have been possible for the United States to assume by acts, if not by words, that the insurant acrow was made un of

that the insurgent army was made up of bandits and brigands, and that the dis-treesed people had become beggars by choice. Since the other course has been taken the future becomes cleater. Trust-ing the president of the United States, the ubans as a people will more readily to low in the paths which he indicates. They will not be freited by the American military occupation into an antigonism which would be hurrful to both countries. I have not yet met any one among the Cu-bans who was distrustful regarding the reservation in the message that complete tranquility is to be established before the experiment of independent government is to be tried."

The Manila correspondent of the Sun says he is "in a position to say that for physical reasons Admiral Dewey ought to go home. It would be inexart to say that he is a sick man, but to those who have seen him frequently during his work since May last it is evident that the long strain is basicalize to the order of the long. since May last it is evident that the long strain is beginning to tell on life. The effect of the worriment and the high netw-ous tension to which the admiral has been subjected throughout the summer is becoming apparent. At the same time the necessity for keeping him here is practically ended. When he was sum-moned to return to the United States, a few months ago, he informed the govern-ment that he thought there was still br-

ment that he thought there was still im-portant work here for him to do, and the orders for his return were countermultied, the Washington authorities realizing that he was the best man to deal with ny questions that might arise in h Philippines. As the situation develops however, it becomes more and more ap-parent that the part of the work that the parent that the part of the work that the navy has yet to do here will be larredy of a routine character, and Admiral Dewey, feeling that this is so, would be satu-lied to go home. At the same time he dreads the recention which thousands of letters he has received assure him awaits him on his return. There is no meetion that Admiral Dewey is entitled to have his destres granted, and it is just as get-tain that his desire new is to be ordered home with the Olympia through the Suez

canal.

"Great Majorities" Galusha A. Groß is tightly proud of his distinction as the champion majority winner in American polities. He writes to the Philadelphia Press: "Will you please allow me space to correct a statement in your teste of last Friday? In your article, "The Official Count at Last,' you say: 'Governor Hast-ings holds the record as having received

ings holds the record as having received the largest vote ever east for a candidate for a state office. As a historic state-ment this is not quite correct. Governor Hastings, in 1853, received, as candidate for governor, 574,711 votes, being 3.535 more votes than I received for congress-man-at-large at that election, though my plurality was greater than his. But in 1856 I received 711,246 votes, being 135,555 votes more than he received in 1854. I

1896 I received All 20 votes, using 50,550 votes more than he received in 1896. I drop you this line only, as Colonel Benton was in the habit of suying, 'to indicate the truth of history,' As congressmon-at-large for the state of Pennsylvania I have received the largest vote ever fast in any of our state elections, except the set of the largest will be and the set. to any of our state elections, except the vote for President McKinley, and the largest majority ever given in any state of the Union for any candidate for any office." Our prospective amhassador to Grea

Britain, Joseph Hodges Choate, who is a nephew of Rufus Choate, the great law ver and distinguished United States semi-tor from Massachusetts, was born in Sa-lem, Mass., January 24, 1832, entered Har-



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give Colonel Stone a free field and a Democratic minority in the house. The fair chance, and they will respect him ability to stand grief is about all that NEWS AND COMMENT the more if he shall prefer friends to is required.

enemies. They do not want a faction al administration full of little blckerings and petty jealousies, and this would be the last kind of administration that William A. Stone would think of giving them. But they want him to affairs touching the subject of army rego ahead, to use his own judgment, to select his own appointees and shape his own policy and not to be in the least disturbed by the snapping pock of little cur dogs that are already doing him the honor to bark at his heels,

It is better that General Garcia should be suitably bonorel after death than not at all. But we cannot help regretting that the honors he so thorcughly deserved phould have come so late:

Canal Bills.

There are two Nicaragua canal bills now before congress. The Morgan bill reorganizes the Maritime Canal company by putting the United States in control through overwhelming representation on the board of directors, and puts the government guarantee upon this company's bonds. It also provides that the canal shall be closed to the ships of any country with which the United States are at war. The objections to this bill are that it gives Nicaragua and Costa Rica a minority representation on the board of directors and sets the bad example of lending government backing to what was originally and would still be nominally a private enterprise. Besides, there are many who believe that the compensation provided in the Morgan bill (\$7,000,000) for the stockholders of the Maritime Canal company in return for their surrender of rights, property and concessions, is unduly generous.

The other bill is known as the Hepburn bill and is decidedly preferable. It provides that the United States shall acquire ownership, jurisdiction and deserts from congress. The report in sovereignty over a strip of territory across the isthmus sufficient for the

the Sun continues.

construction, operation and defense of the canal, that this ownership and sovereignty having been acquired the president shall direct the secretary of war to construct the canal and that \$140,000,000 be appropriated for the work, to be paid out of the treasury from time to time, as the work progresses. There are no "ifs" and "ands" about this measure. It goes straight to the purpose. If we are to put our good money into a canal, Mr. Herburn thinks we ought to own it unconditionally and he is right. How to get possession of "ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty" over the required amount of Central American land is a matter for negotiation and purchase. The canal is something we must have and where there is a will there is usually a way.

it is possible that the Hepburn bill is to clean and concise for the schemers who are seeking to feather personal nests by means of canal legislation. It may not succeed in displacing the Mosgan bill, which is a compromise

There is an article in the International Medical Magazine on the subject of wates filtration, which while it does not apply directly to Semanon, thanks to the wise foresight and enterprise of the Seranton Gas and Water company, is nevertheless interesting. It says: "A rough calcula-tion based upon statistics given in a new book by John W. Hill, shows that ty-phoid alone in the year 1856 caused up-ward of 5,000 deaths in thirty-five Amer-fean and Canadian cities, saying nothing Army Reorganization. The testimony given by Major General Nelson A, Miles on Monday before the house committee on military organization, only a part of which was reported through the Associated Press, was interesting in the extreme. We quote from the New York Sun report: can and Canadian cities, saying nothing The question was asked, "Do you think that some of the mistakes of the last war

of the deaths from the same cause in the smaller towns and country places. Fo ould have been avoided if the secretary of war had consulted more freely the wery fatal case there were at least four that recovered, which would make 29,000 condemned to a long and trying illness, beads of the army and had contined his attention principally to his ministerial functions as the administrative head of the department"" "I certainly do," Genwith persisting ill health in many of them, and there must, in fact, have been a considerably larger proportion of recovthe department?" "I certainly do," Gea-eral Miles replied. He said he considered it impossible for any civilian to jump into ries under our improved modern methods of treatment. But the striking-one might even say startling-fact demonthe seal of minister of war and properly understand the tactics and appliances of war which the officers of the army had spent all their lives in studying. It was too much to extect. It would have been strated by Mr. Hill's book is that the death rate from typhold fever, instead of ranging from 32 to 64 in each 100,000 of population, as it did in Philadelphia from 1850 to 1896, or from 31 to 160 in each 190,000, as in Chicago during the same period, need perfectly simple, he said, if the secretary at the outbreak of the war did not like the general in command of the army, to not be over 4 or 5 in the 100,000, if only our municipalities could be governed on business principles, with the help of the pass him by and take the next officer in ank by placing the commanding officer at home on waiting orders; or, if he did not like the second in rank, to send him best sanitary science. The proof is to be found in the effects of a thorough system of sand fittration of public water sup-plies in a number of European cities. For ome on waiting orders, and so on down he line, until he found the man whom the believed to be the proper man for the blace. But to pass over the heads of the commanding officers and go so far down instance, in Berlin the mortality from ty-phoid has, by such filtration, been so reduced that in each of the years 1885 and 1896 it was 5, while in 1894 it was only 4, in every 100,000 of the population. In Amthe line as to pick out a subordinate, simply because he was a favorite and had some political influence, could not be tolstordam the rate was 19 in 1890, and came lown to 5 in 1896. In Hamburg the pro-portion was 28 in the 100,000 in 1890, but an erated. "I do not think it is according

to the constitution," he said. epidemic of cholera compelled the institu-tion of radical measures for the purifica-tion of the polluted Elbe water (which, In arguing for his bill to give the commanding general the full title of however, as the typicald death rate shows, was not half as filthy as the Schuylkill river water furnished to Philadelphia). general and to name two lieutenant generals so as to conform to the practice in military cuntries and clothe ad, in consequence, the typhoid rate in 396 had fallen to 6 in the 1.990." The ar-ticle concludes with this pertinent questhe commandets of our army with proper dignity, General Miles expressly "If some fierce barbaric horde, like disclaimed any intention to bid for the Goths and Vandals of old, were in the habit of swooping down every year upon personal advancement. He was willng, he said, to have the bill take effect | the civilized regions of North America after his retiroment, but he thought it should be adopted out of fairness to all for lack of adequate defenses, which an for face of accurace accesses, which would cost a few beggarity millions of dol-lars, what a howl of indignation there would be! How the press and platform, and even the pulpit, would ring with de-nunciations of the criminally spathetic the army, which had never received its An interest feature of the heating was

the proposition which was advocated by both General Scholield and General Miles, authorifies who permitted such an unnec-essary sucrifice! Yet would such a need-less loss in battle be any more deplorable or any more criminal than permitting the to include in the bill some arrangement whereby the president of the United States could choose his own commanding death or serious injury annually of the same number of people by the many dis-cases which we now know to be prevent. ceneral, as he does his secretary of war. and other enbinet officers. This proposi-tion came up during the discussion of ble

what both generals termed the funda-mental trouble which has always existed between the administration and the com-manding general. To obviate this General Correspondent Charles M. Pepper, writ-Correspondent Charles A. Penper, writ-ing from Marianoa, Cuba, to the Wash-ington Star, speaks thus of the effect upon the Cuban people of that part of President McKinley's message which re-ferred to the future of Cuba: "Judging Scholled give it is his optition that some provision which would enable the presi-dent to select his own commanding genend was absolutely essential. This would enable the president to select the officer in whom he had the most confidence, and would do away with the friction which has always existed. General Miles II-vored the scheme, and declared that he, was willing to other and size disc. by the Cubans in Hayana and the insu gents in the entropy around Markano, and Gunabacoa, it has increased enormously the personal influence of President Me-Kinley, and therefore of his administra-tion. The rayged soldiers in the ranks of the insurgents had gradually come to vored the scheme, and declared that he was willing to retire and give place to a encessor whenever the president of the United States might express such a de-size. He, as well as General Schndieli, expressed the oninion that such a meas-tre is absolutely essential to efficient ad-ministration of the army.

Mosgan bill, which is a compromise Miles, for example, and Secretary Al- creased the expectancy. I could never dis-

once into law and began to practice in New York city in 1856. His successful argument against the constitutionality of the income tax before the United States Supreme court in 1896 will be regarded as ne of the greatest victories ever wen be in American lawyer. Whether at the bar, upon the political platform or a dinners, Mr. Choate has few recognized dinners, air, Chonce has rew recognized rivals. He married Caroline D. Sterlinz, of Salem, and the children of the union ara Mabel Choate and Joseph Hodges Choate, jr., an undergraduate at Har-

Miller, the winner of the six days' bi-cycle race, ate no meat or solid feeds fur-ing the contest. His fare consisted en-tirely of cereals, liquids, fruit and office Weights and measurements of every pat-Weights and measurements of every pal-ticle of food consumed by him were taken by Professor Atwater, of Weslevan col-lege, whose intention it is to make a re-port to the department of agriculture at Washington on the relation of food to en-ergy in trials of redurance. Among other things Miller consumed during the six days were forty-eight pints of preparet bottled mflk and ten quarts of milk and four nounds of heef extract. He took no four pounds of beel extract. He took no stimulants and his total sleep amounted to nine and one-quarter hours

distal.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has is-sued a call for a conference to be hold in St. Louis on Jan. 10, 1899, to perfect ar-rangements for budding a world's fair in 1983 in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase. The call is issued on lines sur-gested by a committee of fifty, one dele-gate from each corgress district and two from the state at large of every com-monwealth organized out of lands secured by the Louisiana purchase. The governors of fourteen states are requested to appoint delegates from their respective jurisdictions.

A contract has been obtained by the General Electric company to supply eight electric locomotives and other equipment for the tunnel of the Paris-Orleans railway in Paris. The contract was wor against the strongest competition from British and other European companies. the negotiations having extended over two years. It was not until after the French engineers came to this country and made a thorough examination of the company's experimental rallway at Schenectady that the contract was secured.

A cablegram from Havana announces that Domingo Mendez Capote, formerly vice president of the Cuban Revolutionary government and president of the Cuban assembly, which recently adjourned, has been appointed president of the cuban commission now in Washington, suc-ceeding General Garcia. Senor Capote is now at Mariano and will start at once for Washington. for Washington.

BEIRLEMAN

AND DAINTY BOOKS FOR

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INEXPENSIVE

AND PURSES.

THIRD

THE BOOKMAN