#### the Scranton Tribune

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#### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

Today being the last day for the registration of candidates for city offices under the Crawford county system, we shall soon know what margin of choice Republican voters of Scranton are to have in the selection of the next municipal ticket. The opportunity to register has been open to all. If the names on the closed lists do not suit, it will be nobody's fault but the people's.

#### A High Labor for Humanity.

A great responsibility will be assumed by Major General Brooke when he shall begin the military governorship of Cuba. The public is little acquainted with his qualifications for the position. but it is fair to suppose that these are satisfactory, else he would not have been appointed. He will have valuable lieutenants in Generals Wood, Lee and Ludlow, and doubtless will be cordially assisted by the representative natives of the island, who now have every reason to welcome American occupation the construction of a stable govern-

Our task in Cuba has been greatly simplified by incidents growing out of the death of General Garcia. This may seem a strange statement to make, but we believe time will prove it. Just as Lincoln's assassination softened the asperities of American reconstruction by awakening the sympathies of the best citizenship and touching the chords of underlying humanity, so will the tragedy of Garcia's untimely demise show to both the Cubans and Americans the oneness of their aims and the superficiality of small frictions and prejudices. The high honors which our government and people have paid to this devoted and true-hearted Cuban patriot, honors not less sincere than conspicuous, will appeal to the sentimental side of the Cuban people and predispose them to place trust in American promises. The Cubans will follow where their affections lead; they will follow and obey implicitly. Driving them is another matter.

With such strong but kindly and tactful men as Wood. Lee and Ludlow in direct command of the immediate work of pacification and reconstruction, men whom the intelligent people of Cuba know to be their friends, and with Spanish political influence eliminated, the task before us in Cuba is not going to be one-half as difficult as many Americans have feared. There will be plenty of work to keep us busy and to measure our highest diplomatic and excentive capacity, but it will be work not embittered by deep-seated hatred and in course of time the Cubans themselves will recognize its importance and fall into line.

Above all, it is fortunate for the United States, for Cuba and for the or humanity that the ultimat superintendence of this great work rests in the hands of a patient, kindly and honorable statesman, in whom con fidence has not yet been misplaced. The crowning glory of the administration of William McKinley will be the liberation, pacification and uplifting of the long down-trodden people of Cuba.

The further the public looks into the Nicaragua canal question the firmer will become its conviction that the canal should be built, owned and bossed by the United States government, without the aid or meddling of any other nation.

#### The Kicker at Work.

The kicker is already at the front in Porto Rico. During military rule the American authorities are continuing New York .... 54 1.423.980 the taxation levied by Spain, which included a large number of charges now obsolete. A San Juan correspondent of

the Washington Star says apropos: "The Porto Ricans have been adding up the yearly expense to the island of the Spanish army of occupation and of the Spanish navy. They have incorporated the item of 'general obligations,' which are expenses incident to the former minister of colonies and the administration of his affairs. They include 121,610 pesos, which they know has been ; add by the state to the clergy, and, with the addition of 231.844 pesos for expenses of the old postoffice, of 9.716 for the maintenance of convents, \$42,549 for the guardia civil and 96,555 for the police force, called the 'orden publico.' they get the very respeciable sum of 2.938.318 as part of the Porto Rican budget of 1896-7. And when they further realize that every item of expense set down in the budget which they have included in this sum of nearly three million pesos is today a thing of the past, they simply complain. Why should we be taxed to raise money to keep an army and a navy which have gone back to Spain, to maintain a minister of colonies who to us is a thing of the past? We know the United States is not paying the clergy of the island. Why drag 193,000 pesos from our peckets on this dead issue? The postoffice is now run by the United States, so are the telegraph lines, and the guardia civil and the orden publice are no longer in the land. Here are three million pesos that Spalu included in her Porto Rico expense ac- T count before she knew the United States would drive her from the Island. With the going of Spain these expenses ceased. The United States has no minister of colonies, and we are not paying the expenses of any part of tha American army or navy. Why, ther, should the United States collect from us three million peros in taxes for expenses to which she is clearly not applying the money and

The answer to these questions is ob-Our authorities have not yet had time to fermulate the system of colonial rule under which Porto Rico will come as a colony of the United States. Meanwhile, the easiest way and the most sensible way is to con-

the interests of the broadest justice. If we are collecting at present more money in Porto Rico than current exisland can rest assured that the difference will not find its way into private pockets but will be held in trust as a public reserve. It will form a very desirable nest egg for the colonial treasury when military occupation gives way to civil sovernment.

Nevertheless the raising of these questions is to be commended. Let Porto Ricans keep their eyes open and watch their new rulers vigilantly. It will be a good training in citizenship and it will do our people no harm. American colonial administration must be of a kind to invite the most searching inspection and the freest possible interchange of native public comment, suggestion and criticism.

Colonel Bryan thinks we should give up Porto Rico and the Philippines, retaining only a coaling station. Give them up to whom?

#### To Equalize Representation.

The proposition to proportion repre-

sentation in congress and in the electoral college, not, as now, upon population, but upon the vote actually polled at the preceding presidential election has frequently been suggested casually as a remedy for the unfair power exercised by those states which enforce a property, an educational or a combined property and educational pending the island's pacification and suffrage qualification; but a correspondent of the New York Sun is, we believe, the first to work this suggestion out in detail. After noting that Minnesota, which, in 1896, cast 341,500 votes for president, has in the electoral college no more voice than Mississippi, which, in the same year, cast only 70,500 votes: and pointing out that if New York were represented in the same proportion as Nevada is, she would have, not 34, but 142 members of congress, he continues: "Suppose it were desired that the house of representatives should contain about 350 members. There were approximately 14,000. 000 votes cast in 1896, making an average of one member for each 40,000 votes. If each state were represented on that basis, one member for each 49,000 votes or each major fraction thereof, the result would be that indicated in the table below. The change would be national in scope and application. As the state regulates the suffrage, she can make her laws liberal or restrictive. That is for each state to decide for herself. Having decided, she must bear the logical consequences.'

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0	Nevada	3	10,000		1
	Wyoming	. 3	20,900	3	1
k	Idaho	3	26,700	23	1
	Delaware	3	31,500	8	1
d	Florida	4	46,500	3	- 1
	North Dakota	- 8	47,490	8	1
9.0	Montana	- 3	53,290	3	1
đ	Rhode Island		54,800	- 3	- 1
	Vermont		63,800	- 4	- 1
	S. Carolina	. 29	69,009	4	- 2
0.	Mississippi,	. 9	70,500	- 4.	- 2
0	I tall	- 33	78,000	4.	- 1
e	S. Dakota	- 4	83,000	4.	- 3
	N. Hampshire.	4	80.700	- 4	1.5
k	Washington		90,699	4	
y	Oregon		27,300		
	Louisiana		191,000	- 5	10
4	Maine		118,600	9	
0	Arkansas		149,300	- 4	1.9
1	Georgia.	113	162,600	9.	
	Connecticut	: 2	173,400	- 9	1
	Colorado	- 2	189,700	1.0	
e.	Alabama	11	194,700	2.	
	W. Virginia	6	199,200 223,200	- 1	1
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	Maryland	10	294,700	- 2	- 1
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	Kentucky		416,600	12	13
ſ	Wisconsin	12	447,400	12	1
	Iowa		521.760	1.5	1:
	Michigan		544,500	26	16
	Texas		544,800	16	1
	Indiana		637, 100	18	11
	Missouri		674,000	19	1
ri.	Ohio	201	1.014,300	27	197
0	Illinois	21	1,089,599	2234	69
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SE.	Advance Minaria	0.000	18 (8 chin   \$1,000.	186	686

Totals . . . . 447 13,922,400 439 This proposition seems radical. Its effect would be to put the south and southwest wholly at the power of the northeast, north and northwest. For this reason it will probably never be adopted. Yet it is fair, if certain states want a restricted suffrage why should not their representation be restricted accordingly? Some action in the direction of more nearly equalizing representation may yet become neces sary in the behalf of justice.

The cold wave this time came without

#### the aid of the weather bureau.

The Pocket-Book Argument. The opponents of expansion, those Americans who do not want this country to take any part in the world's affairs, who want this to be a hermit nation, living for itself alone, are using just now with some effectiveness the pocket-book argument. They claim it will cost money to grow. They have prepared, among other things, a table tending to show that unless we cut loose from our new territorial acquisitions and ignore our duty abjectly, we shall soon become involved in about \$800,000,000 of new expense. The table is as follows:

For the Philippines

Sicaragua canal	150,000,00
locker-Alger Cuban railway	29,900,00
orto Rican railway	3,000,00
fawaiian - Philippine - San Fran	2,000,00
cisco cable	
Philippines Subsidies for steamship lines to	70,000.00
our West Indian dependencies.	20,000,00
subsidies for Pacific lines	10,000,00
merchant marine	\$5,990,90
and West Indies Expansion of mayy (next five	2,500,00
Years)	45,000,00
plan (next five years)	350,000,00
lcal cities	25,000,00

Fortifications, dry docks, burracks, arsenals, etc., at Pearl Harbor, Pago Pago, Manita, Subig Pay, Havara, Santiago

tinue affairs along familiar lines, mak- these items to expansion. The Nicaraing from time to time only such | gua canal, a Pacific cable, steamship changes as are absolutely necessary in | and postal subsidies and an increased navy would have been necessitated even though we had not been taught by our war with Spain that we need, penses call for, the inhabitants of that I also, a modernized army and thorough fortification of our outposts. As for the expenditures on internal improvements In the new dependencies, these are in the nature of money loaned on the best security, to be repaid eventually with interest. Not only shall we get back from the current revenues of these islands every penny expended on their improvement, but the gain from these improvements to our citizens who trade in the islands will constitute a profit worthy of consideration. Finally, should these islands become permanent possessions the money spent on them will simply be added to their original value as improvements on first class real estate.

The pocket-book argument is not the highest form of argument, but even so, it works both ways.

The sermon of Archbishop Ireland at the funeral of General Garcia emphasized the fact that the future of Cuba can be made bright only by the burial of past discords, the frank acceptance by all classes of the new conditions and the exercise of patience, charity and righteousness. It was a most eloquent, timely and sensible discourse putting an appropriate epitaph on the tomb of Cuba's grandest son.

Citizens of Butte, Montana, where copie are being killed by the fumes from smelters, threaten to take the law in their own hands if the evil is not suppressed, and trouble is likely to fol-In Scranton the effects of the soft coal used are not fatal, perhaps, but there is no question that the burning of the stuff in the city is a nuisance that should be abated.

Our government has done well to end a commanding force of warships to Havana as a moral influence in behalf of good order until our troops take formal control. It is unlikely that there will be any more blowing up of American warships, in Havana or elsewhere

The resignation of Secretary Bliss, which is in the president's hands for acceptance Jan, 1, will take from the earned public respect. May his sucessor do as well.

According to recent reports, the residents of certain portions of Cuba, where the Spanish element is yet untamed, must wonder what the war was intended to accomplish. Colonel Bryan, in his anxiety to let

the public know all about his reason for joining and leaving the army, does not seem to realize that he is talking to empty benches. Argument as to the constitutionality

of expansion is simply talking for the fun of the thing. The law on this point has been made as clear as the sun at

Cubavs at Havana should be patient. The day of their release from Spain is not so remote that they cannot afford to keep cool meantime.

#### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.08 a. m., for Thursday December 15, 1898.

(6) A child born on this day will be of the opinion that the man who throws salt on ardewalks and ruins his neighbor's shocan best be described in a thinking part. If the street commissioner desires to

people who do not clean the snow from sidewalks, he will be furnished a few names on application. The man who knows how to write an attractive Christmas advertisement cuts as much ice as the careful stock buyer these

The public is always last to recognize

he genius in man. In fact the public ometimes never catches on. Proverbs with Variations.

Truth crushed to earth is sure to b The guilty conscience accuses every-

Honesty is the best policy in small deals.

#### NEWS AND COMMENT

An 'ex-office holder and Democrat' writes to the Sun: "As a rule our gov-ernment pays its officials and other emernment pays its officials and other employes well. Especially is this true of clerks, mechanics and laborers. But the salaries of some of the high officers of the government are plainly inadeof the government are plainly inadequate. Eight thousand dollars for a cabinet officer is certainly too little. when this salary was fixed it was quite sufficient, no doubt. But today, and for some time past, it has struck many as Looking for somebody fit to kill. little short of niggardly. There is no excuse for it. A man of family cannot live in Washington in anything like Keen the bright edge of his snickersnee. good cabinet style on less than \$15,000 or \$20,000 per annum. A man of small means, therefore, if he accepts a portfolio, is called upon to make a sacrifice which is unreasonable. Assistant secterates also receive new of the section of this old guy?

None can interpret the prophet's dream, No one is onto his bloody scheme. Something or other is out of whack, the section of the s retaries also receive pay out of proportion to the ability and service required of them. Uncle Sam is able to pay well for brains and character, and the congress should see to it that he does pay well. Every day we hear it said that this or that place cannot be filled except by a rich man. This might be resurded as all right under a European government, but it should not be so in garded as all right under a European government, but it should not be so in the United States. A salary list some-thing like the following would, I believe, meet with public approval: The president, \$100,000; the vice-president, \$20,000; cabinet secretaries, \$20,000; assistant secretaries, \$7,000; the chief justice, \$16,000; the associate justices, \$15,-000; the speaker of the house of representatives, \$10,000; senators and representatives in the congress, \$7,000; am-bassadors, \$25,000; ministers of the next grade, \$18,000."

Justice Woodward, of the New York Supreme court, has a plan whereby public confidence in expert testimony can be restored. He says it is the retained expert of the corporation and the chronic experts of the plaintiff in negligence cases that have excited the greatest hostility and merited the se-verest condemnation. But he declares that the employment of experts in the interests of corporations is neverthe-less perfectly proper. He proposes that in order that such experts shall be above suspicion of bias they should be It is, of course, unfair to charge all chosen for the company by the court

from a number of candidates in good standing in the medical profession nominated by the corporation itself. "Then," adds the justice, "should an expert show obvious partiality he should be indicted and tried, and if found guilty of dishenesty he should be subject to expulsion from his profession and punished according to the law. should also advise that the law fix the amount of the expert's salary and sefrom his office save for good reasons given by the corporation to the satis-faction of the court; and if, on the other hand, any officer of such corporation should attempt to influence the finding of an expert by promise, bribe or threat, he should be visited with the utmost rigor of the law." The justice suggests that to improve the quality of experts there should be an examining board or commission appointed by each scientific profession or fraternity, whose members might be called upon to fur nish special evidence, and each applicant for, or appointee to the dignity of specialist should be examined by it before he could be called an expert. criminal cases the justice believes that moderate fee should be established and the state should pay both sides if there were two experts.

The trustees of the Bowery Savings bank of New York city formally voted to reduce the rate of interest on deposits from 4 to 314 per cent. Reductions of interest by savings banks have already been reported from Cleveland. Norfolk, Milwaukee, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, Montpelier, Vt., and Omaha The Montpeller Savings bank has decided to reduce its rate to 3 per cent.: the Frattleboro Savings bank is lending money locally at 5 per cent. A development of the situation has been a renewal of the movement to make the legal rate of interest in Nev York state 5 instead of 6 per cent. A bill making the reduction will be in troduced at Albany as soon as the legislature meets. The New York Sun says it is the opinion of many bankers that the natural and general tendency is toward a lower level in interest rates, bringing those of the United States nearer to the ruling rates in the money markets of the world.

Senator Chris Magee's Pittsburg Times has this to say of the Quay "Senator Quay, in taking an appeal to the Supreme court to sustain the demurrers which were over ruled by Judge Finletter, exercises that which all lawyers concede to be his legal right. If the allegations made in support of his appeal are true he would cabinet a hard-working, loyal business not be doing justice to himself if he man who has done his duty quietly and bad not taken the appeal. Much ado will be made that the writ is made returnable after the opening of the session of the legislature, but as the court does not meet until the first Monday of January, it could not well have been made returnable at an ear-Her date."

> A Gothenburg correspondent writes: Women physicians are to be found in only three Swedish cities-Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmo-but a fourth. Helsinborg, will soon be added to the list. Recent years have shown a remarkable change in the employment of women. The number of female clerks for instance, has greatly increased. A few years ago nearly all the clerks of bookkepers were men, but now it is hard to find an office of any import ance that does not employ women."

Chicago packers, says the Record, will spend \$1,000,000 in erecting immense cold-storage plants in Santiago, Havana and Porto Rico for the reception and storing of fresh meat. Within a fortnight cold-storage experts will be sent to West Indian cities to look ver the ground, prepare plans and rpecifications, and pave the way for an exodus of Chicago capital and la for the coming spring for the erection of the proposed plants. Those interested in the matter are P. D. Armour, G. F. Swift, Nelson Morris and Thomas J. Lipton. Mr. Swift already has a small cold-storage plant at Santiago, which he built during the war and which was constructed from material sent from Chicago. A modern struccarry out his threat in regard to arresting ture, which will accommodate 200 repeople who do not clean the snow from frigerator cars of meat, will be built at Havana. This will be Mr. Swift's general supply house.

The lost is found. Advices from Narciso, province of Santa Clara, say that General Maximo Gomez left there on Monday with an escort for the province of Havana. He expects to reach the house of his niece at Cuanabacoa by Christmas eve.

The trolley goes marching on. Active operations have begun in the work of transforming the street car lines of Mexico City for the introduction of electric traction. The company': machinery for the big plant is arriving all the time. The first line to be put under electricity will be the one from Guadalope, three miles north of the city, to San Angel, about twelve miles south of town. The line to San Angel will follow about the present course of the mule lines through the city

Mad Mullah on an autumn day

Is it ambition or pride or what Worries Mad Mullah, the Shah of Swat? Where is the great Ahkoond of yore? Where are the English men-of-war? Where is the Mauser with powder-breath?



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Holiday Gifts FOR ALL AGES, CONDITIONS
AND PURSES.

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## Just 9 Trade Days Until Christmas

And the shortest days of the year. There will not be half time enough to do all that you would. Let's give you a helping hint-begin the day early-do all that is possible during the morning hours and do not wait until the last day, because the selection will not be as good and our clerks will be overtaxed.

### Important News for Today Every Coat and Cape Reduced

The Cloak Room has made its profits for fall and winter of 1898. Today there are reduced prices, not on a few garments, not on half the stock but on every Coat and Cape in the store-Ladies', Misses' and Children's.

Christmas weeks are hardly the accepted times for this procedure; about the second week in January, as early as general reductions usually come. They'll be the more appreciated now.

All Holiday Goods on Main Floor.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

FREE-To Every Purchaser-a Handsome Illustrated Booklet: Something to make the little ones happy.

#### ALWAYS BUSY



Is Coming So Is Santa Claus His little friends, and big ones too, will be happy in

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, Hill & Connell 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

When You Are Out

## looking around for your Christmas

remember our stock of

Fine China, Cut Glass, Bric a Brac,

Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets. 90 cents, \$1.25 and \$1.49

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Holiday

## Suggestions

When selecting Xmas gifts it is always wise to chose that will be useful.

Chafing Dishes, Coffee Pots, Five O'clock Teas, Baking, Dishes,

are needed in every house, you will find the latest patterns at our store.

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.

#### For Christmas

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue.

Have an unusual large assortment of Chairs and Rockers of every Ladies' Desks in all the woods Parlor Cabinets

and Music Cabinets in Mahogany and Vernis-Martin.

A FEW CHOICE

Pieces of Bric-a-Brac, Tabourettes, a large selection: Tables, in endless variety.

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ment

We are prepared to show a finer assorted stock of

than on any previous occassion. We make special mention of the following lines, viz.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Collars, Jackets and Collarettes, also Laces by the yard.

Spanish Lace Fichus and Scarfs.

Fine Silk Petticoats. Ladies' and gentlemen's Fine Silk Umbrellas.

Kid Gloves and Mittens

for men, women and

children. Gentlemen's Fine Silk Mufflers, Neckwear and

Suspenders. Fine Table Linens, Table Setts and fancy Centre

Fine line of high grade

Perfumeries, etc.

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