the Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 16, 1898.

The troubles with unruly Cubans at Havana reminds one of the southern Cuban, like the negro, does the terrible work, yet the Cuban and the negro are always found dead on the field deal. when the riot is quelled.

McKinley at Atlanta.

The speech of the president of the United States delivered before the legislature of Georgia on Wednesday, which received such emphatic applause and approval from the assembled anditors representing with peculiar accuracy the predominant public feeling of the South, deserves to be perpetuated. It was as follows:

Sectional lines no longer may the map of Sectional lines to longer may the map of the United States; sectional feeling no longer holds tack the love we bear one unother. Fraternity is the national autient, sung by a chorus of lorly-five states and our territories at home and a youth the sens. The Union is once more the comomn after of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace with low whorles which your sens and ours have giories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred joids. What cause we have for rejeicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on the nebl or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returned bringing wounds and dis-case from which they will long suffer! The memory of the dead will be a pre-The memory of the dead will be a pre-cious legacy, and the disabled will be the nation's care. A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack defenders. The Ba-tional cometeries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead are cared for, and the flying have our love. What an army of short sentinels we have; and with what loving care their graves are kept! Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, these differences were long age settled by the arbitrament of arms and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers. The cordial feeting now happily existing be-tween the north and south prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further instification it be found in the sallout loyalty to the Union and the flag, so conspicuously shown in the year just past by the sons and grandsons of those heroic ons and grandsons of those heroic. What a glorious future awaits us if, unitedly, wisely and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon as, determined to solve them for right and

It is the testimony of all who were present upon this occasion in the capneity of reporters that the president spoke with unusual and almost overmastering emotion; that all the bumanity and good will in his nature rose to his aid in giving the stamp of sincertify and emphasis to his feeling reforonies to the Confederate dead, and that the welcome accorded to the sentiments thus expressed was epochal in its significance.

And why not? Is it not true that the American people have by the last war been baptized into a new birth which opens up new relations, new opportunities new responsibilities, new issues? If there was before that time any reason or any imagined reason for a Southerner to feel a less direct and personal interest in the affairs of the federal government than a Northerner would feel; if the temptation therefore had been in certain localities to abstain from public activity outside the field of local and state politics and to affect a disinterested and a critical point of view concerning affairs of national administration, surely such conditions are now gone, forever. There is absolutely no visible or tangible line of separation and there can be no tenable supposition of one between North and South when veteran soldiers and their sons from both sections are serving alongside, in the same uniform, for the same flag, equal in patriotism, in heroism, and in the common affections of the people.

The president has repeatedly claimed as the greatest glory of the war with Spain that for the first time in American history it made our country truly one and indivisible. His Atlanta speech and reception are simply a corrobora-

It is said a combination is forming in the senate to defeat the expected nomination of Rear Admiral Sampson to be vice admiral. Those who are forming it will gain wisdom with ex-

That North Scranton Pave.

In the armory, North Scranton, a meeting will be held tonight which has as one of its objects the quickening of public sentiment concerning the necessity of paying North Main avenue and Providence road. There is no difference of opinion about the necessity of this improvement. Everybody is agreed that a pave ought to be laid and the obstacles in the past have all been with reference to the steps leading up to

the laying of the pave. If tonight's meeting shall result in the adoption of a plan that will secure the early laying of a durable pave on the thoroughfares in question the promoters of it will have done a great public service. The proposed improvement is of interest to the people of the city generally. It is more than a local measure from the fact that North Main avenue and Providence road constitute one of the main arteries of the city.

The Democratic meeting in Harris burg Wednesday was a large sized figgle and the independent Republicans who pin their grievances and general mugwumpery to that disorganized element in state politics will find themselves in an extensive hole. There is no cohesiveness to the body of Democrats that met and resolved various weird resolutions on this occasion. It

the faithful" were at the Bolton House placifily enjoying their noontide meal and were evidently unconsidered in the deliberations, being therefore in no way obligated by the resolutions passed by their political brethren. The attempt to give significance to the published ultimatum of such a ridiculous meeting as that of Wednesday should ause true Republicans little concern.

The official hospitality extended to the American peace commissioners a Paris was all right, but the unofficial hospitality was not of sufficient effusiveness to attract much attention. It will probably be useless for this country to spend much time in the endeavor to gain the good will of either France race wars. According to reports, the or Germany until white-winged peace shall have hovered over us for several seasons. But it doesn't matter a great

The Asphalt Repair Question.

So much has been said in one of the evening papers about the recent award to the Barber company for recairing the asphalt and this has been supple mented by so many threats and charges that a cold resort to figures may go a good way to puncture these misrepresentations and show how far from correct or just they are. There were several bids. The Barber company bid was a bulk annual amount as called for in the ordinance; the other. by the yard, as called for in the specifications. The former's bid was \$17,720 annually; the lowest bid by the yard was by the Alcatraz company at cieven and one half cents. Following is the result of figuring on the asphalt out d bond, taken from the records in the city engineer's office;

		nettt							
Cit	nts						 	19,780	100
Elist	161	Blurt	14:15	com	mai	TV.	 	17,520	00

Alcatraz company over Barber

1990, about 188,932 yards at 1112 cents \$21.727 is erferce law, or Bid of Barber company 17.529 er of civic rights.

1901, 200,917 yards 10, 11% cents. . \$21,455 9 Bid of Earber company 15,529 0 Alcatraz company over Barber

1992, 220,749 yards at 1112 cents....325,384 (Bid of Barber company E.520 00 Alcatraz company over Barber

Recapitulation of excess of Alcatras 1982 7,506 13

Thus it would appear that if counils had awarded the contract to the Alcatraz company on the plea that they bid by the yard according to the specifications, they would in four short years have laid the city under a liability of \$29,000 in excess of the bid of the Barber company. That the contract runs for ten years gives one an idea of the huge amount it would be

Buncombe is one thing, facts are atother. As to the wisdom of giving the contract to any company, people may differ, but it is clear the Barber comwere by far the lowest billers

Unless some magazine asks Colons Bryan to write an article on his tran experience, it will have to be considered a fallure,

Roosevelt's Rough Riding. Colonel Roosevelt is finding out that his way is still somewhat rough but he does not flinch. 'The "organization" wants to name his choice for commissioner of public works, under whose supervision the probing of the canal frauds will come. It has picked out ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, an old-time politician, whose integrity is everywhere conceded, but who has occupied such friendly relations in the past with some of the men likely to come under suspicion during the canal investigation that, however just and inflexible he might be as a a wagging of tongues. In behalf of Mr. Hendricks it is urged that his county gave Roosevelt a tremendous plurality. but this representation does not seem to meet all of the governor-elect's requirements. He is reported to have said: "I want a commissioner of publie works who will put the knife into dishonest canal contractors, and if the man I select does not put the knife into dishonest contractors, Republicans and Democrats, I will put the knife into

Hendricks, and is easting about for an entailing bitter enmities, abuse, mis-representation and suspicion as well as \$50 to \$100 a week, and even exceeding the hardest kind of hard work. Thus it entailing bitter enmities, abuse, misthe hardest kind of hard work. Thus it may happen that Colonel Roosevelt will, after all, have to fall back on Hendricks in default of a man less prominently identified with factional party politics; but he will not do so because of any weakening in his professions of intended thoroughness of investigation and reform but simply behis call to an exacting public duty. If this should be his experience it would not be the first of its kind in American public affairs. Very often those socalled "better citizens" who are the loudest in criticism and complaint at the way things are run are the last to make any serious sacrifice in the attempt to bring about genuine improve-

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago street railway magnate, openly charges the leading newspapers of that city with trying to blackmail him and dares their proprietors to sue him for slander. It is only fair to say on the other side was a house decidedly divided against that he didn't bring these charges unitself. To illustrate the truth of this til the editors in question had con-

cil and of having tried, under cover of law, to consummete a most audacious grab of public privileges. Whatever their motives, it will have to be conceded that the Chicago editors are broiling Yerkes to a crisp, which is doubtless the secret of his squeat.

The Cuban Army of Occupation. The recommendation of the Cubau evacuation commission that 50,000 soldiers be held in readiness for occupation service in Cuba is explained by Adjutant General Corbin in this manner: "It must be borne in mind that an army in time of peace is like insurance. It is a preparation for an emergency. You cannot view conditions in Cuba as you can in Ohio or Pennsylvala. For 100 years the people that have been accustomed to be ruled by force. The officers there fear that with these conditions and habits if (roops are not there trouble may occur."

As a matter of common sense lit is always better to have a surplus of resources than a deficit. It is argued by General Wade, the chairman of the evocuation commission, that for three years in the neighborhood of a guarter of a million Spaniards and Cabans have been carrying arms in Cuba, 100,000 of whom will be left on the island after the Spanish soldiers and officials depart. The problem of converting these 100,000 non-productive menaces to public order into peaceful citizens, habituated to industry and thrift, not to speak of the complicating circumstances of race hatrel, inherited fueds and the inevitable frictions growing out of reconstruction impresses the military mind as being so serious and so full of ominous possibilitles that a great army to be kept continually at hand as a reserve ferce for use in a sudden emergency, is viewed as a necessity, and probably it is. At all events, it will be true economy to have strength enough from the beginning to leave no doubt among the evilly-disposed of our intention to enforce law, order and uniform respect

Yet it is possible that the bad blood engendered by Spain's last days in laca has caused in American officiel citcles an exaggerated view of the diffiuities confronting us in that islan l. We cannot believe that the mass o the Cuban people, after the misery and privations they have undergone during the last few years, will be quarreisome or dangerous after the flag of Spain, which is the emblem of their suffering, has been hauled down, nor that the Spaniards remaining on the island will be so undiplomatic and nearsighted as to undertake to keep up the old antagonisms, under which Cuban retaliation would be inevitable Possibly the picture is being overdrawn

Gideon Marsh, the wrecker of the Keystone bank now under a twelveyear sentence, exonerates John Wanamaker from guilty complicity in that crime. We gladly give Mr. Wanamaker the benefit of Marsh's certificate of character. He has enough to answer for without being accused un-

It begins to look as though the bone of Columbus would prove an elephant on the hands of General Blanco.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The civilization of the Klondike regio has not yet reached the stage of regular churches, but Satan is busy there, day and night. Says a writer in the Spokane Chronicle: "At present there are three variety theaters in Dawson City. One of these is the better class. The other two are low dives of the foulest descrip-tion. The best theater is a high two-story frame structure, although the entrance to it is through a one-story lo house. This entrance building is used a barroom, bars extending along both sides of it. The drinks as these bars are sold at the rate of 50 cents each, or ture for \$1. At this price they are not only sold at the bar, but also by the waiters on the first floor of the theater. The payment for drinks is almost entirely in gold dust, scales being kept upon the bar to weigh out the dust. At the bar admission tickets to the theater are sold at the rate of \$1 each. These entitle the holder to either enter the lower floor of the theate just and inflexible he might be as a or to pass upstairs. The entrance to the prosecutor, there could hardly fail to be lower floor is through a door opposite the the upper floor is gained by elimbing a storiway leading from one side of the barroom. The second floor is arranged with a balcony projecting out from the sides of the building over the lower floor. The outer edge of this balcony is line with boxes. Along the sides and next to the walls of the theater are two long bars. It is an expensive proposition for man to go upstairs in this theater. To se cure a seat in one of the boxes it is no resury to buy a drink for one of the wo-men of the house. This first drink always costs \$5, the price of the box thus being collected by means of the initial drink After the beginning drinks are sold at the For the reasons we have mentioned, rate of 50 cents each. No bottled liquors of any kind are sold in the theater, every enthuse over the suggestion of Mr. thing being by the glass. Champagne is practically unknown. Beer is also scarge practically unknown. Hendricks, and is easting about for an engineer of high professional standing and unimpeachable character who has not been conspicuously active in political intrigues and manipulation. He has offered the place successively to a number of men of this kind and they have one by one declined, very likely for the reason that it will be a thankless task entailing bitter enmittee, abuse, mission they receive \$15 a week salary from the house. The salaries paid the performers are also good, ranging from

The intellectual pastime in Havana writes a Chicago correspondent, is chest Chess is played at all the clues exten-sively and nearly all business and profes-sional men are devoted to the game There are several chess clubs, and some of them have players with world-wide reputations. Some of the international chese champions have played here and alvestigation and reform but simply be-cause better fitted men will not accept known and their play understood. It easy to get large subscriptions to secure the presence of a famous chess player from abroad. The last of the bull-fighting probably has been done in Havana During the war the bulls were all eaten After the raising of the blockade the project of importing bulls from Mexico was discussed, but was finally abandoned. Now it seems likely that before any bulls can be provided the pastime will be for-bidden. The natives expect to see their buil-fighting aboltshed as a matter of course, and there probably will be no pro-test. The intelligent Spaniards under-stand that the United States will not tol-

The annual report of General Dumont supervising inspector of steamboats, shows that 650,000.000 passengers were carried on the water by steamboats and steamships salling under the United States flag during the last fiscal year. statement it may be remarked that while the meeting was in progress twenty or more of those usually dubbed lature and a part of the Chicago countries of officers and sallors of steam vestorms. Those carried on salling vessels are not included. Of this number only \$4 lost their lives from all causes, which is an average of about 1 in 7.735,000. The number of officers and sallors of steam vestorms.

sels lost during the year was 199, which makes a total of 283, or exactly 100 more than the casualties in 1897. On the great lakes 35 lives were lost, on all the rivers 57 and on the ocean 157. Comparing this with the reports of the accident-insurance companies it seems much safer to go to see that the reports of the accident-insurance companies it seems much safer to go to the see that its seems much safer to go to sea than to stay on land or even sit a home or in your office. Last year, as W E. Curtis points out, the Travelers' In surance company paid indemnity to 1.02 persons for injuries received in their resi-dences or in their offices, 2.951 of their patrons were killed or badly injured while walking the streets, 923 met death or 'n-jury in carriages, 189 in steam cars, 384 is street cars, 113 were blitter by animals \$81 were run down by bicycles, 387 were killed or injured in games and other sports, 530 were burned or scalded and 19 were drowned. General Dumont there-ore advises people to go abroad on steam ships as a measure of safety, rather than encounter the dangers that encompass them at home. He cites Mark Twain's

warning against going to bed, because so

many people die in bed.

This little war romance is called from he Washington correspondence of the Sun: "An order was sent by cable today o Major General Otis at Manila for the discharge of Everesto de Montalos, of Battery B. First Utah artillery. De Montalos is a young Cuban millionaire, member of one of the richest families of the island, and he is wanted at home Through the representations of his father and those who have his interests at hear his discharge was secured. His fathe owns extensive sugar plantations near clenfucgos, which have been idle since the war began. The young artilleryman was his father's man of affairs down there, and now that the plantations are about to resume operations, he is wanted to take hold of things. But another and more important reason why the war department directed his discharge was that, according to representations to the denartcording to representations to the depart-ment, relatives of the young man are attempting to euchre him out of his share of the estate, and he is needed at home to look after his own interests. De Montalos appened to be in a western city in this country when the president called for vol-unteers. A place in the Utah artillery was the first thing that presented itself. so he enlisted. Then he was sent to the Philippines instead of to Cuba. He has been the interpreter at the headquarters of General Otis."

NOTES FROM SANTIAGO.

lable Dispatch in the Sun General Wood has arranged with th American Electric Lighting company to illuminate the streets of Santiago with incandescent lights at every corner and are lights in the main plaza. Hugo Hydeman has returned from the north coast where he established regular States postoffices in the towns of Gibara Holguin, Sagua de Tanamo and Baracca

A CITY OF DESTINY.

Expansion is a necessity for the American laborer and farmer as for the Ameran merchant and manufacturer. The on andthe factories produce more than an be consumed at home. markets must be reached. Manila is desfined to become the great distributing center of a great American commerce.

HOW THE POPE FEELS.

tome Letter in the San.

The vatican has been worried by the estile feeling of some members of the uban government, but it has faith that he sentiments of equity and the grea political sense of the Americans will caus the common law, liberty and toleration to prevail over designs of hostility and idea f sequestrating ecclesiastical property.

THE OPEN BIBLE.

rom the Philadelphia Press. In connection with the "open door" in he Philippines, there will also come an open Bible, something that will be quite as much of a novelty to the natives as free commercial opportunity will be to the

ACCOUNTING FOR IT.

Dispatch from Madrid. A crowd of women of the lower class franada stoned the statue of Columb n that city today, declaring that the dis-overer of America was the cause of all

f Spain's misfortunes.



AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL HOLIDAY STORE. WORLD OF CHOICE AND DAINTY BOOKS FOR

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Harness \$6 to \$250. Fur Robes \$3 to \$50. Plush Robes \$2 to \$65. Sleigh Bells 35c to \$4.50. Trunks.....\$1.25 to \$40. Traveling Bags....40c to \$50. Shopping Bags 75c to \$12. Chatelaine Bags ... 25c to \$13. Dress Suit Cases. \$1.65 to \$25. Telescopes 25c to \$10.

Ladies' and Gent's Traveling Cases, Mani-cure Sets, Writing Cases, Music Rolls, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Purses and a host of useful and ornamental goods too numerous to mention.

GOLDSMITH'S C.B.



Just 8 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 Booklets 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

our shoes. Lewis, Reilly & Davies, Hill & Connell Goods

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looking around for your Christmas

Gifts

remember our stock of Fine China,

Cut Glass, Bric a Brac,

Dinner, Tea,

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

We carry a full line

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Bissell Carpet Sweepers

of these goods.

Our Baby

Sweepers . . make nice presents for the little people.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE.

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

and Plumbers, Sole Agents for Richardson-Boynton's

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 iu Mahogany and Vernis-Martin,

A FEW CHOICE

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

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Finely bound, large print, for

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

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& CONNELL CO.

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ment

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

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Spanish Lace Fichus and Scarfs.

Fine Silk Petticoata.

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 Pieces.

Fine line of high grade Perfumerles, etc.

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