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SCRANTON, DECEMBER 17, 1898.

Andrew Carnegle says that "bituminous coal is the curse of Pittsburg. Unters an organized move is made against the stuff it will probably soon become the curse of Scranton.

Benjamin J. Haywood.

As a result of the blood-hound taeties of factional opponents who have struck at him in the hope of injuring another, it is announced that ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood has worried himself *eriously if not dangerously sick. To those who do not know Mr. Haywood personally this anreuncement may not passess much sixnificance: to those who do it will bring both pain and anger. The editor of this paper had the good fortune to become intimately acquainted with Mr. Haywood years before he tose to prominence in state politics. Then, in Mercer county, as its prothonotary, he was the personification of problity, nunctuality and sensitive regard for the proprieties of public position, and It is unnecessary to tell his friends that he has not changed since. The weapons of political assassination which the esty of parpose and as complete a falth ling about Republican measures. in his fidelity to public obligations as

torical power during the campaign prior to his election.

Words of Hope.

"The victory we celebrate is not that but of the boards. The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to bunnanity. The demains secured under the treaty yet to be acted upon by the senate came to us not as the result of a erusace of conquest but as the reward of temperate, faithful and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty-laving and Christian people, Wehave so borns ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape complaint or complication and to give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for a struggling people "The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us. And every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partisanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint hearts. New occasions teach new duties, Meet ing these conditions hopefully and facing them watvers and wisely is to be the mightiest test of American virtue and capacity. Without abandoning past but by meeting present opportunities the Washington Star which says: and obligations, we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trusts which the government that Cuba, Porto Rico civilization has imposed upon us. The and the Philippines are to enjoy under the result will be incomplete and uncivil victories, harder, possibly, to win, sulage will in comparison with their

the then untried and mighty problems. "The republic is today larger stronger, and better prepared than ever before him? Will Mr. Bryan, now that the for wise and profitable development in new directions and along new lines, and if the minds of our own people are still disturbed by perplexed and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared, and still share, the gentus of American civilization will, I believe, be found both original and creative and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping. Forever in the right, following the best impulses and clinging to high purposes. using properly and within right limits our power and opportunities, honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome cannot be in doubt."-The

The Scranton Tribune teachers and an advisory voice at all ness. The best way for General Brooks meetings of the board. Chicago's exto belle this tittle tattle is to prove studied far and wide.

The Speakership.

The indorsement by Secretary of the commonwealth David Martin of the andidacy of Representative John R. Farr for the speakership of the next state house of representatives brings; o Mr. Parr's support an influential

dement in the composition of that body and is taken by many observers t presage his election. His attitude toka reference to the recent factional strife which has rent the state is favorable to the inauguration of a programme of honor able harmony and conciliation, and his work as a legislator and experience in parliamentary practice well qualify him for the duties of the speakership.

On local grounds especially the success of Mr. Farr's candidacy would prove pleasing news, since it would confer both distinction and power upon a tepresentative of local interests who has atways in the past worked earnestly and intelligently in their behalf and who, as speaker, could without impropriety aid largely in their promo-

It is announced that the Anti-Imperlalist League of Boston "will call a ouncil to formulate an alternative for unnexation." It will in that confingency have a capacious job on its

Fighting the Army.

It is reported that a coalition of Democtatic, Populist and Sliverite senaconspirators against Quay have tried tors is being formed with a view to to employ to the detriment of Hay- defeating any legislation designed to wood's own good standing have been strengthen the regular army. The candingly almed himself open non-condition it is added, will assume the orable and chivalrous, with instincts position that the regular army as rerevolving from unfair tactics and crusted at present up to the 62,000 limit hardly able to comprehend them, the As ample for all necessities and that to blows of the man hunters have cut | reorganize and modernize the standing deeply and he has perhaps uncon- army along the lines suggested by the sclously exampled their importance, administration would be useless ex-If it will bring any relief to Mr. Day- travagance as well as a "continual wood to learn that among those who menace to the perpetuity of free instiknow him best there is polary medicas tuttions," a phrase which is very dear inished confidence in his absolute hon- to Democrats and Populists when talk-

The hand of Mr. Bryan is seen in this if John Wanamaker, John Gay Gordon move. He asserts in an interview that and their broad of grudge-venters who he is in sympathy with the opposition are believed to have been instrumental. I to regular army increase and he wants in his recent persecution for political, the president instead to Issue a new ends had never lived, we shall with call for volunteers for garrison duty, pleasure give him this assurance, bas. | thus giving those volunteers at presing it upon the unvarying testimony of ent in the service a chance to go or to every intelligent person with whom we teturn home as they might elect. The have conversed upon this subject. It | volunteers contemplated by Mr. Bryis an unhappy commentary upon the an's suggestion would be mixed up malignity of this factional verdetta with regulars and used to patch out that its first and severest sufferer is a army of occupation in each of the man in personal character and quali- new dependencies recruited in part ties immeasurably the superior of his from native soldiers. Such an army would possess every element of speedy continu assailants: but there is consodisintegration with few of the elements lation in the thought that ere the end of cohesion and clean-cut discipling. is reached justice will have righted itself and a number of arrant pretenders | Regulars are what are needed in garrison service; regulars seasoned to unnow wearing the guise of references questioning obedience; regulars who will be reposing in unmourned political. will not, when off duty, go among the natives and pick quarrels with them or It is becoming apparent that Presi- expect special consideration on account dent McKinley did not exhaust his ora- of their uniform. There are volunteers who approach this standard of discinot are hardly the kind to be sent as evangels of better government to istands tent by revolution and famine of a ruler, a president, or a congress, and inhabited by alien races inclined by nature to be susplcious of strangers and exacting of foreigners in authority over them; and the best way to avoid sending this kind is to send regulars only, letting those who would voluntoer take their places in the regular

ist duties and requirements, the war has taught very clearly that a larger regular army is a necessary insurance against war. If we had had last spring an army such as General Miles asks for, there would have been no war; Spain would not have dared to rigk

"Cuba," complains the Philadelphia Record, "is likely to prove a costly toy." Would our esteemed contemporary advise having no more to do

A Poser for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's theatrical declaration against the holding of an alien people expansion which grows out of his im limitations, traditions and principles, agination entirely-is eleverly met by

"Nothing could be clearer than that

glories of war cannot be dimmed, but the American flag will be infinitely superior to that which was provided worthy of us unless supplemented by by Spain. What Mr. Bryan calls vasin their way no less indispensable, past condition be a blessing to Spain's American capacity has triumphed over former subjects. And as they rise in all in the part. Apparent dangers have the scale it is certain to be toward been averted or avoided, and our own greater blessings. But how about the history shows that progress has come buildreds of thousands of disfranchised so naturally and steadily on the heels voters in the southern states, where of new and grave responsibilities that Mr. Bryan's strength as a political as we look back upon the acquisitions leader centers? What is their condiof territory by our fathers we are filled | tion? If a man may not you for those with wonder that any doubt could have who are to make and those who are existed or any apprehension could have to execute the laws he must obey, and been felt for the wisdom of their ne- to which both his life and his property tion or their capacity to grapple with are subject, what is he if not a vassal? Does the government, state or national, derive any just powers from question of expansion has stirred his soul about vassalage, address himself to the correction of this evil here at home? The men affected are not allens times. or heathens. Nor are they all negroes, Many of them are white men, and all are citizens of the United States and entitled to vote under the broad pre-

scription of the constitution." The reply of the young Moses of the silverized Democracy will be awaited with curiosity.

It is evident that several vindications await the hard winter weather proph-

the hiring, promotion and dismissal of tion on the score of commanding fitample in this respect deserves to be himself an administrator of the first

rank. "There seems little doubt in my mind," writes Mrs. B. Mae Gahan to the New York Sun, "that were the Americans to keep a steady head on their shoulders, trust Mr. McKinley, and bide their time, allies would be seeking them, and themselves could well forego the present disgraceful proceeding of pedding their newly revealed strength on the barrain counters of the Old World." Isn't this alleged peddling imaginary?

An offended Bostonian thus replies to some aspersions on Christian Science: You cannot prevent the ultimate establishment of the truth or falsity of Christian Science. If there is no truth in the doctrine, it cannot live-if there s truth in it you cannot kill it. A few years will show whether you or the Scientists are right." The test is a fair one. Let discussion close mean-

The Pops of Kansas, who soon go out of power forever, are going to have a special session of the legislature to get in some farewell blows at the soulless corporations and the money power. The Pop, even in his dying, is invartably picturesque.

The Spanish citizens of Havana will have more respect for General Lee than they did upon his last visit to the city, even if they do not love him as well.

pondent to create much interest. If the anti-scalping bill will protect the ticket buyer as well as the railroad ompany from being scalped, it ought to be a popular measure,

articles have been published too soon

after the efforts of the vellow corres-

Colonel Bryan's anti-expansion ideas t is said are quite elastic after all.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Adelbert M. Dewey, of Washington, spe at agent of the United States depart ment of labor and a relative of the hero of Manila, figures it out that Admiral Dewey is directly descended from Alfred Dewey is alrectly descended from Alfred the Great. He exhibits with pride the Dewey coat of arms, which were found among the archives of the British Museum and are said to have belonged to Simeon Dewey, who was created a baronet of Stow Hill in BCS. The motto "Corona Verlet Delectis" is interpreted to mean "The crown will come to those deserving it." There is little doubt, he says, that the family originally came from French Flanders to England. rom French Flanders to England stom French Finances to Engana, though there are Deweys in the United States from England, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, Among the American an-cestors of the admiral was Rev. Jedesliah Dewey, who adjourned a church service on Sunday morning, organizhted his congregation into a company of volunteers and helped whip the British at the battle of Bennington. History tells us that after the battle was over, he led his company back to the church and finished the sermon, displaying by his act a coolness not unlike that of George Dewey at Ma-nila, who took a recess during the battle and served breakfast to his gallant crews Captain Elliah Dewey, Ensign Stineon Dewey and Captain William Dewey, all inmediate relatives of the admiral, were very much in evidence during the revo intionary war. No other one name teers who do not. The kind who do more lustrously on the pages of history name of Dewey.

According to Don Maximo Corres, the worthy Phipine now in Washington, the etter classes of the educated natives of he Philippines do not want independence the Philipphes do not want independence but a sieble colonial form of government, He adds: "Personally we have nothing against Aguinaldo. We do not regard ourselves as his caemies or his intimate or personal friends. Aguinaldo is himself a person of Lwer rank, who has little or no education and no knowledge of how governmental during should be conducted. rovernmental affairs should be conducted He is a creature of circumstances, having placed himself at the head of a revoluflonary movement at the time when th people were ripe for it, and in spite the fact that he once sold out to Spafards, he was nevertheless received with open arms upon his return and place himself at the front in favor of revoltin against Spain, which was popular with the people. In this manner he pushed him-self to the head of the revolutionary movement. But his government the pro-ple cannot trust. We do not know what he is going to do next. His lleutenant general is a Chinaman, with no education, and is scarce able to steak the Spanish language, and this is to a large extent the character of men with whom he has sur rounded himself. They are not mea o standing in which the better classes o the people can place confidence. We can not trust the government of so many mil-lions of people to men of this class. What we would prefer is to have the Islands an-nexed to the United States and governed by this country."

Representative De Armond, a Missouri Democrat ambitious for leadership hon-ors, undertook the other day to lock horns with Speaker Reed and this was Reed's reply: "The gentleman from Missouri has permitted himself to make statements in regard to the relations between the speaker and the other members of the committee on rules that I am happy to state are not justified by the facts. It so happens in this world that there are many citizens. It so happens that in the house of representatives there are many mem-bers, and that while in theory every man can occupy all the time in discourse, in actual practice be has to occupy it in subordination to the rights of every other member, to the rights of the body itself, and to the prosecution of public business. In actual practice, also, the house may have noticed that however much despot ion is exercised by the rule, there is ne subject in the heaven above or in the earth beneath that has not usen discusses even in this present congress. (Laugh ter). Now, if the gentleman from Mes ouri will turn to the anna's of congressively back in 1816, during the period of therty such as he thinks he desires, he will find that John Randolph, who cer-tainly was heard enough to become ta-mous for a century, was complaining about the despotism of the rules at that period, asserting that even the arch in-quisitor blusself would have been satisfied with the wickedness of them. So you see that human hature is the same in all

The following bit of information from a current Havana dispatch is an interesting sequel to the artful attempt of the Cuban nutonomist cabinet, just before quitting office, to auction off a lot of valuable conoffice, to auction off a lot of valuable con-cessions covering fature years: "General Wade, president of the American com-mission and Colonel Clous today visited General Castellanos and conferred with him regarding the railroad concessions granted by Senor Dolz, secretary of pub-lic works, not only in Havana but in the territory already occupied by the Amer-leans. The visit was made in accordance with instructions sent to General Wade President at Atlanta.

Chicago's political school board, after a good deal of squirming and grimacing, has at last capitulated absolutely to City Superintendent Andrews who will hereafter have entire charge of evils rather than a spontaneous selections.

The visit was made in accordance with instructions sent to General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Wade by President McKinley. General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Castellanos told General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Castellanos told General Wade by President McKinley. General Wade by President McKinley. Ge

tary Dolz against the interests of Ameri-

The New York court of appeals has or-The New York court of appeals has ordered the following amendment to the rules for the admission of atterneys and counsellors-at-haw to practice in the courts of that state: "In all cases where, after the applicant shall have commenced his period of law study as provided by these rules, he has engaged in the military or naval service of the United States of America in its late war with Spain, the time of such service shall be included as a part of the period of study required before attaients shall be eligible for admission to the bar."

Friction over the religious question has already arisen in Parto Eleo according to the appended dispatch from San Juan. "The Roman Catholic prieres at Ponce have bessed a proclamation directing their people not to go near Protestants, nor to receive presents from them, and forbidding them to enter the houses of Protestants. The priests denounce as illegal marriages performed by others than themselves. General Henry, the military commander of the island, has notified the Alcalde of Ponce to Inform the priests that they must stop issuing such disquieting proclamations, and that the denouncing of religious denominations will not be tolerated. The Alcalde is further intolerated. The Alcalde is further the atructed to tell the priests that if the metion complained of is persisted in the military will put an end to it. Such incidents are to be expected until the American idea of toleration percolates through the accomplained energing and are added. he accumulated customs and prejudices of four conturies of Spanish misrate Jeneral Henry is taking the proper ourse promptly.

The treaty of peace with Spain consist of 600 typewritten pages and is probably the longest document of the kind in the world's history. It includes a statement of the contentions of the Spaniards over the provisions of the protocol agreement, and the long protest filed by the Spanish commissioners against the demand of the United States that Spanish sovereignt; in the Philippines should cease, in addition to the several articles of the treaty It is evident that the magazine war

THAT "COUNTRY LAWYER."

From the New York Sun.

Judge Day's modest, featiess, resource ful intellect has been devoted, exclusively and thelessly to the nation's cause, with out thought of self, or attempt to vindi ate any personal opinion he may have entertained previously. We shall be very much surprised if he does not come home as ardent an expansionist as Senator Davis or Senator Fyre. To the distinguished services which he rendered as secretary of state before and during the war with Spain, the Hon. William B. Day, of Can-ton, has added another first-class claim to the nation's gratitude

A QUESTION BOILED DOWN.

he President at Atlanta.

"Thus far we have done our sucreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized world applands and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon th ountry by its own great deeds!"

DOLLY" MADISON AND MISS GOULD.

From the Utica Herald.

The adoption of General Wheeler's re-The adoption of Centers where s co-clution, extending the thanks of congres-to Miss Helen Gould, will give that esti-mable hady the privices of the floor of either house of congress for life. Only one woman has been thus distinguished-Mrs. "Dolly" Madison.

MIGHT AS WELL.

From a letter in the Sun.

It does not seem possible that any American sensior could publicly repudiate the treaty of neace just negotiated. He might as well repudiate our victories at Manila and Santiago.

A Mother's Devotion.

"In the summer my wife won't let m get little Jim up early because it's the poor little chap's vacation."

"And in the winter she won't let in 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. get him up early because the poor little chap goes to school."-Cleveland Leader,



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Telescopes 25c to \$10. Ladies' and Gent's Traveling Cases, Mani-cure Sets, Writing Cases, Music Rolls, Cuff and Col-lar Boxes, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Purses and a host of useful and ornamental goods too numerous to mention.

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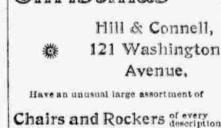
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Bric a Brac,

So Is Santa Claus

Christmas

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