bans present."

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The Times is assured that The Trib une is fully as willing as it is to let the court pass on the asphalt repair question. Our only object is to get the naphalt repaired and have it kept in repair at the lowest available figure. Too much dilly dallying has all but destroyed the streets of Scranton.

The Personal Equation.

In selecting a nomince for mayor the Republicans of Scranton will do well to bear in mind that the chief executive of a city of 110,000 inhabitants. who in addition to performing the immediate work of his own office, is also virtually the head of the fire, police and highway departments, should be no small official unused to command. The city has grown since the police force comprised a mere handful of men and the firemen a baker's dozen. These servants of the people now aggregate a small army, who need above all things eise a capable directing head. This need was never more apparent than at the present time.

Fault is sometimes found with the work done by the police. The public sees things to criticize but it does not always keep aformed as to the reasons why. The individual material in the present police force is probably as good, take it on a tair average, as in any city in the country. With few exceptions the men are vigorous, brave and desirous of doing their duty. But when in the doing of this duty they are not consistently and firmly supported by the executive authority when the arrest of some malefactor happening to baye a friend at cour; is as likely to bring consure as approval; when in a large percentage of cases the policeman rather than the prisoner is regarded as the proper subpet for magisterial investigation, disheartenment and disorganization inevitably follow. This is a frailty of human nature

A story is tald of an incident happening soon after the enactment of the bicycle ordinance which illustrates this point. The nolice were instructed to enforce the ordinance thoroughly. One officer took his Instructions literally, went after a seorcher who, it is claimed, had refused to observe the law, got into a tussle with him in the course of which the culprit's wheel was smashed and had the final consolation of seeing his prisoner discharged without a reprimand, and of having soon afterward to defend himself in a suit for damages. It is not necessary to add that incidents of this nature do not make for efficiency in police discipling or for zeal in the apprehension of publie offenders

A man may be ever so honest in intent and ever so well versed in the theories of municipal government, yet if he have not the knack of handling subordinates so as to retain their confidence, respect and zealous loyalty, he big city. The head of the executive department must stand by the men under him until sufficient reasons appear for a contrary course. He must be an organizer, not a disorganizer; he must know how to get the best results out of existing corelltions. This personal quality is semething entirely apart from any question of party poltries or public policy. It is wholly a neatter of individuality. Republicans who wish to name for mayor a man whose election would bring quick betterment in the espect du corps of the notice, the and street commissioner's departments, as well as lift the whole city government higher in public repute, should consider the personality of the candidates not less closely than pledges of policy. For after all it is the man, rather than the party label or platform, that counts.

There is a good deal in Secretary Wilson's little remark that industrial schools will prove better civilizers in Cuba and the Philippines than Krag-Jergensen rifles. We need some rifles, of course, but the schools are in it-

An Impossible Suggestion.

"On December 1." says Senur Montero Times, doubtless intended to influence European sympathy. "I proposed to the Americans to appoint a technical commission to examine the question of the Maine. We said America will appoint an American, an Englishman and a Frenchman, and we will appoint a Spaniard.an Englishman and a Frenchman, all specialists, and that the commission, or the two governments, appoint a German, and that these seven men bring in a verdict. If they declare Spain innocent, the president of the United States will address a message to the senate declaring Spanish honor intact and that Spain was falsely accused of having betrayed the laws of hospitality by blowing up a vessel at anchor in one of her ports. If Spain is declared guilty, a Spanish ship will go to America, salute the United States flag and Spain will pay the costs. This is the proposal we made on December 1. It could be and must have been telegraphed, for it could be put into two hundred words. On December 5, in his message to congress, the president made to the secretary of the navy, elicited ward to a still greater boom in 189, both no allusion to our proposal, but described the blowing up of the Maine ances had been formed between repreas a suspicious event. On December 6 sentatives of the United States and repthe American commissioners declared resentatives of the Filipino insurgents they refused to discuss this question. Admiral Dewey said: "The United This is what especially irritates us. We States has not been bound in any way have great defects, hot tempers and to assist insurgents by any act or crucities even, but our national honor promises," and he added: "In my opinis dear to us. Yet at that honor the

Assuming that Senor Ries is an honest man, and general report gives him this reputation, representing him as belonging to the class of liberal-minded Spaniards of whom Admiral Cervera is

things which he fails to consider. One of these is that the American government of the United States. The fails to consider one of these is that the American government of the United States. His words were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the representative Cubara representativ ment has never charged against Spain nore than the facts in the case of the Maine justify and sustain. The facts are that the ship went into a professedly friendly harbor, was assigned to a designated buoy, observed while there all the proprieties of a friendly visit, and was destroyed by an explosion which an American court of inquiry, after due investigation, pronounced of xternal origin. It was never said that Spain officially connived at this explosion; it was never said even that any Spaniard fired the torpedo or mine. There were unavoidable susplcions but no accusations for the sufficient reason that there was no evidence. The point was ample that Spanish sovereignty in Cuba was inadequate to prevent such an outrage upon international hospi-

No mixed commission of neutrals could declare Spain innocent of insufficient care and precaution without convicting the American naval court of inquiry of making a false return. Could the government of the United States in the light of its prior experiences with Spanish insincerity and evasive dealing, reasonably be expected to discredit its own agents by consenting to a re-opening of the case in the absence of any claim of new evidence The world has seen since the blowing up of the Maine what kind of men command the American navy. It has seen their generous treatment of Cervera and his men: it has seen Dewey stop his firing on the vanquished Montijo to establish a hospital for the care of the Spanish wounded. It can draw its own conclusions as to whether or no such men were to be trusted to report truthfully upon the cause of the Maine's destruction. There is no gov ernment on earth which would, under similar circumstances, have accepted the offer which the American peace commission on December 6, at Paris declined to discuss.

It is reported that Senator Platt is having trouble with his temperature in consequence of Colonel Roosevelt's independence. Roosevelt will be a bad man to quarrel with. man to quarrel with.

A Political Opportunity.

The fact that by united action the representatives of Northeastern Pennsylvania at Harrisburg can secure for their section the important honor of the speakership of the state house of representatives, with all that it implies in the way of fair treatment for local interests, makes timely the suggestion that steps be taken to secure such coucert of action in favor of the candidacy of Hon. John R. Farr, which already seems to have attracted the influential favor of a number of the prominent party leaders.

It is evident that if the next legisla ture is going to escape the errors and the popular condemnation of the last one, there will need to be an organization of the house, not in the interest of a particular faction for a temporary political purpose, but in the interest of economical and expeditious transaction of the public business. The deciaration of Senator-elect Martin in favor of Mr. Farr has called the attention of the public to the peculiar merits of the Lackawanna candidate in such a way that Mr. Farr's election is now generbelieved to be assured. That being true, it will be manifestly approptiate for his colleagues in this viewity to take the lead in forwarding his

the president while in the south was his tribute to Mother Hobson and General Wheeler's daughter, the good angel of Santiago. Such tributes count.

The Flag Is Up to Stay.

The speeches of the president during his southern journey have done much to clarify public opinion on the subject hold differ only to the extent that he is minduful of acts while they are dominated by exaggerated apprehensions. The difference is simply the measurement of their misunderstanding of actual conditions.

The facts are that Dewey and Merritt, under the impulse of war and in obedience of specific orders, so far dostroved all recognized form of sovereignty in the Philippines that we have become internationally responsible for not only got what they went for, but they what happens there until a new and traditions of conventional European distributions of conventional European distributions. stable sovereignty shall be created. We went to Cuba deliberately; we wer Rios, president of the Spanish Peace swept into the Philippines by the curcommission, in a farewell statement to lient of the war; but in both places the Paris correspondent of the London our responsibilities and duties are identical. We are to give Cuba pacification, reconstruction, stable government which is to be independent if possible we must give the Filipinos no less a chance.

In the meantime, shall we do this work for nothing? Certainly not. The territory is ours to administer until pacific reconstruction is possible. We shall collect and expend the revenues institute needed internal improvement implant the seeds of a better civilization and give encouragement and fair aid to American commerce and enterprise. Under these conditions Ameriin hand with American opportunity an December 1 is a new world's record. Furnace stocks have been further depleted, and outside of the steel works producing their own iron, there is not enough furnace.

by current rumors that entangling alli-Americans wished to deal the rudest their intelligence and more capable of

ports increased nearly 15 per cent. In the month of November our exports exceeded Great Britain's by \$5,500,000, or more than 4 per cent., which again calls for the remark that this is an American year.

The healthy optimism in the president's speeches touching our new problems is good for American patriotism. What can excell this as an antidote for Mugwumpery: "We are treading in an unexplored field, which will test our wisdom and statesmanship. The chief consideration is one of duty; our actions must be controlled by it. No settiement is admissible which will no preserve our honor and promote the best interests of all concerned. With a united country and the gathered wis dom of all the people, seeking only the right, inspired only by high purposes moved only by duty and humanity, we cannot err. We may be baffled or deterred and often discouraged, but final success in a cause which is altogether unselfish and humanitarian can only b deferred, not prevented."

Germany is still friendly to America but the hilarious tourist from this side who called Emperor William a "sheep's | tion. head" will be obliged to take his medicine in good old-fashioned doses. There are some things that even international friendship cannot excuse.

A commission to ascertain whether there ever was such a person as Maximo Gomez would not be out of order,

Carl Schurz' continued criticisms as satisfactory evidence that President McKinley is on the right track.

NEWS AND COMMENT

General Merritt says: "I found Admiral Dewey very much perturbed. He had been walking the decks sleeplessly that his mind was at ease, and he felt that he could more than hold his own against any force that might be brough ngainst him. Dewey is a magnificent fel-low, self-centained and of never tailing good judgment, and, I need hardly say, is simply adored by his officers and men, When I left he might have come away with me and gone on to Washington, but he preferred to stick to his post. The Germans did not care to play with us. Of course, you know I am simply a sol-dier and do not know very much about the ways of naval officers, but Admira Dowey was very angry when the Germans took no notice of my arrival. They did not salute us, nor did Admiral von Diedrich call on me. The British officers called however, and so did the Japanese. did not mind it much, because I was very busy, but Admiral Dewey said it was an outrage and a grave breach of etiquette He said to me that the Germans had worried him a great deal. When we can tured the city of Manila the Germans die not salute our flag as it went up over the Spanish fortifications. Their admiral left in a hurry for Hong Kong to notify his government of our movements. About two weeks later one of his captains called on me. 'You have a fine lot of soldiers here.' he said, but I see they are mostly all Germans. I told him that they might have been Germans, but they were Americans then. 'It takes us about five years o make a good American citizen of German and about three years to make a good soldier of him,' I added, I did not return his call until the day I started for Paris. Then I was in a hurry and did ot stay long.

General Miles is highly elated over the success of certain tests of the two new guns and a new carriage made a day or two ago at Fort Hancock. "The Howell disappearing gun carriage." says he, "met As happy a remark as any made by the president while in the south was the president while in the south was the president while in the south was are of new design and have never been are of new design and nave never been used in warfare. The first was the Gat-ling east-steel, high-power gun. This differs greatly from the wire-wound gun or built up gun. We fired five shots in all, one with a one-half charge, one with a three-quarters charge and the other three with full service charges. All we'd highly successful. The other gun was the Sims-Dudley 5-inch dynamite gun. to clarify public opinion on the subject of American duty in the Philippines. The position which he holds and that the which anti-expansionists profess to head differ only to the extent that he beach to witness the effects. They tore up the beach in a manner terrible to be hold. The concussion was so great that within a radius of 199 feet it would be dangerous to life. There is practically ne recoil to the gun, and it will be one of the most deadly weapons ever used in

Apropos of the contemplated return of the American peace commissioners of Christmas day the New York Sun approprintely says: "They come back trium-phant after a victory as notable in its way as Dewey's or Sumpson's. They have plomacy. Some of the tools heretofore regarded as indispearable in the dealing of nations over important questions the have flung aside with manly contem as antiquated, useless, and unworthy of employment by serious men who know exnetty what they want and are able to express their intentions in language both court-ous and veracious. The whole business of international negotiation will be affected considerably by the success of the direct Arctican method. There will be been intrinsecuted to the considerable of the direct arctican method. be less intrigue and professional lying hereafter on the consciences of amiable gentlemen who have been accustomed to carry unbiushingly into the pourpariers of delicate diplomacy the spirit and man-ocuvres of a low-down horse trade."

From all the iron centers come reports of a great boom in American iron. During November the furnace capacity was increased, and the coke and anthracite plants at work are turning out more pig prise. Under these conditions Ameri-can development will progress hand in hand with American opportunity. The 250,528 in hand with American opportunity. and an equal chance, will float over our new dependencies, not temporarily stocks sold and unsold, amounting to over as a consequence of the vicissitudes of war, but permanently as a recognized necessity of civilization.

cut down, and on December 1 the total was less than 550,000 tons. This is usually a dull season in the fron trade, but the

Things are not all askew in Cuba. Havana dispatch to the Sun notes this lawning sign of reconciliation: "General dawning sign of reconciliation: General Rafael de Cardenas entered Gunnabacon today with 100 cavalry and 300 infantry. He will occupy the town until the Ameri cans take possession of it. Ten the sand persons welcomed the Cuban Twenty-two triumphal arches had betheir intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races." Dewey's testimony is entitled to weight.

During the eleven months of the calendar year British exports decreased. a well-known type, there are some endar year British exports decreased to unite with the Cubans in accepting the

Some curious pension figures are noted. For instance, Virginia, which did not furnish any soldiers to the Union army, has \$,250 names now on the pension roll, growing out of alleged service in the Union army. Texas furnished 1,955 soldiers to the Union army and has \$,155 names now on the pension rolls. South Carolina has 1,167 names on the pension roll, though it did not furnish a soldier to the Union army. Mississippi furnished 545 men and now has 4,025 names on the pension roll. now has 1.025 names on the pension roll. Georgia, which did not furnish any soldiers to the Union army, has 4.000 names on the pension roll, and Florida has 3.228 and Arkansas has 19.550. This odd condition of affairs no doubt is partly explained by the removals of Union veterans and their families into these states.

The international skaling races for Europe will take place as usual this year at Davos, Switzerland, which has an alti-tude of 5,160 feet above sea level. January 14 and 15 are the dates set for this contest, which usually attracts to its lists representatives of all civilized nations, and spectators, too, from all over the world. In addition to the straight-away races there will also be a contest for the championship for artistic skating

Nine thousand Spanish soldiers from Cuba are literally dying from hunger in the streets of Madrid. The government is owing 56,000,000 pesetas, \$11,209,000, in back pay to the Cuban army, and it can not find the money to liquidate its obliga-

Harvard university is to have its much needed infirmacy at once. By the gift of \$50,000 from James Stillman, of New York city, to cover the cost of land and a building the infirmary, which has been un-der discussion for several years, is as

A WAR STORY.

Varied are the experiences these ladies have who go about among the soldiers, have who go about among the soldiers, and strange are the tales they hear. It is from Miss Florence Day, who has been untiring in her devotion to the Camp Walworth work, that I have a remarkable story told her by a certain rough rider, whose name may as well go unmentioned. This man, it seems, had been deputy marshal of Cripple Creek, and for months before the war he had been before the war her before the beginning the had been before the camp the beginning the onths before the war he had been hot o the trail of a noted desperado, wanted for horse-stealing and for murder. More than once the marshal and his men had nearly run the outlaw to earth, only to lose him at the last. And all this made talk throughout the region, so that bets were made freely on the result, and the mar-shal's pride was finally so far aroused that he vowed he would never drop pur-suit until he had put a halter round the fellow's neck.

Then, suddenly, the war broke out, and things of less moment were forgotten. A captain of the rough riders, who knew the marshal's unflinching courage and his skill as a horseman, wrote him an urgent invitation to join his troop, and the invi-tation was promptly accepted. So it came, a few weeks later, that this

ex-cow boy, ex-miner and ex-hunter of criminals found himself at Tampa in Uncle Sam's uniform. And one of the first men he met was the desperado, so long sought for in vain, only now he was in soldier's clothes, a rough rider, too, with the rest of them,
"Well," said the hunted man, coolly, as

their eyes met, "you've got me at last."
"How do you mean I've got you?"
"Why, you have. You came for medidn't you? I lay down." "I didn't come for you," said the matchal. "I'm here to fight under Roose velt, same as you are. I don't know you

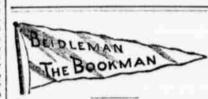
except as a soldier."

The man stared at him, doubtful. "You mean you're not my enemy any

"No, sir; I haven't got any enemies now but Spaniards. "And you ain't goin' to give me up?"
"Not in a hundred years. There's my

hand on it. comrade."

And through the hard days that followed therewere not two stauncher friends In the whole Island of Cuba than these two whose batred for each other had been nitiless. And after the war, when the marshal lay ill at Roosevelt hospital, it was the ex-outlaw who came to his bedside to cheer him. And later it was the marshal who used his influence with a man of position to get honest work for this strangely-found friend, whose gratitude was as deep as his resolve to lead a better life was sincere.—Cleveland Moffett's Camp Stories in Leslie's Weekly.



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