

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cent a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VIELLAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 4, 1899.

The final message of Governor Hastings reveals very clearly the frame of mind of a man who quits office under the sting of disappointments.

The Senatorial Caucus.

In the question of mathematics considered last evening at Harrisburg the missing factor consists of 19 votes. If Senator Quay can capture these in the next fortnight he will be re-elected senator.

Of these missing votes the Quay forces already claim that two were subtracted by sickness and will be available on joint ballot. Senator-elect Martin controls fifteen more, which will probably be the subject of lively negotiations.

The fight, instead of being ended, is therefore only just begun. There will be extraordinary activities during the ensuing fortnight, but the public will not know the result until the legislative meetings are disposed of.

Governor Roosevelt's first act, to refuse to commute the sentence of a fairly convicted murderer, shows that he has his back bone with him.

Chasing Rainbows.

The strong endorsement given by Governor Hastings to the proposition that United Senators be elected by popular vote will doubtless renew public discussion of this interesting topic. It is a favorite argument of the advocates of this change that popular elections would improve the quality of the senate, but it is an argument which has nothing to support it save fond belief.

People who cannot be trusted to elect good and trustworthy representatives could not reasonably be expected to exercise a finer discernment in the election of federal senators. Opportunities for corruption and crookedness would occur at the polls in fully as great abundance as they are now supposed to occur during the process of nominating, electing and controlling a legislative majority; and the change would work no improvement whatever.

If senators were to be elected by popular vote this would be the process: State conventions of the various political parties would be called to choose party senatorial nominees. The candidate controlling a majority of the delegates to his party convention would obtain the party nomination.

The governor doubtless has in mind the candidacy for re-election of Senator Quay whom he now dislikes, and of whose ability to secure a re-election on the popular vote basis he possibly has doubts. Yet brief reflection must show that these doubts are ill-founded.

As we have remarked time and time again, slightly re-arranging the modus operandi of politics does not in itself bring about lasting political reform. Whether the system in vogue be the delegate system or the direct election system, the result will unerringly be what the moral status of the community demands.

the soldiers at Santiago and in Porto Rico, to foreign countries, and the previous year 5,000,000 pounds. Last year \$2,925,074 pounds of dressed beef, valued at \$2,090,000, and the year before \$3,330,000 pounds. The larger part of this went to Great Britain, notwithstanding the desperate efforts which the British stock-growers have made to destroy the trade.

This argument will not impress the average American citizen as well founded. If the meat supplied to the American army was unfit to eat, and the evidence of more than a score of commanding officers is to the effect that it was, surely it was not the duty of the commanding general to sit still and let his men starve in order to protect his country's export trade.

Instead of worrying about the export trade the critics of General Miles should get to work to discover, if possible, who was guilty of foisting "rotten" beef on our soldiers in foreign lands, and in seeing to it that the guilty persons are suitably punished.

Mr. Wanamaker, being inexpressibly opposed to bohemism, doubtless read with profound regret in the Philadelphia Press yesterday the exceedingly bossy editorial on "Mr. Wanamaker at Harrisburg," which concluded with these words: "Whether made senator or not, Mr. Wanamaker is a power in the politics of the state who will have to be reckoned with."

Reflecting, we trust, the views of the administration, the Philadelphia Press takes a positive position in favor of paying off and disbanding the Cuban insurgent army. The disbandment of that army is an obvious necessity. There cannot well be two sovereignties or two sets of uniforms in Cuba, nor can the pacification of the isle be furthered while a large percentage of its adult male population is in arms, not for the United States, which is for the present the only legally responsible governing force, but for a shadowy government of revolutionists without a footing in international law.

But how shall this disbandment be brought about? The men are in rags. For three years they have wandered in the bush. Most of them have neither homes nor the means to provide homes. They cannot be turned adrift without opening wide doors to lawlessness and anarchy. The idea of the Philadelphia Press, and it is a good and just one, is that the United States, as in a sense the receiver and trustee of Cuba, "ought to meet the spirit and purpose of the Cuban army and its commanders more than halfway. Our government can afford to be both just and generous. These men, but for whom Cuba would not be free, face the new future of Cuba penniless, without food or clothing and no prospect of any. The sad plight in which the soldiers of our own Revolution tramped home, when the 'line' of each state was disbanded, has been for a century a national scandal. Those men sacrificed all for liberty, and were in return sacrificed. This scandal should not be repeated. This country believes, has believed and will believe to the end that the services of men who peril life for liberty are not to be measured by the cold letter of contracts, pay-rolls and legal obligations.

"The Cuban army should be paid off on a lump-sum basis by the United States. Each officer and man should receive a sum, not large, but proportioned to his service, which would give him time and means to start his life anew. In Cuba but a very little would put each tattered private in the ranks which so long faced a powerful foe in the way of getting a little patch of land, clearing it, putting a hut on it and beginning its cultivation. Those not from plantations or higher in rank, with a modest sum would be able to find employment, buy tools, open a business or enter on some occupation. The total expenditure needed would be small, not over \$2,000,000, probably less than \$1,500,000. If resistance or disquiet were to require the presence in Cuba of a single additional brigade, it would cost \$3,000,000 to maintain it for a year. Justice, generosity, a wise economy and due respect as wise for the defenders of liberty urge the adoption of this policy."

There would be reasonable objection to this programme if it were contemplated to pay this sum out of our own national pockets. But when it can be paid as a loan, to be repaid as we shall see fit from the current revenues of Cuba, no tenable ground for opposition is left.

General Wood is reported to be aggrieved at the recent order which transfers to Havana the customs collections at Santiago. No wonder! If this order stands it will mean an end to nearly all of his plans of municipal improvement, since Santiago's custom house at present is the one revenue-maker in the place. General Wood deserves to be given a free field in this matter. He has demonstrated that he can be trusted.

leaves out every hundred: "When the line of our duty in the Philippines has been determined it must be discharged as becomes a great, free and liberty-loving nation. The days of our international isolation are past. It does not follow that the advice of the immortal Washington to avoid entangling alliances is less potent today than when the words were written. The American citizen has a right to go wherever trade and enterprise may legitimately seek an outlet for the product of American thrift and industry, and there must follow if need be the overshadowing protection of the flag."

If the matter of the new capitol it will be the general verdict that Governor Hastings has his adversaries on the hip.

NEWS AND COMMENT

According to the Cortes Brothers, native Filipinos now in Washington, the Philippines should be treated gently. "They are a noble people," said one of the brothers recently, "but they don't understand the attitude of the American government toward them. What they resent is the presence of Admiral Dewey and Consul General Wildman at Manila and Iloilo. The natives respect Admiral Dewey and they know and love Consul General Wildman. He supplies them with arms and helped them organize their fight for freedom. He possesses great influence with the leaders. If these two men were sent to Iloilo they could arrange matters quickly and quietly. It is not necessary to annex the islands in order to restore peace and tranquility. The islands are a military government. It is to do was to restore order and then decide the future government of the islands. I think this must be done. If the Philippines were granted independence at present, I fear anarchy would result, for the bad element could hardly be kept in check. Later the islands might be made independent or they might be made a territory of the United States. The people do not want a military government such as the Spanish had. They are willing to be governed, but civilly and without force. The first thing to do is put in force the laws of the United States. Let that apply there and let the people know they are free under its provisions and there will be no further trouble. Spanish kept 20,000 men at Manila and governed through fear alone. That was wrong."

The new secretary of the interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, is, says the Sun, the fifth representative in the cabinet of one of the largest, most populous and most important of the states of the country. Missouri, admitted as a state in 1820, and the eleventh to be admitted, has a population of 2,000,000. It is the only state in the Union whose total population exceeds that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, which have had respectively in cabinets, 20, 25, 31 and 27 members. The most recent resignation of Illinois was due to the fact that since 1890 four presidents and two vice-presidents have collectively to twenty-four years. Missouri has remained since its admission, unrepresented in either the cabinet or the treasury, and there has been no Missouri secretary of state or of the treasury, and no Missouri secretary of war. Missouri has seventeen cabinet members out of the forty-five states have more. During Democratic administrations this strongly Democratic state has attained no higher cabinet honor than secretary of agriculture, in 1889, for a few weeks. For the first two years of President Lincoln's first term, Edward Bates, a Missouri man, was attorney general, and, although Missouri has been for many years not only a strong Democratic state but the most populous of the free only by Democratic votes, the present Republican administration is the third to have a Missouri secretary of the interior. President Harrison named John W. Noble, for four years.

The mayor of Haverhill, Mass., has interesting ideas. His voice the past year of an order establishing the minimum wage for street employees at \$2 for eight hours' work, and the recognition of union labor contracts. He desires to permit the unemployed he proposes: First, that a suitable tract of land be secured for the raising of food products and that such of the unemployed as desire be permitted to use said land, the city to furnish proper seeds and tools; second, the enlargement of the fuel yard in order to permit to such proportions as will permit all who desire to earn by their labor such fuel as they may require; third, the appropriation of such an amount of money, as circumstances may warrant to be used in providing employment directly upon public works, not in competition with the regular employees of the city, but upon special works, such as improvement of the park system and construction of bicycle paths through all principal thoroughfares.

"If I were called upon," says Judge Day, "to state the most gratifying circumstance of our foreign relations during the war, it would be found in the uniformly cordial and hearty friendship of the English nation before and during the struggle. Observing the obligations of neutrality and never stepping outside the requirements of international law, we had the sympathy and good will of that great power. I do not believe either nation seeks or would be benefited by a formal alliance. Nevertheless, the existence of cordial relations between people kindred by blood, speaking the same language, and having the same ideals of civil liberty and good government, is a fact the potency of which can hardly be overestimated."

Commander Braden, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, says: "Beware of the untrained recruit, be he a naval midshipman or a volunteer in the army. I say this in no spirit of disparagement of the American volunteer, but the time has come when war has been reduced to such an exact science as to need men especially trained for it, and none other will do. I say this in view of the fact that the recruits of both the navy and the army, and anywhere you meet two of them together they will agree on this point."

When the battleships Oregon and Iowa steamed into Callao harbor a delegation of Cubans resident in Peru went aboard them and presented to each a gold plate bearing the inscription: "All honor to the commander, the officers and the crew of the United States ship." The victors in the great battle of Santiago de Cuba on the 3d day of July, 1898. The plate is given as a testimony of the patriotic gratitude of all Cuban citizens of Peru."

OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The military strength displayed by the United States in the war with Spain has placed us in a new relation to Europe. The collision with one of the European continental powers, through with one of the weakest of them, has dispelled the illusion that probably the most of those countries entertained, that we would go to the verge of national humiliation, rather than try armed conclusions with a foreign foe. The proposition that we would go to war and incur its responsibilities to free Cuba was received by Europe with incredulity. To justify their attitude required the concerted action of the most powerful European nations. That the United States should undertake a somewhat similar mission in Cuba without seeking the aid of any other power in so difficult a task was against European practice and traditions in such cases. The unsympathetic and occasionally hostile tone of many journals in France and Germany, and the expression of the hope of the governing classes of the continent that we would quickly fall in

our quest to liberate Cuba, or that the war to be waged by us in that behalf would be interminable, and with a final success scarcely less disastrous than absolute defeat. The injustice and futility of American studies cultivated in Europe were the burden of rapid French newspaper comment owing to the direct interest of French bondholders in the solution of the Cuban question. Spanish victories in the early stages of the war might easily have converted the strong sympathy for Spain existing on the continent into active co-operation with her.

English opinion played its beneficent role as a restraining influence in the councils of Europe from the earliest threatenings of the war; but it was the swift accession of remarkable American naval and military events that made the strong pro-Spanish feeling of Europe inebriated and inspired the most warlike of the continental nations with wholehearted respect for America as a resourceful, puissant nation. Our navy was patently superior in some of its details as a small and rather inconsequential affair. However excellent it might be as an instrument of warfare the idea was of a time to come when the navy of Europe in this respect Spain was at least on an equality with us. Some of the extremely pro-Spanish journals intimated that in the event of a successful war it would more than offset any advantage we might have in a modern fleet, and that we might be expected to see the weapon as recklessly as a small boy uses a revolver. From the discovery of Spanish Minister De Lome's letter, written in contemptuous disparagement of President McKinley a week before the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor, events moved rapidly. With the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, followed so soon by the equally signal annihilation of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and the rout of the generals of the continental nations, it was evident that the United States could wield the instruments of modern warfare at a cost of incalculable value, and for long years to come it must temper the aggressiveness of nations that might otherwise have sought to check the progress of a republic whose unexampled prosperity is a standing menace to monarchial institutions. This sense of reserved power, to be found behind the "towers along the steep" in the intelligence, the material resources, the skill in improvising, if need be, the implements of war, stands the reason why it is called upon to take a firm stand for good causes. It should summon its energies for no other purpose. The intelligence with which we are gifted for war should restrain them from going to war for war's sake. Notwithstanding the republic has joined the ranks of the modern militant powers in such a dramatic way and in such a short time we may confidently trust that the country will remain a stumbling giant amid the petty conflicts into which some of the militant nations have been too prone to enter.

For defensive purposes, the lesson of American martial ardor and skill thus taught to Europe within the year that is past of incalculable value, and for long years to come it must temper the aggressiveness of nations that might otherwise have sought to check the progress of a republic whose unexampled prosperity is a standing menace to monarchial institutions. This sense of reserved power, to be found behind the "towers along the steep" in the intelligence, the material resources, the skill in improvising, if need be, the implements of war, stands the reason why it is called upon to take a firm stand for good causes. It should summon its energies for no other purpose. The intelligence with which we are gifted for war should restrain them from going to war for war's sake. Notwithstanding the republic has joined the ranks of the modern militant powers in such a dramatic way and in such a short time we may confidently trust that the country will remain a stumbling giant amid the petty conflicts into which some of the militant nations have been too prone to enter.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies wish the peaceful, honest people of the world a happy New Year. We are happy because we live in one of the most prosperous cities, in one of the best countries, in one of the largest states and the greatest country that man is privileged to live in. Among the cities, towns, etc., that we wish to remember in a particular way are the following:

- Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Bennett, Forty Fort, Wyoming, Parsons, Miner's Mills, Hill Creek, Laffin, Yatesville, Pittston, Duryea, Lackawanna, Alford, Hancock, Starlight, Conklin, Great Bend, New Milford, Dalton, Kingsleys, Foster, Nicholson, Factoryville, La Plume, Glenburn, Clark's Summit, Chinchilla, Mayfield, Nay Aus, Durman, Wimmer, Maplewood, Georgetown, Hawley, Honesdale, Waymart, Elmhurst, Moscow, Gouldsboro, Tobyhanna, Mount Pocono, Pocono Summit, Cresco, Henryville, Spragueville, Portland, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Pleasant, Nanunka Chunk, Preston Park, Lake Como, Foxville, Belmont, Archbald, Delaware, Forest City, Carbondale, White Bridge, Jersey, Archedale, Winton, Peckville, Clyphart, Dickson City, Throop, Scranton, Binghamton, Conklin Center, Arden, Lake Erie.

May they live long and prosper in the wish of Lewis, Reilly & Davies, the honest and most extensive dealer in boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Nos. 114 and 116 Wyoming avenue, Scranton, Pa.

BEIDLEMAN THE BOOKMAN

Blank Books Office and Pocket Diaries Desk Calendars. BEIDLEMAN, the Bookman 437 Spruce Street.

Holiday Goods

That are good all the year around. G. W. Fritz has the best and largest assortment in his line. All suitable for presents. Among them will be found the following:

- Harness.....\$6 to \$25.00. Fur Robes.....\$3 to \$50.00. Plush Robes.....\$2 to \$65.00. Sleigh Bells.....\$5 to \$4.50. Trunks.....\$1.25 to \$4.00. Traveling Bags.....40c to \$5.00. Shopping Bags.....75c to \$1.25. Chatelaine Bags.....25c to \$1.35. Dress Suit Cases.....\$1.65 to \$2.25. Telescopes.....25c to \$10.00.

Ladies' and Gent's Traveling Cases, Manicure 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. 410 Lackawanna Avenue

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.

A Card of Importance

To buyers of Muslin Underwear

Experience has taught us not to hold our first annual sale of Muslin Garments until the first week in February, because the reputation we have gained in this particular branch of our business has been caused by offering nothing but well made and up-to-date garments at the lowest possible prices, and in order to obtain well made garments it takes time, because our contracts are only made with the best manufacturers who employ nothing but skilled labor and make every garment in their own factories, under one roof and under their personal supervision, equal to and in many respects better than if they were made in your own homes.

The wonderful increase in our sales the past year has proven beyond a doubt that our customers are alive to the aforesaid statement and it has also prompted us to place orders for double the quantity of Underwear ordered any previous season, therefore, when we do hold our Grand February Sale—you will find a stock here larger than that of all other stores combined. All January sales will sink into utter insignificance when compared with our coming February Sale, thus those who wait for it will surely be the gainers. Very Respectfully Yours, Goldsmith Bros. & Co.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING

Lewis, Reilly & Davies wish the peaceful, honest people of the world a happy New Year. We are happy because we live in one of the most prosperous cities, in one of the best countries, in one of the largest states and the greatest country that man is privileged to live in. Among the cities, towns, etc., that we wish to remember in a particular way are the following:

ODD LAMPS

that we will close out AT COST This is a chance to get a good lamp for little money.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Drop Lights

We have made a reduction of 25 per cent. on our line of Drop Lights as we wish to close them out before inventory. These are all new goods and bargains at the prices we have marked them.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

119 WASHINGTON AVE. The Tribune Almanac Will be on sale Monday morning. Copies may be secured from Carriers and Newsdealers.

For Christmas

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue.

Chairs and Rockers of every description Ladies' Desks in all the woods, Parlor Cabinets and Music Cabinets in Mahogany and Vernis-Martin.

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

Hill & Connell 121 Washington Ave.

Diaries For 1899

Various styles and bindings. The largest assortment in the city to select from for office and pocket use.

Reynolds Bros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS. THE HUNT & CONNELL CO.

We have made a reduction of 25 per cent. on our line of Drop Lights as we wish to close them out before inventory. These are all new goods and bargains at the prices we have marked them.

Finley's

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Snookers and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa. AGENTS: THOS. FORD, JOHN R. SMITH & SONS, W. E. MULLIGAN, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre