the Scranton Tribune

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

New York Officer 150 Nameau St., S. S. VILEELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ANTERED 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 founded. If the meat supplied to the missing factor consists of 19 votes. If American army was unfit to eat, and Senator Quay can capture these in the the evidence of more than a score of next formight he will be re-elected sen- commanding officers is to the effect ator. If he cannot there will either be that it was, surely it was not the duty a deadlock or a new deal.

Of these missing votes the Quay forces already claim that two were teet his country's export trade. That subtracted by sickness and will be trade will suffer only temporarily by available on joint ballot. Senator- the exposure of fraud or negligence; elect Martin controls fifteen more, and those gullty of either should suffer which will probably be the subject of a loss of trade and also a loss of liblively negotiations. Among the scattering are several votes of members We cannot expect to build up an exnaturally favorable to Quay, but dis. port trade if the stuff we export isn't inclined to go to him until the pending indictments are disposed of.

The fight, instead of being ended, is therefore only just begun. There will should get to work to discover, if posbe extraordinary activities during the sible, who was guilty of foisting "emensuing fortnight, but the public will balmed" beet on our soldiers in foreign lands, and in seeing to it that the guilnot know the result until the legislature meets for joint ballot.

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

Chasing Rainbows.

The strong indorsement given by Governor Hastings to the proposition that United Senstors be elected by popular vote will doubtless renew pubhe 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 sonate; but it is an argument which has nothing to support it save fond belief. People who cannot be trusted to cleet 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 can the pacification of the isle be 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 convention would be in that case what the legislative party caucus is now. The election of delegates to the state convention would be what the election of assemblymen is now. There would be the same wire-pulling, the same bossism, the same lavish use of money and the same obnoxious faction- that the United States, as in a sense existing system; and the intelligent voter would find himself put to the same shameful competition against voters whose ballots stand for gross ignorance or venality. The system would be changed but the conditions which make for victous results in our public life would remain the same and absolutely no difference could reasonably be expected to appear in the character of the men thus uplifted to the sena-

The governor doubtless had 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 illfounded If Senator Quay were running for senator on the popular plan he would first capture the primaries that chose delegates to the state convention, as he did a year ago; he would by this means control the state convention, as he did a year ago; he would next nominate himself for senator, as he last August, according to his opponents, nominated Colonel Stone for governor; and as the candidate of the Republican party in this Keystone Republican commonwealth he would defeat a Democrat as Colonel Stone defeated Judge Jenks. There would be no perceptible difference in methods or results.

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. If the community is slip shod and careless; if a large propertion of its voters are indifferent to the moral significance of the franchise and are willing to be boodled or stampeded or tricked into voting for unfit candidates, the particular mechanism of the system will not avail to insure better results. The people themselves must be reached and bettered before their public service will show genuine and lasting improvement.

Reformers who trade in new-fungled systems generally have a personal axe grieved at the recent order which

to grind. Perhaps Aguinaldo is merely wait-

ing to be "seen." It will be recalled that he has a record for that.

As to Embalmed Beef. Here is a new complaint against General Miles, taken from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago

Record:

The attack of General Miles upon the beef packers and the scandal he has stirred up will do immense damage to the export trade, particularly in Germany, where there has always been a great deal of difficulty with the regulations for in-spection and sale. Everything that General Miles has said and the documents he has submitted to the war commission have already been cabled to Europe and will be the topic of diplomatic dispatches from every embassy and legation is this city. Last year we sent 37,059,570 pounds of cannot heef auch as was furnished.

the soldlers at Santiago and in Porto Rico, to foreign countries, and the pre-vious year 54,619,772 pounds. Last year 574,678.074 pounds of dressed beef, valued at \$23,999,000, and the year before 20,395. 100 pounds. The larger part of this went to Great Britain, notwithstanding the desperate efforts which the British stockgrowers have made to destroy the trade. General Miles has furnished them better arguments than they have ever had be-fore, and the officials of the agricultural department, who have been making he-role efforts to defend American beef and extend its sales abroad, feel very much discouraged and disgusted. Millions of pounds of cannod beef have been sold to the armies of Europe and in China and Japan, and there has never been any Japan, and there has never been any observations in the naturally the other governments cannot be expected to purchase supplies which the commanding general of our army condemis as unwholesome and poisonous.

This argument will not impress the

average American citizen as well

what we represent it to be

words:

ty persons are suitably punished.

have incurred a debt of large magni-

tude that will have to be paid here-

The Cuban Insurgent Army.

Reflecting, we trust, the views of the

administration, the Philadelphia Press

takes a positive position in favor of

paying off and disbanding the Cuban

that army is an obvious necessity,

There cannot well be two sovereignties

or two sets of uniforms in Cuba, nor

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

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

Press, and it is a good and just one, is

the receiver and trustee of Cuba,

"ought to meet the spirit and purpose

of the Cuban army and its command-

ers more than halfway. Our govern-

ment can afford to be both just and

generous. These men, but for whom

Cuba would not be free, face the new

future of Cuba penulless, 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 dis-

banded, has been for a century a na-

tional scandal. Those men sacrificed

all for liberty, and were in return sac-

rificed. This scandal should not be re-

peated. This country believes, has be-

lieved and will believe to the end that

receive a sum, not large, but propor-

tioned to his service, which would give

him time and means to start his life

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 dis-

quiet were to require the presence in

Cuba of a single additional brigade, it

the defenders of liberty urge the adop-

There would be reasonable objection

to this programme if it were contem-

plated to pay this sum out of our own

paid as a loan, to be repaid as we shall

see fit from the current revenues of

Cuba, no tenable ground for opposition

General Wood is reported to be ag-

lections at Santiago. No wonder

tion of this policy."

can be trusted.

quirements.

legal obligations.

a footing in international law.

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

ing protection of the flag."

icans 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 alli-

ances is less potent today than when

the words were written. The Amer-

ican citizen has a right to go wherever trade and enterprise may legitimately

seek an outlet for the product of Amer-

ican thrift and industry, and there

must follow if need be the overshadow-

NEWS AND COMMENT

According to the Cortez Drothers, native Filipinos now in Washington, the Filipinos should be treated gently. "They are a peaceable people," said one of the brothers recently, "but they don't understand the attitude of the American government toward them. What they need is the presence of Admiral Dewey and Consul General Wildman at Manila and Hollo. The natives respect Admiral of the commanding general to sit still and let his men starve in order to prond Hollo. The natives respect Admirai erty during an extended stay in jail. eneral Wildman. He supplied them with rms and helped them organize their ght for freedom. He possesses great inuence with the leaders. If these two ien were sent to Hollo they could ar-enge matters quickly and quietly. It is Instead of worrying about the export trade the critics of General Miles ot necessary to annex the islands in orto restore peace and tranquility," he ded. "If the United States would satsty the insurgents that all they wished o do was to restore order and then de-ide the future government of the Islands, I think this might be done. If the Fili-pinos were granted independence at pres-ent, I fear snarchy would result, for the bad elements could hardly be kept in check. Later the islands might be made independent or they might be made a cerritory of the United States. The peo-Mr. Wanamaker, being inexpressibly opposed to bossism, doubtless read with profound regret in the Philadelphia Press yesterday the exceedingly bossy e do not want a military government ich as the Spanish had. They are willeditorial on "Mr. Wanamaker at Harrisburg," which concluded with these ng to be governed, but civily and without orce. The first thing to do is put in orce the legislation of the United States. "Whether made senator or not, Mr. Wanamaker is a power in Let that apply there and let the people know they are free under its provisions and there will be no further trouble. The the politics of the state who will have to be reckoned with. Those who have panish kept 50,000 men at Manila and given him pledges and play false now by allowing themselves to be hamstrung in a caucus will find that they

The new secretary of the interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, is, says the Sun, the lifth representative in the cabi-net of one of the largest, most populous and most important of the states of the ountry. Missouri, admitted as a state 1821, and the eleventh to be so admitted, ast at the last presidential election 675 over, a total exceeded only by New ork, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, which have had respectively in cabinets, 25, 21 and 7 members. The meagre rep-sentation of Illinois was due to the fact insurgent army. The disbandment of that since 1860 four presidents and two vice presidents have been chosen from it for terms amcunting cellectively to twenty-four years. Missouri has remained, since its admission, unrepresented in either the presidency or vice presidency, and there has been no Missouri secretary of state or of the treasury, and no Missouri secretary of war. Missouri is seventeen electoral votes; four only the present the only legally responsible of the forty-five states have more. Durgoverning force, but for a shadowy ing Democratic administrations this government of revolutionists without strongly Democratic state has attained government of revolutionists without no higher cabinet honor than a secre-tary of agriculture, in 1889, for a few weeks. For the first two years of Prest-dent Lincoln's first term, Edward Bates, a Missouri man, was attorney general, nd, although Missouri has been for many cars not only a strong Democratic state out the most populous of states uniformy Democratic, the present Republican ad-ministration is the third to have a Mis-souri secretary of the interior. President anarchy. The idea of the Philadelphia Harrison had a Missouri secretary of the Interior, in John W. Noble, for four years.

we of an order establishing the minimum wage for street employes at \$2 for eight hours' work, and the recognition of union labor only; also, for the relief of the unemployed he proposes: that a suitable tract of land be s for the raising of food products and that such of the unemployed as desire be per-mitted to use said land, the city to furnish proper seeds and tools; second, the mlargement of the fuel yard at the city arm to such proportions as will permit ill who desire to earn by their labor such ucl as they may require; third, the ap-repriation of such an amount of mone; s circumstances may warrant to be used n providing employment directly upon ublic works, not in competition with the regular employes of the city, but upon special works, such as improvement of the park system and construction of bipaths through all principal thor-

the services of men who peril life for liberty are not to be measured by the "If I were called upon," says Judge cold letter of contracts, pay-rolls and Day, "to state the most gratifying cirng the war, it would be found in the uni-"The Cuban army should be paid off formly cordial and hearty friendship of the English nation before and during the on a lump-sum basis by the United struggle. Observing the obligations of neutrality and never stepping outside the requirements of international law. States. Each officer and man should we had the sympathy and good will of that great power. I do not believe either nation seeks or would be benefited by a anew. In Cuba but a very little would ormal alliance. Nevertheless, the ex-stence of cordial relations between peo-le kindred by blood, speaking the same put each tattered private in the ranks which so long faced a powerful foe in language, and having the same ideals of civil liberty and good government, is a fact the potency of which can hardly be the way of getting a little patch of land, clearing it, putting a hut on it and beginning its cultivation. Those overestimated." not from plantations or higher in rank,

Commander Bradford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, says: "Beware of tiaman or a volunteer in the army. I say this in no spirit of disparagement of he American volunteer, but the time has ome when war has been reduced to such n exact science as to need men especial trained for it, and none other will do saving this I voice the sentiments of the regulars, both of the navy and the would cost \$3,000,000 to maintain it for army, and anywhere you meet two of a year. Justice, generosity, a wise together they will agree on this economy and due respect as wise for 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 ship a gold plate bearing the inscription: "A'll honor to the commander, the officers and the national pockets. But when it can be de Cuba on the 3d day of July, 1898. This plate is given as a testimony of the pa triotic gratitude of all Cuban citizens of

OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

transfers to Havana the customs col-The militant energy displayed by the United States in the war with Spain has this order stands it will mean an end placed us in a new relation to Europe. The collision with one of the European continental countries, though with one of the weakest of them, has dispelled the to nearly all of his plans of municipal improvement, since Santiago's custom house at present is the one revenueillusion that probably the most of those countries entertained, that we would so to the verge of national humiliation maker in the place. General Wood deserves to be given a free field in this matter. He has demonstrated that he 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 Eu-rope with incredulity. To pacify Crete it required the concerted action of the The fact that the Cubans in Havana have maintained what, under the trymost powerful European action of the most powerful European actions. That the United States should undertake a somewhat similar mission in Cuba with-out seeking the aid of any other power in so difficult a task was against Euro-pean practice and traditions in such ing circumstances, must be regarded as exceptionally good order gives encouragement for the belief that they will come rapidly up to the new re-Let them receive due The unsympathetic and occasion ally hostile tone of many journals in France, Germany and Russia reflected Says Judge Day, volcing, as we bethe hope of the governing classes of the lleve, the opinion of ninety-nine Amer- I continent that we would suickly full 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 absointe defeat. The injustice and futility of American intervention in Spanish affairs was the burthen of rabid French newspaper comment owing to the direct newspaper comment owing to the direct interest of French bondhoders in the solvency of Spain. A succession of slight Spanish victories in the early stages of the war might easily have converted the strong sympathy for Spain exhibited on the continent into active co-operation with her.

English opinion played its beneficent

role as a restraining influence in the counsels of Europe from the earliest threatenings of the war; but it was the swift succession of remarkable American natel and military navel and military events that made the strong pro-Spanish feeling of Europe innectious and inspired the most warlike of the continetal nations with wholesome respect for America as a resource-ful, pulseant nation. Our navy was pa-tronizingly referred to in some quarters as a small and rather inconsequential affair. However excellent it might be as an instrument of warfare the idea was for a time studiously cultivated in Europe that in this respect Spain was at least on an equality with us. Some of the extremely pro-Spanish journals intimated that our inexperience in naval warfare would more than offset any advantage we might have in a modern fleet, and that we might be expected to use the weapon as recklessly as a small boy uses a revolver. From the discovery of Span-ish Minister De Lome's letter, written in contemptuous disparagement of Presi-dent McKinley a week before the de-struction of the Maine in Havana harber, events moved rapidly. With the de-struction of the Spanish dest in Manual struction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, followed so soon by the equally signal annihilation of the Spanish fleet at Santlago and the rout of the Span-iards by land, it became evident to Eu-rope that the United States could wield the instruments of modern warfers at sea with the most unerring, destructive and impressive effect; that it could and, on occasion, would mobilize a great army in an incredibly brief period.

For defensive purposes, the lesson of American martial ardor and skill thus taught to Europe within the year that is past is of incalculable value, and for long years to come it must temper the aggres-siveness of nations that might otherwise have sought to check the progress of a republic whose unexampled pros-perity is a standing menace to monarchical institutions. This sense of re-served power, to be found behind the "towers along the steep," in the intelligence, the material resources, the skill in improvising, if need be, the imple-ments of war, steadles the nation when it is called upon to take a firm stand for good causes. It should summon its en-ergies for no other purpose. The intelligence which makes nations strong 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 dra-matic way and in such a short time we may confidently trust that the country will remain a slumbering giant amid the unworthy conflicts into which some cr the militant nations have been too prone

JONATHAN AND JOHN.

Should Jonathan and John fall out The world would stagger from that bout With John and Jonathan at one The world's great peace will have begun.

With Jonathan and John at war The hour that havoc hungers for Will strike, in ruin of blood and tears-The world set back a thousand years,

With John and Jonathan sworn to stand Shoulder to shoulder, hand by hand, Justice and peace shall build their thron From tropic sea to frozen zone.

When Jonathan and John forget The scar of an ancient wound to fret, And smile to think of an ancient feud Which the God of the nations turned

When the bond of a common creed and speech And kindred binds them each to each, And each in the other's victories

How paltry a thing they both will know That grudge of a hundred years ago-How small that blemish of wrath and

In the blazonry of their common fame! -Charles G. D. Roberts, in the Century

BEDLEMAN THE BOOKMAN

Blank Books Pocket

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 follow-

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.

Ladles' 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 numer- Tribunc Almanac ous to mention.

410 Lackawanna Avenue



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 Very Respectfully Yours, the gainers.

Goldsmith Bros. & Co.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING

Lewis, Reilly & Davies wish the peace-ful, 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 re-member in a particular way are the fol-lowing: Georgetown.

lowing: Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Bennett, Forty Fort, Wyoming, Parsons,
Miner's Mills,
Mill Creek,
Laffin,
Yatesville, Pittston, Duryea, Lackawanna, Taylor, Aveca, Moosic, Minooka, Hancock, Starlight, Conklin Great Bend, New Milford, Alford, Kingsleys, Foster, Nicholson. Factoryville, La Plume, Dalton,

Clark's Summit Chinchilla, Mayfield, Nay Aug,

Henryville, Spragueville, Portland, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Delaware. Manunka Chunk, Preston Park, Lake Como, Poyntelle, Belmont, Pleasant, Uniondale. Forest City, Carbondale, White Bridge, Jermyn. Archbald, Winton, Peckville, Olyphant, Dickson City, I'hroop, cranton Binghamtor Lake Ariel.

Hawiey, Honesdale, Waymart, Elmhurst, Moscow, Gouldsboro,

Cresco

Tobyhanna, Mount Pocono, Pocono Summit,

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

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE

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

Will be on sale Monday morning. Copies may be secured

For Christmas

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Great Avenue,

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

and Music Cabinets tu Mahogany and Vernis-Martin. A FEW CHOICE

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

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Ave.

Various styles and

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

ReynoldsBros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS,

THE

CONNELL CO.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

from Carriers and Newsdealers. 434 Lackawanna Avenue

Winding=Up Sale on Fancy Silks

To make a complete clearance on all lines that have been broken up by our holiday business, we have arranged our entire stock of Fancy Silks into four lines, assorted as follows:

Assortment 1

All of our Fancy Silks that are suitable for waist, petticoats, dress and coat linings, etc., etc., and worth from 85c to \$1. Now

Assortment 2

Everything in our stock of Fancy Silks worth from \$1.00 to \$140,

88c

Assortment 3 All Fancy Silks ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Now

\$1.00

Assortment 4

A few choice things in Fancy Brocades, etc., mostly in short lengths of from two to six yards each; were \$2.50 to \$3.50. Closing at

\$1.25

The first three lots are in lengths ranging from four yards to twelve and fifteen yards each, and we unhesitatingly say that, so far as silk values are concerned, this is an opportunity rarely to be met with.

Finley's

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyomins

Mining, Blasting Sporting, Smokeless and the Repaulo Chemical

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Room 401 Conneil Building.

Scranton. AGENCIES

THOS. FORD. JOHN B. SMITH & SON,

Pittsto Plymouth