

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 12, 1899.

The bargain-counter press is now beginning to dragoon Speaker Farr. He is about to pay in detraction the price of eminence.

For the People to Say.

For reasons which have been repeatedly stated in these columns The Tribune did not favor the Crawford county system of primary elections, but now that this system is partly law we hope that it will prove a success. Under it the voters have no excuse for not taking part in the party nominations. If the progressive, tax-paying elements who recognize the need of better city government and are convinced of the necessity of choosing as the nominee for mayor a man ready to give his whole time and energy to the office, a man without factional, corporate or other pledges or special obligations, will unite on such a man and get the count for him on Saturday next that kind of a man will be nominated and elected, the Crawford county system will be vindicated and the welfare of the city will be advanced immeasurably.

On the other hand, if the intelligent, law-abiding and reputable element in the community divide their ballots among three or four men and the rag tag element go on a mass, as they sometimes do, to one man, or worse yet, if a considerable number of the substantial citizens, obeying long-established custom, stay away from the primaries, virtually abdicating in favor of the irresponsible percentage of the population, the Crawford county system will doubtless give us as the Republican candidate for mayor a nominee who cannot be and who should not be elected. The responsibility this year is not on any "boss." It is directly on the people themselves. They have asked for this change to see what they can do in making nominations by the direct ballot system and they must exercise the right understandingly or be more than ever responsible for the consequences.

We wish to emphasize the necessity of centering the strength of the best element upon one man if the crisis now confronting the municipality is to be solved acceptably by the Republican party. The people, after the three humiliating years which they have endured under a Democratic mayor, naturally look to the Republicans for relief; but they will look in vain unless the Republicans shall nominate a clear, upright, determined and representative man, and above all a man who has not mortgaged himself in advance to any faction, clique or gang. Such a man will be elected by a whirlwind majority; but it is doubtful if a mere factionist could come within sight of an election.

The report that Germany has been helping Aguinaldo needs to be proved. But if it should be, the best reply would be for the senate to ratify the peace treaty unconditionally. Let us not show divisions at home over a matter affecting the honor of the nation abroad.

"Only an Army Doctor."

It is very plain that the man who is faithful and efficient in small trusts is worthy to be put in charge of larger ones. It is also clear that the counsel of the man of experience and proved ability ought to be accepted with greater respect than the mere opinion of an inexperienced man, even though the latter may technically outrank the former. Especially should this rule hold good when the issue at stake is an unfamiliar enterprise of great difficulty and some risk, concerning which the experienced man, although a subordinate, testifies with expert authority.

If it is true, as the newspapers allege, that a difference has arisen between Major General Wood, commanding the province of Santiago, and Major General Brooke, commanding the island of Cuba, touching methods and policy of administration so far as relates to the province of Santiago, it would appear from the records that General Wood is the man who should be sustained. He has proved his ability and fitness while his technical superior has not. His work is already a source of national pride and glory, serving as a model for other executives of military trusts in the dependencies taken over from Spain. General Brooke, on the other hand, may be an administrator of equal ability but he has not yet shown it and the indications are not as yet calculated to lead to the belief that he is soon likely to show it.

Military discipline and subordination is a necessary and good thing, but in the peculiar conditions now confronting this nation in Cuba it must not be pushed so far in the extreme as to sacrifice the object of our intervention in that island. The fit man must not be rendered powerless by the unfit or ignorant man simply because the latter enjoys temporarily a little superior authority. Regular army circles are "miffed" at the sudden promotion of General Wood, when they were wont to look down upon as "only an army doctor"; but inasmuch as General Wood has grandly justified that expression of executive confidence and has won the admiration and respect of the whole country he should be upheld and sustained to the limit.

Englishmen profess to be greatly pleased at the designation of Joseph H. Choate to be American ambassador to Great Britain, and inasmuch as the choice is equally popular at home Mr. Choate ought to sail to his new post rejoicing.

The race is not always for the slow, but the gold bugs appear to have got entirely out of reach of Colonel Bryan.

The starting headlines that appear in the newspapers announcing that

Paris is excited do not arouse much anxiety elsewhere. Paris becomes excited so easily that her spasms have ceased to affect the outside world.

Mr. Wainmaker modestly declines to be a senatorial candidate at this time, saying he may be one later. At a guess we should say considerably later.

The Mastery of New Occasions.

The contention of Postmaster General Smith before the Contemporary club in Philadelphia that the administration in negotiating the Paris peace treaty, chose the easiest, quickest and only logical way out of the situation created by Devoy's epoch-making victory at Manila is really doubted by few, yet his convincing statement of the reasons for this belief merits our closest attention.

"What alternative," he asks, "was practical? To turn the Philippines back to Spain would have reopened bloody revolution and shocked mankind. No opponent of the treaty or of expansion has been brave enough to propose such action. To turn them over to any other power would have invoked jealous protest and precipitated conflict among great rival nations besides exceeding any possible right or warrant on our part. To hand them over to the Filipinos would have been to unchain the forces of anarchy and open the door to the strongest mailed hand from outside. If we are to put them on their feet, we must hold them until they can walk. To divide sovereignty, to keep a part of the group and recognize another authority over the rest, would have been to lift the lid of Pandora's box of continuous disputes and evils. These were the only possible alternatives to the course which was adopted and not one of them was admissible. Who ventures to advocate any of them? There are able men who question the treaty and oppose expansion, but where is the critic or the objector who offers any other distinct and definite, not to say reasonable and tenable, solution of the problem we had before us? Any other plan of settlement would have led to far greater difficulties. Any other would have sown the seeds and involved the risks of foreign complications, whereas now the issues are wholly in our own hands. The one immediate thing to do is to accept the treaty and let it everywhere be understood that we propose to determine for ourselves the territorial and governmental questions that are involved, and then, after we have closed the books with Spain, after we have exercised our prerogative and fulfilled our duty as a victor, if there are questions as to the future disposition and government of the territory acquired, we can decide among ourselves what our policy and action shall be, and not present the unparliamentary spectacle of a divided front when we are dealing with other nations."

"Turning to the broader question of expansion as a necessary part of our foreign policy, Mr. Smith was equally happy in his opinions and in his verbal presentation of them. 'No thoughtful and considerate man,' says he, 'will be blind to the greatness and seriousness of the task we have undertaken. But while there are difficulties which the most resolute teachers of American responsibility are quickest to recognize and appreciate, many of the objections conjured up are, indeed, imaginary. For instance, it is contended that the constitution permits the acquisition of territory only when it is designed for statehood. But that is not a difficulty of the problem; it is a difficulty of the arbitrary limitation of the power which goes with distinct nationality and where is the warrant for that limitation? Again it is said that the American people are not trained and qualified for the government of distant possessions. But if we are to judge by practical exhibits and not by mere theories, we might say that they are not well trained for the government of home cities; shall we, therefore, abandon the city and the problem of city government? Still again, it is said that the methods of our civil service are unfitted to furnish the right material for the government and development of the new possessions. This may be a good reason for improving the civil service, but it is not a good reason for running away from a high duty which has been laid upon us. And thus, as we subject the captious objections to the search-light of truth, they melt away into mist."

It was not argued by this spokesman of the administration that the task is devoid of risks, responsibilities and perils, but he said he "nothing could be more illogical than to say that our flag should not remain in the Philippines because their people are unfitted to come under American control, and then to say that we ought not to undertake to control them because they are entitled to self-government. How can they be unfitted for American rule and yet fitted to rule themselves? If American rule remains, they will have practical self-government. Self-government is the essence of American polity, but it does not always have the same form. It has one form in Pennsylvania, another in New Mexico and still another in Alaska. We are in the Philippines by a destiny higher than human will; the responsibility there is ours and we cannot escape it if we would; we are responsible to mankind for order and security; we are bound to fulfill that obligation; we are bound to exercise a benignant care and away, and the form of government or self-government to be established will be a matter of deliberation and expediency. The wise ruler builds not merely for today, but for the future. The work of the past has been industrial construction; the work to come is commercial expansion. Our productive capacity already exceeds our own requirements. Within twenty-five years we shall be a nation of 130,000,000, or more, and the teeming industry of this great people, with the wonderful energy of modern appliances, will be almost beyond estimate. Our producing force will immeasurably outstrip our consuming capacity. We shall be in a position to supply the world and we shall need the largest outlets. If we rightly use the possibilities, we shall be not only the greatest of industrial, but the greatest of commercial nations.

General Julio Sagunally is said to be looking for trouble in Havana. There is probably no locality on earth where the object of his search can be more easily obtained.

Investigation regarding the war beef is beginning to demonstrate that the trouble was caused by the fact that the meat was not sufficiently embalmed.

For a man whom they declare is practically defunct Matthew Stanley Quay appears to keep his opponents in a strange state of uneasiness.

We have not heard so much talk about the Constitution as at present since the palmy days of the late President Andy Johnson.

Sagasta denies that there is a cabinet crisis and an expert on the crisis question his word should go.

It would be a good plan for the anti-expansionists to get together and decide what they really desire.

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and the true American ruler will recognize the opportunity and prepare the way. The trade of the Orient is the coming prize of commerce. The fate of war has given us a commanding and a distributing point at the very front of the Orient, and, looking to the growth and needs of the future, what national blindness and fatuity to throw it away!"

Finally, mark well this proclamation: "I do not pause to dwell upon the reflex influence of the new questions on our own people—upon the wider horizon, the enlarged view, the higher aspirations and the loftier patriotism, of which we are already conscious, and which will grow as we lift ourselves above narrow and partisan interests to larger conceptions of world interests. I do not even dwell upon the obligations which, as one of the great powers, we owe to mankind. But, impassive as some of us may be to the mighty pulsations of the world's currents, we cannot be altogether blind to the movements of history. The Anglo-Saxon race is plainly destined to be the master force in future civilization, and it is repeating only what is recognized on the other side of the sea to say that the most progressive and puissant element of the race will be the American. The Anglo-Saxon race rules the earth's surface and more than one-fourth of its people. It has the genius and the energy of the sceptre, its actual domain may or may not be extended, but the expansive force of its intelligence, its commerce and its civilization is unlimited. Its dominant type will be in the United States and from that nerve center will radiate the financial and commercial influences which will girdle the globe. The American nation has not sought remote expansion; it is not inspired with any territorial ambition; but it has ever met new demands as they have developed themselves in its marvelous growth, and has ever shown the mastery of new occasions. It has no apparent reason for seeking further expansion beyond the continent, but the triumph of the war have given it command of the key to the Gulf and the gateway of the two oceans, as well as the successive steps in the span of the Pacific, and it is for the American people to go forward and fulfill the measure of that providential opportunity with courage, conscience and confidence."

The mastery of new occasions! There is the vast subject reduced to its essence in five words.

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NEWS AND COMMENT

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Includes Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and South Appalachian states.

The carrying of letters is not a sinecure in China. The other day in Nanking, according to the Chinese, one of the mandarins ordered the postman who served the district in which he lived to be bamboozled and caned, two of the most cruel methods of punishment known to the heathen. Upon inquiry by the English superintendent of the postal service as to the reason for such arbitrary conduct it was found that the postman had delivered at the house of his accused a sealed anonymous letter which contained bits of stinging sarcasm concerning his avarice, ignorance, etc. Under the Chinese code of justice the carrier who brought the letter was responsible for its contents, although it was sealed. It has always been the rule in China to punish the bearer of bad news and reward the bearer of good news, and the mandarin proposed to apply it to the modern postal service introduced by the "foreign devils," but the Englishman who was in charge of the postal service finally convinced the mandarin that the postman was in no way responsible for the insult, and secured his release.

The committee appointed by the county council of London to investigate the housing of the poor has made some astonishing discoveries which account in a large measure for the increase of crime, vice and poverty in that great city. In Lambeth parish, just across the Thames from Westminster abbey and the houses of parliament, under the very shadow of the palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, from whose towers every three to five minutes can be seen, is found a condition of life more deplorable than exists anywhere else in the world. The census of the last year shows that in Lambeth parish 11,729 persons live three to five to a room, 5,000 persons live four to a room, 522 persons live five or four and under five to a room, 2,923 persons live six to a room, 113 persons live over five and under six to a room, 516 persons live six to a room, 248 persons live from seven to eleven to a room. In it, says the Chicago Record, only a short distance from Lambeth parish to the green fields and hedgerows of England by boat upon the Thames or by railway and from cars, but these thousands of poor creatures are huddled together in this unhealthful and degraded manner in tenements, where poverty, ignorance and vice run rampant.

The catalogue of Yale university for the year 1898-99, just issued, gives the total number of students registered as 2,511, an increase of 11 over last year. These are distributed as follows: Graduate school, 282; academic department (Yale college), 1,231; Sheffield Scientific school, 177; Yale law school, 124; medical school, 103; divinity school, 85. The latter institution is the only department of Yale that shows a decrease in the number of students with the history of the theological department for the past few years, which appears to be constantly losing numerical strength both in the number of the students and in the teaching force. The most notable increase is in the graduate department. The number of professors, instructors and lecturers has increased by five over those of last year.

The department of agriculture has demonstrated that the date tree will stand the climate of southwest Arizona and southeast California and will produce large quantities of excellent fruit. It is undoubtedly true that an experiment with the date palm in this section of the country has shown that the establishment of a prosperous date industry in the hot and arid districts of the southwest, where irrigation water can be found, is in sight. About eight years ago the agricultural department imported the number of date palm trees from Algeria, Arabia, and Egypt. These trees were distributed in southern Arizona, New Mexico and California, with directions as to the treatment the plants should be given. In these instructions particular reference was made to the pollination of the female flower. These trees have now come into bearing, and the fruit has been received by the agricultural department, some varieties of which are very superior to our common imported dates. The department proposes to assist the enterprise in every way in its power by bringing into this country the very best variety of dates to be found about the Mediterranean.

This sad story is told by a Havana correspondent of the Washington Post: "As the Third Nebraska regiment (formerly commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan) came up the stairs of the street from the transport Monday morning, a passer shouted to the men, 'Hurrah for Billy Bryan!' The answer came, as if from one man, all along the line 'We don't know him.' There was a certain bitterness of tone, too, as the men repeated the exclamation. This is not stated by way of comment, but as a fact which is significant, at least of an opinion on the part of his men, that the former candidate for the presidency should have done some duty in Cuba before going back to the oratorical art of peace."

A correspondent of the London Times, who has been traveling in European Russia for six months, telegraphs from Sebastopol that feverish haste is being shown in the naval dockyards. The number of men enrolled in the army and navy is larger than during any previous year. Reinforcements are being sent to the Far East as fast as they can be transported. The warships along the Russo-Turkish frontier in the Caucasus have been largely increased. The correspondent adds that neither the Russian nor the Turkish war marine, during their recent long official tours, expressed a wish that the year's peace proposal should be successful.

EXPANSION.

J. P. Richard, in Washington Star. In a letter just received from the president of a western university occurs the question of present practical interest: "Do you favor expansion?" Ask the tiny lad at the time of the yearling and he will exultingly reply in the affirmative. Ask the lad as he emerges from his egg and he will say: "Do you favor expansion?" and he will say: "Yes, until I shall become king of the forest." Ask the boy that plays about his mother's outstretched arm: "Do you favor expansion?" and the reply will come: "Yes, until I shall become king of the forest." Ask the boy that plays his toy rattle about his mother's knee: "Do you favor expansion?" and his countenance will flash forth the response: "Yes, until I shall be able to compute the distances and motions of the planets and weigh them in my hand." Ask the industrious farmer whose labors and enterprise have built his fences, supplied good buildings, furnished productive orchards and meadows, filled his granaries with grain and created a handsome bank account: "Do you favor expansion?" With pride he will say: "I am negotiating with my neighbor over the price to purchase his farm and add it to my domain, so that my sons and daughters may be comfortably located near the old homestead."

Let us appeal to history. Ask the thirteen colonies in the days of the revolution: "Do you believe in expansion?" Who accord they would answer in the affirmative. Ask President Jefferson when he was negotiating the Louisiana purchase: "Do you believe in expansion?" His answer would be: "Yes, in harmony with his acts." Ask President Polk when Texas, the one single mighty empire in herself, was seeking to shine in the galaxy of free republics: "Do you believe in expansion?" His countenance would radiate with the conviction of having done a worthy deed to struggling humanity as he pointed to his acts in securing that state and other valuable territory. Ask Secretary Seward, while engaged in securing the purchase of Alaska: "Do you believe in expansion?" and his reply would be in harmony with those of his historic and official predecessors.

Who that believes in growth and progress can sit down and weep because themselves to the original narrow limits of the Atlantic ocean? Who regrets the addition of the orange fields of Florida, the fertile valleys of the great Mississippi, the ore-producing mines of the Rockies, the untold wealth of the Pacific coast, or the icy gold fields of Alaska? Who dares lament that a form of government which in its incipency required its founders to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, has outstripped the most sanguine expectations of its framers, and attained a position and an influence outstriking the beauty of the Chinese excellency? Who, believing in the right and the capacity of man for self-government, and recognizing the desirability of attaining the principles of civil and religious liberty to prevail throughout the earth, would purposely take such steps as shall foist upon his modern type of republican government, and end its leaving influence among the nations? Who does not believe in expansion?

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. From the National Advertiser. An Iowa girl advertised for a husband and got him. The advertisement and wedding fixtures cost \$1. Within a year he enlisted and was killed at Santiago, leaving his wife \$3,000 insurance. This wife will in addition to this be drawing a widow's pension in a short time.

A GLIMPSE OF HISTORY. From the Globe-Democrat. In 1492 the Spaniards, under an American "pig," in December 'an upstart conqueror.' The epithets are not polite, but they give a glimpse of history.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Great Cut Price Sale Of Real Lace Curtains

The money you save this month in buying your Fine Curtains of us will astonish you when you see the Curtains and the prices that we have put upon them—in order to relieve us of an overstock. The Curtains we allude to are not the trashy kind only the real laces.

Real Irish Point Curtains.

Table with 2 columns: Now and Were prices for Real Irish Point Curtains. Includes items like Now \$1.45, Now 1.85, Now 2.27, Now 2.63.

Real Brussels Curtains.

Table with 2 columns: Now and Were prices for Real Brussels Curtains. Includes items like Now \$ 5.00, Now 7.00, Now 10.50, Now 12.75, Now 13.75.



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Reynolds Bros. STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS. THE HUNT & CONNELL CO. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

A PROPHECY FOR FRANCE. From the Chicago Tribune. "It is absolutely impossible for a Republic long to endure if it becomes either corrupt or cowardly," said Governor Roosevelt in his inauguration address. The utterance sounds like a prophecy for France, whose government in the last two years has exhibited an incredible combination of corruption and cowardice in dealing with the Dreyfus question. No wonder the Bonapartists and Orleansists are busy with their plots.

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Assortment 1. All of our Fancy Silks that are suitable for waist, petticoats, dress and coat linings, etc., and worth from 85c to \$1. Now 69c.

Assortment 2. Everything in our stock of Fancy Silks worth from \$1.00 to \$140. Now 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.

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