

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 14, 1899.

When Admiral Dewey said recently that he regarded it as his duty to remain at Manila pending the adjustment of things he evidently looked ahead and foresaw the trouble now visible to others. He is the right man in the right place.

Today's Primaries.

The public may not know one-half the miserable story of the present municipal administration, a story which for the sake of the reputation of the city has not been and we hope will not have to be told in print, but it knows enough to realize the pressing need of a change for the better. Dirty and dangerous streets, a discouraged and demoralized police force, vice unrepentantly held and defiant on every hand, the city on the verge of bankruptcy, councils out of touch with the executive branch and reflecting in their disjointed work the lack of effective executive guidance—these are some of the plain surface indications which warn the intelligent citizen without regard to party affiliation that there has got to be very soon a distinct and complete change of men and policy. Things simply cannot run along in this course without winding up in disaster.

Today the Republicans for the first time will nominate a city ticket by direct vote. Every citizen who at the last general election supported the Republican ticket or who can satisfy reasonable inquiry that he has been and is in general sympathy with Republican principles and policies—and the lines should not be drawn too tightly where the person offering to vote gives credible assurance of honest intention, at his accustomed polling place, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 8 p. m., mark on a printed list of candidates his personal choice for each of the various offices, and the vote thus marked will count. If the party rules are obeyed in spirit and in letter, the ballot will be secret, the count fair and the men receiving the largest number of qualified votes will in due course go on the official ballot as the regular Republican nominees. Thus it will be possible for a majority of the Republican voters of Scranton, without importunity, coercion or constraint, to name for the city offices candidates most nearly approximating to their ideal of fitness and a ticket thus freely and fairly chosen ought to be invulnerable at the polls and generally satisfactory afterwards.

This, in brief, is the theory of the Crawford county system. It rests wholly with the mass of the party membership as to whether theory and practice shall coincide. There has not been a time since the city of Scranton was incorporated when the need of a municipal regeneration was more widely understood or when there was less of a disposition on the part of the so-called "bosses" to interfere with a full and frank expression of the party will. Under these circumstances the invitation to participation in today's primaries ought to be irresistible, and the results such as to command the cordial favor of the people. Shall this reasonable expectation be disappointed? Should not the party, on the contrary, rise to the limit of its unexampled opportunity?

The United States does not hanker for trouble with Germany, but it is not feeling as meek now as it once felt.

Suppress Aguinaldo.

The rushing sentimentality at Washington who are encouraging the Filipino adventure, Aguinaldo, to resist the reasonable and necessary authority of the United States and who are denouncing William McKinley for venturing to perform a duty in the high interest of humanity from which there is no honorable escape, ought all to be put in jail or in asylums for the feeble minded. They are giving aid and encouragement to an armed enemy; they are displaying before the world in a peculiarly delectable and trying crisis the humiliating spectacle of a nation divided against itself unnecessarily and unreasonably; they are slapping the face of a chief executive whose foreign policy heretofore has vindicated its wisdom, sound judgment and state-manlike discretion at every point, and they are doing all this in wanton ignorance and perversity. They don't know the Philippine situation and the president's done. They have no precise information of the diplomatic and other perils surrounding our government in its approach to this complicated question and the president has, they are believing wildly in the dark, he is moving cautiously but surely in the light. They will yet all come to a sharp realization of their present folly and proffer to him, when the mischief which they are now doing has exhausted itself, their abject apologies. They did this in the Cuban recognition squabble; they will do this when time with equal distinctness shall exhibit the superior wisdom of the president's policy of dealing with the insurgent Filipinos.

On this point we have no misgivings whatever. It is as certain as any event of futurity can be. But in the meanwhile, it is becoming plain that the absurd pretensions of the chief boodler in the Philippine strike at Uncle Sam's cash box, Don Emilio Aguinaldo, the gold-colored dictator who deeded the way back from Hong Kong by grace of Admiral Dewey after Spain had bought him off, who first played traitor to Spain and now tries to repeat the trick with us; this unstarred Malay imitation of greatness whom the intelligent classes among his own people denounce as an impudent mercenary must be gently but firmly suppressed. We have exhausted pacific means in striving to enlighten his in-

toxicated understanding. We have been kind, patient, tolerant and conciliatory as a mother is with a perverse child, and the net effect has been to augment the undue inflation of his head, emphasize the Napoleonic egotism of his imperial strut and convey to his naturally docile but now deluded followers an utterly false and misleading impression of American vacillation and weakness. In their minds we stand in awe of the august Aguinaldo; small wonder, then, that they resort in growing numbers to his standard and increase their credulous tributes to his supposed might.

Of course it is not Aguinaldo whom McKinley fears but his spearhead allies in the United States senate, who in their sloppily solicitude for unannounced "principles of the fathers" are conspiring to defeat the carefully matured diplomacy whereby our superb president has brought the country out of war to the threshold of peace. In deference to their grandmotherly susceptibilities he is now extending unmerited grace to the Tagal impostor, which he later contemplates as license to pose and strut with new audacity. But the time has arrived when it is necessary to face this crisis. Let the president give Otis and Dewey the word to smother Aguinaldo and the American people will covenant to dispose in due time of his senatorial abettors.

According to General Wood the Cubans are quick to learn better ways if you know how to handle them. His example teaches how.

The Party Nominee.

We are not surprised that the principal organ of the Wanamaker inscription committee of the Republican state central committee, "taking a hand in the senatorial contest." According to the Philadelphia Press the "Republican state committee has no business to interfere in this matter" but that is where the state committee and our Philadelphia contemporary do not look at the subject through the same spectacles.

Is not the business of a state committee to champion the cause and further the political interests of the duly certified and fairly nominated majority choice of the political party which that committee is constituted to represent? Can it be conceived that a state committee could, without gross impropriety and glaring violation of precedent and principle, put itself in rebellion against the ratified choice of the majority whose credentials for regularity are unchallenged? It is only necessary to suppose a case to show the insincerity of the Press' attitude. If the recent senatorial caucus, comprising among its participants nearly two-thirds of the Republican membership of the general assembly, had by unquestioned majority ballot named John Wanamaker instead of M. S. Quay as the party candidate for United States senator, would the Press say it was not a part of the state committee's business to espouse such a nomination and endeavor to bring to its support all Republicans having respect for party regularity?

The principle on which the Republican party rests and for which it stands is that the majority are sovereign. There is no principle more vital to our scheme of government. As the case stands today Matthew S. Quay is the certified choice of a two-thirds majority of the Republican membership of the Pennsylvania general assembly to succeed himself in the United States senate. He was chosen deliberately after a long and earnest canvass. The men who voted for him knew what they were doing and the validity of their action stands every test of party custom and example. He is therefore the one and only candidate in the field who has the right to the support of the Republican party organization and to the loyal help of every Republican assemblyman who recognizes the right of the majority to rule.

Colonel Carlos Garcia, son of the late Cuban general Calixto Garcia, is at Albany inspecting the workings of the New York legislature, and he announces that he will visit other state capitals with the intent to collect information of value for use when Cuba undertakes self-government. The colonel just now had better steer clear of Harrisburg.

Eagan Must Apologize.

When the present inquiry into the management of the war was begun, assurance was given by the president that witnesses would be protected against persecution for evidence given. This promise was called forth by the manifest reluctance of men in subordinate position to volunteer testimony which might arouse the malice of those above them in rank. The investigation commission had no power to summon persons or papers; it lacked the authority to enjoin the taking of oaths; it had no contempt prerogative, and so, to give scope to its work, this assurance of exemption was announced. It did not go very far to fertilize the inquiry, for while presidents come and go, army animosities continue and none but brave men risk the consequences of exciting them.

It is stated that Commissary General Eagan planned his coarse personal assault on Commanding General Miles with the idea that the president's exemption would cover it with privilege. If this is true the president must inform him of his mistake. No plea of privilege can exonerate such a venomous breach of discipline and good breeding. The invited testimony of General Miles, which was the inciting cause of it, kept well within bounds. Miles laid before the commission a mass of evidence showing the unfitness of the army and when asked how this vile stuff came to be foisted on the soldiers, referred them, as a matter of course, to the secretary of war and the commissary general, the officials directly in charge of the purchasing operations. He said in addition that he had heard the beef had been tried on the army "ostensibly as an experiment," a remark that may or may not have been innocuous, but one certainly leveled at individual Miles was evidently indignant that such a disastrous experiment should have cost

the lives of so many brave fighters, but he kept control over his temper and opened for almost the first time a real field of inquiry.

On the other hand, Eagan asked for a chance to make a statement and then deliberately and maliciously launched the vituperation noted yesterday, giving the most amazing and shameless exhibition of official indecency that this generation has seen. If he is not made to apologize for this insult and then fittingly punished, every self-respecting man in the military uniform of the United States should either resign or unite in a petition to congress to reorganize the army so that the blackguards and incompetents in it may be put where they belong.

The report that military regulations in the city of Scranton have been neglected during the recent illness of Dr. Allen, the health officer, should be investigated. It is stated that many cases of diphtheria in certain parts of the city have been unknown save to the families or physicians. If such a state of affairs exists it is time that those to blame should be made to suffer for this direct violation of the law which is so liable to be followed by disastrous results.

With Roosevelt in the governor's chair, Choate representing the nation at the court of Great Britain and Chantrey M. Dewey the unanimous choice of the Republicans for senator, it is time to give applause to the grand old Empire state. Very quickly and grandly she reflected the moral and intellectual uplift which is the chief fruit of the war with Spain.

Everywhere that General Wood has gone since his return from Santiago he has received the most signal proofs of public approval and esteem. In his case at least, merit does not lack reward, and the example is a wholesome one for public contemplation.

This country needs at the head of the commissary department of its army a man who can govern himself.

There is no trouble about the quality of American beef in this climate. It is the price that troubles most people.

If Miles is a liar it is evident that the army is full of them.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Cast: 2:15 a. m., for Saturday, Jan. 14, 1899.

A child born on this day will wonder how the great masses of Scranton ever managed to exist so many years without the aid of soft coal for fuel.

There will doubtless be several persons in Scranton tonight who hold the opinion that the Crawford county rules are a failure.

There are numerous examples that it is easier to acquire a broad stomach than a broad mind.

The wisdom that makes one believe that others have no right to their ideas is generally damaging in a business way at least.

The city contains few male residents who are not victims of the grip and epidemics for office under the Crawford rules.

Silence in politics is generally an indication that the situation is a bad thing. Failure is always due to luck; but successful men are invariably self-made.

THE SENATORSHIP.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times' Washington Correspondence.

At a conference of a number of prominent Republicans of Pennsylvania Wednesday evening it was practically decided to present at Harrisburg the name of Congressman William Connell as a candidate for United States senator. It is expected Mr. Connell will draw and hold the votes of nearly all members opposed to Quay. Connell is for every one who expects his election. In the event, however, of a possible deadlock and should it seem impossible to elect Quay, it is believed Connell will be acceptable to the anti-Quay Republicans and would also receive the support of Quay's friends. Connell is a strong, aggressive Republican, a self-made man, takes an active interest in politics and represents the business man point of view. His election as senator is regarded as among the possibilities.

From a Washington Dispatch to the Wilkes-Barre Record.

When Mr. Connell was asked tonight if he were a candidate for senator Quay's seat, he said: "I am not a member of the senate. I am a friend of Senator Quay and am doing all I can to secure his reelection. Further than this Mr. Connell refused to discuss the situation, except to add that he believed the senator would win."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE BOASTED DISCIPLINE OF THE REGULAR ARMY?

Sir: Your editorial remarks on the Eagan scandal cover the ground exactly, but one is led to ask who has become of the boasted discipline of the regular army? Whatever grievance General Eagan may have had—if any; there was open to him the regular military way of vindication, either by a court of inquiry or court martial. No possible circumstances could justify such a cold-blooded, brutal and passionate personal attack upon any person either officer or private, much less upon the commander in chief of an army, that such a breach of discipline was committed by the head of one of the administrative bureaus of our army, an officer of high rank, indicates an ominous lack of that quality which is the very first essential to the efficiency of an army, viz., discipline. What will be its effect upon subordinate officers? What its necessary influence upon the rank and file of the army? And what will foreign nations say of the character of an army in which such things occur? Every veteran and every citizen who has at heart the welfare of his country, and who glories in the achievements of his army, will be shocked and indignant, cannot but feel humiliated at this terrible scandal. F. L. HITCHCOCK. Scranton, Jan. 13.

VALUABLE AND WELL PRESENTED.

From the Troy Times.

With characteristic enterprise the Scranton Tribune has issued a year book for 1899, which in many respects ranks far higher than most publications of this character. It is, in truth, "a household encyclopedia and political handbook" and the information it contains is valuable and well presented. It is an attractive and effective cover design and well executed portraits of the postoffice and fire department employees of the city are features of the publication, which should be especially interesting and valuable to the people of Scranton and of Lackawanna county, Penn.

DECLINING IMPORTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The import record of the calendar year 1898 is so remarkable as to relate to its export, but for opposite reasons. The total imports of the year are less than those of any calendar year in more than a decade, while the exports for the same period are the largest on record. The imports fall more than one hundred million dollars below those of 1897 and nearly fifty million dollars below those of 1896. The year 1898 is the only one since 1891 in which the imports were phenomenally light. The total imports for the year 1898 are \$1,185,000,000, or \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1896. The total exports for the year 1898 are \$1,185,000,000, or \$1,185,000,000 more than those of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 more than those of 1896. The total trade for the year 1898 is \$2,370,000,000, or \$2,370,000,000 more than those of 1897 and \$2,370,000,000 more than those of 1896. The total trade for the year 1898 is \$2,370,000,000, or \$2,370,000,000 more than those of 1897 and \$2,370,000,000 more than those of 1896.

The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics presenting the imports and exports for the eleven months ending with November show some interesting facts regarding the import trade of the country. The total value of breadstuffs in the eleven months ending with November was but a little higher than that of the corresponding eleven months of 1897, the largest reduction being in barley, which fell from 79,257 bushels in the eleven months of 1897 to 79,257 bushels in the eleven months of 1898; while cotton, which in the eleven months of 1897 was valued at \$1,185,000,000, fell to \$1,185,000,000 in the eleven months of 1898. The total value of iron and steel in the eleven months of 1898 was \$1,185,000,000, or \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1896. The total value of sugar in the eleven months of 1898 was \$1,185,000,000, or \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1896.

On the other hand, articles used by manufacturers show an increase. Vegetable fibers, including hemp, flax, jute, burl, sisal grass, etc., amount to \$1,185,000,000 in the eleven months of 1898, against \$1,185,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1896. The total value of iron and steel in the eleven months of 1898 was \$1,185,000,000, or \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1896. The total value of sugar in the eleven months of 1898 was \$1,185,000,000, or \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1897 and \$1,185,000,000 less than those of 1896.

The following table shows the imports by calendar years from 1885 to 1898, December of 1898 being estimated.

1885	\$725,411,271	1891	\$1,076,312,101
1886	770,527,365	1892	901,629,247
1887	825,239,943	1893	742,613,359
1888	876,186,621	1894	653,000,000
1889	776,218,324	1895	653,000,000

THE GRIP.

The following reasonable article on the treatment of "La Grippe," by J. A. Holburner, M. D., late attending surgeon of the Harlem hospital dispensary, is reprinted with permission from the current number of Galliard's Medical Magazine.

"La Grippe" is an infectious disease whose specific germ is a bacillus possessing the power of segmentation or subdivision, thus multiplying with great rapidity when a favorable medium is attacked. It is taken into the body from the atmosphere through the nose and mouth. Its action causes a congestion of the air passages, nose, throat and lungs, similar to acute catarrhal conditions. But further, it causes severe constitutional disturbances which manifest themselves by neuralgias, muscular pains (myalgia), fever, anorexia, and a general congestion of various internal organs, leaving the patient debilitated with weak heart, neurasthenia and frequently with weakened lungs and kidneys. These latter conditions are often aggravated by remedies indelicately taken during the course of the disease, and fatal terminations are sometimes traceable to the use of drugs which are calculated to further depress the already weakened system.

Bearing in mind the leading symptoms and tendency of this disease, it is wise to avoid any drug which will weaken the system in any way. Most drugs used to relieve pain are depressing in their after effects. And drugs used to reduce fever are weakening to the system. Many people take upon themselves the risk of dosing with phenacetin, antipyrin, acetophenone, etc., these drugs are only to be used under competent medical advice, for cases of dangerous syncope have followed upon the careless partaking of these remedies. Among other drugs practically harmless and at the same time efficacious can be mentioned quinine. This drug is made in the form of quinine salts acting as an internal antiseptic. Quinine in small doses alone will not reduce the fever or headache, but it will reduce the fever, I have been in the habit of combining with it Phenacetin as follows: Quinine three (3) grains in capsules, Phenacetin five or ten (5 or 10) grains in powder at one dose, to be taken every three hours. This formula is a safe and successful remedy for the fever that might have a severe attack of "La Grippe," and rapidly curbing milder cases.

In common with many of the profession, I had been my habit prior to my acquaintance with the above mentioned depressant character of Phenacetin to prescribe alcoholic stimulants when giving the other codial products, to overcome their depressing effect. But the free use of alcohol is always followed by great depression and reaction. The contrary is rather the case with the use of Phenacetin. The action of this drug is soothing and its anodyne effect is usually followed by refreshing sleep. Convalescence from "La Grippe" is hastened by careful attention to nutrition and aided by judicious tonics of the Chalybeate variety.

An efficacious method of local treatment for "La Grippe" and at the same time to turn a most valuable preventive is to spray the nose and throat several

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

SATURDAY'S SALE OF Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

A forecast of our 13th Annual Clearing Sale which will be in full bloom Monday, January 16th. The following prices will surely interest all Saturday shoppers.

- Men's Heavy Undershirts, sale price 19 cents.
- Boys' Gray Shirts and Drawers, sale price 17 cents.
- Men's Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, sale price 35 cents.
- Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, sale price 39 cents.
- Men's Heavy Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, sale price 59 cents.
- Black and White Working Shirts, full size, yoke backs, well made, sale price 29 cents.
- Extra Heavy Ribbed Working Shirts, sale price 39 cents.
- Men's Heavy Blue Woolen Working Socks, sale price 14 cents.
- Men's All Wool Scarlet Socks, sale price 14 cents.
- Men's Extra Heavy Woolen Socks, all large sizes, sale price 19 cents.
- Men's and Boys' Wool Mittens, sale price 10 cents.
- Men's Fur Top Kid Gloves, 75c and \$1.00 kind, sale price 49 cents.
- Men's Astrachan Gloves with kid palm, 75c kind, sale price 49 cents.
- Men's Undressed Kid, Fleece Lined Gloves, \$1.00 quality, sale price 75 cents.
- All our 50c and 75c Men's Neckwear, sale price 39 cents.
- All 25c Neckwear, sale price 19 cents.
- Boys' Sweaters, 75c kind, sale price 59 cents.
- Misses' and Boys' Seamless Woolen Hose, all sizes, the 20 cent kind, sale price 12 1/2 cents.
- Ladies' and Children's Seamless Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed, the 25 cent kind, sale price 19 cents.
- Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, the 50 cent kind, sale price 37 cents.
- Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, the 50c kind; sale price 37 cents.
- Ladies' 2 clasp and 4 button Kid Gloves, the 75 cent kind at 59 cents.
- Ladies' 2 clasp and 4 hook Kid Gloves, always \$1.00, sale price, 75 cents.
- Ladies' Fowler & Mignon French Kid Gloves, the \$1.50 grade, sale price, \$1.25.
- All \$1.75 and \$1.98 grades, during this sale \$1.50

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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 69c

Assortment 2

Everything in our stock of Fancy Silks worth from \$1.00 to \$1.40 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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