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SCRANTON, JANUARY 23, 1399.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Mayor-JAMES MOIR.
Treasurer-THOMAS R. BROOKS.
Controller-F. J. WIDMAYER.
School Directors - JOHN COURIER
MORRIS, GEORGE H. SHIRES.
Assessors-GWILYM JONES, PHILIP
HINSLAND, C. S. FOWLER.
Election Day-February 21.

Complaints abound that the rafiroads cannot furnish cars enough; most of the railroads have placed large orders for new ones. With the American business men expansion already is a set-

Look Out for a Re-Action.

It is to be hoped that the second week of the senatorial deadlock at Harrisburg will be the last. It is an expensive luxury to everybody concerned; to the state, because it ties up legislation and prevents a due dispatch of public business; to the candidates and members themselves, upon whom it imposes a frightful strain; to the executive departments of the state government. which share in the general interruption, and most of all to the people at large, who are beginning to look upon this

thing as a public scandal. The responsibility for this obnoxious condition is easily fixed. It is upon the men claiming to be Republicans who have bolted the majority choice of their party and entered into a series of shameless flirtations with the Democrats. We doubt if there is a man of these who really rests his opposition to Senator Quay upon the ostensible objection that he is under indictment for alleged crime. The recent argument before the Supreme court, in the judgment of the great majority of those who heard or read it, disposed of that objection by establishing plainly that no crime had been committed by Quay and that the claim of one was nothing more nor less than a cunning move in an elaborate and desperate conspiracy for his political extermination. Having failed in its purpose, the indictment is now practically thrust to one side; predictions are made that it will never be resurrected.

As the matter stands, a majority of 52 Republicans, not one-third the Republican strength of the general assembly, by defying the majority caucus of their party, are holding up the public business of commonwealth without even the decent excuse that they are united on one senatorial candidate in opposition to Quay. They vote at random for ten or a dozen dummy candidates and openly boast that they will prolong this situation until the 85 Democrats in the legislature are forced to come over to them in a fusion. In other words, the two or three disgruntled politicians who are the responsible authors of this entanglement purpose by will, regardless of the clearly expressed will of the majority. They are so mad at Quay; so jealous, so vindictive, so covetous of his place and power, that they will throw party principle, custom and everything else to the winds in the effort to obstruct his re-election.

This true remark from the Philadelphia Inquirer covers an immense amount of ground: "Time will develop the wisest plan for the government of the Philippines, but nothing can be done until they are turned over to us

a re-action.

by Spain."

Representatives as Agents.

It is a fairly debatable question to what extent a representative in either branch of congress is bound in honor to subordinate his personal convictions on matters of public policy to the unmistakable will of his constitutents. Take the case of the two senators from California, for example. Both are opposed to "expansion" but the legislature of their state, with scarcely a dissenting voice, has requested them officially to support it by their votes Senator White, a Democrat, says he was not elected by this legislature, which is Republican, and will, therefore, pay no attention to its request. Senator Perkins, a Republican, says he believes as firmly as does his colleague that the territorial expansion now contemplated is unwise and dangerous, but while holding to this belief as a man and citizen he will, as a senator, vote as instructed by those whom he represents.

The dilemma in which Senator Hale of Mainefindshimself involves the same point. Mr. Hale is a man personally respected by the people of his state and recognized by them as a very useful representative in the senate. Ordinarily the Republicans of Maine would not hesitate for a moment in re-electing him, but this year, owing to his unpopular attitude preceding and since the war with Spain, he was re-elected reluctantly, ferty members of his own party refusing at first to vote for him: and soon after he was re-elected the egislature by a unanimous vote in both houses passed a resolution indorsing the expansion policy of the McKinley administration, Democrats uniting with Republicans in this noteworthy expression of public opinion,

That legally a senator of the United States is exempt from instructions is, of course, unquestioned; but how stands the case of Senators White and Hale from the standpoint of ethics? So long as they hold credentials from the people of their respective states are they not morally bound to act officially in conformity with the plain and undoubted wish and desire of the large majority of their constitutents? To us it seems so; otherwise violence would be done to the spirit of representative government. If the will of the people were involved in doubt the case would be different; but where no doubt exists, whereby no possibility can it be conured up, then the agent in office whose | order.

personal convictions clash with those of his employers should either execute heir bidding or resign.

"Doing his duty," says Colonel Roosevelt, "is what makes the soldier; glory is an accident." It is an epi gram worthy of remembrance.

The War Inquiry.

It is unfortunate that some of the cross-examinations of witnesses before the war inquiry commission represent certain members of that commission to be attorneys for the defense rather than impartial judges of evidence. Unless the public has been deceived, this commission was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the truth concerning army management and organzation; and it was to be no part of its purpose ere it had completed its are accurate at least two commissioners-Colonels Sexton and Denby-have been at times unable to maintain jucourse of the commission in permitting General Eagan to read before it without interruption or immediate rebuke Miles has further beclouded its posi-

its own infirmities, not any instruction or desire of the administration. In creating it the president took the only course open to him. The complaints which moved him to order an investigation were not specific, but general. They pointed to a state of disorganization which could only be remedied by first finding the location of the weak spots and then by strengthening them. When he invited the gentlemen now composing the commission to take charge of their present work he told them to hew to the line, regardless of where the chips fell; and he of this class added to the receipts for gave to those who should volunteer agricultural articles exported, bringing gave to those who should volunteer to testify before the commission every assurance of protection which lay in mission has been prosecuting its investigations, the president has left military matters in statu quo it is simply because he is waiting for the verdict before he considers the practical

application of it. The public, we believe, appreciates this fact and is not carried away by irresponsible clamor. It is inclined to of eighty-five million pounds, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over last year. be fair to the president, and the commission itself should be equally fair dred and fifty million bushels, against to him. This it can be by ceasing to goad or bully witnesses and by ceasing to show bias while the search for information is in progress.

A crusade, it is said, has been organized in Kentucky against the misuse of whiskey. Can it be possible that whiskey is being used for any other purpose than as a beverage in the Blus Grass state?

Our Colonial Policy.

The following dispatch from Washis worthy of world-wide currency: "As- two hundred million bushels of corn is worthy of world-wide currency: "As-sistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn which the farmers have sent abroad dur-ing the year, over seventy-live million their revolutionary tactics to coerce when asked today if it was his unalter-bushels have gone to the United King-an entire state into doing their political able policy to appoint none but natives dom. Wheat exports to the United Kingof the islands now in the possession of the military forces of the United of wheat, while flour exports to the States in the customs and other civil United Kingdom increased in a like proof the military forces of the United offices of the islands, said: "I am glad portion and formed more than 50 per cent. of the total exports of that article you have raised the question. With the exceptions to be hereafter named have increased over 40 per cent, and those it is. The government is engaged at of provisons and other farm products present in the responsible task of pre- likewise show a marked increase Governor Stone is right; there will be paring a people just out of bondage for self-government. In no other way can this important object be speedily and surely attained except by placing in the several civil positions in the islands such natives as by education and character are fitted to fill positions flour from us have more than doubled as compared with 1897. Of cotton, our sales of trust. In order that the lessons in self-government may be well taught and properly learned we have selected while even in provisions there was also for the heads of bureaus, from the vast a marked increase, the sales of bacon increasing more than 32 per cent. and amount of talent in the army, men fitted to assume the responsible task Lard exports to Germany increased more of teachers. We cannot expect to ed- than thirty million pounds, while exucate in the day, nor, perhaps, in a few ports of fresh pork to Germany in 1808 are more than five times those of 1897 months, a people down-trodden and or 1896. oppressed for centuries, as have been the people of these islands, up to the high ideals which we as a free people have prescribed for ourselves. But for December, 1898, being estimated: we can plant the seed, we can give it proper culture, we can point the way. and we can and we shall give them the ungrudging moral support which they deserve at the outset of their career.

"This, I take it, is our mission among the people of the islands. The task and responsibility are great. But it is our solemn duty to assume it. Not with faint hearts, but fully conscious of our power to lead these people from darkness into light, and to solve, all problems that relate to their individual welfare. Were we to turn over the several civil positions in the islands to Americans, what a spectacle would this people present to modern civilization! What defense could we present ment is not the policy of the administration. What President McKinley intends to do, and the policy the war uepartment intends to follow, is to treat the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the

sonal liberty, regulated by law." It seems to us that this brief statement of intentions cuts the underpinning from under the whole structure
of false alarms which Andrew Carnewith 25,389 offices and 183,212 employes. gie, Senators Hoar, Hale and Vest and the remainder of the excited anti-expansionists have been rearing with pansionists have been rearing with list, having only one postoffice to every such pessimistic zeal. Ratify the peace fifty-six square miles of territory, but we

General Wood will not be interfered with while reconstructing Santiago province is good, though not unexpected news. Wood's promotion to govern the entire island is the next thing in

North Dakota's new representative in the United States senate, Hon. Porter J. McCumber, of Wahpeton, says he is in favor of the broadest policy of expansion, which ought to reconcile the public to his name.

Senator Hawley's re-election-and he had a stiff fight, too-cost, he says, only \$3, which he paid for postage. General Hawley and his constituents are both to be congratulated.

The "old-fashioned Democrat" fad which is gaining ground rapidly, is liable to forever blast the prospects of Colonel Bryan.

THE FARMERS' YEAR.

hearings to incline toward either the affirmative or the negative of the proposition that there had been dereliction in management. Yet if public reports of the year's exports were the produc's of the farm. Breadstuffs, cotton, provis-ions, live animals, tobacco and fruits supbeen at times unable to maintain ju-dicial neutrality; and the amazing and fifty millon dollars worth of their products which went abroad during the year, breadstuffs being the largest in value, cotton second, provisions third, animals fourth, and tobacco fifth. his inexcusable attack upon General no earlier year in our history has the ex-Miles has further beclouded its posi-tion in public confidence.

It is safe to assume that in these lapses the commission has represented its own infirmities, not any instrucions have been unusually large, and this relates to nearly every class of articles exported. Of breadstuffs alone the ex-ports of the year were sixty-five million dollars greater than those of 1897, and were more than double in value those of 1885. Of provisions, the year's exports were nearly twenty-five million dollars in excess of last year, while cotton exports were considerably in excess of those of 1897, and 1895, but slightly below those

Besides these great classes, the smalle items of fruits and nuts, hay, hops, seeds, vegetables, oil cake and vegetable oils, eggs, feathers, and many other articles the grand total up to more than eight hun dred and fifty million dollars, against seven hundred and thirty million dollars his power to give. If, while the com- in 1897, six hundred and sixty-five million dollars in 1896, and five hundred and forty-six million dollars in 1895. All the articles of great agricultural exportation show a marked increase for the year, compared with preceding years. Corn for the first time passes the two hundred mill-ion bushel line in the calendar year's exportations, Oatmeal, in which the growth of our exportations has rapidly increased during the past few years, shows a total Wheat shows a round total of one hunyear, and eighty-five million bushels in the preceding year, while the value ex-ported in 1898 exceeds one hundred and thirty million dollars against less than one hundred million dollars in 1897 and less than sixty million dollars in 1896, thus more than double those of 1896.

Great Britain is the farmer's largest foreign customer, despite the fact that our purchases from her in the past year have greatly decreased. Notwithstanding the fact that we have reduced our pur-chases from the United Kingdom nearly one-third during 1898 as compared with 1897, our sales to that country have increased more than fifty million dollars The following dispatch from Wash- and for the full year will exceed live hun-ington in Saturday's New York Sun dred million dollars. Of the more than dom increased nearly 20 per cent, and formed 50 per cent, of the total exports Cotton exports to the United Kingdom

Germany has also increased her purchases from the United States, despite the frequently expressed belief of the existence of adverse againes and regulations in that country. Her purchases of corn from us in 1878 increased 20 per to Germany increased nearly 25 per cent., oil cake and meal increased 50 per cent. those of hams more than 100 per cent.

The following table shows the exports of agricultural properts in each calendar year during the past decade, the figures

Calenda	r	Agricultui
year.		exports.
1588		\$491,381,60
1889	*************	599,597,95
1890	**************	628,779,69
1991	***********	
1892		
1893	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	
1894		Did. 1004,00
105	**************	******* Old (10,00
1896		0011.3000-54
1597	************	
1898*	***************	850,000,00
wEbstin	nated.	

NEWS AND COMMENT.

According to W. E. Curtis we spend more money by \$16,000,000 a year than any other nation for our postal service, the total last year being \$9,626,286; Gertion! What defense could we present man is second, with \$74,337,430, and for our action? No. self aggrandize- Great Britain third, with \$40,139,835. We stand second in the amount of mail matter handled per capita. New South Woles is just a little ahead, with 92.9 packages a year an inhabitant, while we handle \$2.4 packages. Great Britain in third, with 77.8. German handles more the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the foreign letters, received and sent, than Philippines frankly, fairly and honest-ly. They shall have every chance to largest number of foreign postal cards prove themselves capable of fulfilling and the United States the largest num-every high and noble aspiration of per-every high and noble aspiration of per-the torcign mails. We are fourth in the imper of letters handled. The United and Great Britain is third, with 20, 50 offices and 144,700 employes. In proportion to area we are away behind on the count all the mountains and the plains. Switzerland is first, having one postoffice to every 4.7 square miles; Great Britain second, and then come Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Luxemburg, Italy, Roumania, Denmark, Austria, France, Hungary and Japan, all absaded to the repair dock at Hong Kong. It looks as if Hobson would have his journey for nothing.

Canada one for every 510 inhabitants, Canada one for every 531, New South Wales for every 632 and the United States for every 833 and the United States for every 834 and the United States for every 835 and the United States for every 835 inhabitants. In the length of mail toward for postorfice to every 447. Switzerland for every 835 and the United States for every 835 inhabitants. In the length of mail count all the mountains and the plains. The authoritative announcement that General Wood will not be interfered mails over 172,596 miles of railway and 255,451 miles of what we call star routes, embracing steamship lines, stages and other methods of carrying mail. Ger-many comes next, with 28,634 railway miles and 67,996 miles of other service. Our postal cars last year ran 264,654,908

miles, those of Germany 124,550,525 miles

The late Representative Dingley's con-

The late Representative Dingley's congressional district, the Second Maine, has, says the Washington Post, been a remarkable one for its production of remarkable men, and, for that matter, of remarkable women. It should be said that Mr. Dingley himself was a native of that district. Three other representatives, who atterded his funeral at the chulted, were likewise originally from the tives, who atterded his funeral at the capitol, were likewise originally from the same locality. Representative Alexander, of Buffalo, was born at Richmond, in Sagadahoe county, and Representative Stevens, of St. Paul, came from Rockland, in Knox county, named from Washington's first secretary of war. Representative Boutelle, although halling now from the Fourth Maine district, was born in Damariscotta, a historic municipality in Damariscotta, a historic municipality in the Dingley district. Franklin Sim-mons, the sculptor; Alden J. Biethen, "the little Napoleon of journalism;" General Horatio King, once postmaster general, and long a resident of Washing-ton; ex-Governor Perham, once a member of congress and now residing in Washing-ton; Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor until re-cently of Plymouth church, in Brooklyn; John S. C. Abbott, his kinsman, who wrote a life of Napoleon; all the famous family of Washburns, who included several governors, members of congress, and a minister to France; the Pillsbury family, famous both in Maine and Minnamily, famous both in Maine and Minnesota to this day, and Secretary John
D. Long were born and reared in the
same Second Congressional district.
Emma Eames was born in Bath, as was
Georgia Cayvan, the actress recently
brought into publicity through an unwarranted statement in a divorce suit in New York; Nordica was born in Farm-ington; Maxine Elliott was born in Rockland, and Annie Louise Carey was from Androscoggin county, quite an array of talented women to come from six counties of a rural section of New England.

THE GENTEEL WAY.

Some words there be which sore confuse The modern car refined; And these a man too oft will choose In speaking of his mind. Why not effect a compromise When fierce emotions brew And use with self-denial wise A ditto mark or two?

"It's a lie!

What is the use of wasting time
To say it o'er and o'er
When bells once sweet are out of chime
And angry passions rear?
When you would say a man is wrong. When foemen jar your bliss, Why not content your thrilling song With a refrain like this: "It's a lie,"

Oh. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay And other men intense Your speeches we must put away As wasted eloquence. When it is demonstrated thus To a great land which harks, That one may save much time and fus By using ditto marks,

-Washington Star.

Another Hero. Office Boy-War is h-1.

Bookkeeper-What difference did make to you? Why, you didn't go t Cuba and lick the Spanlards. Office Boy-No; but I've had to stay here and lick about 500 revenue stamp, every day.-St. Louis Star.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.35 a. m., for Monday January 23, 1889. A child born on this day will notice that a government of the people is gen ally by the people who hang together Many persons who claim that life is no worth living spend a lot of money living

dough never interferes with man's polit ical ambition, but it often clogs his execu

About the only thing lacking to make Scranton pedestrian miserable these days is the presence of the street department 'clipped wings" to stir up the dust thu has accumulated on our thoroughfares. It is now a matter of doubt whether the Democratic megaphone will be pointed in the direction of Mr. Roche or Mr. Jennings when the mayoralty invitation extended.

Mr. Sando is in danger of becoming the sable equine in the mayoralty race.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE

that we will close out

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Regardless of Cost or Price. We charge you for one-half the material -- the other half including mak-

\$5.00 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets\$1.98 \$8.00 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets 3.98

ing and trimmings are thrown in. Every garment must go.

\$15 00 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets ... 6.98 \$20.00 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets 9.98 All up-to-date garments.

Gentlemen's Furnishings

Men's heavy grey undershirts, sale price 19c.

\$10.00 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets 4.98

Boys' grey shirts and drawers, sale price 17c. Men's heavy fleeced shirts and drawers, sale price 35c. Men's natural wool shirts and drawers, sale price 39c. 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, 29c. Extra heavy ribbed working shirts, sale price, 39c.

Men's heavy blue woolen working socks, sale price 14c. Meu's all wool scarlet socks, sale price 14c.

Men's and boys' wool mittens, sale price roc. Men's fur top kid gloves, 75c and \$1.00 kinds, sale price 49c.

Men's Astrachan gloves with kid palms, 75c kind, sale price 49c.

All our 50c and 75 men's neckwear, sale price 39c.

Men' undressed kid, fleece lined gloves, \$1.00 kind, sale price 75c.

All 25c neckwear, sale price, 19c.

Boys' sweaters, 75c kind, sale price 59c.

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ard you try, of a more convenient better equipped stationery store than ours, in addition to the largest line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania. We have Blank Books of every description, 'Typewriters' Supplies, Draughting Materials, Letter Presses, Postal Scales, etc. We are agents for Edison's Mimeographs and supplies, and the famous Wernicki Sectional Book Cases. A complete line of Kauffman's Corpuration Books in stock.

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434 Lackawanna Avenue

Some time ago a dressmaker of my acquaintance spoke with me about a mass of disfiguring pimples, very inflamed and angry looking, which had broken out on her face and around the corners of her mouth. She had been poisoned, she said, by biting off the ends of colored sewing sliks used in connection with her work. The pimples had increased in size and unsightliness and had become a source of much distress and annoyance. I recommended Ripans Tabules for a trial, and for several weeks she took them three times a day according to directions. At first the Tabules proved to her, by throwing to the surface more pimples than she had originally, that her blood was badly out of order. Persevering in the use of Ripans Tabules the cruption gradually disappeared, and now not a vestige of the disorder remains. A more ardent indorser of Ripans Tabules than she it would now be hard to find. They are worth their weight in gold to any one similarly affected. A new stric macket containing THE RITARS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug shores—ros five casts. This low-prices sert is intended for the poor said the containing. One does not the five-cent cartons (90 tabules) can be land by mail by sending forty with exits to the UPLASS CHEMICAL CONTAINING. OF STREET, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (THE YABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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