the Scranton Tribune

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PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 24, 1899. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

The same persons who blame Governor Stone for standing by Quay would

call him an ingrate if he acted other-

The Democratic Ticket.

So far as the municipal campaign has developed, the issues are clearly drawn on party lines and the best tick-

John E. Roche, the Democratic nomince for mayor, is perhaps the best man in that party for the position. He has for a considerable time been his party's leader in councils in which place he has shown political generalship and parliamentary skill. He is well accountried with conficipal affairs and possesses undoubted executive ability, but he is a Democrat, and this is a fact likely to operate to his disadvan-

The other nomines of yesterday's convention are personally estimable gentlemen, chosen with a view to the symmetry of the Democratic ticket As Domocratic rickets go this is undoubtedly a strong one, but if Repubbeans cohere they can beat it.

When the Chicago Times-Heraid calls upon the Republicans of Penusyivania to drop Quay it forgets how it called upon the Republicans of Ohio to stand by Hanna when he was their caucus nominee Brother Kohisnat should b

"Manifest Destiny."

The death of Congressman Dingley. one of the members of the Anglo-American high joint commission which has been considering various differences between the United States and Canada, will probably postpone for some time the conclusion of these nepotlations. It is not known how far these have progressed, as the labors of the commission have been in secret. The sticking point, however, is ever the question of reciprocity. On this phase of the negotiations Mr. W. E. Curtis

"It is almost impossible for the Americans to make any concessions in favor of Canada farm products and lumber without imperiling the entire results of the negotiations. The protection senators will not ratify the treaty. Nearly all the arguments in favor of reciprocity are on the side of the Canadians. They will open their markets to our manufactured goods if we will open our markets to their lumber, fish and farm products, but the empetition on the border is so sharp that there are delegations of citizens in Washington all the time, attended by their members of congress, to prevent eny concessions in our customs duties in favor of the Canadians. Last year the United States sold Canada \$78,263,-14, mostly of manufactured merchanalse, and bought of Canada raw products amounting to \$39,760,981, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$38,502,520. During the same period Canada sold the mother country raw products to the value of \$93,002,901, and bought from her manufactured goods valued at \$32,98,393. Of the imports into Canada from the United States 7215 per cent., or \$40,589,-424 were admitted free of duty. Of the Imports from Great Britain \$9,891,375. or 15.7 per cent., were admitted free of duty. Of the exports from Canada into the United States \$14,065,287 were admitted free of duty, which consisted mostly of sawlogs, pulp wood, gold, copper and sutlers' effects, Canada claims to be the most profitable market for our manufactured goods, and probably is: but, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary for their prosperity that the Canadians have an opportunity to sell their farm products in the United States.

It is possible that an acceptable basis of reciprocity may yet be reached, but it is the opinion of many students of this problem that before the trade trictions between the two countries can be whotly allayed Canada must accept her manifest destiny and knock for admission into the American union,

The Samoan war cloud is of the fluffy kind so far as American Interesta are concerned.

For Public Opinion to Say.

It is difficult to believe that thirtyseven senators have put themselves on record as being opposed to the ratification of the treaty of peace. This assertion is made, but we doubt it. On the merits of the case there should not (3) great spectacular attractions, which be one dissenter. Whatever differences of opinion may exist with reference to the proper ultimate policy of this government toward the Philippine Islands there should be none regarding the proposition that Spain should relinquish them. Inasmuch as the opponents of the treaty do not ask that Spanish sovereignty over these islands be continued, why should they fight the one instrument that proposes a definite means of ending it?

The question of the disposition and control of the Philippine archipelago is one requiring, before there can be an intelligent and satisfactory solution, a great deal more information than is yet generally available. The senators like Mr. Hale and Mr. Hoar. who airily ask the senate to "recognize the independence of the Filipinos," do Philippine Archipelago, of Hawaii and not dare to youch for the fitness of the Filipinos'for independence. They dare their characteristic apparel, abodes. not even predict that the dictatorship of Aguinaldo presents reasonable or forded an opportunity to become perremote guarantees of peace and good sonally acquainted with their new

sider how close the American senate best wishes. ame less than a year ago to making grievous mistake in its treatment of he insurgent contingent in Cuba, an sland lying at our very doors, is it ot preposterous to suppose that the status of the insurgents inhabiting a croup of Islands 7,000 miles distant is o be determined in the senate of the United States at Washington on off-

and inquiry and guess-work? The president asks for light on this roblem before attempting to solve it. He does not believe in leaping in the dark. He has negotiated a treaty of peace with Spain which withdraws Spain as a factor from the situation and leaves the other details to be adjusted when the proper time comes. This is practical statesmanship, of a manifestly high order. Shall the few senators who are borrowing trouble, or who factiously want to make trouble, be permitted by the country to thwart the president and keep this important issue hung in suspense? It is for publie opinion to give answer.

The esteemed Truth is hardly fair o Governor Stone when it calls him a factional governor. Colonel Stone is a Republican, who believes in and practices party regularity, Senator Quay is the regular Republican nominee for senator and the governor naturally supports him. If the majority of the party is entitled to commit the party; n others words, if the majority will should prevall, the governor is simply doing his duty as a Republican in spousing the cause of the regular organization as against party bolters.

The Value of It.

The paper recently contributed by Captala Crowninshied to the Century magazine on the advantages of the Nicaragua canal gains in interest since the passage by the senate of the canal bill. In it he pointed out that while a chip canal across the isthmus would exercise a stimulating influence upon the business of all our port cities, it would especially benefit the Pacific senboard. Every bushel of the grain products of California and Oregon exported to Europe now goes, he says, by way of Cape Horn, but with the canal these states will be brought 8,000 miles nearer to their market. The voyage is now 135 days long, and then it will be only 35, so that the cargo can be delivered only three months earlier. During the year ended June 30, 1898, 1,150,000 tons of ended June 30, 1898, 1,150,000 tons of ped from the Pacific coast. That un-der the advantages to be conferred by the contact these shipments would be the canal these shipments would be the canal these shipments would be supplemented his studied by a course in greatly increased he does not think high school of Wellsville, from which he there is reason to doubt.

To the gulf states the canal would find buyers for their cotton. The Horn is out of the question and rail freights to San Francisco, Seattle or Normal school of Pennsylvania, Portland are almost prohibitive. The completion of the Nicaragua canal would give a direct outlet, enabling cific ocean to the ports of destination. Not only can this be done with cotwould soon supply in the states adjacent to the Mississippi under the stimulus of a profitable market.

The value of the canal in time of war was emphasized by the trip of the Oregon, but it would have been more apparent if after the Oregon had got around to the Atlantic side of the hemisphere Admiral Camara had brought his squadron into Pacific waters and menaced our western waterfront. Of course his squadron was in no condition to undertake such a cruise, but war might at a future time bring us an antagonist who would be. A sensible nation does not leave matters of this moment to chance.

The Nicaragua canal bill that passed vate corporation as a figurehead concern, but vests the real control in the is going to require six years to dig the big waterway the start cannot be made

A Colonial Exposition.

The people of Omaha do not seem to heed the moral of the fable of the pitcher that went too often to the well. Having just got through with one exposition they are now advertising another. During the coming summer it is pro-

posed to hold in the buildings of the Trans-Mississippl exposition a colonial exhibit comprising: (1) Exhibits of the peoples, manufactures, products and illustrations of possible resources of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago. of the Sandwich Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. (2) Live exhibits showing every conceivable piece of machinery in the operation of manufacture, and will form a very large variety of special features for the entertainment of visitors. It is announced that popular subscriptions aggregating \$125,000 have been made. The aim is to raise a quarter of a million. A share of this money will be placed at the disposal of the secretary of the treasury to defray expense of collecting insular exhibits. Congress is considering joint resolutions recognizing the Greater American Exposition of 1899 at Omaha, providing for the admission of exhibits duty free, and enjoining co-operation upon the various departments of state looking to the collection of a large variety of sen-island exhibits. In this connection the ethnological exhibit will, it is promised, be most interesting. Types of people from the principal islands of the Porto Rico will be shown, as will also etc. The American people will be af-

only a cunning conspiracy of advent- presages that this venture, too, will be urers trading on the creduilty of a a success. The promoters of this novel emi-civilized people. When we con- enterprise are entitled to the country's

> The wars of the rival Samoan chiefs are of no particular interest to this country at a time when Uncle Sam has javelins of the coffee-hued warriors are not hurled in the direction of American interests. But in case of unwonted galety on the part of the Mataafas, Tam-Tams or any other reformed cannibals, it is probable that a ship or two from Admiral Dewey's fleet can be spared to administer the proper medi-

The late additions to the ranks of the political paresis is more prevalent than has been generally supposed.

And now the chemists are beginning o disagree on the subject of preserved meat. Will any assurance ever be offered the consumer?

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

Astrolabe Cast: 3.42 a. m., for Tuesday, January 24, 1899. (3 A child born on this day will notice

that Candidate Jennings discovered Mr Roche's "Keep of the Grass" sign in time It is perhaps well to inform people in-clined to be slothful that only \$41 days remain in the present year. In polities it is generally noticed that the hardest kickers are the men who for-

got to attend the primaries. The persimmons that were struggled for at the convention at Music hall yesterday will probably never get ripe. According to the complaints of certain

excited persons yesterday politics at the Democratic pow-wow must have been considerably mixed.

Now that the nominations have been made the groundhog will kindly step out and survey the situation.

AN AMERICAN CAREER.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. Hon. John P. Eikin, Pennsylvania's new attorney general, was born on the lith day of January, 1860, on a farm in West Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools of the county in which his early life was spent. While he was a lad of 12 years his father organized the first industry to manufacwheat, 200,000 tons of other grain, and 2,000,000 barrels of flour were shipwas graduated in his fifteenth year. He then returned to his native county in this state and began his public career as a also mean much. Their problem is to teacher in the common schools. He find buyers for their cotton. The taught his first school before he was 16 years of age. He continued teaching durorient, notably Japan, is beginning to ing the winter and attending school in offer a market, but shipment via the the summer for five years, at which time he was graduated from the Indiana State

boats to be loaded at convenient points along the Mississippi and be navigatne in giving instruction in academic work. At the end of this time, with the money he had saved as a school teacher, suppleed without charge down the gulf, mented by that which he was able to through the canal and across the Pa- borrow from a good friend, giving as security his life insurance policy, he entered the University of Michigan. In his class at the university were 129 young of Adams county, aged 78. The youngton, but also for lumber, coal, iron and men gathered together from seventeen the finished products which industry states and three territories, and hence it was no small honor to have carried off the honors of his class as he did. Gradu-ating at the head of his class he was selected as commencement orator as a mark of college distinction.

While yet a student and prior to his graduation at the university, his friends unnounced his name as a candidate for the legislature in Indiana county. He con-ducted his campaign while pursuing his tudies at the university by writing letters to his constituents. The primaries were held a few days after his return from Michigan. He was nominated by popular vote at the primaries by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the county up to that time. He came into the legislature of 1885 as the youngest member. He was returned by his constituents to the session of 1887, by an in creased majority. He took an active and leading part in the legislation of that session. In 1888 he was elected as a delegate to the state convention. In 1890 he was the senate ought to be satisfactory to again elected as a delegate to the state the house. It uses the existing priwaged in his county. In 1891 he was the permanent chairman of the state convenpresident of the United States. If it tion that nominated Gregg and Morrison for auditor general and state treasurer. In 1805 he was appointed deputy attorney general, in which capacity he served for searly three years, when he resigned. In \$36 he was elected delegate to the national convention in the Twenty-first con ressional district. After the nomination f McKinley and his return from St. Louis he was elected chairman of the Re-publican state committee and organized what has been regarded as the most suc essful campaign ever waged in this

Under his leadership McKinley received 100,000 plurality in Pennsylvania. This is the largest plurality that was ever re-corded for a presidential candidate 'r his or any other state since the forma tion of our government. He was unani-mously re-elected chairman in 1897, during which year there was a great deal of facional feeling and party strife. Yet he succeeded in marshaling the Republican forces in such a manner as to elect the state ticket by a pronounced plurality. His work was so satisfactory to the Resublicans of the state that he was unani mously re-elected chairman in 1898. Af-ter the nomination of the state ticket at Harrisburg last June he took charge of what developed into the most bitter fight the state has ever known. His conduct of that campaign was brilliant and cour ageous. For almost five months he stoo n the front of the battle and was the rget against which were aimed the disoned arrows of the enemies of the Republican party. In his whole coreer both public and private, he has never known a fallure.

MUNICIPAL GYMNASIUMNS.

hiladelphia Medical Journal The mayor of Boston is an advocate of the establishment of a public gym-asium in every ward in that city. The project has not met with as much favor apparently, councilmen and the public at large have not yet opened their eyes to the fact that the expenditure of public noney in a gymnasium may be a good nunicipal investment. The mayor, how ver, is doing something to educate pub to sentiment in the matter, and in a re-cent interview expressed some energetic pinions. He thinks that social science lemenstrates that there is a close rela-lenship between the lack of physical exreise and crime. An active interest in order. They do not know whether this dictatorship represents the best thought and impulse of the natives or the push shown in Omaha last year desire for physical development and

are incompatible. The mayor is convinced that there is nothing visionary in the proposition that the more money the community spends on gymnasiums the less it will have to spend on hospitals and jails. Putting the case merely on the basis of municipal economy, he clarms that preventice is changer than current. that prevention is cheaper than cure and that the study of the causes of socia other business on hand so long as the disorder is the sure way to lead to the

This is high ground upon which to dis-cuss athletics, and white perhaps the mayor is a trifle optimistic in his econmayor is a trifle optimistic in his economic views, he is evidently sound on the subject of physical culture. We have never doubted that the rational development of athletics in our colleges and universities is a potent influence for good morals and clean living; and we have made direct observations upon boys and young men, infused with the athletic spirit, and compared them mentally with what we remember of the preceding genso-called anti-imperialists indicate that what we remember of the preceding generality and paresis is more prevalent than regime exists at present in the sphere of personal habits. This is true, espe-cially, we believe, with reference to the use of alcohol and tobacco; and, what is of first importance with reference to the age at which such habits are assumed and become fixed. and become fixed.

What the mayor says about the evil influences which lead to crime, and the control—at least, in part—of such influences by physical culture, should have weight in aldermanic councils. In jails the disastrous effects of sloth and idle-ness are well known. In the shiftless classes outside of jull—those that contribute the largest share of the criminal classes—these same evil influences are at work, especially in winter. Athletics, perhaps, would not only tend to give phy-sical recreation and health, but would even supply motives and impulses that could not but be healthful in minds too vacant and unemployed to be either happy or useful.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Says a Toronto dispatch to the Sun A plan for a fast Atlantic service via Newfoundland has been called to the attention of the Canadian government, It involves a ferry service to Newfoundland, a Pullman car service across the big island colony to a point with 1,500 miles of Ireland, and a steamship trip across the Atlantic of less than three days. By this route, it is asserted, passengers from Chicago and New York for Europe could be carried in Pullman cars, without change, to within 1.500 miles of Great Britain. The distance between Green Bay, Newfoundland and the west coast of Ireland is 1.50 miles. On arriving at Green Bay, the bassenger from Europe would be transferred to Pullman cars and whirled at forty miles an hour to Montreal, New ork and Chicago. The establishment of this route involves the building of fifty miles of railway from Green Bay to the Reid railway system and the construction of two car ferries, one to transfer the train from Point au Basque, Newfoundland, to Cape Breton involving a voyage of six hours, and another to transfer it across the Strait of Canso, which is only a few miles wide. The journey from Green Bay to Montreal could easily be made in two days, and a few improvements in the route would reduce this time by several hours. The Newfoundland route would place Chicago within six days of Liverpool.

A pamphlet lately published in Vienn shows how the taste for travel in Europ has been constantly increasing. Paris which in 1884 received visits from 684,00 foreigners, entertained more than 890,000 in 1897. Berlin, during the same period has seen the number of its visitors ad-vance from 268,000 to 507,000, while the vis-ltors to Vienna, which in 1884 numbered 184,000 last year reached 364,000. During the last thirteen years the hotels of Pari have entertained 8,500,000 foreigners, thos

The youngest legislator at Harrisbur is Representative James Keegan, i est senator in this session, as he was in the last, is Sproul, of Delaware county, Republican, who is not 29 years of agand next to him is Senator John F. His gins, Democrat, of Schuylkill, who ha just passed 29. The oldest two senators, both Democrats, are William E. Miller, of Cumberland county, aged 62 years, and Harvey W. Hatnes, of York, aged 60.

Governor Roosevelt has decided to a end while in Albany the First Dutch Re form church, which is on the site of the church that Governor Peter Stuyvesam attended in 1942. Thus does history re-

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"Although I am young, and have always been healthy, and

blessed with a good appetite, yet, during the past six months, I have

been affected-after I would eat a hearty meal-with a severe pain in

the stomach, lasting for from one to three hours, causing me great

distress. Then again I would become suddenly dizzy, and almost fall,

sometimes. This would happen on the street, and cause me a good

deal of annovance. The only relief I could get was the constant up

of cathartics. About two months ago a friend gave me a small via

of Ripans Tabules, asking me to try them, as they had done him good.

I did, and was so pleased with the result that I afterwards bought

a supply, and up to the present time have had no further trouble.

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