

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 31, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Mayor—JAMES MOIR. Treasurer—THOMAS E. BROOKS. Controller—F. J. WIDMAYER. School Directors—JOHN COURIER, MORRIS, GEORGE H. SHIRES, ALEXANDER—GWILYM JONES, PHILIP DINSLAND, C. S. FOWLER. Election Day—February 21.

Wanamaker's hired man, Edward A. Van Valkenberg, charges that Quay's campaign is being run by ex-convicts. This, by the way, is the same Van Valkenberg whom Quay once magnanimously refused to prosecute on a charge which threatened to make a convict of him.

Let It Be a Battle of Ideas.

Inasmuch as the government of a city is necessarily an administrative problem having rightfully little to do with partisan politics, it is to be hoped that the voters of Scranton, as they approach the polls to cast their ballots three weeks from today, will receive full information as to what programs and policies the two nominees for mayor respectively represent. That one is a Republican and the other a Democrat on party lines we already know; and this difference will mean much to straight party men. But recent occurrences, notably the vote for Dr. Scablow, have indicated that straight party men are not so numerous as they once were; and this suggests the need of an inquiry along other lines.

Whether franchises are to be given away or leased on terms of public equity; whether street repairs are to be pushed vigorously or deferred from time to time on technicalities; whether the weight of the next administration is to be thrown for or against the West Side viaduct, park and sewer improvements, the lump system of street appropriations, fair and open purchase of city supplies, vigilant law-enforcement or rank favoritism in the regulation of vice, economy or wastefulness in the use of the public funds, fair play or private pulls in the administrative details of the various departments—these are a few of the issues quite as important to many citizens as the name of the ticket or the question of the candidate's nativity, religion and society affiliations.

This far we have seen no public discussion of these issues nor has there been a comparison of records. If the campaign is to be one of intellect rather than party shibboleth or personal intrigue the sooner the reflecting portion of the citizenship is made acquainted with facts and arguments the better it will be. We invite both nominees to state in these columns their principles and intentions.

Montana's new senator, W. A. Clark, is both a Democrat and a "plutocrat," but on the subject of legislation he is sound enough to pass as a Republican. He says he favors a tariff that will protect American industries and raw materials, and an expansion policy that will hold all captured islands until the inhabitants of those islands are willing and qualified to govern themselves.

Secret War History.

Ex-Minister Woodford in a recent talk before the Army and Navy club in New York divulged two secrets of state. One was that he went to Madrid bearing instructions to have General Weyler recalled from Cuba on or before Oct. 31, 1897, or to demand his own passports. The other was that immediately after the destruction of the Maine on Feb. 15—to be precise, on Feb. 18—he received word that negotiations with Spain must be prolonged at any hazard for at least two months, or while the United States was getting in shape to accept war. At that time there was not a pound of smokeless powder in our ordnance department and not two pounds of ammunition for each gun. General Woodford continued:

"Your minister did the best he could; but let me tell you that, had I not been for the unflinching, unchanging and loyal friendship of England and the attitude of the minister at Madrid, he might have failed to do the little he did do, because the representatives at Madrid of continental Europe were ready at any time to interfere with the plans of the United States, if the British minister would only join them. In the meantime the work of preparation went on at home, and to show you how accurately the time was gauged, I may tell you of the run of a sealed express train across the continent, the contents of which train no man outside of Washington and only two there knew. It had the right of way over all other trains. When it reached San Francisco its cargo was transferred to a waiting steamer, which raced to Honolulu. There the cruiser Baltimore was waiting, no one knew for what. The cargo was shifted to the Baltimore, which carried it to Hong Kong, and on April 23 the cargo was distributed among the American warships there, and Dewey had the ammunition he wanted. On April 24 he got his orders to sail for Manila. That ammunition on May Day awoke echoes in Manila Bay that were heard round the world and took from Spain an empire."

The narration of these incidents at this time is opportune. It sets aright the matter of our indebtedness to England—an indebtedness which no self-respecting American can wish to shirk—and it also shows that the executive officials of the present administration are enterprising and alert and well worthy of trust by congress and the people. Incidentally it points the moral that the great republic should never again be caught with its fences down but should hasten with all speed to accumulate reserve stores of war munitions and supplies and to reorganize and expand its army and navy so that these shall be the best in the world.

not only in men but in management. The public will have itself to blame if future loss shall come to it in consequence of present failure to profit by experience.

The New York Sun announces that it will print, "conspicuously and often," the black list of senators who shall vote against the peace treaty. It would be a good idea for all American papers to do this.

Bishop Potter on the Saloon Question

The recent remark of Bishop Potter that Christian people are to blame for the existence of the saloon because they have failed to provide an innocent substitute has provoked, as no doubt the bishop intended, an animated discussion. Sticklers for ministerial tradition, followers of the conventional, have professed to find cause for horror in his remark that as matters stand the saloon is the poor man's club, the one refuge which modern society offers to the majority of men of limited means, but of natural instinct for association and genial intercourse. By these the good bishop has been justly belabored. But on the other hand he has rallied to his defense a host of men who recognize the glimmer of truth in his words and are eager to try practical methods of competing against the saloon for the favor of its patrons for purposes of philanthropy.

The bishop's plan, in advocacy of which he provoked this controversy, is to establish in the proximity of saloon institutions similar to the coffee houses of England. We do not know whether he favors the sale in these temperance inns of mild wines and beer under a supervision which would effectually guard against their abuse; probably not. The hullabaloo recently raised over Princeton inn, which had the practical result of stopping a prudent and judicious sale of liquor in favor of the indiscriminate sale under the least possible restraint, would doubtless be sufficient to warn a chuchman of the bishop's eminence not to go so far against the conventions. Yet this is the logic of his plan; the common sense of it, we might preferably say. Inasmuch as the problem of temperance, practically considered, consists of overcoming the abuse of intoxicants which is largely possible, instead of abolishing intoxicants, which all human experience teaches is impossible, there could be no tenable objection to the establishment of places for the sale of intoxicating beverages offering the inducements without the major perils of the ordinary saloon.

At all events, public discussion of the Bishop Potter idea will do good. There is danger of reform agencies narrowing down into grooves unless they are occasionally upheaved in this manner.

A dispatch to a Chicago paper intimates that Andrew Carnegie has been contributing liberally to the armor-plate money received from the government of the United States to aid Aguinaldo and his followers in their stand against law and order in the Philippines. Mr. Carnegie is either the victim of a very yellow newspaper correspondent or is a fit subject to gain celebrity in the service of Spain.

The results of the vote for United States senator at Harrisburg are beginning to assume the form of a base ball percentage table as they appear in the daily papers.

Present advices indicate that Aguinaldo and Agoncillo are the "walking delegates" of Manila and possess a meagre following among their countrymen.

The rapid strides made by the new vehicle known as the automobile will soon render the horse that cannot live without eating almost valueless.

In speaking of senatorial deadlocks, intelligence from the far west suggests that "there are others."

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NEWS AND COMMENT

Havana's greatest need, next to a modern sewerage system, is a few modern hotels. As is now, no even fairly decent hotel accommodation may be had for less than \$2.50 a day, and the room one gets is little better than a cot, with little or no gaslight, candles being the fashion. The bed consists of a thin wire spring-mattress, overspread with a soiled blanket and a sheet, with a short and thin counterpane over these. Accumulations of filth and marks of negligent indolence abound everywhere, many of the gas-pits having to be turned on with "pinchers" from long disuse. The private boarding houses are almost unsightly and unbearable to those who are accustomed to the facilities of the states. Five dollars per week is about the minimum for any kind of a room, and \$18, with board included. The rooms are generally around galleries that look upon a court disguised with palms and other tropical foliage that appear well in a photograph, but which are really repulsive with kitchen sights and smells.

This is the resolution of Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, bearing on the Philippine situation which may be accepted by the friends of the peace treaty in order to give the senatorial opponents of that instrument a chance to yield gracefully to the inevitable. "Resolved, That the ratification of the pending treaty with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this government to a colonial policy; and it is intended to embrace the establishment of a stable independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results." It will be perceived that this resolution says no more than what is in the public's mind. It leaves the future practically unrestricted.

To be the head of a family of 162 persons is a record seldom falling to the lot of man, but this is the case with John Chandler, who resides in Allen county, Ky. This gentleman is the father of twenty-nine children, twenty-one of whom are now living, and has a family of twenty-one children have an average of five children to each family, thus making Mr. Chandler the grandfather of 162 persons. But this is not the full extent of his offspring, for he has thirty-five great-grandchildren. So it will be seen that Mr. Chandler stands preeminent as a 162-man achievement rarely equaled. It certainly is not paralleled when the fact is considered that the members of this large family are all living.

Count Skorzewski, a wealthy land owner in the province of Posen, Germany, has introduced a novel departure on his Cornishwood estates, which stands a fair chance of being widely imitated in agricultural districts in western Europe. Instead of a horse or ox a camel is yoked to the plow, and the experiment has proved successful beyond the count's most sanguine expectations. The camel, insured to hardship and privations, does double the work of a pair of horses, as exceedingly tractable and can be kept in good condition—for a camel on a comparatively small quantity of inferior fodder.

Presidents of the United States receive queer gifts. A Havana dispatch says: The proprietor of one of the largest tobacco plantations in Cuba, after several weeks' effort, has collected from various plantations some of the finest brands of tobacco to be found, and he has turned these leaves over to two of his most experienced workmen, with instructions to make them into cigars for the chief executive of the United States. A general in the army asked the planter how much the cigars are worth, and he replied: "Well, more than \$2.50 apiece."

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GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR. OUR GREAT FEBRUARY SALE Of Muslin Underwear and Children's Long and Short White Dresses

BEGINS WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, Presenting an aggregation of values and styles the like of which Scranton has never seen. This great sale is the fulfilment of a promise made in these columns a short time ago, that this---Our Twenty-Fourth Semi-Annual Sale would eclipse all of its predecessors. The work has been most thoroughly done. The materials and finish are the best. The fit and size generosity is the same as if the garments were made under your own supervision by your house seamstress. Please come and investigate for yourself.



Night Gowns Every feature of this sale is special, but more special than other features, if possible, will be the Night Gown prices so modestly pitched from the cheapest to the best grades, that they cannot fail to strike you. Many of the better grades of night robes are daintily trimmed with the prettiest laces and embroidery. Prices—33c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 73c, 85c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.49, \$1.73, \$1.98 up to \$7.73.

Corset Covers Did we not know whereof we speak concerning values and anent this big underwear sale we might not be quite so enthusiastic, quite so emphatic. But knowing as we DO know that every item advertised and dozens of items not advertised are real, genuine bargains, we may be pardoned for doing our utmost to impress upon you the importance of the occasion. Prices—7c, 12 1/2c, 25c, 29c, 39c, 49c; 73c, 98c up to \$1.98.



Long White Skirts Some plain with rows of tucks, some with cambric or embroidery flounces; all cut very full. They are among the best creations of master makers. Prices—25c, 49c, 59c, 75c, 98c, \$1.23, \$1.49, \$1.73, \$1.98 up to \$5.49.

Chemise A most beautiful collection of daintily trimmed garments, with both lace and embroidery to match all of the other garments pertaining to a lady's complete outfit. The "Marguerite" skirt chemise a special novelty. Prices—29c, 39c, 49c, 59c up to \$2.98.



Short Skirts Many sorts, many prices, but you can depend upon this fact, whatever sort you select, the price will be lower during this sale than at any other time 'twixt now and the next semi-annual sale. Prices—63c, 98c, \$1.23 and \$1.49.

Drawers As some of the best numbers of Drawers are somewhat limited as to quantity, it is advisable that you be among the early choosers, as these lots cannot be duplicated at these prices. Prices—15c, 25c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 73c, 98c up to \$2.98.



Table listing items and prices: Marguerite Skirt Chemise... 98c, \$1.23, \$1.49, \$1.98 up to \$2.98; Children's Drawers... 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 29c and 39c; Misses' Gowns... 28c, 33c, 38c, 43c, 48c, 53c up to \$1.00; Infants' Slips... 25c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 73c, 98c up to \$4.98; Children's Short Dresses... 49c, 59c, 69c, 73c, 98c up to \$6.75

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