

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Mayor—JAMES NICHOLS.
Controller—THOMAS H. BROOKS.
School Directors—JOHN COURIER,
MORRIS, GEORGE H. SHIRES,
Assessors—GWYLYN JONES,
PHILIP RINSLAND, C. S. FOWLER.
 Election Day—February 26.

Reports abound of disaffection within the ranks of the local Democratic. Democratic disaffection is Republican opportunity.

The Senatorial Fight.

In view of the fixing on an early date for Senator Quay's trial, his friends at Harrisburg are more than ever justified in giving him their unwavering support. The hopes of his adversaries in bringing these indictments against him wane that they would so involve him inodium as to make easy his defeat for re-election. The prosecution was not begun in good faith, but as one part in a cunningly planned political conspiracy aiming at his extirpation in the politics of the state. He was to be enveloped in a cloud of suspicion and then knifed before the truth could prevail.

His loyal friends have balked this project, as regards both the purposed setup of a jury in the Philadelphia courts and the intended elimination of the senatorial party caucus at Harrisburg.

By an appeal to the supreme court the case at law was carried over until it passed out of the jurisdiction of a prejudiced judge and a vindictive district attorney. By a rallying of forces in the face of the elaborate conspiracy of defamation the case at Philadelphia was so strengthened by a regular caucus endorsement that the deadlock will be continued until Senator Quay himself gives the signal for it to cease.

An election may occur before the trial, but if not it is certain to take place shortly afterward. While the ring-leaders in the combine against Quay care nothing for the truth as to Quay's innocence or guilt and would oppose him as bitterly after a verdict of acquittal as they oppose him now, the effect of an acquittal upon public opinion would be irresistibly in the senator's favor. The assertions of his friends as to the character of the conspiracy against him would be vindicated and no power on earth could hold back honorable members of the legislature now arrayed against him from going over to his support.

It is a long line that has no turning. The plotters against Quay rigged up an intricate snare and appearances for a time were in their favor, but the day of reckoning approaches and it will undoubtedly tell a different story.

Messrs. Martin and Flinn will probably do a great deal toward revolutionizing the Republican organization in Pennsylvania until they get safely out of the senatorial fight. Their ability as politicians is not illustrious.

Miles' Gallant Fight.

The central fact in army reorganization, whatever the number of troops, should be the supremacy of the trained soldier over the politician influence in army management. This lesson is indelibly impressed upon our history as it is upon the history of every other nation having to deal with troops in mass. Wherever our trained soldiers had their way in the war with Spain there were victory and glory for the American arms; wherever the politicians predominated there were shame and scandal.

"Before the war began," says General Miles, "I submitted a plan of mobilization. I had had about thirty-seven years' experience in active military life, four years of which were spent in one of the most terrible wars of modern times. I had also studied on the ground the system of organization and methods of administration of all the great armies of the world. It was, therefore, to be inferred that I knew something about such matters. The history of the expeditions to the Crimea and to Egypt, which must be familiar to every professional student of military matters, demonstrated the imperative necessity of perfect equipment of every military organization, down to the least in every department, if we expected efficient service. This should include tentage, camp, baggage, arms, ammunition, increasing tools, transportation, medical supplies and food for men and animals for not less than six months. These official recommendations were set aside. Volunteers were mustered in in the shacks they wore when enlisted and were rushed off to camps where, unmerciful as they were, they were left without change of clothing for two and three weeks, compelled to sleep on the ground without tentage and often in drenching rains and without food for many hours. Is it to be wondered that nature succumbed to that sort of treatment?

I recommended that the men be left in their states near their homes, I might say near their mothers or families, so that they might get a change of clothing and have other conveniences so necessary to health until the camps of mobilization were ready to receive them. In the meantime the men might be drilled in company or even regimental formation, so as to make some progress in the duties of a soldier while waiting for their uniforms, equipments, tentage and camp-equipment. I recommended that the state camps should be maintained sixty days or as much thereof as necessary. The state of Pennsylvania was one of the best prepared for such a sudden emergency, but some states had made no provision at all for their state militia. No one but an officer trained in the details of organization

knows what under army regulations constitutes a completely equipped regiment. In all such matters of routine officers and non-commissioned officers had to be instructed. All this accomplished in their respective states, they would follow large camps of instruction by brigades and divisions with their proper general officers and their staffs. I am not saying this now that the active operations are over. I recommended it before they began. There were 5,000 troops engaged in foreign service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and 200,000 in camps at home. The troops in the home camps suffered more in their own country without an enemy to increase their dangers and exposure than those abroad. I think it would be easy enough to get at the gist of the difficulty if it were approached in the right way. It is a mistake to think that this is to be disposed of by a departmental commission. The real tribunal is the commission of the American people. They will get at the facts sooner or later."

For this frank challenge of the meddlesome nocturnal influence in army matters General Miles will probably be made to suffer. But the truth in his words will not down. It is not a matter of one man or one administration; this friction between the soldiers and the fakirs at headquarters has been in progress since Grant's time. Every general since Grant has suffered from it, not only in personal and official humiliation but in viewing wrongs done to brave subordinates while powerless to interpose remedy. Somebody had to take the problem by the horns and throw it or be thrown. Nelson A. Miles, in his fight for due consideration of the trained soldier element, is entitled, irrespective of politics or personal feelings, to the continual support of every honest man. His defeat would mean the crippling of our standing army at a critical moment in its history.

Governor Stone is relieved in all his new appointments—Dr. Shoemaker for surgeon general, Colonel Potter for quartermaster general, Colonel Rippey as assistant adjutant general, and Colonel Robbins for commissary general—but he is pre-eminently so in his designation of Rev. Dr. Reed to be state librarian. Dr. Reed is a man who by character and attainments would grace any position of dignity and responsibility, however eminent, but the position of librarian comes well within the sphere of his special interest and fitness, and the Commonwealth may count itself exceptionally fortunate to be able to secure his services in this relationship.

No Compromise.

Most persons will agree with Senator Carter of Montana, that those senators who demand the adoption of a resolution defining the nature of American intervention in the Philippines are guilty of an impertinence. Nor is their demand excused by the apologetic explanation that such a resolution would in no contingency mean anything in particular.

The time has not come when the nature of our stay in the Philippine archipelago can be intelligently defined. There is no need to declare that we intend to treat the native inhabitants of those islands fairly. The man who thinks there is displays ignorance of American history and insidious suspicion of the American character. As Senator Carter affirms, no political party could survive one general election on a platform proposing perfidy or dishonesty in the new dependencies. The majority of our people are not ignorant.

But for the very reason that we want to treat these down-trodden Filipinos fairly we should be slow and sure about making promises to them; we should make certain where our duties and what it requires of us before publishing our proclamations before the censorious world. The ascertaining of the facts is obviously the first step to be taken in dealing with this intricate dilemma. These facts are not to be taken on the endorsement of mere adventurers like Aguinaldo or Agoncillo, nor on the strength of dogmatic assertions by men like Andrew Carnegie and Senator Hoar. They must be acquired by patient inquiry in the affected territory—by a careful and thorough canvass of the actual situation as it exists in the Philippine archipelago itself. The president has named a reputable commission to undertake this inquiry. Senators and public can well afford to await the issue of its investigation.

In the meantime, ratification of the treaty of peace settles us with the power to settle this problem as we shall eventually deem just and wise. Shall the treaty be ratified or rejected? This is the issue and the only issue for present determination. The friends of the administration should make no compromises with the allies of the Aguinaldo insurrection.

Ex-Minister Woodford's remarks concerning America's supply of ammunition at the opening of the war has caused the features of the official heads of the navy to assume an embalmed beef expression.

Maximo Gomez.

There is nothing to occasion surprise in the fact that "Old Fox" Gomez is discontented. He is not an educated man, as were Garcia, Marti and Maceo; he has few civil aptitudes and he by battery continued during many years been led to assume an exaggerated view of his own importance. Moreover the infirmities of old age are overtaking him and his aching bones accompany an excitable temper. In plainer words, not unluckily meant, his days of practical usefulness are nearly ended; upon younger men must necessarily fall the burden of Cuban reconstruction. Seeing these things does not add to his tranquility but notwithstanding all these peculiarities he has, it is believed, too much practical sense born of experience to get in the way of American administration in Cuba. His moods of petulance and grumbling are unpleasant but harmless.

In forming an estimate of this man we must allow for attendant circum-

stances. He has been a fanatic; life has held but one ideal for him—the ideal of Cuban independence. For this he has for nearly thirty years alternately plotted and fought, starved and been a fugitive. His role as a guerrilla chieftain has been despotic and, to American eyes, often cruel. In the accomplishment of his purposes he has spared nobody and nothing. Within the circle of his arbitrary authority his word has been sovereign law. Yet during all these years of turmoil, incendiarism and slaughter which finally reduced Cuba almost to a waste place there has been no successful challenge of his personal honor or fidelity to the insurgent cause. He may have been narrow and bigoted and merciless but he has been at all times earnest and true. Amidst bribery and treachery and deceit he kept a straight path with not a spot on his integrity of purpose. This fact, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

Cuba in future will need in her public service a broader class of men, but for what Gomes did for them and for the object lesson in fidelity which his career supplies, the intelligent inhabitants of Cuba are properly grateful.

The honor which has come to our fellow-townsmen, George M. Hallstead, through his appointment to the governor's staff as assistant commissary general, is worthily bestowed and will be noted with pleasure by his numerous friends in this and in other cities. Mr. Hallstead will bring to this position a degree of business training and executive skill which will strengthen materially the military administration of the Stone regime.

According to an interview, General Gobin evidently believes that there will be more warfare about the state capital this winter than in any locality that the Pennsylvania troops will visit.

It is too bad that the medicine prescribed for General Eagan cannot also be distributed among the traitors in congress who are maliciously fighting the peace treaty.

All save the peace-loving statesmen in congress seem to realize that the white dove cannot alight until the Paris treaty has been ratified.

Gold brick agents will take notice that in spite of recent exposures many Philadelphians still have faith in the Keely motor.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

DAILY HOROSCOPE DRAWN BY ACCURATE,
The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Cast: 2:40 a. m., for Wednesday, February 1, 1899.



A child born on this day will notice that ignorance is never a bar to the happiness of the egotistical.

Angel food made by some cooks certainly has a taste that is unearthly.

Men seldom profit by the good advice they give to others.

All candidates in favor of clean streets in Scranton will please hold up their hands.

The month of a great man often makes a tame joke famous.

Jacchus' Advice

Some one should call Candidate Williams' attention to the cold wave flag.

NEWS AND COMMENT

A natural soap mine and a paint mine are two of the interesting discoveries in the northwest. Several soap mines have been found in the foothills, near Ashcroft, B. C. Their bottoms and shores are incrusted with a natural washing compound, containing borax and soda, two substances agree exactly with the composition of British Columbia soil. A New York analysis gives 28 per cent. borax while a Montreal chemist, from the same sample, gives 16 per cent. borax. An Ottawa analysis showed only a trace of borax. Tests prove the substance to be equal to the best powers in common use for cleaning purposes. Trials with soap for washing clothes show that it will remove grease and dirt quicker than soap. After many such tests a syndicate of British Columbian men has been formed, but the product on the market is not yet marketable. It is now in New York for that purpose. About 100 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of one lake. That is handled precisely as ice is handled. The blocks are seven to nine inches in thickness; are stored in blocks each 10 by 12 inches and weigh 100 pounds each. It is calculated that this lake alone contains 2,000 tons of soap, that the industry, if successful, will reach large proportions. An immense deposit of either mineral paint, has been uncovered in the Skagit mining district, about five miles above the mouth of the Skagit River. The veins range from eight to ten feet in width and between well-defined walls. The mineral is of such a friable nature that pick and shovel alone are necessary for its working, and is of such softness that it requires no tools and no power to move it or to shape it for the market. After washing and pulverizing it requires only mixing with oil to fit it for immediate use. Experts pronounce the oil to be the best in the world. When washed and dried it is equal to any oil used in painting. After washing and pulverizing it requires only mixing with oil to fit it for immediate use. Experts pronounce the oil to be the best in the world. When washed and dried it is equal to any oil used in painting.

We have a number of fine ODD LAMPS

that we will close out

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GOLDSMITH'S**BAZAAR.****Our Great February Underwear Sale IS NOW IN MOTION.**

The columns of this paper have told you much about it. Now we will ask you to call and see for your selves whether what we have been telling you will stand the test of genuine truthfulness. There is plenty of room to move about and lots of polite sales-people to wait upon you.

Second Floor—Take Elevator.

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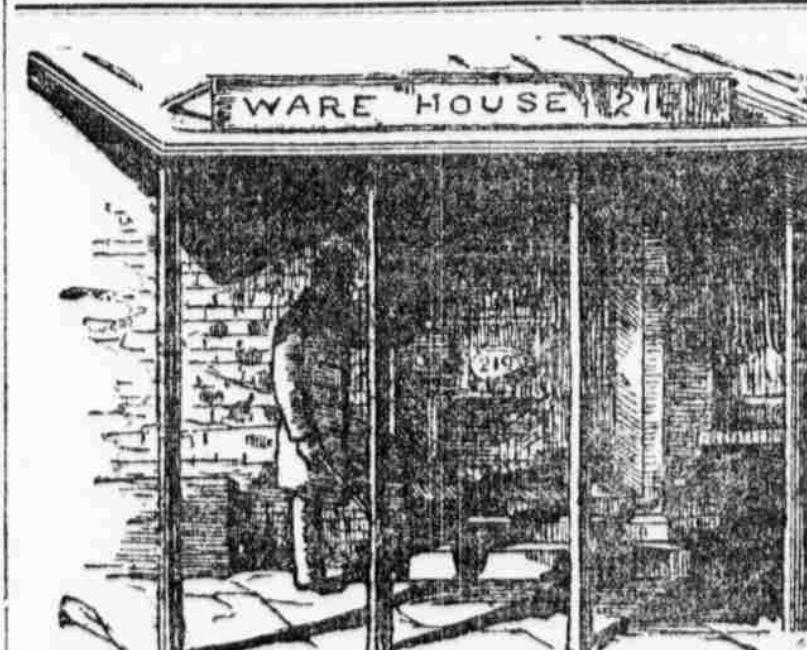
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A Brooklyn policeman, living on Lafayette Avenue, makes some well-considered remarks on the habits of the force: "Their sleep is irregular, their meals irregular, and their business is an irregularity from beginning to end." He says: "Is it any wonder that you find many of them of irregular character and habits, brought on by a disordered stomach? I wish samples of Ripans Tabules could be placed in the hands of every policeman in the country, if for no other reason than the purifying effect upon their character and habits. Ripans Tabules can never be known except by trial. I shall continue to take one whenever necessary. I have found them to be unsurpassed by anything. Policemen are subject to indigestion and dyspepsia perhaps more than others. For them I consider Ripans Tabules a great blessing."

A new style pocket containing **TEETH DENTIFRICI** in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—ask your druggist. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. Our dozen of the finest cartons (100 tablets) can be had by mail for sending forty cents to the Wyckoff Chemical Company, No. 18 Spruce Street, New York—at a single carton (100 tablets) will be sent for 10 cents.

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