

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., R. S. W. C. L. A. N. D. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions of whatever nature and by whomsoever sent shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, semi-official authority, says emphatically there will be no compromise in the Quay case and no extra session. "Quay is not the kind of man," it says, "to get out when he is under fire. He expects to be seated by the senate, but even if he is not there is no doubt of his intention to fight it out in the legislative districts next year." It is an issue for the people.

A Lesson for Americans.

THE LESSON of England's military reverses in South Africa is not without instruction for the American people. It reinforces the teaching of their own war with Spain. An army staff cannot stagnate without imperiling the public safety; and if reform is to be instituted it must be pushed vigorously by the whole force of educated public opinion.

The trouble with England's army was very similar to the trouble with our own army when first it was pushed into war without adequate preparation. No fault is found with the English soldier. In point of courage, patience and obedience he is the peer of any soldier in the world. The records of heroism do not show many instances superior to the unflinching courage with which the exposed regiments at Ladysmith, at Colenso, and the Tugela river went onward toward the enemy in the face of a leaden fire which at every second mowed down great swaths of men. Had the leadership been in keeping with the bravery in the ranks, there would today be no fearfulness as to the British empire's future. But England's officers, like our own, had for years been deprived of the chance to execute adequately drill maneuvers in mass; their experience of comparatively small squads against inferior foes; and when they were suddenly brought face to face with the large problems of a war against a civilized antagonist of formidable strength they failed humbly.

This failure has pointed out to the English people what they must do to guard against its repetition; and it is a safe prediction that the lesson will not be lost. Weaknesses in organization were revealed in our war and remedy has been most ably formulated by our secretary of war, but will our lesson also be heeded? This is for public opinion to decide. If it wills that the corrections proposed shall be applied thoroughly and in good faith, no juggling at the capital can stand in the way.

It is a sad fact that whenever a good man suddenly disappears the first search is generally made through his accounts.

In Safe Hands.

TWO VERY considerable advantages weigh heavily in favor of General Wood in the new task before him in Cuba, and these without reference to his peculiar abilities. In the first place, he goes to work absolutely free-handed. He is under no obligations to consider the military precedents when these conflicts with what he shall deem to be the best interests of the island. His own appointment was in disregard of military precedents and no officers in the army serving under him can be more disgruntled at a future time than those are now who place greater emphasis on military traditions than they do on the necessities of the situation.

Secondly, he has, what his predecessors lacked, the benefit of great prestige. What he did in Santiago is known to the Cuban people and most of them, at least most of those aspiring to be regarded as representative of the Cuban people, have indorsed it strongly. He is the governor-general whom they have said they wanted; he comes to them with a record which they have approved; he does not in the slightest degree stand for the military tradition of which they have complained. He is under no embarrassing obligations at the beginning, and, moreover, he is known not only by words but by works as a true friend. All these things put the American case in the best possible light and make the success or failure of Wood's administration simply a matter of Cuban capacity. If he cannot succeed in fitting the Cubans for self-government no man in this generation can and the consequences will have to be faced accordingly.

It is encouraging to notice that at this time there seems to be real and spontaneous cordiality toward him among all classes at Havana. The nature of the population is such that this beautiful harmony cannot be expected to last. When General Wood begins to go against established abuses, as he will, without fear or favor, there will be squabbling from the pious and signs of excitement on the surface. But he is used to that. It will not scare him nor swerve him. He will go on quietly but firmly in the performance of duty as it appears to him, and eventually the making of faces which accomplish nothing will cease. The island of Cuba is now in safe hands. Would that all our troubles were so wisely provided for.

The hostility in the British-Boer affair have already developed a class at London that apparently has a better knowledge of the manner in which

a campaign should be conducted than is possessed by the officers and men on the ground. This is one of the inevitable results of any war. It became apparent in the War of the Rebellion and again during the Spanish-American conflict. The home critics, however, though noisy, are seldom dangerous.

Arguments concerning the proper beginning of the twentieth century are liable to drive some to a state of forgetfulness of their new year resolutions.

Dwight L. Moody.

THERE IS NO limit to the influence for good exerted by the life and work of a man like Dwight L. Moody. Unlike the energy which men put into industry or commerce, it is not measurable by figures nor subject to the approximation method of inventory. For a generation he threw the full powers of an exceptional personality into the cause of practical religion; into the kind of religion which shows up in good works; and mankind is immensely the better for what he did.

There is a lesson, too, in how he worked. He did not preach or pray at random, but with the keen executive instincts of a great organizer who appreciated the business as well as the sentimental and emotional side of Christian evangelization. He was not an enthusiast although he was in an enthusiasm; he did not dwell with his head always in the clouds, although no man ever cherished purer ideals. He looked weak humanity full in the face and met sensibly the conditions which he saw.

In deed and in example such a career is a priceless legacy.

The Philadelphia board of education has decided to try the experiment of appointing school physicians who will make daily examinations and endeavor to locate diseases that may be lurking about the pupils. This seems a step in the right direction in the effort to prevent contagion and might be adopted with beneficial results elsewhere.

Mayor Jones Again.

MAYOR JONES, of Toledo, O., who temporarily dropped out of national view after his unsuccessful race for the gubernatorial office, has again been heard from. A few days ago the Toledo council gave away a perpetual franchise for a gas plant. A little later it awarded a lighting contract to the street railway company, ignoring responsible bids which were much lower, and the consequence is that the mayor, at his personal expense has hired half a dozen detectives to keep their eyes on certain suspected councilmen in the hope of securing incriminating evidence. If such evidence is forthcoming, Mayor Jones proposes to give Toledo an object lesson in the prosecution of both bribe-takers and bribe-takers. He means business and the people of his town are with him.

It will need medicine like this to cure the chronic corruption widely prevalent in councilmanic circles. As the case stands, men of indifferent morals figure largely in the lists of candidates for municipal office; to secure their nomination and election they contract indebtedness or spend money or both; and then, when seated in office, the question presents itself to them, "How am I to get this money back?" There is little or no legitimate income connected with the office; hence the only way to make money out of it is to accept bribes or become unfairly interested in city contracts, or both. Men of this mind always find other men ready to make merchandise of them; and such is the position of public opinion on this subject that the smart hoodler who manages to make a fortune without getting into the penitentiary while he is accumulating it is usually accepted at his financial value, permitted to don good clothes, a silk hat and kid gloves and received into polite society. Public opinion reserves its censure principally for the poor rascal who gets caught.

Maybe if Mayor Jones would shake things up in this respect other mayors would be emboldened to do likewise.

A Handsome Compliment.

A COMPLIMENT to be proud of is paid by the Indianapolis Press to the prime mover in the Indianapolis monetary convention, which was the strong force that made effective the recent campaign for currency reform, now substantially victorious at Washington. The Press says:

"The history of our national legislation—to say nothing of financial legislation—will hardly disclose an equal of Mr. H. H. Hanna in the fine art of carrying forward a reform. His sagacity and far-sightedness are only equaled by his tact and diplomacy; his faith and patience only equaled by his persistence. And, what is most of all to his credit, his work has at all stages been conducted on the highest plane and most legitimate lines. He is today probably the most conspicuous illustration of the ideal American politician, and that without being a politician at all. But his work for currency reform, important as it is and has been, is only a moiety of his service to the country. As an exemplification of what an earnest, high-minded, clear-headed citizen can do in present day politics, and do with clean hands and pure motives, his work is and will be a splendid inspiration to the youth and manhood of the whole country for years to come."

The twentieth century will have more room and encouragement for politicians of this class than the present century appears to have.

In the case of General Lawton we have a happy refutation of the theory

that republics are ungrateful. In the chorus of eulogy which his heroic death has called forth there is not a discordant note; and what is more to the point, this disposition to do honor to his memory is fast assuming a substantial form which will not only erect suitable monuments in his honor, but also see that those whom he left without means of support shall be cared for fittingly and in keeping with the spirit which animated his faithful and brilliant public service. Those whose habit it is to rail at the American people would do well to study the significance of this admirable example.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Cast: 4:19 a. m., for Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899.

A child born on this day will probably regret that he is not able to wear a larger stocking.

Enthusiasm not backed by patience is apt to produce effects no more lasting than those of a sky rocket.

The ability to resist repeating a slanderous tale is one of the best evidences of self-control.

It begins to look blue for the man who has a corner on snow plows.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Remember that it is not necessary for one to have much money left tonight if the fund has been properly expended in making others happy.

Do not take too much stock in the man who always agrees with you. He may be preparing to borrow money.

JOURNALISTIC.

All precedents in the establishing of new newspapers have just been broken in Indianapolis by Messrs. Holliday and Richards, formerly editor and publisher respectively of the News of that city. A disagreement in the proprietorship of the News, Messrs. Holliday and Richards sold their holdings and immediately laid plans to found a new paper, which they named the Press. The first issue of the Press appeared last week; and not only did it comprise 28 pages of the very best literature and advertising most neatly arranged, but it went into the hands of 20,000 persons who had indicated their confidence in the management by subscribing in advance. The Press today has the substantial look of a veteran combined with the beauty and vigor of youth, and it is clear to it the customary felicitations all the more heartily because of its clean and enterprising policy it thoroughly deserves them.

On Wednesday last the Reading Review gave up its ghost and was succeeded by the Reading Republican, an up-to-date journal under the immediate supervision of Rufus J. Wilson, a well-known journalist of extended experience. Politically the Republican declares itself a "staunch advocate of stalwartism," and announces its intention to stand loyally by the party colors. It looks forward to a cordial cooperation with the Reading Review, and may the Republican fulfill its aims!

Dinner of Sons of New England

[Concluded from Page 3.]

ful. They have westward preceded the European emigrant, breaking the virgin soil, opening the treasure vaults of mountains, organizing society and laying the foundations of civil government.

HELD THEM IN CHECK.

They have taught the sterling yeomanry of Europe to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and have held them in check when they have attempted to stretch that liberty into license. It was a son of old New England who, when riot ran rampant through the streets of Chicago, stretched forth the mighty arm of the federal government and with one blow sent red-handed anarchy groveling into the dust. It was the son of a Pilgrim who corralled the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and it was the plucky son of a Cavalier who later sent that fleet to the bottom of the sea.

It was the son of old New England, in the eyes of the May men, who made thousand miles from home, with no friendly port, no base of supplies, and faced by an untired and strongly entrenched enemy, who unflinchingly sailed into a Spanish harbor, maintained the unbroken movement of a dress parade during battle, stopped for breakfast, and then resuming business where he left off, won the most brilliant victories of the age—a victory to which the historian of the future will point as the beginning of a new and grander epoch in our national history.

Notwithstanding the opposition to the advancement of our civilization and the extension of our trade and commerce by a few descendants from the old Hartford convention of 1814 who opposed our resending the arrogant England, the blood of the Pilgrim and the Puritan, undiluted in the honest yeomanry from Europe, and now spread over the vast area from the Atlantic to the Pacific will still be the source of our strength and the source of our political coherence, the hope of our future.

THE DOMINANT PEOPLE.

In all ages it has been the people of mingled blood that have become dominant—the blood mixed and cultured in the interchange of trade and commerce; the blood mixed and cultured to strengthen the physical while illumining the intellectual man. No matter what may be the ethics of the question involved, in territorial expansion and industrial growth, or what may be our individual opinions, you can no more restrain this people or stop the growth and development of this country than you can reverse the laws of gravity, or cause the Father of Waters to flow northward. But why should we wish to restrain them? It shall be at our peril, and at the peril of shadows of the past, or shall we turn our faces toward the gray dawn of the future and recognize the fact that we have a duty which we must discharge as becomes a great and God-fearing nation? Andrew D. White says that civilization has advanced more by revolution and force than by evolution and moral suasion.

The great Aryan stem from which sprang the Anglo-Saxon surely has always thrived upon conquest, and today this people will dominate and control, by peace if possible, by war if necessary, every foot of territory over which floats the emblem of our sovereignty; and we will give to the people of our lately acquired possessions and dependencies the blessings of wisely administered and just laws which they could not secure of their own ignorant volition.

The question is not, Shall we expand? We have already expanded. To be sure, our growth was slow at first. It took two hundred years to expand westward to the Mississippi river. But in 1803, as the result of the Louisiana purchase, we acquired England, we awoke from our lethargy one

day to find that James Madison, our commissioner to France, sent there only to purchase an outlet for our commerce at the mouth of the Mississippi river, had exceeded his instructions, had shattered all the time-honored theories of the Whigs about the unconstitutionality of acquiring land except by the consent of its inhabitants, and had purchased two-thirds of the vast region lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. This region was peopled by tribes whom we have since either civilized or exterminated—mostly exterminated. Were we right in subjugating the red man and extending a Christian civilization over this vast region?

If we were, then we are right today in our position relative to the Filipinos. In 1821 we expanded over Florida, by purchase from Spain. It is but a few degrees north of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippines, and its population was Indian, run-away slaves and Spaniards, who were no further advanced in the scale of civilization than the Filipinos are today. Did we make a mistake in our purchase, and is this region worse today for the extension of our sovereignty? In 1845 we expanded over Texas. Have its people retrograded and have its great stock and cotton industries languished under our control? In 1867 we acquired Alaska by purchase from Russia, without asking the consent of those whom we were about to govern. Have the Eskimo been oppressed by this republic, and has the vast wealth of their mountains remained undeveloped? In 1892 Hawaii, with a climate superior to that of any other island republic, and with a population of 200,000, was annexed to our political family. Did we err when in 1898, we seized them? In fact, has any people suffered or any land deteriorated which has once been swept by the free zephyrs which have kissed the royal crown of the local white and the aureole of the Stars and Stripes?

THEY WANT OUR PRODUCTS. These countries want all the flour and timber which the Pacific Coast and the great Mississippi valley can supply. They want the raw cotton of the south, and it is not optimistic to assume that the south's great staple plus supply of the south's great staple of cotton, and thereby add wealth and power to the southern half of our country. These new markets want the manufactured cotton, iron, steel and miscellaneous products of the north and New England; and there is no reason why there should not be developed among the Asiatic nations a demand for the corn or Indian meal which is the staple product of our central west.

With the inventive ingenuity of the Yankee, the skill of the American mechanic, the wonderful productiveness of our vast agricultural areas and mineral ranges, the building of Nicaraguan Canals, the laying of cables to Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Japan and China; and the inevitable growth of our merchant marine, I look forward to a wonderful development, to a long era of the greatest prosperity this country or any other country has ever known. We are just picking the shell of our time-honored insulation, and notwithstanding the fears of the timid, the clarion note of our trade and commerce will soon ring loud and clear in the markets of the world, and at the same time civilization will be extended and humanity uplifted.

In conclusion permit me to repeat the words of Prof. J. M. Smith, who says that "if Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the islands of the Philippines do not within a quarter of a century make America the greatest manufacturing and shipping nation of the earth, as she is today the foremost agricultural and manufacturing country, then experience stands for naught, the history is delusion, civilization a failure and enlightenment a farce."

Rev. Mr. Pierce.

PRESIDENT HOMER GREENE in introducing the last speaker of the evening, Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce, of the Post Avenue Baptist church, referred to the importance of the minister in the old Puritan days, and added that it was therefore eminently proper for a local preacher of the gospel to speak at this New England banquet. Rev. Mr. Pierce's toast was "Landmarks of the Pilgrims," and he said: "It was with rare delight that I took part on this joyous occasion to commemorate the lives and virtues of a noble ancestry. We stand, he said, 'in wonderment at the achievements of the past year, which marks a history-making era among the nations of the world. As this old year is rapidly dying and the shadows of the new year are already falling athwart our pathway, bringing its visions of bewildering greatness and glory, we turn to inquire what part our ancestors played in the great drama of national progress and development, and the place we shall take in the onswamp of the century.

"American greatness was not born when the guns of our navy were thundered against the door of the future and the shout of victory was heard in Manila bay, nor was it born at Santiago or San Juan hill, nor when our immortal Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation and broke the shackles from the millions in bondage on Liberty's soil. There was a great wound made in our civic federation which was sewed by the crimson cord of brother's blood.

"The beginnings of our greatness must be traced beyond the battles of Lexington and Concord, and back of the declaration of our independence as a nation; back beyond the colonial home, beyond the swiftness of the break on New England shores, away to that era when everything breathed of liberty. In that period when Raphael liberated angels with brush and canvass, when Michael Angelo liberated angels from stone; when Tyndale and Wycliffe liberated the Bible; when Columbus liberated a continent from its ocean bonds. Puritanism began with a heaven-born thought of liberty."

The speaker closed with this beautiful thought: "The great searchlight of investigation and observation, through every night of storm and tempest should reveal the American standing with flag unfurled watching and waiting for the coming day of eternal glory and peace. The Stars and Stripes, the Banner of Liberty, is the ensign of America's glory, but the true man is the eternal pledge of America's greatness."

Luther Keller

LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

Mercereau & Connell, Jewelers, Silversmiths, No. 130 Wyoming Avenue. Our Thirty-fourth Year. A GRAND Christmas Display. BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING. Fine Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, Stone Rings. Watches of the reliable sort from \$2.50 to \$150.00. Sterling Silver Wares, Sterling Silver Novelties, Clocks, Etc. Our prices are at the bottom. Our guarantee is perfect.

Hill & Connell's Christmas Furniture. The largest stock to select from of Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, Toilet Tables, Cheval Glasses, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Book Cases, Waste Baskets, Lounges, Work Tables, Easy Chairs, Gilt Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, Rockers, Shaving Stands, Pedestals, Jardinieres. And novelties in PICTURES. All marked in plain figures. A fine selection for early callers.

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa. Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Plumbing and Tining. GUNSTER & FORSYTH, 225-227 PENN AVENUE.

The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 434 Lackawanna Avenue. IS YOUR HOUSE VACANT? IF SO, TRY A "FOR RENT" AD. IN THE TRIBUNE. ONE CENT A WORD.

FINLEY'S We do not intend to carry over a single article of Fancy Silverware and TODAY will offer the entire line at very great reductions. Now is your opportunity. 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Holiday Goods At Reduced Prices. We have the following: Calendars, Booklets, Bibles, Prayer Books, Gold Pens, Gold Ink Stands, Leather Card Cases, Fountain Pens, Music Rolls, Pictures, Pocketbooks, Traveling Cases, Bill Books, Opera Bags. Reynolds Bros Office Supplies Our Specialty. 139 Wyoming Ave. HOTEL JERMYS.

DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smelting and the Republic's Gunpowder. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. tafety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Coanod Building. Scranton, Pa. AGENCIES: THOS. KELLY & SON, Pittsforth; JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth; W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

I have sold Ripans Tabules for about seven years and in that time have sold thousands of packages, and not in one instance have I heard of any who have not been greatly benefited. Could you but hear some of the unsolicited testimonials it would do you lots of good. A new style market containing THE BRAND TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores, 208 Fifth Ave., New York. This improved sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the present cartons (20 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty cents to the BRONX CHEMICAL CO., 111 No. 10th Street, New York, or a single carton (two tablets) will be sent for five cents. BRONX TABLETS may also be had of grocers, general stores, news agents and all liquor stores and barbers shops.