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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 shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 25, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

BCHOOL DIRECTORS.-C. C. Ferber, E. D. Fellows.

The propensity of the festive burglar to also take advantage of the season of prosperity in Scranton should be discouraged by police as well as residents.

Charles Emory Smith.

THY NOT honor the country, honor the Republican party, honor the greatest of all the Republican states and elevate the office in this Republican year in the nomination of the vice-presidential candidate? Why should not the vicepresidential candidate be the peer of the presidential candidate? Why longer keep up the figure-head political foot ball business that has often made the vice-president, if not an object of commiseration, a simple nobody? The Republican party never tacked the courage to do the right thing at the right time. Isn't it the right time now to stop this silly and Indefensible practice of nominating the vicepresidential candidate upon the theory that he has got more money than brains? Why not nominate a tried man of affairs in every way worthy to advise and succeed the president?

Now, when there is no question about the nomination of President McKinley, is the time to consider this matter seriously.

In this spirit The Tribune suggests the nomination of Postmaster General Smith. He is among the best equipped men today in public life. He is a great editor, a great writer, a great executive officer, a forceful speaker. a successful diplomat, a wise counselor; a man of splendid equipolse, honest, courageous and in the prime of active manhood. Long before his hasty summons to Washington to become a cabinet official, he was the trusted adviser of the president. The announcement of his appointment as postmaster general was a great surprise to the country. His name had not been mentioned in that connection, but the president, who has not made a single mistake under the most exacting and perplexing conditions, made the selection on his own responsibility, and acted without hesitation or consultation. At the time there was a crisis in our relations with Spain. An immediate declaration of war with that country was inevitable. The president wanted a man in his cabinet who had proved equal to every exigency. He turned to Charles Emory Smith, the eminently distinguished Philadelphia editor.

The selection was not an experiment. The two men understood each other. No mistake was made. And it is dollars to doughnuts that the president will endorse everything The Tribune has said in reference to Mr. Smith's nomination for the vice-presidency. The Tribune doesn't know that Mr. Smith would accept the nomination, but what it has said in this connection has been said in good faith and upon its own responsibility.

With Mr. Roberts and the Sultan of Sulu occupying the center of the stage, his oriental excellency, Abdul Hamid, of Turkey, is in danger of

A Champion of England.

N VIEW OF the diversity of opinion which obtains in this country regarding the merits of the South African controversy, ome interest attaches to the views of a famous naval expert like Captain A. T. Mahan, who served this country so brilliantly as a member of the naval strategy board during the war with Spain. In a letter to the New

York Times Captain Mahan writes: "When the population now known as the Uitlanders were encouraged by the Roer government to enter the Transvaal and to develop the gold fields, the period for naturalization, fixed by the law of 1882, was five years; but before the time came that the newmore illusory. Whether this was strictly ex post facto legislation I am not lawyer enough to know, but it is clearly a violation of fair dealing and is wholly characteristic. May I suggest to our citizens generally, and to Boer sympathizers especially, the inadvisability of public meetings on this question? There are very many among us, myself certainly one, who feel as strongly in favor of Great Britain as others do of her opponents. Let us all be careful not to provoke one another by immoderate expression of opinion, to which public meetings tend. Those on one side provoke retaliation on the other. Nay, they may make it necessary; for in the problems of the near luture good understanding with Great Britain is too important for us to permit the impression that we are all against her here, and we may find ourdivisions for and against foreign states, as in the beginning of this century between the French and British parties: I avail myself of this opportunity to say that, in my judgment not only is the cause of Great Britain rust, but to have falled to uphold it would have been to fail in national

not binding on those who do not agree with them; but it must be admitted that he has had excellent opportunity to recognize the value of the good will shown to the American cause by Great Britain throughout our late war; that his view of the desirability of retaining that good will is worthy of serious consideration and that his counsel as to the unwisdom of making unseemly party divisions for and against foreign states is wholly sound and very

timely. concerned in the future of South Africa South Africa's future may be prosperprinciples of government; but the United States has many substantial incentives, to say nothing of common gratitude, for trusting that the prestige and influence of Great Britain among the nations shall not seriously decline and that the circle of Anglo-Saxon civilization, resting on human liberty and orderly law, shall neither be contracted nor weakened in any portion of the globe.

An abortive effort has been made by the Democratic senators to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified, their claim being that they had voted for ratification not knowing that the Island of Tutuila vas to be annexed. Neither by a direct nor an indirect act do they intend, they say, to indorse the "criminal polley of expansion;" from which fact it is evident that the Democracy, as represented in the senate, is frightfully defective in common sense.

To Exclude or to Expel.

HE DISCUSSION in congress upon the Roberts case hinges upon the right of that body to deny admission to a member-elect whose credent als of election are regular, as in this case, The majority of the special committee to whom investigation of the matter was assigned hold that Roberts should be excluded because, in disobeying the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, he disqualified himself from holding any office under the government; because in words and acts he sets himself above the law of congress; and because the state of Utah has broken the understanding, upon which she secured statehood, that polygamy had been and would be abolished within its borders.

The minority, on the other hand while concurring in the finding that Roberts has practiced polygamy in deflance of the law, hold that the proper disposition of his case is to recognize the regularity of his credentials, admit him to membership and then expel him under the constitutional clause which reads: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member." The minority argument is that by adopting this course the house would avoid establishing a precedent which might, at some future time of public excitement and passion, be utilized to work inmight chance, for reasons not connected with the regularity of their credentials, to incur the disfavor of a majority of the people outside of their respective districts.

It is asserted by well-informed observers that if there were a secret ballot the minority report would be adopted in preference to the majority report, for the reason that it has behind it the preponderating weight of logic and common sense. That, perhaps, is a matter of opinion. It will be interesting to see which view of constitutional interpretation congress will take.

The capture of Osman Digna, the French Mohammedan, has relieved the desert of one of its most troublesome terrors. Osman was considered a great shelk, but his greatness consisted chiefly in the inclination and ability to disappear at the proper moment. While his followers fought blindly looking for deliverance or paradise at the last moment, Osman took no chances, but always put miles between himself and the enemy when defeat was threatened. But for this exhibition of disbelief in the religion that he had adopted, it is probable that Osman Digna's military career would have been brought to a close years ago.

Colonel Bryan's Proteges.

CCORDING to Prof. Worces ter, many of the tribes among the Filipinos collect human heads as our boys collect postage stamps. "They have." says he, "practically no marriage law. Their professors of mathematics, by counting on their toes, are able to comers could avail themselves of this right the law was, in 1899, changed, the period being extended to fourteen years, with further restrictions of method which made the franchise still pictured face. They are absolutely without religion. They are intolerant of any one who does not agree with their views. If any Filipino said among Filipinos what is said against retaining the islands in our national congress, the majority, without ado, ould take that man out and shoot That's how they treat opposi-And because of that they conclude that the people in this country who are supporting them must be in the majority. They cannot understand how persons not in the majority should be permitted to utter such

views and live." Prof. Worcester had reference not only to the inhabitants of many of the smaller islands, but also to a considerable fraction of the population of Luzon. There are educated Filipinos, to be sure; this is shown in the Tagalog provinces, which formed the theaselves in the unseemly state of party ter of Aguinaldo's revolt. But most of these educated natives are smart only in a superficial manner; many of their instincts are savage; many of their ideas of government are crude and

fair sample of the fitners of the better class of Filipinos for seif-government. And yet Candidate Bryan and the Democratic party want the American people to assume all the responsibilities of a protectorate over such a heterogeneous aggregation without any power to secure internal tranquility.

Representative Hull has introduced a bill making General Shafter, who is on the retired list of the regular army as a brigadier general, a major gen-From the standpoint of self-interest eral for having "distinguished himself the United States is not intimately during the war with Spain in command of a separate army;" and the critics beyond sharing the general wish that of Shafter are prompt to protest. The bill should pass. When Shafter ous and in harmony with intelligent | was, or was not, an overpowering success, he did the best he could, his army accomplished what it undertook, and it will not encourage other generals to raise hypercritical objections in Shafter's case.

We welcome the Chicago Times-Herald to the ranks of those who object to the coupling of the preposition "with" to the word "differ" in such sentences as: "We beg to differ with "With" signifies nearness. A vou." may differ with B from C; that is, when A and B think alike, but when A and II think differently A cannot "differ with" B, but must "differ from" B. The careless use of "with" when "from" is meant is a grammatical fault of mexcusable prevalence.

Mr. Bryan's refusal to meet a pair of genuine Filipinos in New York the other day may be taken as an indication that the oratorical candidate still has a suspicion that anti-expansion is loaded.

probably prove a warning to the departments at Washington to refrain from sending any more sick officials to South Africa in search of health. Some of our statesmen should re-

The case of Webster Davis will

member that many who start out to be makers of history are known to posterity simply as creators of dis-

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

Astrolabe Cast: 4.98 a. m., for Thursday, January 26, 1900.

T. C M A child born on this day will notice that in real life "virtue hath is own re-ward," principally in the way of pleasant reflections.

The person who writes poetry to cure a pain in the heart, could in most in-stances secure relief more quickly with pepsin tablets.

Scranton workingmen who read Phila delphia yellow papers must be surprised to learn of their own miserable condition. Some persons would rather freeze than enjoy pleasant weather in winter time. Many well meaning men are very poor

The unexpected, of course, always hap-Ajacchus' Advice.

It is well to have faith in almost everything, but the bunco-steerer. Outline Studies

An Expensive Cablegram.

of Human Nature

A Philippine war correspondent for an Eastern paper sent in his usual dispatch for the day from a little town out on the bring line, relates the Chicago Tribune. Under the rules the dispatch had to be addressed and sent direct to the press censor, Captain Green, who, after Under the rules the dispatch had be had passed upon it and struck out matter he regarded as objectionable, sent it ever to the cable station. There the correspondent's co-laborer was to review it and strike out anything from the message that he had already sent. But he had himself hurried out to another part of the firing line in the afternoon and left word at the cable office that the messages which came in from the first correspondent should be sent just as they were to the paper in New York. The first correspondent, thinking his

The first correspondent, thinking his co-laborer was to edit his message in the cable office, had, after writing his message, put on the following poststript:

"For heaven's sake send me a new pair of khaki trousers. Some soldier stele mine yesterday, and I am wearing some pants I took away from a Filipino. Send me also a pair of socks, two cans of sar-dines and a bottle of whisky. We can dines and a bottle of whisky. We car charge it all up as street car fare or fodder for horses, or something like that."
The censor, of course, let the post-script go as it was written, for he supscript go as it was written, for he sup-posed the man at the cable station would blue pencil it. But the co-laborer was not there and the night operator had no orders to do anything but send messages as they came in. Besides, he did not know but what it might be a code. So he sent it to the New York office. There were 63 words in the postscript at \$2.50 a word gold amounting in all to

\$2.50 a word gold, amounting in all to What did the telegraph editor in New York think when he received that appeal for a pair of khaki trousers and a bottle

It D.d No Good.

of whisky? Nobody knows. For the saddest part of this story is that it is

was so exceptionally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkinses were told off for this purpose. They stripped the prisoner and scrubbed at him for two hours with formidable brushes and a large quantity of softsoap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their captain.

"What is it, men?"
"Well, sir," they replied, somewhat excitedly, "we've washed that 'ere Afghan chap for two hours, but it warn't any good. After scrubbing nim, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another sult of clothes!

Overawed by Greatness.

H. A. Cuppy, Ph. D., who is now a suc-cessful coater in New York, studied at Pranklin university, where he was grad-uated; at Oxford, England, where he got his degree, and at Heldleberg, relates the Saturday Evening Post. Professor Jowliterary contributions, was one of the most interesting personalities to Dr. Cuppy when a student at Oxford. In his collection of anecdotes about the professor he tells of a valking tour which one of the matriculates took with the peda-

fogue.
"It was a great thing to get an invitadespotic. The incident at Manila on the cause of Great Britain past, but to have failed to uphold it would have been to fail in national honor."

The opinions of Captain Mahan are ideas of government are crude and despotic. The incident at Manila on the other day, "and the young man who was the fortunate guest was so combarrassed that he was unable to carry on sensible conversation. After they had been on the road for about thirty minutes the pupil finally spunked up courage and remarked, 'Nice day. Professor.'

'Do you really think so?' was the faraway answer of Jowett.

"Another half hour passed and the boy stammered out.

"Nice road, Professor."

"The teacher responded, 'Do you really think so?"
"The matriculate began to boll in his "The matriculate began to boll in his bones and to get even more frightened, but he managed to again blurt out, 'Clouds seem to be filling up with rain.

Professor,' to which the answer was:
"'Do you really think so?"
"The two returned to the college ground and the professor said, 'Well, young man, we have been walking for several hours and everything you said has been as stupid as it possibly could be.'
"His companion replied: 'Do you really

"The professor looked at the young man a moment. Then he smiled and grasped his bands warmly. From that time on conversation never flagged during their walks."

Not in His District.

Politics is absorbing; so the gushing young woman who had been talking to a congressman at last decided, relates the

Youth's Companion.

"See those distant stars," she said, in a soulful tone. "Did you ever pause to think that they may be worlds?"

"Ye-es; I believe I have thought of it,' was the somewhat dubious reply.

"And that they may be inhabitated by human beings that hope and struggle as we do," continued the young woman. "Oh, did you ever give deep thought to those people so far away, unknown to to.s."

"No," was the unhesitating answer, "No," was the unnestating distribution of the never thought about them at all."
"Why not?" demanded his questioner, with sudden briskness of manner.
"Well," said the man, reflectively, "I suppose one reason may be that they don't vote in my district."

00000000000000000 In Woman's Realm 0000000000000000

NE OF THE best statements which we have seen on the woman's club problem is attributed to Mrs. Henry W. Paliner, of Wilkes-Barre. She says: "If, by the term 'Woman's Club' is meant a clubhouse, where women shall congregate to gossip and pass the time which belongs to the home, I am not in favor of it, nor do I believe it would ever be popular among American women, as we love home and children too well to be satisfied when unnecessarily away from them. If you mean by 'Women's Club' a gathering of women to discuss topics of mutual interest and benefit, I am heartly in favor of them and believe them one of the best means at hand today for the advancement of woman. As man is the home-provider, woman should be the home-maker, and everything that will in any way conduce to the betterment of the mome should be encouraged. Woman's clubs, rightly con-ducted, are a great educator. Woman's life, naturally, is a circumscribed one: bounded by the four walls of home. She is in danger of becoming intellectually narrow, dwarfed, blased in opinion, judg-ment and creed. In no better way can she broaden her mind intellectually and she broaden her mind intellectually and spiritually than by the advantages which a properly conducted woman's club can give her. While every woman should know how to provide the most healthful material food for the new generation growing up under her motherly and house-wifely care, she should also be able to give her children the benefit of her carefully-gathered knowledge of all subjects that make for the betterment of these children-the future citizens o this great Republic. The mother in the house holds the reins that guide the world. Nor should her influence stop with the young people of her household. It should go out into the world about her; the little world in which she moves, her town or city, and leave its impress upon every young mind in her vicinage.

W HAT subjects shall be discussed: As the true and paramount rea-son for the existence of a woman's club is not for self-culture, per se. but self-culture in its bearings upon the generation of the young people who are moulded by the women of today in the homes, so let the subjects to be discussed be those most vital to the proper devel-opment of these young minds. Art? Yes. to train the heart and eye to see the lead them to see the origin of all beauty in the mind of the Creator. History Yes; not for the glorification of the heroes of the world's battles, but to find in proper perspective how both war and peace have their place in the develop-ment of the grand plan which goes steadily on toward the perfection of the individual, though race and nation fail. Science? Yes; that we may learn that all is good, and evil is only misapplied energy. Religion? Yes; that we may be able to give a reason for the faith that we have inherited and which today is on trial. Politics? Yes; that we may teach our children the difference between statesmen and politicians-and beside: these we should discuss whatever else these we should discuss whatever else will enable woman to be a wise and safe teacher and example for the on-coming army of young American citizens. The social or card club is of no material value, as an afternoon of card-playing leaves the players mentally as well as physically fatigued, without the recompensing satisfaction of having acquired some new thought or knowledge for future use; the essential difference between a bright woman and a dull one being in the ability of the former to utilize her new ideas, as she does her kitchen scraps, warmed over for the next day's appetizing lunch and enjoyed by all."

THE COOKING SCHOOL at the Young Women's Christian association cortinues to flourish to an encouraging degree. This week's lessons are on eggs, and strange to relate they are fresh eggs which the classes are cooking into delicious dishes, when housewives at home are unable to procure such edibles for the family consumption. These are real country eggs and tion. These are real country eggs and the pupils take much delight in eating the omelets and other things as fast as they are cooked.

CLASS WHICH was busily engaged A CLASS WHICH was busily engaged in making a practical application of the lesson yesterday afternoon is composed of Mrs. R. G. Brooks, Mrs. W. R. McClave, Mrs. T. R. Brooks, Mrs. Wiliard Matthews, Mrs. G. G. Brooks, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. J. L. Connell, Mrs. L. R. Stelle, Mrs. George C. Yocum, Mrs. James Shepherd and Miss Florence Richmond. Miss Smith described a simple process for ascertaining the conditions of an egg. It should be placed in water and if it It should be placed in water and if it sinks placidly to the bottom it is a trust-worthy article. If it stands on one end it is a very doubtful egg and shouldn't be given the benefit of the doubt. If it floats—well—the less further consideration given to that egg the better, although it may be well to treat it with respect until at a safe distance.

THE FOLLOWING recipes are given in this week's lessons. Next week the preparation of a breakfast menu

will be given: Plain Omelet—2 eggs, ¼ teaspoon salt, : riain Omelet—2 eggs, & teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons water, ½ tablespoon butter, pepper. Separate yolks from whites, add water and seasoning to yolks, beat until lemon colored. Beat whites until still and dry. Then fold and cut into beaten yolks. Heat omelet pan and butter sides and bottom. Turn in mixture, spread in evenly and place on range where it will cook slowly. When well browned underneath place pan in oven to dry off top. cook slowly. When well browned underneath place pan in oven to dry off top.
Fold and turn on hot platter. Serve with
Thin White Sauce—2 tablespoons butter,
1½ tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk. ¼ teaspoon sailt, pepper. Put butter in sauce
pan, stir until bubbling, add flour and
seasonings, stir until well blended. Pour
on the milk, stirring until milk is hot,
and mixture smooth.
Cream Toast—Cut stale bread in ¼-inch
slices, toast a delicate brown, dio in thin

white sauce. Place in dish and pour remaining white sauce over it.

Poached Eggs—Have shallow pan two-thirds full boiling salted water. Break egg in cup. Bilp carefully into water, set pan on back of range, cook egg slowly. When firm remove egg to round plece of buttered toast.

Soft Boiled—Allow one quart of water to eggs. Put eggs in water, cover, set on back of range or table, let stand six minutes for soft boiled.

Hard Boiled Eggs—Put eggs in sauce

Hard Boiled Eggs-Put eggs in sauce pan of water. Place on back of range and cook below boiling point of water is

THE MAYOR AND THE LAW.

Harrisburg Star-Independent.

The mayor of Scranton is greatly dis turbed over the existence and influence of "speakeasies" in that city. In a let-ter to the councils of the city he makes his complaint, and begs the help of that branch of the government in the work of cradicating the evil. "While it is pri-marily the duty of the district attorney." he writes, "to bring to justice violators of the liquor law, the failure of these off

cers to perform their duties is no excuse for dereliction on our part."

The "speakeasy" is essentially a growth of corrupt or inefficient administration of local government. As Mr. Moir, mayor of Scranton, states the enforcement of the liquor law is primarily a duty of the district attorney, but the mayor is equally obligated to the community to enforce the law and the policemen are invested with constabulary powers for that purpose. That being the case, it is not clear why councils should be asked to co-operate in a green should be asked holes-in-the-wall as they are so

ALMANACS FOR 1900.

The Philadelphia Times Almanac this years arrives nearly a month behind schedule time, but is undoubtedly more complete in the way of furnishing a ecord of the events of 1809. It is fully up to the high standard in other respects and may be numbered among the best.

The almanac for 1990 issued from the office of the Williamsport Sun is a fine specimen of the work that can be turned out from an inland printing office, and contains much valuable data given in a condensed form. It is a credit to the Sun establishment.

The Philadelphia Inquirer Almanac for 1900 contains a vast amount of matter of particular interest at this time, especially in the way of statistics and other inforthe United States and our new posses sions. It will be useful as a book of reference from this time hence.

JESTS-NUTS.

A Girlish Dream.

"I'd like to marry a lawyer."
"What for, Arabella?"
"He wouldn't be always arguing with "How do you know?" "Lawyers never argue without a fee in sight."-Detroit Free Press.

Not Likely to Meet Them. "I suppose in heaven we shall meet !ots of people who will be surprised to see us."
"No; that kind won't be there."—Chi-

"The great danger," said the grave citizen, "is that we will drift into a paternal form of government."
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, with a sigh; "Henrietta seems worried about that every time I speak to the children." -Washington Star.

Not in Demand. Biggs-I'd have you know, sir, that I'm self-made man. Diggs-Oh, that's all right; but if I

were you I wouldn't waste any money in taking out a patent.—Chicago News. One of Many. New Cook-What does your husband ike for his breakfast, ma'am? Mrs. Growelis-Oh, he likes anything ve haven't got.-Chicago News.

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