

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

There is one supreme significance in Washington's birthday. It recalls that he said: "In time of peace, prepare for war." Army re-organization and enlargement to meet the new conditions of our national growth, and a navy to match, would, if he were alive, have the enthusiastic support of the first great American soldier and statesman.

Defeat of the Viaduct.

THE ADVERSE vote on the viaduct is easily explained. The people had no confidence in the proposed plan of construction. They were not disposed to endorse a matter which, so far as the D. L. & W. and Traction company were concerned as contributors, was in an unsettled state, with strings to both offers to subscribe. To close the crossing, as demanded by the D. L. & W., with the viaduct shoved over to the south side of the street, meant a monstrous prolongation of the very danger it was sought to remove. Remembering how they had voted in haste and repented at leisure in reference to the Linden street bridge, the citizens evidently thought that it would be worth while in the viaduct matter to have an acceptable plan well matured before going ahead.

The vote shows how general this feeling was, even in Hyde Park. The Fourth, Fifth and Fifteenth wards, where the need of a viaduct is felt most keenly, gave a plurality in its favor of only twelve per cent. of the total vote cast. The totals were 553 for and 752 against. In the Fourth the plurality was only 41; in the Fifth 224 and in the Fifteenth it was 23 against. The remoter wards on the West Side went heavily against. The vote in the central city wards, while adverse, showed a strong minority support; had the details of the plan commended themselves to the public judgment, there can be no doubt that the central city vote would have been largely favorable. Many Hyde Parkers voted yes with mental protest; they disliked the plan but thought it was that or nothing.

The need of a viaduct was not, however, dispelled by Tuesday's vote. There should now be a careful and intelligent study of the costs of an elevated passage-way covering the entire avenue and an early renewal of the campaign along common sense lines. Thus handled, the viaduct proposition will win.

In ten years the freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal has more than tripled. That is the way our foreign shipping will grow when the Nicaragua canal is built and the subsidy law offers proper encouragement.

The Vote on the Sewer Question.

THE NARROW margin by which the public authorities the expenditures necessary to provide sewers for the unsewered portions of the city is not, we take it, an indication of public skepticism as to the need of sewers so much as a vote of lack of confidence in the general city administration. The people were not sure that their money would be expended faithfully and economically. The impression prevailed among them that city affairs are conducted in a careless slipshod manner; that log-rolling and favoritism if not corruption have had too much part in such matters in the past and that the prospect of an early improvement is not bright.

With the average taxpayer confidence in the government is a necessary precedent to the authorization of increased expenditures. Had there been a widespread belief that the men who are paying the taxes were getting their money's worth from the officials who do the spending of those taxes the sewers would have carried a overwhelming vote. Public spirit, recognizing the incalculable value and economy of the best municipal sanitation, would have voted itself in well attended public meetings in favor of the proposition and carried it through with a rush. Scranton is not a stately city. Its citizens are not niggardly. They have shown on many occasions their readiness to come to the front with their money for substantial projects of public improvement.

But, they have been told by well-informed men that large wastes exist in the city government; they have had the figures of such waste and of extravagance akin to waste put before them in letters like the one published in the Tribune several weeks ago by Colonel Sanderson, whose reality and accurate knowledge of the city's financial condition are everywhere recognized. They have seen high jinks played in council in the matter of public franchises. They have recognized a leaderless condition in the executive department and a frequently chaotic condition in the legislative branch and they concluded that it was a risky thing just now to increase the city's bonded indebtedness. This feeling kept down the vote on the sewer ordinance and almost defeated it. It is a vote of warning; a sign of trouble ahead if methods be not radically changed.

That the American people have not lost the knack of invention is proved

by the fact that 35,527 patents were issued last year, a total which has never exceeded but once in the history of the government. Although the field seems to be well covered there is still ample room for original ideas reduced to practical form.

"The Nicaragua canal is to be and should be," says Admiral Dewey, "a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battle ground in time of war. Fortifications would be enormously expensive and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and safety of the canal." In time of war as well as in peace, Dewey's opinion on such a subject should have weight.

Army Reorganization.

ONE VERY MARKED lesson of the South African war, which can be seen by laymen even at this distance, is the necessity of having in an active army plenty of officers who have had an all-round training, so to speak, and who know how to handle cavalry and artillery as well as infantry and who can take hold with practical grasp under any conditions. There is, of course, a certain quality of leadership which is not the product of training or experience but which is inborn. We do not refer to that. We refer simply to the ordinary ability which comes from a professional knowledge of more than one wing of the service. The rule "once in the infantry, always in the infantry" or "once in the cavalry, specialization carried to an unpractical degree has been the bane of more armies than one; and England's experience supplies a new example.

In the bill for our own army's reorganization which has been drafted by Secretary Root and submitted to congress as a basis of action, this common defect is effectually remedied. The personnel of the staff organization is changed from permanent appointment to a temporary transfer of officers from the line for a period not exceeding four years. The same change authorizes the transfer of officers from one branch of the service to another, and the army officer's service will include each branch of the line and a period in the staff in addition. The purpose of this change is to give army officers as broad a military experience as possible. It is intended by this means to make an infantry officer equally efficient in cavalry and staff duties. Another important change advocated by Secretary Root is the discontinuance of the artillery arm of the army as a regimental organization and its reorganization as an artillery corps belonging to the line of the army. It is to be organized in two branches, the coast artillery and the field artillery. The former is to be charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo defenses, and the field artillery is to be that portion accompanying an army in the field and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery and also machine gun batteries. A considerable increase in the artillery force is provided for, not by the enlistment of new men, but by the transfer of men from other arms of the service.

In commenting on the bill a statement given out by the war department says: "An additional feature of the legislation asked for provides for one-third of the promotions to be made by selection. This is to enable the president to reward specially gallant and meritorious services. This appeals alike to the service and the country and yet maintains a reasonable degree of promotion by seniority. It recognizes both length as well as special fitness of service, and its provisions are so guarded that only the most deserving shall receive special recognition and in no case be the creatures of personal or political intervention. The bill gives the president control of the tenure of office of the heads of staff departments, and he can, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, make a new head of a department at any time when in his judgment the efficiency of the service would be increased thereby—the officer relieved being transferred to the retired list. This places the army staff on about the same footing as the heads of the navy staff departments. The only immediate result under this provision would be the probable retirement of General Eagan, commissary general, now undergoing suspension. In the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments there will be no further appointments, but by detail from the next lower grade of the line for a term of four years. This will give a large number of experienced staff officers to meet future requirements and the emergencies of active service. These selections, too, are to be made on recommendation of boards of officers appointed to ascertain the records and fitness of officers for these details. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments, the ordnance and signal corps, are also to be filled in a like manner. None of the provisions for details in any way interfere with the tenure of officers now in the regular staff departments, or with their promotions as now provided by law. They will, however, serve one year in five with such branch of the line as the secretary of war may designate. This insures all having experience with troops of the line and keeping the line and staff of the army in close touch and sympathy."

How great the need is for such sympathy and mutual understanding was illustrated very forcibly during the sanitation campaign. The matter is perhaps the most important subject which can come before congress and the intelligence of the country ought to make sure that it will receive adequate and favorable consideration.

The middle-of-the-road and side-path Populists are in another row. If left to themselves the Populists can usually get up an internal conflict at any time of sufficient magnitude to keep the members of the party in condition to

THE FURIOUS ENMITY OF DALY AND CLARK

COPPER KINGS ENGAGED IN A DEATH TUGGLE.

Story in Detail of the Feud Which Has for Years Kept the Politics of Montana in a Ferment and Led to the Bribery Charges Under Investigation at Washington.

THE INTENSE feud which has for several years existed between Senator Clark of Montana and Marcus Daly, the Anaconda copper king, has been exploited to some extent at Washington in connection with Daly's attempt to have Clark unseated; but the full story of the fight between the two men is not generally known, and reads like a page of fiction. Below will be found the results of Walter Wellman's researches into the matter, as set forth in a letter to the Chicago Times-Herald.

Twelve or thirteen years ago Daly and Clark were friends as well as business associates. Daly and Clark's brother had married sisters. Their careers had in a measure been similar, through poverty to affluence. Daly had set out from Ireland a barefoot boy. He was first an office boy in a New York bank, next a stevedore on a steamboat landing in New Orleans and thence had gone west to seek his fortune in the mines. He began as a common miner, but displayed abilities which lifted him above the level, and attracted the attention of wealthy men and thus brought him his chance. He is now worth two or three dozen million dollars. Clark, a native of Pennsylvania, and distantly related by marriage to Senator Quay, had taught district school, read law and then drifted out west. He began as a store-keeper at Virginia City, blossomed into a banker, bought winning properties and to prevent being fooled, came back east and took a two year course in mineralogy at the Columbia school of mines. With this knowledge he bought the United Verde mines, then supposed to be worthless, and made millions out of them.

Daly is a horse-fancier, rough, domineering, illiterate, Clark is smooth, polished, educated and a lover of art and the fine things of life. They are naturally antipathetic. One was a copper king and the other was not satisfied until he had become a copper king also. Clark started to build a palace for his daughter in New York, whereupon Daly bought one of the Astor mansions in Fifth avenue.

Naturally each of the principals in this vendetta of the millionaires must have a newspaper organ out in Montana to do his bidding. Clark selected the Montana Standard. The Standard was a dead lock, which prevented an election, though Clark came within three votes of it the last day of the session. There were charges of bribery then, and the legislature broke up in a row. The legislature having failed to elect the governor appointed Lee Mantle senator, but the senate would not give him his seat.

One of the greatest struggles of all between the rival copper kings came in 1894. That was the state capital contest. Helena, the capital, and Anaconda were the competing towns. The people were to decide between them at a special election. The party of '93 had left Helena's leading men in bad financial condition. Daly, on the other hand, was richer than ever. He practically owned Anaconda, and it was his joy and pride. He had there the largest west of his Paul, and the town was enjoying a great boom, copper on top, while the silver town of Helena was down on its luck.

In her distress Helena appealed to Clark of Butte, and the cry was heard. Such a new set of ears of our union have ever seen. I have the authority of Governor Hauser for the statement that it is known Anaconda spent \$1,000,000 in trying to win the capital away from Helena, and Helena spent \$250,000 in trying to keep it. Most of the Anaconda money came from Daly, probably one-half or more of the Helena money came from Clark. One million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a vast sum of money to spend in an election to be particularly paid by 50,000 voters. It is exactly \$27 per vote, and as there must be several men in Montana who cannot be bought there was a harvest for those who could be and were. Thanks to Clark's help Helena won by a scant 220 votes, and when Clark went up to the capital they gave him such a reception as Roman conquerors used to haul on the banks of the Tiber. Men hauled his carriage over carpets of roses, and the Rocky Mountain statesmen were all at his works. As for Daly, his effigy was borne through the streets in a hearse.

The Latest. Next came the great senatorial battle which has resulted in the existing situation. It began in 1898. Clark was not at first willing to become a candidate. He had practically removed to New York and threatened to leave Montana altogether. He had had a full taste of Daly's power and malignity, and was not eager to get another dose. But by this time most of the Republicans of Montana had tired of Daly's domination. As between Daly and Clark personally there was no great choice, but the latter was not a tyrant. His friends believed he could be elected despite Daly's opposition, and well equipped with funds, they went to work.

The details of their work have been pretty well exploited during the investigation at Washington and need not be reviewed in detail. The Daly version is that Clark simply bought his election. The Clark version is that the money that Clark spent in the campaign having spent \$185,000, while Daly says it was a million) was spent mainly to prevent Daly's money from buying the election away from Clark.

On Jan. 25, 1899, Clark was elected. The sixteen Republican members of the legislature decided in caucus to go to him, and on the final ballot he received fifty-four votes out of ninety-four cast, or six more than were needed to elect.

The Contest. Then Daly carried the war to Washington. The memorial against Clark charges that "said W. A. Clark paid to C. C. Bowen in consideration of his voting for him for United States senator the sum of \$10,000." The memorial goes on down through the list of members of the legislature, names thirty-eight of them as having received sums varying from \$5,000 to \$50,000, and adds that "others unknown to your committee were also bribed. When it is remembered that there

long had an ambition to shine in the halls of state.

The First Clash. Twelve years ago came the first clash between them. Montana was and always had been a Democratic territory. Settled largely by bold Irishmen from across the sea and by back men from down in Missouri—just the people to build up a wonderful little commonwealth out there amid the Rockies—the Republican party had never a show. In 1888 the quarrel between Clark and Daly was in its infant stage and was not generally known. Therefore, when the banker and mine owner was named by the Democrats for congress against "Tom" Carter the Republican never supposed he would be elected.

To all appearances Daly supported the nominee of his party, and a few days before the election congratulated his wife's sister upon the certainty that her husband was to become Montana's representative at Washington. But—according to this story, which seems likely enough to be true—the night before election Daly called his mine bosses and foremen about him and gave them a list of names. He named Clark for the past two months. It has been Clark all day. It will be Clark till the polls open tomorrow morning, and from that on till they close it is Carter and nobody but Carter.

The Second. Montana had to wait but a single year for another outbreak of the war. The territory became a state in 1889, and the legislature elected that year was to choose two United States senators. At first it was supposed the Democrats had carried the legislature. From Silver Bow county the commissioners had certified that ten Democrats and one Republican had been

But there was a prospect that Clark was to be made one of these senators, and so Daly sent men to the Republican commissioners of Silver Bow and induced them to change their decision as to the names of the senators from a certain precinct—the thirty-fourth—and by this recount six Republicans and only five Democrats were returned as elected. The result was a big row in the legislature and two sets of senators sent on to Washington. Clark was unanimously chosen one and Senator Maximin the other. But the Republican senators, Power and Sanders, were given the seats by the senate.

The Third. For four years now there was no violent outbreak of the Clark-Daly quarrel. But in 1893 a United States senator was to be chosen, and Clark was a candidate. The Democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Clark was named in caucus by 26 out of the 38 Democrats, but of the remaining ten nine were employees of Daly, and Daly served notice that Clark could not be elected. The result was a deadlock, which prevented an election, though Clark came within three votes of it the last day of the session. There were charges of bribery then, and the legislature broke up in a row. The legislature having failed to elect the governor appointed Lee Mantle senator, but the senate would not give him his seat.

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were only ninety-five members of the assembly the charge that thirty-eight of them "and others" were bribed indicates either mendacious memorialists or a miserable condition in the Montana legislature. Of the men charged with receiving bribes a large number did not vote for Clark, and if the charges be true the Clark people bought a great quantity of goods that were not delivered. In addition to the thirty-eight "and others" who are charged with taking Clark's money, Clark and his lieutenants are charged with "offering" money to thirteen members of the legislature who are named, "and also to others unknown." A summary of this wholesale rascality, in case all these charges are true, would be:

Total number of legislators 93 Bribes offered by Clark, named 33 Bribes offered by Clark, named 13 Total amount actually paid for votes \$471,000

The Hearings. It is only fair to say that the hearings before the senate investigating committee have resulted upon the whole favorably to Clark. Money was used, but there is no proof that Clark himself used it or knew the details of its use. Moreover, the hearings made plain that the sympathies of the independent and decent people are with Clark. They admit that his managers had to indulge in some dirty work. The enemy was strong, slothless, unscrupulous. If Clark was going to do anything at all he had to play the game under the conditions which prevailed. He had no choice. The Montana people do not blame Clark for what he did. Their theory is that the end—striking down the one-man power which Marcus Daly has sought to wield in the state—justified the means. Their only complaint is at the manner in which the work was done. They think it was done carelessly, recklessly, stupidly.

The men who thus condone bribery as justifiable are in their business and private relations most estimable citizens. They sympathize with Clark because he has never set up as a boss, because he is a man of gentlemanly instincts, and because he refused to permit his enemy to drive him out of the state.

The Verdict. At this writing the senate committee has not reported its conclusions, but the verdict which neutral spectators have reached is that Montana politics is a little the worst politics to be found anywhere in this Union, that each side charges the other with being guilty of most of the crimes known to the statute and the moral law, and that both appear to be able to prove it; and finally, that the only way for the good people of Montana—and there are plenty of them notwithstanding the nastiness of this scandal—to relieve themselves of disgraceful proceedings is to put an end to the vendetta between the copper kings by rousing the moral sense of the community to such a high pitch that millionaires dare not be felons and promoters of felony.

THREE JEST-NUTS.

A Lesson in Vanity. Little Girl (to visitor)—Don't you think I look just like mamma? Her Mother—Hush, dear; don't be vain. —Ohio State Journal.

Discovered at Last. "What do you consider the most leveling and civilizing influence of the present age?" "The bath tub."—Chicago Record.

Aids to Memory. "You don't get much chance to ride your wheel this weather?" "No." "I guess you almost forget you have a wheel, eh?" "Oh, no! I'm still paying the installment."—Philadelphia Press.

OFFICE FURNITURE. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

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34 Lackawanna Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Channel Building, Scranton.

Always Busy. This statement is condensed from a somewhat extended testimonial of a roller coverer living in North Carolina, who had dyspepsia, so the doctors said, in its worst form, for seven years.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 214-216 Wyoming Avenue. A new style pocket containing THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE is now for sale at some price.

FINLEY'S FOULARD SILKS AND CHALLIES. We have just opened our spring line of New Foulards, and take pleasure in calling your attention to the same, representing, as they do, the CREAM of the best manufacturers' line for 1900.

Are too handsome to describe and our assortment NOW is far more extensive than in any season heretofore, but on account of the scarcity in all the finer grades, this condition will only last for a limited time, and early buyers will get by far the best selection. See our exhibit this week. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

The Prang Platnettes. Teachers and superintendents desiring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and inexpensive will find these beautiful new reproductions of great value. We have 100 different subjects to select from. The prices are very reasonable and the assortment is complete. The Pen Carbon Letter Book.

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With this book the simple act of writing produces a copy. Any letter head can be used and a copy produced from pencil or any kind of pen and ink. When the book is filled, extra fillers can be purchased from us at very little cost. Two sizes and bindings in stock.

This statement is condensed from a somewhat extended testimonial of a roller coverer living in North Carolina, who had dyspepsia, so the doctors said, in its worst form, for seven years. "In 1893 I had to give up work. I had nervous dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, and couldn't stand any excitement. All I could eat without pain was bread and water. I couldn't sleep a wink some nights, and three hours out of the twenty-four was all I ever got. I was a physical and mental wreck. I tried all kinds of sarsaparilla, bitters, tonic, pepsin, liver and kidney medicine, but kept on getting worse. A friend prevailed upon me to try Ripans Tablets, and I noticed a change in a few days, for I could eat pork, cabbage, bacon or anything. Now I can sleep eight hours, and feel better than I have for years."