#### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

# The Scranton Tribune

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## SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

Is it not the appointed duty of the pulplt to preach against a condition of morals which perceives no impropriety in expending a great fortune in a fancy dress ball while hundreds, perhaps thousands, of human beings are being starved to death within the shadows of that social pomp? If it is, why criticize Dr. Rainsford?

Arbitration Up-to-Date.

In its present form the Treaty of Arbitration enables the submission during the next five years to a joint tribunal of arbiters, by and with the consent of the treaty making powers of the two governments, of all questions which shall become in serious and methods bearing upon the proper dispute between Great Britain and the United States, save questions of domestic or foreign policy, which latter shall be submitted to arbitration only and responsibilities of motherhood. This by special agreement. Either party to purpose is illumined by mention of the the arbitration may, upon any matter except territorial claims, withdraw before the close of the hearing, provided it shall declare that the determination of such matter necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question which Following this will be the address of is excluded from arbitration except by special agreement.

This adjustment of the treaty renders it widely different from the wideopen instrument negotiated by Secretary Olney. But we do not concur in the opinion that it necessarily robs the treaty of vitality. Where there is a will for arbitration the treaty in present form provides an equitable way; where there is no will, or only a faint house one, no treaty, however sweeping, could avail. The main thing is to get the underlying principle definitely recognized, not simply in isolated cases, but as a regular and continuous method of adjusting the differences between nations. This will be accomplished for the first time in the history of civilization when the present instrument shall be ratified, and it will no doubt be a starting point for very material future victories in the name of peace.

Concerning the probabilities of its ratification we have never had a moment's doubt. There is no immediate hurry. We have five months' margin in which to consider the matter in all its bearings. The good sense of the senate is certain to prevail in the end. with a talk upon "Parental Reverence

Propositions are before congress to consolidate United States Circuit and District courts and give to the judges a uniform salary of \$6,000 a year. These two nominally different classes of courts are now practically one in turisdiction and duties, consequently it is not reasonable that they should longer as differentiated in point of name or judicial pay.

The Climax of Speculative Idiocy. One of the most absurd ideas put

made the blood of every American citi- tcresting; it recalls the 18th century, zen boil with indignation. If, then, after doing all that it was in honor But to one interested in America not bound to do in recognition of its treaty merely in the historical and scientific obligations to Spain, the United States view, who comes here rather as a friend, should at any time after two years of and whose affection for the country Cuban war see fit to accord such recognition to the opponents of Spain as Spain, during our civil war, within sixty days after the firing on Fort Sumter, gave to our rebels in that conflict, it would be clear to the world and to history that we had acted honestly. fairly and uprightly, and we could well afford to welcome the consequences.

It is probable that as a result of recent developments in steel rail trade, the next tariff law will considerably lower the present duty of \$7.84 per ton on steel rails. An industry which can make rails for \$12 a ton evidently does not stand in need of much tariff pro-

tection.

#### The National Congress of Mothers.

We have already spoken in terms of approval of the National Congress of Mothers which is to assemble this week hope that appearances in this case are in Washington. Its object, in brief, is to evolve by discussion the best thought training of the young, and to develop. If possible, among the women of America a higher realization of the duties subjects which are to be considered during the congress' three-day session: The first session will be opened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Washington, D. C. welcome by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Washington, president of the society. The response will be made by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New York city, president of several clubs and one of the most prominent club women in the United States. At the close of the morning's meeting Mrs. Cleveland will receive the members of the Congress of Mothers at the White

On Wednesday afternoon the first number on the programme will be a lecture on "Mother and Child of the Primitive World," by Frank Hamilton Cushing, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Cushing is a noted ethnologist and the author of many works upon this subject. After his address Mrs. Lucy S. Banbridge. of New York city, will talk upon "Mothers of the Submerged World" and "Day Nurseries." Then will follow a talk on "What the Kindergarten Means to Mothers," by Miss Amalie Hofer, of Chicago, Ill., one of the well known kindergartners, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut. of New York city, a prominent member of the National Council of Jewish Women, will close the afternoon session as Taught in the Hebrew Homes.

Wednesday evening there will be two lectures. One by Mrs. W. F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., on "Mothers and Schools," and the other by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Lowell, Mass., on "The Value of Music in the Development of Character." There is an interesting programme for

Thursday also. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth will conduct the devotional ser-vice at the opening of the morning ses-sien. A talk by Mrs. Louise E. Hogan. sicn. A talk by Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, of Germantown, Pa., will follow this. Her subject is "Dietetics." Next, Mrs Jenness Miller, of Washington, D. C. the celebrated dress reformer, will talk upon "Mother's Relation to the Sound Physical Development of Her Child. Two other subjects of the morning will be "Reproduction and Natural Law" and "The Moral Reformer"; the former topic to be discussed - 63 Mrs. Alice Lee Moque, of Washington, D. C., and the latter by Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, of Boston, Mass The first talk on Thursday afternoon will be given by Miss Frances Newton, a prominent kindergartner of Chicago Ill., and principal of the Chautauqua kindergarten. Her address will be upon "The Mother's Greatest Needs." Miss Constance Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, will discuss "Play Grounds," and the afternoon session will close with "Some Practical Results of Child Study" by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the well known writer on psychological and educational subjects, and president of Clark university at Worcester, Mass. Thursday evening Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, ditor of Harper's Bazaar, will be one d the speakers. Her subject will b 'Reading Courses for Mothers." Anthony Comstock will also be present and talk on the cause in connection with which he is so well known, "How to Guard our Youth Against Bad Literature. Friday morning the programme inludes a talk on "Heredity," by Mrs. F. H. Felton, of Cartersville, Ga.; one on "Physical Culture," by Miss Julia King, of Boston, Mass.; "Character Building versus Education," by Mrs. Ellen Richardson, of Boston, Mass., and 'National Training School for Women,' by Mrs. Sallie A. Cotton, of Falkland, N. C. On Friday afternoon, Miss Anna A. Schryver, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will discuss "Nature Studies in the Home; Mr. Hamilton Mabie, of New York city, will read a paper entitled "Importance of Bringing the Youth in Touch With Great Literature;" and Dr. Walter L. Hervey, also of New York city, will discuss the subject of stories for children. Friday evening Mrs. Stanton Blatch, of New York city, a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, will address the congress on "How Shall the Nation Se-

STATE when we took our politics ready made. doubles about every three days, this

assumption has the disadvantage of seeming absolutely and entirely wrong." We should like Mr. Wallas to explain how much better it would work to substitute the doctrine of Cariyle that mankind, severally and collectively, are a pack of fools, The Reading Times again twits Scran-

ton with its lack of a market house... The attempt of Reading to imagine itself in Scranton's class reminds us of the fable about the fly and the ox.

Governor Black is determined that New York's white elephant "new" capitol shall soon reach completion. And Pennsylvania is determined to profit by New York's example.

Public interest on public deposits ought, with seemingly everybody for it, easily to carry the day, Let us genuine.

"Is Spain Should Attack Us" is the name of a magazine article. If Spain should attack us Spain would regret it.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Senator Quay's fiery declaration of war n Senators Magee and Flinn was much lked of among politicians on Saturday. The opinion prevailed that while Magee and Finn had a right to receive a vindication in the form of a jury verdict in crim-inal libel, they should have let the mat-ter rest there and instructed their attorncy to move for a suspension of sentence. To follow this one verdict up with a dozen damage suits looks to the average man who understands the inevitable exagger-ations of bitter factional warfare very much like persecution. There might b excuse for it if Magee and Flinn had never done anything of the kind themselves, but having for years fought Quay and Quay-ism through the press as savagely as they were ever attacked by organs friendly to

their opponents, the idea is general that they are exhibiting unexpected vindictiveness in forcing to a legal conclusion a series of libel suits not at all necessary to establish their character or to keep them in meat and potatoes, . . . It is possible that before Senator Quay ompletes the "mentioning" of his ideas

about legislation to the gentlemen of the state senate and house, and concludes the campaign of education which he an-nounces as about to occur in Allegheny county, not only will Magee and Flinn regret having pushed their case beyond the limits of manly lighting, but also Mark Hanna may be made to perceive the un-desirability of further alliances with the anti-Quay faction in Pennsylvania. With Senator Quay a fight is over when the curtain is rung down; but if the other side forces a resurrection of the past, he is usually able to accommodate it. It is worthy of note that in the first libel sult of Magee and Flinn the defendants made of Magee and Finn the demonstrain made no defense. There are those who say that their reticence was voluntary and had origin in a desire not to embarrass the new administration. But if Hanna's allies force a show of evidence, then the de-fendants will be acquitted of responsibili-to for metatory secondal may develop ty for whatever scandal may develop. . . .

The news comes from Philadelphia that Luther C. Darte, of Wilkes-Barre, is fa-vorably considered as a candidate for auditor-general. Mr. Darte is a brother of Judge Darte and a political fighter of excellent strategy and intelligent generinclined to enter the state arena on his own account.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

special Correspondence of The Tribune, Harrisburg, Feb. 14.-The destruction of he capitol building and the blennial talk of cutting down the state appropriation to the public schools has led to a movament for an increase in the state revenue ment for an increase in the state revenues. Three bills providing for emergency taxes have been introduced in the house of rep-resentatives by Ward R. Bilss, of Dela-ware. They are founded on the principles of existing revenue laws and do not re-quire a legal mind to interpret them. The bills will be taken up for discussion at the next meeting of the ways and means com-mittee. mittee.

"The governor's message and the re-port of the state treasurer for 1896," Mr. Biles said, "show that the revenues of the state are about \$2,000,000 a year less than enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government. To scale the ex-penses down below the present figure would be disgraceful parsimony. Even now the condition of the insane asylums and prisons is a disgrace to a state as lab as Benneylogical. Necessarily these rich as Pennsylvania. Necessarily these expenses will increase from year to year. Now comes the sudden necessity of building a new capitol, involving of at least a million dollars a year for the next three

years. "Where is the necessary money to be

"Where is the necessary money to be found? On the one hand it is suggested that we get it by reducing the state ap-propriation to the public schools and by cutting off all the appropriations to char-itable institutions. This is a time-serving suggestion. It is, in effect, a proposition to put upon the unfortunate victims of needent and disease, and upon the real estate of the school districts, the cost of building the new capitol and of making up the present deficiency of revenue. The puople will not endorse it and I am satis-fied that the proposition cannot command the votes of one-third of the present he votes of one-third of the present nouse of representatives. The Republi an party cannot afford to put forth such proposition as expressive of its highes disdom and ability to meet a grea

emergency. "On the other hand, there have been made certain suggestions that have been embodied in my three revenue bills. They propose emergency taxes only, continuing for three years, which is the utmost limit of time that should be allowed for the entire completion of the new capitol building. If they should all be enacted building that be the statement of

building. If they should all be emacted into law they will produce a revenue of not less than 35,50,000 a year for three years, and would do it by a kind of taxa-tion that the people would not feel. "One of these bills proposes a horizon-tal increase of one mill in most of the taxes now paid by corporations, one mill on the money at interest, 2 per cent, on the premiums of foreign insurance com-panies and 1 per cent, on collateral in-heritances. It adds nothing to the tax on mulcipal loans, because that would on municipal loans, because that would involve an additional burden on local real estate, which the state ought to avoid. The most objectionable feature of the bill is the increase of the collateral inheritance tax, much of which falls upo charitable bequests, "It has been suggested by one of th

best posted men in Pennsylvania on the subject of taxation that instead of this we should follow the example of New York and impose a tax of 5 per cent, of all direct inheritance exceeding \$10,000 Such a tax would raise a very large rev enue and would make it possible to reduc some of the corporation taxes imposed by this bill. In its present form the bill will produce a revenue of about \$2,300,000 a year and will not be at all burdensome upon

the corporations. "Corporation taxes are not now nearly as great as the taxes on real estate. It is not good policy to tax corporate property very heavily, for it is easily remove from one state to another. But as thes are emergency taxes, imposed for three years only, there is no danger that any corporation will go out of business in Pennsylvania if the bill be passed, and there is no injustice in asking that since their property is taxed so much less than

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(G.B.)

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single one has been advanced farther than first reading in the other branch. The capitol fire is in a degree responsible for this condition. The bill and calendar for this evolution. The bin and check and files were destroyed and they have rot yet been replaced. The metallic cases used for storing bills have been taken from the rules of the building and placed in the basement of Grace church. The senate records were preserved intact, the books not even getting wet. The cases were erected recently by the Pennsylvania Construction company, of Maristia, and are in good condition.

The files will be complete whom the house reconvenes Wednesday evening. The senate will not meet again until the evering of Feb. 22. The senators are so far ahead of their colleagues with their work that they can afford to take a longer boliday. Captain Delancy, superintendent of public buildings, is taking advantage of



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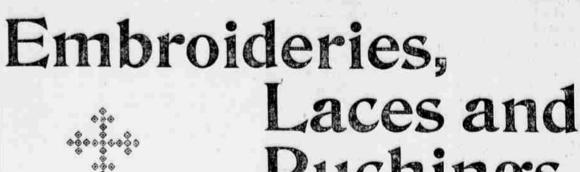
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BAZAAR.





GOLDSMITH'S

forth in many a day is that of a foreign naval officer who, in the North American Review, lays down the conjecture that if the United States were to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and Spain were in turn to make that recognition a pretext for war, the powers of Europe would join with Spain in punishing us for our presumption,

This theory overlooks, to begin with, the fact that England, Russia and France, without whose co-operation no anti-American concert of European powers could hold together over night. are on terms of marked friendliness with us. England has already pledged herself to a policy of arbitration directly opposite in all its tendencies to the notion of a sympathetic alliance with Spain: France is reported to be desirous of concluding a compact of similar tenor, and Russia, in addition to an amicable attitude of long and honored standing, cares no more for Spain than we care for Afghanistan. That is the first fact which the for-

eign naval officer overlooks. Another thing which has escaped his attention is that in addition to the in the aggregate enormous investments in American securities which are held by Europeans and which such a collusion would imperil, the principal continental countries are nowadays dependent to a very large extent upon the food supplies which they receive by importation from the United States. Should they cut these off, where would they look for cereals and meats to take their

place? A third point seemingly omitted from the calculations of this ingenious commentator is that, in order to make an anti-Yankee coalition effective the powers of Europe would have to send their ships 3,000 miles across the seas and do their land fighting at our front doors, glving us every conceivable advantage. Apart from the destruction which they might effect on our unprotected coasts-and we wish to express a doubt whether even this would be considerable-they could harm us in very small proportion to the loss which we could inflict in retaliation. The exposure with regard to merchant vessels is now almost wholly on Europe's side

All this, of course, is based upon nothing but the most improbable and in some respects the most preposterous of conjectures. The recognition by us of Cuban belligerency or of Cuban independence would not only give no cause or pretext of offense to England. France, Germany, Austria, Russia or Italy, but it would offer absolutely no justification whatever for ill-will on the part of Spain. The government of the United States has been most patient, considerate and kind with Spain. It has borne from Spanish officials without retaliation and often without complaint injuries to its citizens and disrespect to its flag such as would be tolerated by no other nation on the is equally well informed on all matglobe. It has kept still in the face of ters of which he is expected to know taunts, preserved the peace notwith- anything. The assumption implies that standing unprecedented provocation to all eyes can see the stage of public anger, and fulfilled every reasonable action, and, consequently, that each obligation of neutrality during a sa- voter can at any moment pronounce an turnalia of Spanish outrage committed on a neighboring people which has | Historically considered this is very in- | term.

cure Educated Mothers?" Another speaker of the evening will be Mrs. Elen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, Ill., one of the foremost of club women.

It is demonstrated by this programme that the congress will possess not only widespread interest but also decided importance. It will, we trust, inaugurate a permanent organized movement toward the lifting up of the ideals of the

According to Mr. Graham Wallas, an educated Englishman now lecturing in this country, Americans take too much for granted. "It is everywhere assumed," says he, "predominantly in the newspapers, that society is composed of single individuals, each of whom unbiased opinion on any point required. keeping with the honest and straightfor-ward record which has marked their first

The announcement last week of Speaker Boyer's candidacy for governor, t made officially, sufficed to attract general attention. Mr. Boyer's promi and popularity in the Quaker city were both shown when during the recent sena-torial fight the Wanamaker contingent were afraid to run a candidate for speaker against him. If the next gubernatorial nomination shall go to Philadelphia, it could not go into better qualified hands than into those of the present speaker of the state house of representatives. In this connection we understand that Hon ohn Wanamaker has definitely refused to be an anti-Quay gubernatorial candlite next year.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

rom the Sun. Brave little Greece would rather figh powerful Turkey than witness any longer the sufferings of the Christians in Crete Now look across the way from our shores at General Weyler, cruel as a Turk, renorseless as a mad pacha, murdering in nocent people by the thousand, and rav-aging Cuba as the Turks never ravaged Crete. And look at the powerful United States separated from Cuba by less than a hundred miles, regardless of the sufferngs which the Cubans, struggling to establish a free republic like our own, have endured for years at the hands of Spain. Turkey has a great army made up of roops as feroclous as any in the world. Freese has but a small army, recruited rom a population not much larger than hat of the city of New York. Yet Greece ready to take up arms against Turkey n behalf of the wronged people of the outlying island of Crete. The United States, with more thin hrice the population of Spain, and able o raise an army of millions, stands un-

concerned, utters not even a word of re-monstrance to Spain, while desolate Cuba shricks as she shrinks from the fire and sword of bloody Weyler. The spirit of librty that leads little Greece to challenge the mighty Turk to combat has no place n Cleveland's administration of the gov-ernment of the United States. In the case of Greece against Turkey it

s as it was in the case of David against Goliath of Gath. In the case of the United States for Cuba, is it because we ear Spain that we stand gazing for years at the slaughter house in which our felow republicans are sacrificed to give the loodthirst of the Spanish monarchy? Honor to brave little Greece!

### A WELL-MANAGED COUNTY.

From the Providence Register. Since the present board of county comissioners first took office there has been considerable increase in the court work ing into effect has required additional out-lays of money, yet these have all been duly provided for and met. During the past year they have also made a big im-provement in the court house building at an expense of \$75.000, yet with this extra-ordinary cutlay they closed the year with a balance of nearly \$77,000 to their credit s money received by the county in excess of the expenditures for the year. All of this has been accomplished at an extremely low tax rate, considerably lower than prevails in most of the coun-ties of Pennsylvania, especially the larger mes, and this condition is only the resultant outcome of a judicious and honest dministration of the trust that the peoale have reposed in them. The summary of the financial condition of the county ows the assets to be \$629,955.26, and th liabilities \$120,000, leaving the assets of the county in excess of all liability almost \$520,000. The commissioners estimate the expenses of the current year at \$247,000.

nd with receipts approaching the figures of last year there should be a fine balance at the end of the year. The Messrs, Rob erts and Demuth are well deserving of the confidence of the people, and their second term of office will be found entirely in

of the state shall pay for the building of the new capitol. If, however, the cor-porations object to this increased taxaon they can avoid much of it by helping us pass the bills which impose a tax on malt liquors, for if they become lawr, a tax upon direct inheritances exceeding \$10,000 and a loan of \$1,000,000 will produce nearly all the revenue that the state will

"It is proposed by two of the bills to im pose a tax of a half cent a gallon on mait iquors brewed in Pennsylvania and ene-cent a gallon on those brewed outside the tate and sold here. The difference it the rate of tax will compensate the do-mestic brewers for the disadvantage to which they will be put when competing for outside markets for untaxed beer, but f they prefer it the taxes can be made equal and beer exported from the state can be exempt. It has been calculated that these two bills will produce a revenue of nearly \$1,500,000 a year, and yet the tax will be not more than one cent on fifteen glasses of beer. By reason of the tition among the brewers, they, and

not the retailers, will have to pay !! tax "I believe a tax on malt liquors will be the most popular method of raising the revenue now needed. Two years ago a bill of this kind passed the house by a large majority and passed two reading in the senate. It was then recommittee and smothered. Whether that can b lone again will depend upon the extent t which public sentiment can be aroused and brought to bear upon the legislature but if these bills cannot be passed the orporation bill can be and that, with a oan of \$1,000,000, will raise all the revenue needed to build the capitol and properly are for the public schools, the prison he insane asylums and the charitable in

"For years Pennsylvania has been folowing a penny-wise, pound-foolish y, squandering enough money to bull a new capitol in endless repairs to anti-quated, tinder-box buildings that ought is have been torn down long ago, and crowd ng into asylums and penitentiaries tw and three times as many inmates as car have to be met and it is not altogether unfortunate to the state that this is so.

ue needed without imp osing th slightest burden upon the people." Two other bills of general interest hav

The present legislature can provide the

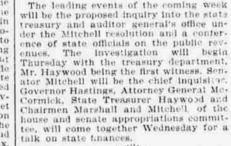
been presented in the house, by Benjamin K. Focht, of Union. One is of special interest to the specing (rationity 1) probables the lines of special prohibits the killing for sale, of pheas ants, quall or woodcock under a perasy of \$5 a bird. Transportation companies are subject to a similar penalty for the shipment of these birls. Hunters are ila-ble to a fine of \$5 for killing more than the observe of the start and the theory of the of the county, necessitating the holding of more courts and the summoning of extra jurymen, and the new ballot law go-five pheasants or quail and eight woodock on a single day. The bill allow ransportation companies to carry g m killed outside the state, and anybody may arry on a train less than eight birds a one time. The act is modeled after th New York state law, It strikes at th haid pot-hunter and experts sent out by he cold storage trust. They quickly exrminate the birds, leaving nothing for te average country hunter who goes out or recreation and pleasure.

The other bill makes is mandatory for school directors to allow the free use of school books to children who wish to attend summer or select schools. Mr facht says his purpose is that the child of the poor man may have an equal hance with that of the rich in educa-ional advantages. In the rural districts children are often kept from school it winter for long periods on account of the bad weather and roads, especially where long distances are to be traveled. In the

ner the children of the rich can mak up their studies, for they are able to buy ooks, but it is a great hardship for th oor man to supply these.

There have been nearly 400 bills introduced in the house and about half as many in the senate. The bulk of these are still in committee. The senate has passed only four on third reading, but not

he recess to put the finishing tournes on the legislative halls in Grace church. Handsome new carpets have been put down in the senate and house cnambers and committees' rooms. The senators' seats are being arranged and new desys to \$5.97 per dozen. Real Bargains. these goods in our Show Windows. will be set up for the members. The leg islators will be provided with all the othe comforts and conveniences which the ruined capitol afforded. The house will remain in session until Friday and then Clemons, Ferber, adjourn over until the following Moniay.



John F. Keator, of Philadelphia, has John F. Keator, of Philadelphia, has prepared an important piece of legislation which he will introduce at the next set-sion of the house. The purpose of the proposed law is "to prevent and punish the loan, gift, sale or distribution of inde cent and immoral writings, printings, pre tures, photographs, or representations of all matters of an indecent or immorst character, and of certain articles, drugs, receipts, etc., to be used for unlawful surposes, and also to prevent the adver-isement, exhibition or publication of the same and to authorize the seizure and de-struction of all such matter." -Wanbaugh

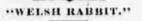
#### A SOLEMN WARNING.

From the Atlanta Sun.

cold floors, in cold rooms. Very few quarters buy heaters now. We are closing them out. You make your own pricess long as you don't In every town there are broad-shoul dered, stalwart men leading idle lives and completing that they can get nothgot below cost. We must have the room the ing to do. Their ruin dates back from a take fittle federal office, which unfitted them for useful work. They lost their places, and will stand around for the remainder of their lives living on their friends and Foote & Shear Co. waiting for an appointment. 119 Washington Ave.



From the Philadelphia Telegraph. It is gratifying to note the interest tak en by the president-elect in the proposed new federal department of commerce and manufactures. This scheme is a happy combination of business and politics, and should everywhere be pushed along.



A sparrow on my window ledge Bayed loudly at the moon; It changed into a mewing cat That sang a robin's tune; And even as I looked it grew As big as a balloon! And then it shrank until it was A fire-fly in the gloom; But on a sudden came to be An arc-fight in my room.

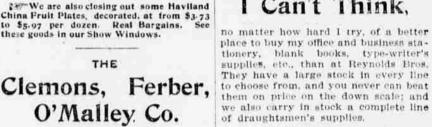
That spoke with human tongue and said "I am the crack o'doom!" And then it grew a purple blot, Which changed to vivid red: From that a like rabbit came And sat upon my head, And with its lobster-claws it pinched My nose until it bled, The blood flowed down and filled the

Until the hed did float; The sheets became a press of sall; The rabbit steered the boat-But, somehow, suddenly, it was A solemn bearded goat!

And then the sea changed by degrees, Till it became a flock Of crimson blackbirds, cracking jests,

Upon a yellow rock. On which we stranded suddenly; And I woke with the shock. . -H. H. Bennett, in the Philistine.









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