# The Scranton Tribune

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## TEN PAGES.

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If it was Lawyer Wintersteen's in tention to reform Clifton Knorr, it is evident that he began the task somewhat fate.

### To Church Workers.

The Tribune takes pleasure in announcing that it has contracted for afeature which will, we believe, commend itself to every teacher and pupil in the Sunday schools of Northeastern Pennsylvania and to church workers generally. Beginning next Saturday and in subsequent Saturday Issues it will publish the weekly study of the International Sunday school lesson for the following Sunday prepared and distributed by the American Society of Religious Education, of which Rev. Dr. J. E. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C., is the efficient secretary.

may know, is an inter-denominational association including many of the foremost Riblical scholars in the country. Every prominent denomination is represented in its membership, and the the Cuban trouble which this governaim is to extend the higher religious ment may promote, the sanitary quesinstruction to the masses in much the tion will play an important part. When same maker that the University Ex- the present administration moves in tension movement endeavors to diffuse the Cuban matter this grievance which the higher forms of secular knowledge. the United States has against the Island The Sunday school lesson study which will be kept prominently in view. At we shall print is only one of the seci- some point in the negotiations it will ety's methods of putting the best re- be insisted that whatever government ligious scholarship of the day at the is established, upon the return of peace, command of the lay public, but it has a guaranty shall be required to mainin other cities already proved signally tain better sanitary conditions. The effective in increasing interest in Sun- state department and the marine hosday school work as well as advantage- pital service will shortly consider the ous to the newspapers that have ac- sanitary proviso upon which this councorded it space. It represents, we may try will insist. The surgeon-general say, the cream of the profoundest has estimated, as the result of an inthought and research concerning the vestigation extending over a long sesubjects opened in the weekly lesson text, but it is reduced to language of the danger of contagion to this country such simplicity and directness that comprehension of it is easy.

to purvey the customary news of the the patronage of the elements in the community that constitute the mainstay of religious endeavor; and we believe that in this new departure we are preparing to offer a feature which will be genuinely helpful to all concerned.

Shortt? Is he lying or is he telling the unwelcome truth?

## Criticism with a Vengeance.

It is not often that musical critics possess the power to enforce their opinions which was enjoyed at Washington on Memorial day by Lleutenant Draper, of the marine corps. The leader of the Marine band, Professor Fanciulli, selected for that occasion a classteal programme and the lleutenant, in the pride of his brief authority, gave orders that the band should play only modern tunes. The band leader, being in a military sense a private in the ranks, objected to the lieutenant's interference, but his objection was overruled and he was publicly humiliated by being ordered to the guard house.

The effect upon the proprieties of the occasion of the critical lieutenant's interference may be understood in this extract from the Washington Star: "The Marine band went swinging out to Arlington on a solemn mission; they went at the head of men filled with earnest thoughts of the dead: they went to aid in the decoration of the graves of herees and they played music of the lightest quickstep variety. They stood at Arlington close by the dust of the departed and the strain of their music as it rolled through the leafy arches was 'On V. ith the Dance;' they returned down the avenue and their selections told the city in musical numbers that 'The Pienic Was Over.' "

It is difficult from a civilian standpoint to work up any great amount of indignation over the Italian bandmaster's insubordination. To the average citizen it would appear as if a verdict of acquittal would have been justified had Professor Fanciulli plied his baton on the popinjay lieutenant's skull. The latter would probably have made a fair Substitute for a tympanum in point of emptiness. The petty tyranny of the military service over men not bred to It is fortunately not often experienced in this land of the free; but if the higher authorities at Washington do not soon take some of the conceit out of the strutting subordinates in the marine corps they will be remiss in a duty not only to the Marine band but also to public opinion.

Senator Morgan's objection to "czar rule" in the house was not expressed until the "czar's" rule knocked Morgan's plans askew. If the "egar" had done as Morgan wanted, would there have been the same complaint?

## Annihilating Distance and Time.

Marine engineers and all other persons interested in the perfection of waternavigation are awaiting with cur-

enabled the ship on its trial run to gain of the senate than any of its predeces an hour. There is a great gain in the for the faults of a few of its members. machinery weight of 27 pounds, whereas under the cylinder-and-piston system the machinery weight per horse power

is nearly 80 pounds. The ship which disclosed these remarkable economies in mechanical construction, the "Turbinia," is a small ne and it remains to be seen whether equally desirable economies can be achieved by the application of the turbine priniciple on a larger scale. If they can, it is clear that another great forward stride will soon be made in transatiantic transportation. It is estimated that if the "Turbinia" were to be enlarged to ocean grey-hound size without sacrifice of the speed resources fluent gabble, England, being without indicated in its recent trial trips, the time of voyage between New York and Liverpool could be reduced to 31/2 days. Here would be a sheer clip of three days from the time record for ocean travel, and thus the present century, before it expires, could have the honor to witness a reduction from six months to only a little more than half as many

Back of all this, however, is the possible and practicable air ship, which when it comes, will scatter the records as ruthlessly as the water racers have scattered them during the reign of

The Pennsylvania legislature will gain absolutely nothing by getting its back up at Governor Hastings. It will This society, as many of our readers | only make trouble for itself.

### Give the Cubans a Chance.

Writes William E. Curtis to the Chicago Record: "In any settlement of ries of years, that over 95 per cent. of from yellow fever and other contagious diseases originates in Cuba. The rem-In adding this to the permanent edy is only a question of the expendifeatures of our Saturday issue we nat- ture of money, and that in Havana, urally hope for the co-operation of principally. It is the conclusion of exthose persons in the community who perts, including several Spanish comcan appreciate the advantages of a missions appointed to examine into the clean and helpful newspaper which conditions, that the same regard for aims to benefit and instruct as well as sanitary laws observed in the cities of the United States and Europe will day. The Saturday Tribune is a paper stamp out yellow fever in Cuba, where which may without impropriety invite the ravages are continuous every month in the year. The last invasion of this disease from Cuba into the Mississippi valley caused 15,000 deaths and entailed a commercial loss of \$100,000,000.

"The stringency of the present quarantine regulations which this government is forced to maintain against Why should Insurance Agent French Cuba is well illustrated in the fact that the special commissioner sent to investigate the Ruiz case cannot get back into this country by the route he went out. Mr. Calhoun and his secretary, Mr. Fishback, are obliged to come home by way of New York. where, if the usual regulations are observed, they will be quarantined until the health officers are sure there is no danger of infection. The commissioner could not land at any southern port if he wanted to, or if there was great urgency for haste. This is because Havana is the chief breeding spot of the world for yellow fever. At this season of the year there ought to be no danger. Yet the latest weekly re turns to Surgeon-General Wyman from the island show yellow fever prevalent in the four ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua La Grande, on the north coast of the island, and with every one of them the United States has close commercial relations. At the same time Santiago and Manzanillo, on the south side, report deaths from this disease during the current month. The weather is exceptionally cool and dry in Cuba, but the disease is spread-

It is a peculiar fact that the writer of the above is a zealous apologist for Spain: yet he can hardly escape from the conclusion that it is to Spanish ignorance and sloth that we are indebted for the fact that Cuba at times is a veritable pest-hole. Under the venality of Spanish administration the people of Havana, though they were to pay double their present extortionate taxes, could not hope for a modern system of sanitation. The only drainage that they could feel sure of would extend from the tax-gatherer's hands into the pockets of the Spanish officials. On this point the testimony is convincing. To say that the native Cubans would be just as rapacious if elected to office is by no means to offer a valid excuse for Spain. Spain ought to be a better foster-mother than she has been. There is no extenuating circumstance in her black chain of infamles. The Cubans, on the other hand, should be given a fair chance. To condemn them as unfit for self-government before they have had an opportunity to test their capacity for self-government is most un-

Those councilmen who are disposed to criticize the new street commissioner for his stand with reference to the employment and supervision of labor on the streets forget that Mr. Dunning is simply endeavoring to enforce the law. Councils, if not satisfied with that law, can pass a new ordinance giving the ward representatives ampler jurisdiction and relieving the street commissioner of practically all respon-

speed of 32.61 knots or 37.6 land miles sorn." Don't blame the entire senate lightness of the new engines, as well. The only reason why the house gives as in their efficiency; a horse-power superior satisfaction is because it has being possible of achievement with a superior rules against fillbustering and nilscellaneous obstruction.

There was manifest appropriateness in the inclusion in yesterday's Philadelphia Press of portraits of President May and Secretary Atherton among the six portraits on its first page of visiting board of trade men in attendance at the Pan-Amercan commercial congress. The Scranton board has fully merited this graceful recognition of its enterprise. It is almost a model organiza tion of its kind.

In the chess duel between congress and parliament honors appear to be about even; but when it comes to Populists, had better evade a chal-

Under Cleveland Pennsylvania had the equivalent of seventeen consulates, but under McKinley it is to have only ten. But this time we get a first-class mission and several other things.

### PARALLELS.

From the Washington Star. This is the day for tracing parallels and some of them are instructive. The Demsome of them are instructive. The Democratic party, after its phenomenal success in 1892 upon a specific platform as to the tariff, "fell down" lamentably with its legislation on the subject, and not only brought about its own disruption and only brought about its own disruption and defeat, but bequeathed to the country the present heritage of woe. The Republi-can party has been returned to power upon quite as specific purposes as to the tariff, and now confronts the choice of arrying out its promises and instruca good deal of certainty to the deuce. Which course will it take?

The tariff plank of the Democratic platform adopted in 1892 called for an antiprosection revision of the McKinley turiff law. Protection was denounced as the sum of all economic evils. The Democraout, and give the country a low tariff law instead. The Democracy won. But with what result? The platform was violated in the most open manner. A new tariff bill, stuffed with protection—only the rates were wretchedly bungled—was brought in and propped up by a provision for an income tax. Nothing had been heard of an income tax in the national campaign, but here it was, and those in charge of the bill gave congress the choice between accepting the bill with the income tax included or going without. Congress swallowed the dose, the Supreme court knocked out the income tax and the tariff bill as a revenue producer collapsed. Having been constructed to carry the income tax, it could not meet he ends expected without it.

The tariff plank of last year's Republi can platform called for a revision of the Gorman-Wilson bill which would accord imple protection to American labor and all American industries. That, it was in-sisted, would give the government plenty of money to live on, and at the same time revive business and prosperity. The Re-publicans, upon this proposition, won, and the House of Representatives passed a tariff bill which fully and properly re-deemed the pledge upon which the party had been returned to power. That bill carried revenue enough to support the government, and adequate protection to American labor and to American industries. But a subcommittee of the senate finance committee has taken this bill, and by cutting down the protection rates it many of the schedules made room for an additional tax on beer, additional favors for the Sugar Trust, and a tax on tea. Without those features it is estimated that the bill as amended will not yield revenue enough by from thirty to fifty millions. So that this subcommittee of the senate is holding the senate up with the threat that the choice is between the

Does any Republican senator believe that if last year's campaign had been made on the basis of the amended Dingley bill the Republican party would have won, even against free silver? Who heard, then, anything about an additional tax on beer or additional favors for the Sugar Trust, or about an invasion of the "free breakfast table," which, for years, has been the boast of the Republican party? The fight was won on increased protection, and not on increased internal reve iue, and any hugger-mugger which suc-Republican party, deservedly, the respect

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

from the Philadelphia Ledger. The senate committee on International Expositions has decided to report favorably a resolution appropriating \$350,000 for the proper representation of the gov-ernment of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1909. France made the first appropriation for the exposition in the Budget of 1896, so that our own govern-ment is promptly responding, and by timely action will be worthily represented at an international display which promises to eclipse all former attempts of the kind. The French have a genius or the organization of great industrial chibitions. France was the pioneer country in such enterprises and it has set e pace for them in all other countries. It held retable expositions in 1788 and 1861 and many more before the first English Exposition was held under Royal pat-ronage in 1828. The first industrial exhi-bition of the century was held in Paris, and it is eminently fitting that the last exposition of the century should be held in that city. Fifteen World's fairs have hear held in the French capital during the been held in the French capital during the past hundred years. Her people have !it-tle to learn in this line, and we may herefore confidently expect the great show of 1900 to overshadow all previous ones in utility, splendor, popular interest

The French Exposition of 1900 will be as epitome of the world's progress through a century which has been remarkably pro-lific in every form of human energy and ss. The exposition will itself form the notable achievements of our time. It was a happy inspiration which pre-empted the final year of the century for this purpose, and no more fitting cele-bration of the intersting and suggestive period could be planned than the mar-shalling of the products of the world's ininstries, of its art, its science, its invenions and its intelligence, in the most at-ractive of the world's great capitals. Congress should adopt without delay or partey the senate resolution providing for an adequate and impressive government exhibit on the great occasion, and the government exhibit should be supplemented by a representative exhibit by states and by our enterprising manufacturers and traders. It is impossible to magnify the importance of the event or to dwell too strongly upon the propriety of early action to secure a worthy display of American skill.

## CITY AND COUNTRY.

From the Globe Democrat. When it is noted in the census returns waternavigation are awaiting with curiosity the result of tests which are being made on the other side of a type of
versel which introduces a new principle in its engines. The latter, instead
of having ordinary steam cylinders
with piston rods, are equipped with
turbines, or wheels having slanting
perforations through which the steam
passes, giving an enormously increased
speed. The screw on the first boat embodying this idea revolved easily at the
rate of 1500 revolutions a minute, and of the last two decades that about 6,000,

fast transportation induces people to change their habitation readily. Cities are attractive to country boys and girls, perhaps not more than formerly, but cities are far more accessible than they used to be, and their great multiplication of industries affords new husiness opportunities. To many life in the country is humdrum, and they will escape from it if they can. from it if they can

But if the cities are growing at the ex But if the cities are growing at the ex-pense of the country every year sees them brought comparatively nearer to-gether. This fact must be considered in connection with movements of popula-tion. Railway transportation is constant-ly improving, city lines reach more din-tant suburbs, trelley roads are extending from town to town, and there has even been an application of electricity to steam lines for passenger trains every half hour for eighteen hours a day. This pinces the smaller towns in touch with pinces the smaller towns in touch with pinces the smaller towns in touch what cities, and provides new facilities for the rural population. When a farmer can drive to his nearest town and find a train leaving for the city every half hour he is a sharer in the advantages of the new rapid transit. Every improvement in locomotion, and the number in recen ears has been remarkably large, bring the farmer nearer the city as well as the resident of the city nearer rural places. City people are more inclined to buy farms than formerly, and though they are not calculated to shine as agriculturists, they greatly enjoy their glimpses of country life and are benefited by its tranquil scenes and pleasures.

Fresh elements of interest are added to rural life from time to time, and it is by no means impossible as travel be-comesmore cheap and rapid that city streets of a suburb ten miles away than on the avenues containing a great throng during business hours. The drift from city to country is governed only by ques tions of rapid and comfortable travel and in this direction the development is wonderfully swift. City and country are more intimately acquainted than they ever were before, and this is a fact as well worth study as the fancied danger of depopulated farms.

## PHYSICIANS AND POLITICS.

From the Times-Herald. The last number of the Journal of the American Medical association contains an able article on "Medical Legislation" by the editor, Dr. John B. Hamilton. Dr. Hamilton complains of the unjust treat ment of his profession by legislatures that will gladly "recognize" empiricism in ev-ery form while denying the regular schools proper laws for the furtherance of scientific undertakings. He recommends that physicians take a more active interest in politics. "Put medical men in the legislature and in the balls of congress, says Dr. Hamilton,

On the whole the suggestion is agree-ble. Any movement to raise the educational standard in our legislative bodies must receive commendation and medical men are very often, if not always, persons of great cultivation and high civic ideals. But, awaiting the time when the physician can directly apply he remedies to the body politic, is there any reason why he should not attempt to procure better results in government from his present position? He is very fortunately placed to mode within and heterographics. placed to mold public opinion, and better still, to mold the molders of public opinion. His thumb is on the pulse of the political leader. He occupies a relation of fearful monitorship to the governor, the mayor, the congressman. He could be, if he would be, the guide, as well as the philosopher and friend, of public men, especially in those affairs in which poli-The hand that holds the thermometer is the hand that rules the world.

## THE COST OF ROYALTY. From the Pittsburg Dispatch,

The royal family of England costs the British government, in round numbers, \$3,000,000 annually. Of this sum the queen eceives nearly \$2,000,000 a year, besides er, which amount to a quarter of a mil The lord lieutenant of Ireland receives \$100,000 a year for his services and expenses, and the Prince of Wales \$200,000 year. The president of France receives a year. The president of France receives \$240,000 a year for salary and expenses, en enormous salary, when it is remembered that the republic is sweating under a stu-pendous national debt of over \$6,000,00. 000—the largest debt ever incurred by any nation in the world. Italy can have ten thousand men slaughtered in Abysinnia and still pay her king \$2,600,000 a year. The civil list of the German emperor is about \$4,000,000 a year, besides large revenues from vast estates belonging to the royal family. The exar of all the Russias owns in fee simple 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land, and enjoys an income of \$12,-000,000. The King of Spain, little Alfon-so XIII., if he is of a saving disposition, will be one of the richest sovereigns in Europe, when he comes of age. The state allows him \$1,400,000 a year, with an additional \$600,000 for family expense. We are said to be the richest nation on earth, yet our president's salary is only \$50,000 a year. It was only \$25,000 from 1789 to 1873.

## PRACTICAL JOKERS.

From the Times-Herald. The English courts have decided that the perpetrator of a hoax is liable for all the consequences of his jocosity, no matter what they are. The case was where a man returning with others from the races stopped at a public house and told woman there that her husband had had "smash-up." Thereupon the woman promptly fainted and a serious Illness reulted. As a matter of fact, her husband had not had a smash-up, and the story was told her simply as a practical joke. The court held that the joker was liable for all damages occasioned by the wom-an's illness, such as expenses of medical attendance and for loss of time. This is only a step. More will follow in the course of time and some day a court will sentence some practical joker to death or to a long term in the peniten-tiary. And everybody will say, served him right.

## A TENDER POINT, EH?

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. It is exceedingly had taste for the editor of the Scranton Tribune to jibe this city, because Scranton was fortunat in beating our club a few games. The race for the championship of 1807 has a long course yet to run, and who knows but what the despised Barons may outtop the much vaunted players of Scran-ton, notwithstanding their positions now?

## HISTORY WILL REPEAT.

From the Washington Star.

Mr. Reed may be fortified in his feelings with reference to comment on his present gourse by the memory of how he other course which evoked a storm of in-dignation when he first adopted it.



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