

Lackawanna County.

CARBONDALE.

Readers will please note that advertisement orders for job work, and items for publication left at the office of the Tribune...

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Interesting Services at the Baptist Church. The services at the Baptist and Methodist churches yesterday were especially appropriate for children's day.

The commencement exercises of the class of '97 at St. Rose academy will be held on Wednesday evening at the Grand opera house.

At the Methodist church the large Sunday school started this programme: Organ voluntary, Miss Ida Snyder; singing, "A Garland for Jesus," school; prayer by the pastor and responsive reading by assistant superintendent, Mrs. Powell and school.

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Evangelist Crittenton's Meetings. On Friday evening the first of the Crittenton meetings brought a good congregation to the Presbyterian church.

Special Meeting of the School Board. A special meeting of the school board was held on Friday evening when all the directors were present.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES. Mrs. Holbert, of Lackawanna, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arou Fowler, on Canaan street.

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powder kegs, which the miners give as dues. The society pays a dollar a day to all disabled by the white powder work and \$75 to death. They now have in the treasury, \$530.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Something About the Islands Which It Is Proposed to Annex to the United States. From the Pittsburg Times.

The republic of Hawaii embraces twelve islands, comprising an aggregate area of 6,740 square miles. Eight of the islands are inhabited, their dimensions being as follows: Hawaii, 4,200 square miles; Maui, 700; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, on which is the leper settlement, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 68; Molokini, 48; Kaula, and Bird Islands are uninhabited islands.

The islands are of volcanic origin, and to a great extent mountainous. The highest mountains are situated on the island of Hawaii. These are Mauna Kea, 13,653 feet, and Mauna Loa, an active volcano, 13,700 feet.

The rugged ranges of mountains and lava rock are fertile, but the larger part of the surface of the islands consists of arable land of remarkable productivity. The sugar lands produce twice the crop of the best adapted to this culture are already taken up.

The revenue of the government for the year 1895 was \$2,012,010, and the public debt, \$2,000,114. The public debt on Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to \$3,811,064.

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TARIFF BILL MAKES PHENOMENAL SPEED

No Act in the History of the Country Ever Went Faster.

REVIEW OF TARIFF LEGISLATION

Since the Days of Washington No General Revenue Measure Has Moved Through Congress at Anything Like the Pace Which Has Characterized the Progress of the Dingley Bill.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Washington, June 20. People who complain of what they assume to be the slow progress of the tariff bill will probably be surprised to know that no administration since that of Washington ever placed upon the statute books a tariff measure within as brief a period of its inauguration as that of William McKinley. There is every reason to suppose that the tariff bill will go upon the statute books before the end of July, probably much sooner than that.

This remarkable record, which is likely to be broken by the present tariff bill, is made more remarkable by the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of congress. It has seldom happened in the history of the country that a general tariff measure has been placed upon the statute books when congress is divided into two branches, and not controlled in all its branches by a single party, and that it should be possible to pass a tariff bill so immediately following such a hotly contested campaign as that of six months ago, with one branch of congress controlled by those who are pitted against the Republican party in that contest, is the more remarkable. Indeed a study of the history of the tariff legislation in the United States would not have warranted a year ago the prediction that a general tariff bill could have passed a congress which was not controlled in both branches by the Republican party.

EARLY TARIFFS. It may be of interest both by way of presentation of some tariff history and also of criticism of what they assume to be the slow progress of the work upon the tariff bill, to run briefly over the history of the tariff legislation of the country from the beginning down as connected with the various administrations.

The first tariff act placed upon the statute books was that of George Washington July 4, 1789. Not only was it the first tariff act under the constitution, but the first protective tariff measure, indicating in its title the support of government, for the discharge of debt of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers that duties be laid on goods, wares, merchandise imported, etc.

John Adams, who became president March 4, 1797, did not sign the tariff bill enacted under his administration, but the tariff act of 1797, which was signed by Adams, was the first tariff act since the inauguration of Jefferson, who was inaugurated March 4, 1801, did not attach his signature to the tariff measure until March 26, 1804, the bill passed at that time having for its object an increase in the revenue to supply funds for the war with the Barbary tribes. This act increased the ad valorem rates, and on the following day a similar measure, increasing the specific rates, was signed, both of them being more than three years after Jefferson's inauguration.

Madison was inaugurated March 4, 1809, and the first important tariff, to increase duties 100 per cent, on account of the war with the British, was signed July 1, 1812, more than three years after his inauguration. He also signed a general tariff act April 27, 1816, three years after his second inauguration.

Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817, and signed his first and only general tariff act May 22, 1824, more than seven years after his first inauguration. Jackson was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and signed his first general tariff act July 14, 1832, more than three years after his inauguration, while the Clay compromise reduction act was signed March 2, 1832.

Van Buren's presidential term, which began March 4, 1837, was not marked by the enactment of any important tariff legislation. The first Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841, issued on March 17, a call for a special session of congress to begin May 15, indicating by the special tariff feature of his subjects to be considered were the financial difficulties of the government. The tariff act was finally passed by the congress with that proclamation called into special session, and it became a law August 30, 1842, or fifteen months after the date named for the beginning of the special session.

Polk's term of services began March 4, 1845, and the "Walker tariff" which closed the special tariff feature of his term did not become a law until July 30, 1846—sixteen months after his inauguration as president. The Taylor administration, which began March 4, 1849, did not witness the enactment of any general tariff legislation owing to the fact that the Democrats controlled the house of representatives during the first two years of the term and both branches of congress in the second half of the term.

Pierce, who was inaugurated March 4, 1853, signed on March 3, 1857, the last day of his term as president, the only general tariff measure enacted during his four years in the white house. Buchanan, during his four years, which began March 4, 1857, signed no general tariff legislation until March 2, 1861, two days before the close of his term. This act, signed two days before his retirement, was the "Morrill" tariff act, a thoroughly protective measure, whose passage was made possible at that time because of the fact that a large number of the southern Democratic members of the thirty-sixth congress had withdrawn, leaving congress in the control of the Republican party which thus placed a tariff act upon the statute books two days before the inauguration of Lincoln.

President Lincoln, who was inaugurated March 4, 1861, signed his first general tariff act on August 5 of that year and this was followed by the passage in July, 1862, and June 8, 1864, of other tariff measures to which his signature was attached. Grant, who became president March 4, 1869, signed on July 15, 1870, his first general tariff measure, which was the general act relating to revenues, by which the internal revenue taxes were reduced, this being followed by another reduction on June 5, 1872. President Hayes, who was inaugurated March 4, 1877, signed no general tariff legislation, the house being Democratic in the first congress under his administration and both branches Democratic in the latter half of his term.

The Garfield-Arthur administration, which began March 4, 1881, did not witness the enactment of a general tariff legislation until March 3, 1882, two full years after the inauguration. Cleveland's first term, which began March 4, 1885, with his own party in control in both branches of congress, saw the passage of his tariff measure until August 28, 1894, nearly eighteen months after he took the oath of office. A study of the above history of the tariff from the beginning of the government down to the present time will indicate to those who have been inclined to criticize what they assume to be the slow action of congress, that instead of its action being unusually tardy, it has been unusually prompt and especially so in view of the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of congress, a condition under which it has seldom been possible to pass a tariff measure over in a much greater length of time than has been or is likely to be occupied in the present instance.

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Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "MYSTIC CURE" for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. More Washington and Baltimore, Md. Sold by Carl Lorenz, drug-gist, 418 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton.

ROYAL ARCANUM DAY 1877—Twentieth Anniversary—1897 Will Be Celebrated at HARVEY'S LAKE JUNE 23, 1897.

Excursion Train will leave Carbondale at 7.10 a. m.; Scranton, 7.50 a. m., via D. and H. R. R.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA by the United British-American Societies of Northeastern Pennsylvania, at FARVIEW, TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Central Railroad of New Jersey Special Excursion Rates to PHILADELPHIA FOR THE EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL STRENGTHENERS' CONVENTION ON JUNE 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1897.

Del., Lacka. and Western. Effect Monday, June 21, 1897. Trains leave Scranton at 6:00 a. m. Express for New York and all points East, 1:40, 2:50, 3:15, 8:00 and 10:20 a. m.; 12:35 and 3:25 p. m.

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THE NEWARK Come In and Go Out THE NEWARK of our store as often as you please, just look at our stock. Everybody is welcome; nobody will bore you by importuning you to purchase, but the best attention of everybody here is at your service.

THE NEWARK SHOE STORE Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues. Sole Agents for the Jas. A. Banister Co.'s Shoes for Men. WACONMAKERS. We Carry a Full Stock of Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Axles, Springs, Steel and Cast Skains, Buggy Tops, Duck, Drill, Rubber and Carriage Cloth, Carriage Forgings, Bolts, Clips, AND A FULL LINE OF IRON, STEEL AND BLACKSMITH'S SUPPLIES.

Bittenbender & Co., Scranton, Pa. LACKAWANNA LUMBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GANG SAWED PENNA. WHITE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER. Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardwood Nine Rails Sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Pealed Hemlock Rail Timber promptly furnished.

THE DICKSON MANUFACTURING CO SCRANTON AND WILKES-BARRE, PA., Manufacturers of Locomotives, Stationary Engines, Boilers, HOISTING AND PUMPING MACHINERY. General Office: SCRANTON, PA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES. RAILROAD TIME-TABLES DELAWARE AND HUDSON TIME TABLE. On Monday June 14, 1897, trains will leave Scranton as follows: For Carbondale—6:45, 7:55, 8:55, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00 noon; 1:21, 2:30, 3:52, 5:25, 6:35, 7:57, 9:10, 10:20, 11:55 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Schedule in Effect November 15, 1895. Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows 7.00 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and for Pittsburgh and the West. 10.15 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, Philadelphia, and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh and the West.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division). Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 16, 1897. Trains leave Scranton at 6:00 a. m. Express for New York and all points East, 1:40, 2:50, 3:15, 8:00 and 10:20 a. m.; 12:35 and 3:25 p. m.

SCRANTON DIVISION. In Effect October 4th, 1896. North Bound. SOUTH BOUND. 6:00 a. m. Arrive Scranton 6:00 a. m. Leave Scranton 6:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m. Arrive Scranton 7:15 a. m. Leave Scranton 7:15 a. m. 8:30 a. m. Arrive Scranton 8:30 a. m. Leave Scranton 8:30 a. m.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O! Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury, as well as the adult. All wheat is like it. GRAIN-O has that delicious flavor of Mountain Java, but is made from pure grains and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 4c the price of coffee and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.