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maintain.

The report that the Andrews committee's bill of expense would not be presented to the state for payment but would be canceled from private sources has been confirmed. The information is welcome and it is a matter for regret that this happy rule was not also applied in several other cases,

The New Librarian of Congress.

It is doubtful if the president could of a promising Pennsylvania aspirant have chosen for the position of librar- for that honor, Charles B. Snyder, of ian of congress a man better fitted for the Hazleton Sentinel. Mr. Snyder posthe present duties of that position than | sessed the advantage of an extensive is Hon. John Russell Young. Always acquaintance with the business men a post of responsibility and honor, call- and interests of Melbourne and would ing for scholarship both widespread have made an excellent official, but and profound, the librarianship at this since his appointment is not to be, we particular time makes extraordinary can only hope that Mr. Bray will do as demands, of a character which Mr. well. Young is exceptionally well qualified to fulfill.

On the eve of the dedication of the new library building-architecturally and structurally the finest home of printed knowledge in the world-and just before the organization of a staff and the State" which abounded in tellof assistants upon whose ability and fidelity to duty will largely depend idea that the scholar, because of his whether this greatest collection of the preserved wisdom of the ages shall be the state, to act as a citizen, to work of corresponding usefulness to the American people, the call was not sim- dress is aptly condensed by the Troy ply for a scholar versed in library lore, | Times in these words: but also for an experienced and practical man of affairs, a man with executive ability and broadened idens. To theorizing, is tempted to stand at one side this call Mr. Young responds with credentials calculated to satisfy the minutest requirements. To the depth of the student he adds the breadth and from the outside. The seer has his funcaplomb of the seasoned journalist, the polish of the diplomat and the fine courtesy of the natural gentleman. Not he but the country is to be congratulated.

1

The nomination of Mr. Young to this position, moreover is accepted by the journalistic fraternity of Pennsylvania and of the country as another of the president's felicitous tributes to the craft. There are editors who seek office, and to them the president has upon the to their dynamic directness: "The whole been more than ordinarily gralarger forces that push, cut and concious, but here was an editor, and one of the giants of the guild, whom the office itself sought; and sought for the seem reasonable ambitions, must rest flattering reason that it recognized in upon the base of high and conscientious the success which had crowned Mr. scholarship. As the world enlarges the Young's work in journalism the best scholar should broaden with the rest. possible evidence of his pre-eminent He should grow to the size of a statesfitness for this new trust. And thus, man and not shrink to the crippled while the compliment is rich with per- stature of a critic. Evils exist in the sonal significance to its immediate sub- world, but men are very rare who have ject, it really amounts, in the larger not heard of that. The need is for cor-

dice and inherited traditions among they have been experienced. It is also The Scranton Tribune dice and inherited traditions among they have been experienced. It is also true that the ability required in those positions might, upon the whole, win forts of the English officials to cleanse better recompense in private channels, these foul places and lift the social But if it is proper for the big guns order up to a more sanitary plane of to seek the big offices, who can conexistence, and the impression which Mr. Hawthorne conveys is that so sistently turn on the smaller ones long as this shall be the case, the whose ambitions are less exalted? battle for better conditions will be What would politics amount to in this hopoless. He finds among many hucountry if the office had always to pursue the man? mans Englishmen who are working

like heroes to fight back the disease A curious kink in human nature was the bolief that it would be well to let revealed by the young woman in New the fast multiplying millions of the native races kill their surplus population York the other day who visited each of the leading newspaper offices and off by the combined process of infantitold with great detail a story of the cide and filth and thus spare civilizasuicide of an alleged friend which upon tion the problem of feeding the growing mass of superflucus unfortunates inquiry proved to be absolutely fictitious. The young woman gained nothwhom India itself is insufficient to ing by her deception, but instead made herself liable to arrest, and solely, it

This opinion, nakedly stated, looks would seem, for the purpose of creatbarbaric; but it is the only solution ing a mild and momentary sensation. possible unless the intelligence and humanity of the Christian world shall No wonder Max Nordau argues that the world shows symptoms of degengo at the task of purification in India on a scale commensurate with the eracy, need for it.

The Scholar in Politics.

the other night Governor Black de-

The scholar, at home in the domain

To revert, though, to the governor's

own words, let these citations testify

works well he may bring some rubbish

ashore, and even if the stream appears

not to have been improved much where

he stands, it will be clearer below. All

those struggling for the same destina-

tion should be willing to reach it even

by different roads, and each should re-

member that losing sight of another

who has proceeded by a different path

is not proof that that other has turned

back. The same forces, aided by tol-

eration, will win a thousand times and

the next thousand times, governed by

distrust, will fail. Confidence is better

than distrust, better as a weapon for

bear and realize responsibility."

world's work.

When we reflect that the Pacific ocean in area is nearly twenty-five The appointment of John P. Bray of times as large as the United States North Dakota to the consulship of Meland that on its bosom the world's combourne, Australia, negatives the hopes merce will one day be floated, the importance of securing the key to this vast traffic, Hawaii needs no further demonstration. The United States must take Hawali or give it to some other big power. Which will it be?

It is a peculiar fact that the trustees of Brown university never discovered what a poor executive President Andrews was until he began to utter opinions on the coinage question out of harmony with their own. Before the board of regents of the

The premier of Canada, Mr. Laurier, university of the state of New York is convinced that the latent sentiment of the United States for England is one livered an address upon "Education of affection and reverence. Let us hope, then, that Englishmen will hereafter ing points. Its central theme was the so conduct themselves as not to keep this sentiment latent. equirment, is specially bound to serve

In deciding to prepare the prince of as a politician. The tenor of the ad-Wales for regal honors by degrees Queen Victoria displays again her good ommon sence. It seems to be the general belief that the prince stands in ideas and with all his powers drilled to need of preparation.

and keep up a running fire of comment as the public procession passes by. But the best comment upon the movements of The fact that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been visiting the senate chamber at Washington lately ought not to occasion uncasiness. The sights in the tions, but the steeple is too lofty an out-look for him. As Lówell taught, he must go down among the people. Otherwise capitol are well worthy of even an exqueen's eye. he may get nothing but dizziness, and he will be too far away for the multitude to No one will begrudge Editor McLean tear his voice. Moreover, the scholar ac

tively in political life learns the fratern-ity that dispels distrust and that awakens the fun he is securing in Ohio politics just now. It is all he will have to the toleration which is the desert and the show for the investment. rying need of those who amid the darts of criticism are honestly trying to do the

If Weyler is wise he will not order any more troops to Cuba until he hears from McKinley. Boat fare to Madrid is expensive.

Uncle Horace Boles, of Iowa, asserts quer, that dispel darkness and build that the free-silver-at-16-to-1 fad is temples, and make the fondest dreams dead. If it isn't, Uncle Horace Boles



A writer for the press has summarized the appropriations for the army and navy of the United States from 1891 to 1897 The total is encrmous. Not only that, the country seems to have comparatively lit-

about to turn pirate; men who survey things, "from China to Persia." from the view-pcint of a sugar beet patch; the ever-present and always objectionable sugar trist; and Japan, who was cherish-ing the amiable desire of taking the islands in herself. Whatever advantage, therefore, may be reckoned on from a combination of silliness and selfishness ought to accure to the treaty and insure its easy ratification.

GETTING TOGETHER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger The greater republic of Central America is now an established fact. Stretching from Mexico to Colombia, it includes the independent republics of Central America, namely, Guaterrala, Honduras, San Sal-vador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The conferedation was inaugurated by the treaty of Amalpa, made in September, 1886, and ratified a year later by San Sal-vador. Honduras and Nicaragua. The alvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The al-liance has been completed by the entry of Guatemala and Costa Rica. While the onsolidation may be better described as confederation than as a positive union, is not improbable that in the course of ime the amalgamation will be made com plete, in the same sense as the indis-soluble union of the United States of America. The object of the confedera-tion is defined to be the amicable settle-ment of all matters of foreign relations affecting the individual countries. There is to be a diet of deputies, meeting successively at the respective capitals, and,

in the event of arbitration, preference to be given to the United States. Guatemala, which was established as

Gustemaia, which was established as a republic in 1847, has an area of 63,400 Eng-lish square miles, and its population is estimated at 1,500,000. Te foreign popu-lation is about 12,000. Sixty per cent. of the whole population is of purely Indian

origin, and the remainder is mostly half casts. The United States sends the mostly imports, individually, and most of the commerce is conducted in the United States vessels. Honduras became a re-public in 1833. Its area is about 43,000 source miles and its population is over square miles and its population is over 400,000, mainly aboriginal Indians. More than half its trade, import and export, is

with the United States. San Salvador with the United States, San Salvador became an independent republic in 1553. Its area is 7,225 square miles and its pop-ulation is something over 800,000, all of whom are abortginal or mixed races, ex-cepting about 20,000 whites. Great Britain leads in the imports, but most of the exports go to the United States.

Nicaragua's area is estimated at 49. 200 miles, and its population at 420,000, the number of Europeans and their descendants being very small, about 1,200. The commercial statistics are vague, but transactions are had principally with the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. Nicaragua occupies a large space in the public eye on account of its projected canal and the contention re-specting the control of the same. Costa Rica has been an independent state since

1821. It has an area of 23,000 English square miles and a population of about 300,000, of whom there are 6,500 foreigners Most of the commerce is with the United States, Great Britain and Germany. -0-

These same republics formed the Central American federation for some time prior to 1853, in which year the federation was dissolved. Since then the republics have not always been amicable neighbors, have not always even amicable neighbors, but it is to be heped that the new confed-eration will improve their relations. All of them have shown a friendly disposi-tion towards the United States, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, where British influence is strong. Nearly all of the whites in the greater republic are of the whites in the greater republic are of spanish origin, but their continental ties with the mother country were sur-rendered even before the political rela-tions were dissolved. The United States welcomes the disposition of the Central American states to work together in har

mony, as this tends towards the mainte-nance of the American policy as exhibited in the Monroe doctrine.

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

1 June brides cease to be a subject of





Hurrah, for the Glorious Fourth.

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Judge Gordon intimates that at the at home. proper time he will have more to say concerning the management of the Eastern penitentiary. But the fact is step down from the shades of the bank that unless he is prepared to offer convincing proof he has said too much already.

The Plague in India.

Contemplation of disease and death is none too pleasant under the most favorable circumstances, but for a chapter of horrors which, though sickening, is conservatively written and evidently true, commend us to Julian Hawthorne's article in the July Cosmopolitan describing the ravages of the plague in India. Mr. Hawthorne passed three months in the plague centers under a commission from that magazine to prepare for its columns the story of the visitation. His first paper giving the results of this mission is one of the most effective specimens of reporting within our knowl-

That India should be plague-stricken is not to be regarded strange after we read Mr. Hawthorne's account of the sanitary conditions of Bombay, which mirror the conditions in the country generally. We quote one paragraph: "A house was marked down for visitation in the midst of the Baznar You could not see anything of it from the street; it was screened by other houses; but it was large enough to contain 600 people. It was built round an interior court, perhaps five and twenty feet square; the four walls enclosing it went staggering up, story above story, so that we seemed to

stand at the bottom of a well. But what a well! The place, even here beneath the open sky, smelt like a cesspool. The ground under foot was that Pennsylvania heads the list. Well, boggy and foul; it was composed of that's a position we needn't be ashamed dung and rotten matter of all kinds, of. and upon investigation proved to ex-

tend downward to a depth of no less than five feet. This huge and festering mass of coagulated filth had been accumulating unchecked, deep down in that pit of human habitations, for fifty dee." In that journal's opinion it is years past. The heat, quite apart from the poison of the atmosphere, was and its exemplars in every community stifling and intolerable; there could never be any movement of air in this found at national and state capitals place, nor could the sunlight penetrate upon it and this was the atmosphere which the inhabitants drew into their lungs day and night!"

The singular thing is that the naemployment. There are hangers-on in tives of India don't want to be rescued from the plague. When they are taken sick they hide away from the sanitary inspector and practice all sorts of deception in order to avoid being taken to the hospital. In one case eight living men in a room stood a corpse up alongside them and tried securing preferment. to make the inspector believe that all nine were well; in another room a corpse already far advanced toward loudest howl over the thirst for it are decay was scated in a circle of cardoften the greatest victims of that players in the hope that the inspector, after a casual glance in the door, would certify to the occupants' healthfulness and pass on. The whole force through politics the rewards look bigof caste, superatition, religious preju-

rection, and for aid to those who are tle to show for its money. Nine-tenths, willing to attempt it. One fighter on or perhaps a larger proportion, of the people of this county do not see a soldier the spot is worth a thousand critics from one year's end to another-perhaps

never see one. To the generation that has grown up since the war the sight of "If the scholar would sometimes mingle in the current of affairs, would a soldier is as uncommon as that of a comet. Yet our army costs more annu-ally than the entire sum expended in 1850 and let that current touch him, he for the maintenance of all the departwould know after that that not every ments of the government. man who enters that current goes over the dam. If he enters resolutely and

According to this authority-and the figures are supposed to be official the following sums were expended for the years amed to maintain the army and navy: Year. Army. 1991\$68,306,560 Year. Navy \$26,138,133 43,438,594 33,610,671 1893 60,489,683 1894 51,351,484 24,952,998 ..23,182,448 65,296,320 26,726,753 1895 46,449,589 32,305,612 1897 58,173,358 The total amount of these expenditures for the eight years given is as folows; Expended for the army\$383,505,588 Expanded for the navy 197,491,677 Total for army and navy\$580,807,265

For the military outlay of \$383,505,588 in

you, better to encourage others who eight years the United States have had an army-few in number, but larger than Criticism, after all, is helpful only was needed-of 2,500 officers and 25,000 men. During that time not a hostile shot was fired on the North American contiwhen just. The pessimist creates discomfort but naught else. One act that nent except in barroom brawls or by po-licemon chasing fugitive crimnals on the has a definite purpose is better than a thousand growls which aim at evils street. For about \$75,000,000 last yearonly \$17,660,660 more than the United States spent-Great Britain had an army without attempting to cure them. The scholar who is broad is tolerant. Tolof 7,500 officers and 148,000 men, the main erance measures deeds not by ideals ortions of which were scattered in garri-ons throughout the world, while some alone but with allowance for restrictive and hampering conditions. Often the etachments were frequently engaged in active warlike operations. This does not include the India establishment. Engmost helpless doers are the most voluble talkers as to how deeds should be land's drum beat is heard around the world, while there are not fifty military drums in active use in the United States, done. Affirmative endeavor may make mistakes, but the fair rule is to weigh and those heard are at only a few scaterror and good against each other and tered points far distant from each designated as "one company" or see which turns the balance. This the or "two scholar in politics too often fails to do. company' posts, representing the power, lignity and glory of the United States A table of the amounts appropriated government as a military power. For \$112,000,000 a year, less than double our by the various states to popular eduarmy expenditure, the German empire maintains an army of 23,000 officers, 562,000 cation has been prepared and it shows men and 100,009 horses for all purposes. An army twerty times as numerous as that on our muster costs less than double the expense account of ours.

Bosh. The cost of the United States navy is about in the same disproportion to the number of its ships, guns and men as One of the great vices entering into the life of the nation, according to the impared with other nations. Both establishments are topheavy and are main-tained with the same extravagance that Chicago Tribune, is "the thirst for ofis displayed in all other departments of becoming worse and worse every year, the government. No one would advocate a reduction in the pay of the soldiers or "are the drones;" "the men who are allors nor a decrease in the supplies for clothing, arms and food. But it is evi-dent that greater economy could be prac-thiced without impairing the efficiency and in large cities seeking office are its hideous depths. But the windows usually the lazy and often the vicious of the land or naval forces. It should be mentioned that the above figures do not include the appropriations for pensions. Nonsense. The men who hunt politi-

cal office are not worse upon the average than the men who seek private

From the Post-Express.

every field of labor and in politics these A little girl in a nearby town, in saying her prayers the other night, was told to are usually the most conspicuous, perray for her father and mother, who were sistent and effusive. But the same is both very ill, and for one of the servaning was had lost her husband. She faithtrue in other vocations, and especially at the headquarters of large corporafully did as she was told and then im-pressed with the dreary condition of things, added on her account: "And naw, Lord take good care of yourself for if tions and other places where the favor of those in authority is helpful in Lord, take good care of yourself, for anything should happen to you there i no telling how soon we'd all go to pieces. In this country it is no crime to seek ffice. The very men who make the

From the Washington Star. thirst, and howl chiefly because their appetite has not been appeased. It is unify between now and December in an effort to overthrow the Hawalian annex-ation treaty: The Cleveland worshippers; true that in the minor positions opened ger at a distance than they do after men who are fearful that the country is

2 Weather is propitious to the cultiva vation of home grown cucumbers. Little boys with money to burn pro-ceed to raise a smudge. 4 The American Eagle enjoys a day of

Wilkes-Barre editors begin their annual 40 days' diet on huckleberries and milk. Fersons who have notes to meet ave

afflicted with dumb ague. A sea of gaseous matter passes over the editorial page of the Times. Editor Wade Finn takes his first rido on a railroad pass. Board of control is tendered a banquet by the High School alumni. 10 Phil Sheridan Monument association

reports progress. Wilkes-Barre citizens petition to be-come a part of greater Scranton.

they put out. 3 Police break the record by arresting a

scorcher. 14 The green apple arrives at a proper condition to tangle the internal ar-rangements of the small boy. 15 Dan Shannon dislocates his spine tryscorcher.

ing to lift the Wilkes-Barre ball club out of the mire.

First hand concert is given (in a horn) at Nay Aug park. Wouter Von Twister of the Wilkes-Barro Record has a lucid interval. Steve Dyer refuses to play anything but "short stop" with the local base

ball clubs. 9 Herman Notz decides that it is impossible to reform the school board.

Editor O'Toole begins the composition of a nomination letter of acceptance to be used in case of emergency

Michael Griffin purchases an ear trum-pet in order that the voice of the people may be heard in calling him office.

22 Handley executors decide that too much money is being expended in the erection of magnificent buildings on Spruce street. non-office-seeking Democratic socie

ty is organized with Nathan Vidaver, John E. Roche, John J. Fahey and Anthony Walsh as charter members. The police discover that the side-walks are made for pedestrians and

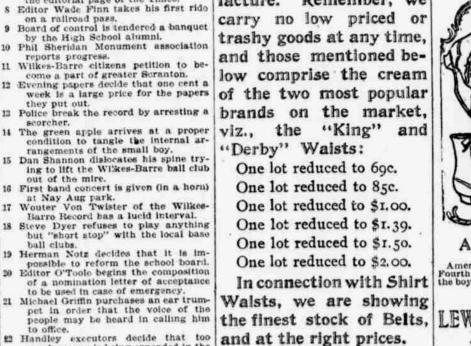
not for juggernaut wheelmen. City Editor Kern declines to edit Freas Bogert's base ball column. Nell McTague consents to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country

if given the proper nominat Mayor Balley enters the lists as a silver-tongued orator.
Left Fielder Eagan sprains his laryow

on the coaching line. The main show catches up with pros-

THE

perity's advance agent and every body gets a raise in salary. Attorney Charles Hawley cultivates chin whiskers in anticipation of a boom in Populism that will threaten the Prohibition party. 31 Wait and see.



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