

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cent's a Month.

ADDRESS AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA. AT SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

The Tribune tomorrow will comprise twenty pages, including a special supplement narrating in graphic fashion the industrial and commercial resources of the city of Scranton.

Increase the Army.

General Miles wants congress to spend \$15,000,000 next year on coast defense, an increase of \$12,500,000 over the average annual outlay for this purpose; and he also wants power put in the president's hands to increase the size of the regular army at his discretion to 70,000 men, or one soldier for every 1,000 civilians. Partly in justification of this recommendation for an increase in the army, General Miles dwells on the necessities of Alaska since the rush to the gold fields. He says there are about 20,000 Indians in the territory, many of them armed with modern guns. While they are peaceful now, the history of the settlement of the west, he says, teaches there may be trouble with the natives. He points to the need of military roads and telegraphs, the bridging of rivers and other pioneer work in a new territory, and advises the establishment of several military posts in Alaska. He also notes by inference the possibility of friction with foreign nations over questions either pending or likely at any time to arise, and asserts with much truth that the best guarantee of peace is preparedness for war. Here is his exact language on this point: "Although the general desire of our people is to maintain a condition of peace with all nations, and the policy of the government is one of good will and peaceful relations with all others, yet nothing could be more injudicious than to remain in a condition of inactivity and permit the lives of millions and the accumulated wealth of many generations to be destroyed or endangered by any foreign power with which we are liable to come into contact, and the general plan for defense which has been adopted by the government should be steadily pursued until the nation is in a condition of security and safety which a due regard to self-preservation would demand."

This position for some reason is not a popular one in this country. The American people in many respects are imprudent, putting off to the last minute precautions which should have been taken first. Because the regular army as a rule is not busy in serious work there is an impression among perhaps a majority of civilians that it is a kind of ornamental affair, of small practical value and therefore not to be increased as the country's growth and spread of interests call for a proportionate expansion of military insurance. This sentiment overlooks the fact that the army stands in much the same relation to the country that the municipal fire department does to the city. Its hours of battle are few as compared with its hours of ease, but when it is needed to do battle it is needed badly. And it is the same with coast fortifications. They are not required often, but when required the demand for them is urgent. The money spent on them is a cheap form of insurance compared with the risk involved in neglecting them. It is high time these facts were appreciated by our people. Arbitration treaties are admirable in their way but guns and soldiers are not yet obsolete nor are they likely to be during this or the succeeding generation.

There is trouble in the Beharath! President Abrahamovic, in a review of the burden of his somewhat tangled surname, has been designated by the irreverent members of the "Rath" as a "Polish scoundrel," "swindler," "blackguard," and "Badiui emuech." Judging from reports of the recent proceedings of the Austrian house of lawmakers, President Abrahamovic would be justified in substituting a long-barreled duck-gun loaded with No. 2 shot, for the ravel, when presiding at future meetings.

Church Music.

The Methodist Episcopal Congress, in session at Pittsburgh, discussed the interesting topic of church music the other day. In the course of the papers read the comment was made that the average preacher acts as though Methodist tunes should be jigs. Choir-masters and music committees should refuse mutilated hymns altered to suit the ideas of incompetent persons, and sacred words set to tunes of sentimental love songs. It was also suggested that in the future the church choir will cease to be the "war department of the church."

If this last state is attained it will only be by official recognition of the modern conditions of music in the service. In many cases this part of the worship has reached such a condition as to be a menace to the progress of the church. The tendency of the times is in the direction of professional choir singers, and while perhaps less quarrelsome goes on in such cases than when local talent, belonging to various factions in the community, is employed, the results are not always satisfactory. There can be no sort of doubt that in fashionable churches less spiritual benefit is derived from the present day method of engaging professional singers, who are looked upon, not in the light of fellow-worshippers, in whom an interest of churchly fraternity is felt, but simply as hired entertainers, who add distinction to the organization in somewhat the same way as a particularly fine window, or an ornate pulpit, adds distinction to the edifice than was characteristic of the good old way when singing was done by those who had their hearts in the song service.

From a choir singer's point of view equally disadvantageous features are seen. If the average professional singer in a quartette finds herself able to fill an engagement in a fashionable church, and leave with a shred of vocal reputation remaining, not to mention

her reputed characteristics in morals, temper and other desirable qualities, she is a fortunate being. Indeed no thoroughly is this fact realized that talented young vocalists, who might be an acquisition to any choir, are often advised to do anything rather than accept a church position, if they wish for a successful musical career.

St. Clair McKelway, the admirable and well-poised editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, intimates that the New York newspapers, taken as a class, present now and then strong evidences of a deficiency in either principle or common sense or both. These are not his exact words but they comprehend what we take to be his meaning, and undoubtedly he is right. What a novelty one resolutely honest and courageous newspaper would be in a community like New York! But there is an additional thought also worthy of consideration in this connection. Are there enough honest and courageous men in New York to support one strictly conscientious newspaper? If there were the town would no doubt soon have one.

The Great American Game.

The agony is over. On the frozen turf "health" has been asked the heroes of the football game that may be known for the next twelve months. Their pathway has been strewn with glory. They may not have been permitted to grasp the honors of the victor. But there is no question that in the struggle for supremacy all have been in earnest. In this respect the great American game of football is probably without a parallel. In other amusing occupations it is often contended that the game has been given away; but football is a struggle that is made purely for glory, and none were ever accused of shrinking at a critical moment or playing into the hands of the foe. Though they may have been vanquished in ignominious haste; though the tangled locks on many a classic brow may have been trailed in the dust like the broom of the white-winged street sweeper, yet the scars and bruises that have to a certain extent been endured in vain should entitle the martyr to college pride to the respect of his fellows. Whatever the result of an encounter like those which claimed the attention of every young American with a drop or so of sporting blood in his veins yesterday, it is certain that the athletes who were obliged to postpone the pleasure of wearing the medals for another year went down fighting hard.

The amount of attention that a modern game of football attracts is often astonishing. The fact that an encounter that lasts less than an hour has often marked by features that are vulgarly termed "scraps." They contend that it is the "scrapping" features that make the game so attractive to the masses. This may be true. The American people certainly do possess a vein of combativeness. It has been inherited. The admiration for physical courage has ever been great in this land of the free. A spirit of combativeness was rife in '76. It has been prominent in affairs of a similar nature since. While brutality is not to be countenanced to an extent that will tend to lower the standard of civilization, there seems no reason why the spirit of '76 should not be allowed at least once or twice a year to find vent in a football game. It is not a good plan to smother entirely the inclination to fight. Let the spirit of admiration for physical and military achievements be fostered with reason. All honor, therefore, to the blood-stained heroes of the football field!

An advertisement advising young men to study journalism at home, is new a feature in a number of high-class periodicals. This "school of journalism" promises to impart the secrets of editing, reporting and all other branches of newspaper and literary work, teaching the student to become proficient in the course of a brief time by employing only his spare moments. Not a few newspapers bear evidence of being made up by home students at some distance from their place of publication. The experience of a "home student" who thought he knew it all, written after a week of practical work on a live newspaper, would make interesting reading. His school theories might apply to getting out a hasty report of a midnight fire in Petersburg or an early Sunday morning christening in select Polish circles up the valley, but again they might not. The best school for journalism is in Journalism itself.

An Object Lesson.

We learn from the Pittsburgh Times that a large interest in the Ellwood City Tin Plate Company has been purchased by Robert B. Byass & Co., of Swansea, Wales, one of the most extensive manufacturers of tin plate in the world, and the capacity of the Ellwood City company, as a result of an agreement entered into with the Welsh tin plate men, has secured the latter's trade in the United States. At the time of the enactment of the Dingley tariff law the Welsh manufacturers, it is explained, realizing that their trade in America would be ruined by its rates, entered into negotiations with the Ellwood company for trade relations. Byass & Co. have had an extensive business in the United States for years on fine specialties. It is announced that by the terms of the agreement Byass & Co. purchase a minority interest in the Ellwood company and will place Sydney A. Byass of the Swansea firm on the board of directors, Byass & Co. relinquishing all rights to the manufacture and sale of the "M. F." brand of roofing tin in the United States. The work of doubling the capacity of the Ellwood plant is under way, but according to our Pittsburgh contemporary the business is increasing at such a rate that

further improvements are contemplated. It is interesting now to recall the fact that our Democratic free trade friends used to assert the impossibility of establishing by tariff protection a domestic tin plate industry. But this is the first time that their anti-protection croakings have been exploited by the logic of events.

Thanksgiving proclamations have been an autumnal feature for such a length of time that it would seem no remarkably novel or unique style of composition could be devised in promulgating them to the world. It appears, however, that the governor of Indiana has been able to achieve a new thing under the sun in the way of his Thanksgiving announcement, but it is rather a pity that he and the public at large are so exercised over the fact that Governor Pingree recognizes a good thing when he sees it and considered that official document worth copying for the edification of the Michigananders. They should appreciate the fact that Governor Pingree is a very busy man and that he cannot be expected to manage potato patches, invest in asphalt lakes, superintend training ships, keep an eye on Argentine and incidentally run the state of Michigan and also bother to get up unique Thanksgiving proclamations. He no doubt believes in the Emersonian theory that next to the author of a good sentence is the first plagiarist and as there is no copyright on Thanksgiving proclamations he should not be so enthusiastically condemned.

William J. Bryan states that he expects to remain in politics all of his life. Billy's faith is commendable, but from present appearances he is more apt to spend a greater portion of his existence hanging on to the rear platform by his teeth if he is really in earnest in the avowed intention of occupying the political coach.

Chancellor Day has placed on record his approval of the general tendency of foot ball, which he conceives to be toward the development of fortitude and self-control. The same might with equal truthfulness be said of boxing, but society in some things is evidently inclined to be equivoque-eyed.

General Weyer states that if he had been allowed to remain in Cuba until he could spend a greater portion of his life in the general development of fortitude and self-control, he would be inclined to be equivoque-eyed.

There is now no longer any need for the average college student to arrange his hair after the style originally introduced by the skye terrier.

Without doubt more money and less rhetoric in behalf of Cuba would speed the day of its deliverance.

Reflections Meet For the Day After.

From the Lancaster New Era. The evils of the habit of indulgence in alcoholic drinks have been made plain to everybody. If we did not see enough of this with our own eyes, what we daily see and read in the newspapers and magazines is sufficient to thoroughly convince us of the fact. But there is another indulgence to which we are prone to give our attention, and that is over-eating. It is no easy matter to say how much harm can be done during the course of the year through dietary excesses. We give this matter no attention until it is forced upon us by diarrhoea and often dangerous after-consequences. Indigestion is the parent of many physical ailments, and when dyspepsia comes along and says its relentless grasp on the hearty feeder, the victim easily reaches the conclusion that is little left in life that is worth the living.

The pleasures of the table appeal to most persons most persuasively. To a person whose stomach is not satisfied may himself over-indulge when he sits down to an elaborate dinner of rich foods. To him the habit is sure to lead to trouble. But men may indulge in the pleasures of the table to an excessive degree and nobody thinks of them as worse for it. It is simply called a hearty eater, and that is the end of it. There is one thing, however, which is as many men dig their graves with their teeth as they do through over-indulgence in the drink, although it must be said that the over-indulgence in food is not so demoralizing, nor so permanent to our moral sense, as the former. Whatsoever personal inconvenience people suffer who are given to table excesses, these do not manifest themselves disagreeably in public places and in public sight.

The doctors have not been silent on this interesting question. Again and again they have cried out against it, but it is an uphill fight to contend with a demoralized appetite. Still, a noted English authority on dietetic matters, recently expressed himself as follows: "I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors in diet, and that more than half of these errors are of a nature which, in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life accrues to civilized man in England and throughout central Europe from erroneous habits of eating that from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be."

And yet medical men are sometimes themselves the worst offenders. Dr. Abernethy, one of the most eminent of English medical men, ate a very light breakfast, and then took nothing more until evening, when he ate a dinner that rivaled in the profuseness of its solids and liquids those of some of the Caesars. Of course, men who lead active, out-of-door lives, who are in the habit of doing much physical effort, require and can assimilate more food than those to whom the sedentary life is congenial. Frequent eating or indulgence in irregular intervals is most harmful. The stomach is an organ that requires rest quite as much as the arms or the legs, and when overtaxed is sure to give way.

Everyone has felt at times that he has been imposing on his patient, long-suffering and long-suffering, but that forbearance is not a virtue with him except on rare occasions, and he continues to repeat the offense with everyday regularity. This is a question that concerns everybody. While the drink habit affects only a class, nearly all of us are victims of the habit of excess eating. Like the drinker, the great eater finds it difficult to break away from his evil habit, and all the more so, because he does not realize the danger of his course.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.

Washington Letter in Chicago Record. The president is contemplating another surprise for the soldiers in the nature of an order placing deputy postmasters, assistant postmasters, cashiers, chief

THE CHARGE OF JINGOISM.

From the Washington Star. The people of the United States have been receiving within the past few years some very sharp lectures on the subject of jingoism. They are berated upon the charge of possessing, and encouraging the growth of, what in the vernacular is called "scrappy disposition." In some quarters they are characterized as swaggers and blusters, quick to take offense, and slow to apologize. They have likewise received some solemn warnings, to the effect that if they do not mend their manners in dealing with foreign countries they will get themselves into serious trouble—may, in fact, get themselves into a very serious predicament, and their danger. These lectures and warnings are of no great moment, but as our mode of dealing with foreign affairs is under discussion, a comparison with the modes of other countries in meeting such questions is fairly to be invited. And it so happens that at the present time there are three live instances that suit the purpose admirably.

Turkey, as all the world knows, although triumphant over Greece, is under the control of the leading powers of Europe. It is surrounded by her recent successes, she had decided on putting her navy on an improved footing. But Russia promptly objected. Turkey owes her part of the old war indemnity, and was informed by Russia that immediate payment of the money would be insisted upon if the navy were not heard about strengthening the Turkish navy. Russia does not need the money, and as there is no prospect of Russia by this threat brings the prompt reply from Turkey that the naval project has been postponed. Austria comes forward at the same time, and taking advantage of the same situation, calls Turkey to book for some offenses committed by her in the Balkans. Austria officials, Turkey, probably in the wrong, but right or wrong, in no country's part, makes an honorable peace, and Austria smooths her wrinkled front.

Several German missionaries are killed in provinces in China. In the same German officials are maltreated, and German marines are promptly landed and the port in China, which has been an important port in China. The Chinese complain of this action as being both hasty and unjust. They claim not to have had time even to investigate the charges. But the German forces are still in possession of the Chinese city. It is not to the purpose to criticize Russia, or Austria, or Germany for these things, but only to point out how other countries deal with questions affecting their own dignity or interests abroad. They act with promptness and even with severity. They stand upon no idle ceremony. How long would they wait for a point of error and their obligations, have dallied with the Venezuelan matter, as we did? How long would Germany tolerate such abuses at her door and at such expense to her interests as we are tolerating in the case of Cuba?

Instead of being swaggering and aggressive, offensive to others and indifferent to the rights of others, the United States is patient to the point of error and lacking at times in the duty she owes to herself as one of the ruling influences in the world for good government.

A VICTORY FOR HUMOR.

From the Washington Post. The man who laughs is a blessing to the human race, but greater still is he who laughs at himself. It is the duty of a humorist to be a humorist. Even our old friend Tammas, who entertained the good people of Thrums with professional fun, had his fun and was dry as oatmeal itself, appreciated the importance of the humorist. Nathan Plotkin bought a lot of bread from Moser's bakery. Regarding a knife as superfluous, Nathan took a huge bite, screamed and turned pale. "There was a mouse in the bread," he said, "I had in my bread a mouse found," he complained later to Leontial, "and in my madness I had some dishes washed. What are you going to do about it?"

If he had not been a humorist, Leontial would have gravely undertaken to explain the accident to the baker, and would have soothed his customer with promises of future loaves containing no mice. But Nathan Plotkin, who had laughed, he raised his hands and cried: "What you expect for 5 cents? Elephants!" And then Plotkin, who ought to have been amused, grew angry. He fell upon Leontial and smote him hip and thigh. He could not appreciate humor.

Now Plotkin has gone to jail. The judge laughed, the jury laughed, and even the idle spectators in the courtroom laughed. It was decided that Plotkin had no cause for assault, and now he will have ample opportunity to laugh at himself. It was decided that Plotkin had no cause for assault, and now he will have ample opportunity to laugh at himself. It was decided that Plotkin had no cause for assault, and now he will have ample opportunity to laugh at himself.

EXPERIMENTS ON HORSES.

From the Popular Science Monthly. Physiological experiments are of various kinds, and while some are of such a character as to suggest careful guards, there are others to which animals may be indifferent, or which may be even agreeable to them. Of the last seems to be the one described by Dr. E. A. Schwarz in a recent address before the Chemical society, of Washington. "A fine blooded horse, not available for ordinary use on account of his propensity to run away, was converted into a subject for the cultivation of the tuberculin antidote. He was, of course, exposed to the ordinary contagion, he received the hypodermis injection of the poison of the tuberculosis germ in quietness and even seemed interested in watching the operation. As a burned child dreads the fire, it was supposed he would resist the second operation. But as soon as he observed the bottle, he trotted toward him with pleasure, stood quietly looking around with intelligence while the injection was made, and over afterwards lent himself to have experiment with as much evident pleasure and interest as that of the investigator."

BOOKS.

Watch for our Holiday Store: It will prove to be the best and cheapest place to buy. Holiday Books. Bibles, Booklets, Diaries and Calendars. THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Blame It To the Weather

Blame it to what we will, this fact stares us coldly in the face: we're overstocked on certain lines of winter wearables. Now this is all opposed to our ideas of progressive merchandising, and we have determined to unload the surplus at short notice. We've made a perfectly plain and above board statement of existing conditions; now for the remedy. It seems a pity to call the price pruner's services into play thus early in the season, but there's no help for it, so here goes for the biggest merchandising event of the season. Of Course You're Watching!

We'll Start with Cloaks

It takes nerve to smile when you're cut to the quick; it takes nerve to see legitimate profits go glimmering, but they'll go just the same until this big handsome stock of garments is reduced to its proper proportions.

Now for the Bargains

- At \$1.98—Children's Long Cloth Coats, with sailor collar, braid and pearl buttons.
At 2.98—Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, silk lined, trimmed with Thibet fur.
At 3.98—Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets that were \$5.00.
At 4.98—A magnificent line of Jackets and capes that were \$7.00 to \$8.00.
At 6.98—Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes that were \$10.00.
At 7.98—Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes that were \$10.00 to \$12.00.
At 9.98—Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes that were \$12.00 to \$14.00.
At 14.98—Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes that were \$20.00.

FINLEY'S Don't Be Tempted

Blankets and Comfortables. For this week we quote the following low prices: Cotton Blankets. 10-4 Columbia Blankets 50c
11-4 Silver Queen Blankets 75c
11-4 Gloriana Blankets 95c
11-4 Arcadia Blankets \$1.35
Mixed Blankets. Borders—Red, Blue, Pink and Lemon. 10-4 Kingston Blankets \$1.75
10-4 Oxford Blankets 1.58
10-4 Welland Blankets 2.25
11-4 Oxford Blankets 2.45
11-4 Welland Blankets 2.75
All-Wool Blankets. (Also Crib and Cradle sizes)—Borders—Blue, Pink, Brown, Red and Lemon. 10-4 Toga Blanket \$3.25
10-4 Hero Blanket 4.50
10-4 Honokopu's Choice Blanket, 5.50
11-4 Oakland Blanket 3.25
11-4 Norwood Blanket 4.25
11-4 Naska Blanket 5.00
12-4 Gold Medal Blanket 6.00
13-4 Gold Medal Blanket 6.75
13-4 Gold Medal Blanket 7.50
Our line of California and Elder-Down Blankets is always complete. Robe and Wrapper Blankets (Reversible), broadest patterns for Ladies' Wrappers, Gentlemen's Bath-Robes and Smoking Jackets.
The Whole Family Will Be Thankful in Our Shoes, from 25c to \$5.00.
Lewis, Reilly & Davies. Wholesale and Retail. Will Close All Day Thanksgiving. Stationers. Engravers. REYNOLDS BROS., HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, Have the Famous Planetary Pencil Sharpener on exhibition. It is the only Sharpener which never breaks a point and will sharpen four dozen pencils every day for 12 months without any repairing. 139 Wyoming Ave., SCRANTON. Typewriters' Supplies. Draughting Materials. W. M. T. SMITH.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

There Is No Reason WHY WE SHOULD NOT SECURE YOU TRADE IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN OIL OR GAS HEATER. WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING KINDS: Standard Oil Heaters (2 sizes.) Majestic Oil Heaters (2 sizes.) Oil Radiators, Blue and White Flame, 1, 2 and 3 Burners. Banner Lamp Stoves. Gas Radiators, nickel and bronze finish. WE ARE SATISFIED THAT AFTER YOU HAVE COMPARED OUR GOODS AND PRICES WITH OTHERS, YOUR BUSINESS WILL COME OUR WAY.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 Washington Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Remington-Union Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuses, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: THOS. FORD, Pittston; JOHN E. SMITH & SON, Plymouth; E. W. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre. Office Supplies. MT. PLEASANT COAL AT RETAIL. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price. Orders received at the Office, first floor, Commonwealth building, room No. 51, telephone No. 924 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine. W. M. T. SMITH.

REYNOLDS BROS., HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING, Have the Famous Planetary Pencil Sharpener on exhibition. It is the only Sharpener which never breaks a point and will sharpen four dozen pencils every day for 12 months without any repairing. 139 Wyoming Ave., SCRANTON. Typewriters' Supplies. Draughting Materials. W. M. T. SMITH.

ROGERS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of pretty things for Christmas Presents. THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

Blank Books. ROGERS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of pretty things for Christmas Presents. THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.