### March Magazines.

versity of Pennsylvania is hereafter to be issued monthly during the academic year, from October to June, inclusive. Briefly outlined, its purposes are "to summary of university and faculty rants such publication; to furnish information regarding original research, and to record the progress of literary and scientific work at the University; and finally, to give publicity to such other matters of a general character as may be deemed of interest to the educational world."

American Review a suggestive discussion of the question "Is the Constitution Outworn?" is contributed by Pro-fessor Goldwin Smith. Under the title "Do Foreign Missions Pay?" the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., president Mr. Wilson grew beets by the acre from of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, furnishes an authoritative and college, and found the enterprise quite carefully prepared paper. A most important national subject is elaborately He shows, further, that whereas cer-Commodore G. W. Melville, chief en-gineer, United States Navy, on "Our of the by-products being returned to Future on the Pacific-What We Have There to Hold and Win," while Charles food is lost to the soil, as the root is F. Thwing, D. D., President of Western taken to the factory and the pulp re-Reserve University and Adelbert Col- turned to the farm, Mr. Wilson prelege, contributes an essay of timely interest on "Personal Morals and College Government." The Right Rev.Wil-liam Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, there would still be left a trade balance writes eloquently of "Patriotism: Its in favor of those countries of more than Defects, Dangers, and Dutles," and \$60,000,000 a year. Hon. William J. Lieuteaant-Colonel Rogalla von Rieberstein, of the German Army, deals tributes a crisply written article on with the important problem "Could "The Democratic Party and its Fu-Russia Take British India?" Space is devoted to a consideration of "The Need of Postal Reform," by the Hon. E. F. Leud, chairman of the Commit- was itself again in 1896. He prophesies tee on the Postoffice and Post Roads, that the battles of the future will be and an absorbing topic of the day, the substantially along the same lines as Intervention of the United States in those of the past. The Chicago con-Cuba," receives luminous treatment vention, he contends, was absolutely from John H. Latane, A second instalment of "Recollections of the Civil his words-upon the questions of the War," by Sir William Howard Russell, coinage of silver, the issuance of bonds, LL. D., increases the interest which the income-tax decision, and governattaches itself to these vivid sketches of that stirring time. Other topics in-terestingly treated are: "To Purge the cratic party will go forward more reso-Pension List," by J. H. Girdner, M. D.; lutely than ever," Another article which Have We Too Many Churches?" by is sure to attract wide attention is that the Rev. A. W. Quimby; "Some Social by Senator Frank D. Pavy, on "State O'Shea, and "Masters and Slaves in gives an exhaustive analysis of the exthe Old South," by the Rev. J. H. La

The Century opens with a paper on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," written by John R. Proctor, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, and illustrated by Castaigne, John Sidney Webb describes "The River Trip to the Klondike," with pictures redrawn from photographs. Last summer Mr. Webb made a tour of investigation along the entire coast of Alaska, and up the Yu-kon as far as the Kiondike mines, on behalf of the Alaska Commercial company. His investigations, therefore, in-cluded not only the famed Klondike, but the other creeks and streams tributary to the Yukon. Edward S. Curtis tells of "The Rush to the Klondike over the Mountain Passes," also illustrated from photographs. Jonas Stadling, the Swedish journalist who described for the Century "Andree's Flight Into the Unknown," gives an account of the remarkable recovery by the killing of a carrier-pigeon of the sol sage from the aeronaut. Mrs. Sara Y Stevenson, in her series of graphle papers dealing with the French Intervention in Mexico, pictures "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time, 1866." John Burroughs writes in his most sympathetic vein of the "Songs of American Birds." There is a paper by Richard T. Ely on "Fraternalism vs. Paternalism in Government" and Gen, James S. Clarkson tells of the circumstances under which Gen. Grant wrote and delivered his famous Des Moines speech. The fiction of this number is characteristically good.

The March number of St. Nicholas has for a frontispiece a drawing by George Wharton Edwards, "A Milkof Dordrecht." The opening paper is by W. S. Harwood, and is devoted to "The Great Lakes." Mr. Harwood has gathered many interesting facts about these vast inland seas, their history, peculiarities, and scenie grandeur, and he also tells of the vast amount of commerce that passes through them. There are many illustrations, including a number of striking pictures of lake navigation. "A Giant Candle" is a description of a spectacular feature of the Swedish Exposition, and incidentally an account of candle-making in Sweden. Frank R. Stockton tells of the adventures and fitting end of the famous French pirate. L'Clonnois, in his series of narrative sketches of "The Puccaneers of Our Coast." In Clement Fezendie's fairy tale of science, "Through the Earth." the here experiences some remarkable effects of gravitation. There is, of course, much other information and entertainment for old readers as well

An entirely new and remarkable phase of Walter A. Wycoff's experience as a day-laborer is begun in Scribner's with "The Workers-The West." certain idyllic quality was never far distant from even his most sordid experiences in the rural regions, which made the first division of this narrative the most talked-of serial feature of the year. But in his new experiment he plunges into the "heart of a con-gested labor market"-Chicago, before the World's Fair. Here he learned what it was to look for work and fail to find it under the spur of hunger and cold. His narrative differs from all previous accounts of the slums and

FACE

oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by Curreura Soar, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying scap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

The University Bulletta of the Uni- | slumming because he actually lived the life for months on the same conditions as the poorest. He raised himself from the vagabond class by the only door that is open to them-the door of labor. announce, from time to time, the es-tablishment of new courses; to give a labor unions, socialist meetings, an labor unions, socialist meetings, and anarchist societies. He does not belegislation, where its importance war- lieve that we are on the eve of a "So cial Revolution," and he tells why.

The leading article in The Forum this nonth is by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and is entitled, "Should the United States Produce Its Sugar?" A writer in the November Forum questioned the desirability of establishing in the United States the beet-sugar in-To the March number of the North dustry. Mr. Wilson's paper is strongly in favor of the proposal. He points out that, in addition to keeping at home the \$100,000,000 now paid for imported sugars, the production of beets would be found profitable for stock-feeding. reated in an article from the pen of tain other crops-tobacco for instance sents statistics showing that if our imports of sugar from cane-producing \$60,000,000 a year. Hon. William J. Stone, ex-governor of Missouri, con-"The Democratic Party and its Fument by injunction. "Defeated." he he Rev. A. W. Quimby; "Some Social by Senator Frank D. Pavy, on "State spects of School Teaching," by M. V. Control of Political Parties," Mr. Pavey isting evils, and claims that no remedy can be found for them until the rights of every member of a party, at a cau-cus, primary, or convention shall be legally fixed beyond question. Mr. Pavey insists that the state should insure the great engines of political action from internal decay or external

> Senator H. D. Money; "The Duty of Annexing Hawaii," by Senator John T. Morgan; "Some Recent Municipal Gas History," by Prof. Edward W. Bemis; "Organ Music and Organ-Playing," by the celebrated organist, M. Alexandre Guilmant; "It is Worth While to Take Out a Patent," by Mr. Edwin J. Prindle, Assistant Examiner in the 'nited States Patent Office: The Tramp Problem; A Remedy," by Mr. "Recent Astronomical Rood: Progress," by Prof. Simon Newcomb; and "The Neo-Romantic Novel," by Prof. G. R. Carpenter, of Columbia University. The contents of the March issue of acterized by a breezy brightness theroughly in keeping with the artistic over-page by Martin Justice, foretelling the coming of spring. Among the attractive feature articles are: Olive McGregor's account of the handiwork of "The Indian Women of Alaska" and the description of "Zuniland Customs," by Edward Page Gaston; "The Genius of Aspiration," by Florence Hull Winterburn, and "A Waste of Education," by Brand Bunner Huddleston. The fiction is a refreshing departure from the commonplace and

the tools or toys of the political bosses;

but the right of every member of every

political party to the full use and en-

joyment of every piece of the party machinery must be protected. Other

papers are: "China's Complications and

American Trade," by Mr. Clarence Cary; "England and Egypt," by Mr. A.

Silva White; "Our Duty to Cuba," by

to the season. Ella Morris Kretschmar, under "Lent and Lenten Fare," gives some new ways to prepare eggs and fish, and plans seasonable menus. The department devoted to flower-talk tells how to make the necessary preparations for seed-sowing.

hackneyed. The mes of John Tracy

Jones, Ernest McGaffey, Frederick

Theodosia Pickering and Madeline S.

Bridges appear over verses appropriate

Poyd

Stevenson, Wirwood Waitt,

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

Total Tonnage of the Soo Double That of the Sucz Canal.

In the March St. Nicholas there is an

article on "The Great Lakes" by W. S. Harwood. The author says: For many years the great Suez Canal was looked upon as the most wonderful piece of commercial engineering in the world. carrying enormous cargoes through its gateway from the cast. But in this newer land the commerce of the lakes has dwarfed the Sucz canal. The total tonnage of the Soo during the year 1897 was 16,500,600. The tonnage of the Suez canal in 1896 was 7,000,000. This tennage of the Soc does not by any means represent the entire commerce of the great lakes; it is only a portion of it. Hundreds of thousands of tons of merchandise and supplies of all are shipped annually up from Lake Michigan points through the Straits of Mackinae eastward, which do not , ass through the Soo; and many thousands giore go eastward from points below the Soo on the other lakes, to be exchanged for other supplies for points also below the Soc. Year by year this immense traffic is growing. From the great West there come, to the gateway of the Soo, wheat and flour and lumber and iron ore-all the natural products from a vast area of country, drawn to the lake route because it is so much cheaper to move water than by rail. In return, the East sends the West vast quantities of manufactured goods, and immense supplies of hard and soft coal. The West furnishes raw materials; the East manufactures these materials and sends back the products of her factories and mills. There were received at the ports of Duluth and Superior during the year 1896-that is, during the lake season-1,775,712 tons of coal. On the margins of these lakes, particularly on the shores of Superior, there are ore-bearing rocks containing iron, silver, copper, and gold. The iron ore is of remarkable commercial value,

and practically inexhaustible amount. Immediately tributary

and

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS DRESS GOODS AND SILKS DRESS GOODS AND SILKS of which rivals that of any mines in the world, and the supply in "sight," is the miners say, will furnish the vorld with iron for centuries to come. Some of the lumber which goes east by way of the lakes is sent away on to South American points without separation, taking first a journey of perhaps several hundred miles, down the rivers to the mills, then a thousand miles and more on the lakes to the St. Lawrence, passing through the Welland Canal to get to Ontario, and then trying a few thousand miles of salt water-a pictur-

INDEMNITY VS. WAR.

There is Very Little Likelihood of Hostilities with Spain.

esque voyage indeed.

From the New York Sun. Whether the time is near at hand when, in the interest of civilization, our government should recognize the independence of Cuba, and should interpose by force to restore peace in the sland, is one question. should forthwith declare war against Spain, provided the court of inquiry shall ascribe the loss of the Maine to an cutside explosive, but without attempting to indicate the authors of the catastrophe, is a very different question. The two inquiries should be kept apart and dealt with each upon its

If the finding of the court of inquiry should be that the destruction of the cident, but to an explosive applied from without by some person or persons unbility would undoubtedly attach to the Spanish government. It was the duty of the Spanish authorities at Havana to use more than ordinary diligence in protecting the Maine, both because she was the war ship of a friendly power, entitled to the same treatment as an ambassador might claim, and also beat a particular spot. Spain can no more repudiate responsibility or refuse the payment of an indemnity for the loss of life and property under such conditions than our federal government could refuse Italy for the murder of Italian subjects in a riot at New Orleans. From the moment that a government falls either to safeguard the subjects or citizens of a friendly state sojourning in its territory, or else to punish the perpetrators of assaults upon them, a lack of due diligence is presumed and a claim for indemnity attaches. We do not believe that this position would be disputed at Madrid, provided the court of inquiry, while imputing the destruction of the Maine to an outside agency, should find no cause for arraigning the Spanish authorities at Havana as accessories before or after the fact. We do not believe that the Spanish government would refuse to pay a reasondestruction. They must no longer be able indemnity for the loss of life and property, provided it were held, not to a direct and legal, but only to an indirect and moral responsibility.

Let us suppose, then, for the sake of argument, that the Maine will be adjudged to have been blown up by some person or persons unknown. In that event. Spain must be regarded, not certainly as an accomplice, but as chargeable at worst, with contributory negligence. Assuredly our practice in such cases is not to declare war forthwith, but to put forward a demand for an indemnity. Such was the course pursued by President Benjamin Harrison, when sailers from an American war ship were attacked in the streets of Valparaiso. Even where the responsioility of a foreign government for an act of aggression was direct and unmistakable, we have refrained from a precipitate resort to hostilities. In the case of the Virginius, it was a Spanish man-of-war which captured on the high seas a vessel flying the American flag and took her into the port of San-Woman's Home Companion are char- tiago de Cuba, where a large number of her crew and passengers, including many American citizens, were summarily shot. It was afterward alleged, ineced, that the papers of the Virginius were fictitious, but, of course, the Spanish war ship was not justified in deciding arbitrarily that this was the case. The point to which we would draw attention is that this was an example, not of contributory negligence and of constructive responsibility, but of positive and flagrant guilt, the Spanish war ship being the official agent of the Madrid government. Nevertheless. we did not go to war about the Virginius, but, after negotiations had been prolonged about two years, accepted an apology from Spain, together with the return of the captured vessel and a small pecuniary indemnity.

> This was not the only memorable instance, when we have accepted an indemulty in place of making war. During the first decade of this century, when the United States and Great Britain were at peace, the captain of a British frigate insisted upon searching the American frigate Chesapenke on the ground that certain British subjects were among the latter's seamen The demand being repelled, the British frigate fired on the American, which was entirely unprepared, and kept on firing until a great loss of life was incurred on the defenceless vessel, and the stars and stripes were pulled down. If ever an immediate outbreak of hostilities were justified by public wrong, unquestionably it would have been Justified by the treatment of the Chesapeake. Nevertheless, our government did not resort to war, but bore the outrage with meekness, as it did many other injuries and insults received from England in the years preceding 1812.

But few Americans will desire their government to bear again what it bore from England in the case of the Chesapeake, nor are there many, we imagine, who regard with complacency the outcome of the Virginius affair. We have mentioned those incidents, because in them the responsibility of a foreign government for the wrong experienced was direct, gross and underliable. Of a different kind and weight in the ethical scale, and to the forum of international law, is the responsibility imposed by contributory negligence, the only kind of responsibility which could attach to Spain, should the court of inquiry fail to connect the destruction of our battleship with the Spanish authorities at Havana.

THE BIGGEST GUN.

Now Being Built at Watervliet -- Its Astonishing Power. From New Ideas.

The "biggest gun ever made" has been written about so many times that it doubtless becomes wearisome to those who try to keep track of them all, But the sixteen-inch breech-loading gun now being built at Watervliet Arsenal will be the largest ever yet built by the United States, and it is the first of eighteen similar guns which it is proA Vision of Spring Prettiness

Presents itself in the "Great Store" this morning--- and the time is ripe for it. Whether balmy March days or proverbial March blizzards shall rule the month of uncertainly, nothing can daunt the attractiveness of certain things in certain seasons. Thus, today, we announce our

### First Spring Opening of Dress Goods and Silks

The stock justly demands attention. In it is represented the choicest ideas that the brains of American and European designers have brought forth for the Spring and Summer of 1898.

Tricotine Plaid Etamines, Silk Stripe Etamines. Novelty Check Etamines, Two-Toned Canvas Cloth, Fancy Check Suitings, Worsted Crepe Etamines, Muscovietta Novelties, Velour Etamines, Fancy Cheviots, Figured Melanges, Covert Cloths, Dentelle Cheviots, Persian Suitings, Shepherd Checks, Figured Barege,

Dress Goods demands turn largely to col- The season's Linen Observe the Black We command absolutely the best and Some extreme novelties largely to colors—not bright and dazzling, but soft and lustous. Among the novelties to be much in favor are:

French Surah Serges, Pure Wool Henriettas, Tricotine Plaid Etamines,

Elties to be much in favor are:

Dress Goods to est a n d stock of the exquisite creative at the exquisite creative genius that has touch by touch added to and improved upon the original mesh, until it is hard to recognize in the airy, dainty woof, the fabric that is dubbed "linen."

Dress Goods, many of the sold with woven surface, givening an open-mesh effect. No matter what you may exclusiveness to you in dress. Among the novel-ties much to be admired are:

Silk stripe Etamines,

Rustling Taffetas.

The special novelties this season are Linen Chiffons, cobwebby in texture and strewn with delicate tints clustered into blossoms or conventional dots or dashes; then there are those with bordered lines in contracting color to the body of the fabric, tinsel lines and sombre effects, and Linen Grenadines, all of which are choice, chic and replete with that appealing newness that makes this year's display seem hand-

Silk and Wool Grenadines, Tissue Melanges, Natte Vigorueux. Bayadere Novelties, Bordered Grenadines, Whipcords, Broadcloths, Silk and Wool Crepon, Granite Suitings, Mohair Sicilians, Black Figured Indias, Asiatic Foulards, Canton Crepes, and many others,

Rustling Taffetas, Imported Changeables, Satin-Bar Taffetas, India Taffetas, Gros Grains, Rich Moire Velours, Brilliant Satin Duchesse, Peau De Soie. Ombre Bayederes, Ribbon Grenadines, Crepe de Chines, Polka Dot Grenadines, Pompadour Effects, Rich Brocades,

and many others.

TN THIS MATCHLESS COLLECTION are styles for every requirement--no matter what the taste may be. We have the finest Dress Goods Store in the city---one of the finest in the country. Every part as light as day permit the matching of the most delicate shades. Competent salespeople will acquaint you with the stock---gladly---and introduce you to the prevailing styles. This is a **Personal Invitation** to you to attend this opening, whether or no you wish to buy. Diffused through the stock are attractions and prices that will please you.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT-COR. LACKA. AND WYOMING AVENUE--MAIN FLOOR.

## JONAS LONG'S SONS

Greater Scranton's Greatest Store.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS DRESS GOODS AND SILKS DRESS GOODS AND SILKS DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

the defenses of New York. The Beth- since 1843, and show no sign of rust the progress of which has been much delayed owing to the tardiness in the delivery of the nickel-steel necessary for the large forgings. It is thought, however, that the parts will all soon be assembled, as the forgings have been regularly arriving at Watervliet for some weeks past, and it is a matter of but a few months when the gun will be ready for testing at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

The gun will be mounted in a turret on Romer Shoal, along with five others, to protect New York harbor. The estimated power of this new gun is that the impact of a shot from one of them on an armored ship the size of the "Paris," at a distance of five miles, would be equal to the concussion of that ship going at full speed into another of 19,000 tons going at the same rate. It is also estimated than a shot at such a distance would penetrate twenty oak vessels chained together. Guns like this abroad have caused a breach twenty feet deep in solld ma-

Probably no ship will ever be built that will be able to withstand the fire of sixteen-inch guns at a range of four or five miles, and a vessel could not enter New York harbor without passing in direct range of the gigantic death dealing pieces of ordnance of the

AIR OF MAMMOTH CAVE. So Pure and Bracing That It Might Be Utilized for a Sanitarium.

In the March Century there is an article on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," by John R. Proctor, formerly State Gelogist of Kentucky, Mr. Proctor, in describing the tour of the cave, says: Some distance on we come upon two stone cottages built against one of the walls of the avenue. There are the remains of a number that were built in the cave in 1843 for the abode of consumptive patients, It was believed that the pure air of the cave would effect a cure, and fifteen consumptives took up their abode here, and remained for five months without going out-It is said that when they did go out three died before they could reach the hotel. Something more than purity is required-sunlight. It is said that the saltpeter-miners had remarkable health while working in the cave, and persons with weak lungs are certainly benefited by short walks in this atmosphere. I believe, in time, that these immense reservoirs of dry, pure antiseptic air will be utilized for the cure of consumption and asthma, not by sending the patient into the cave, but by bringing the air into sunlighted sanitariums on the dry, well-drained elevated sandstone plateaus above the

We know the air is dry, because the timber carried in in 1812 has not deto posed shall in time constitute a part of cayed, and iron hinges have been here manager of the popular and well January 26, 1898,

lehem Iron company has the contract We know the air is pure, because here for the forgings of this first test gun, animal matter does not decay, but simply dries up. The mummies found in the caves were not prepared mummies, but simply desiccated bodies. The uniform temperature of from 53 to 54 degrees the year round has been demonstrated. Consumptives take long sea-voyages and visit high altitudes to get the benefit of aceptic atmosphere but they suffer from variations of temperature, from storms, and at high altitudes exercise cannot be taken, while the cave air predisposes one to take evercise with little fatigue. I have known delicate women to walk for nine hours in the cave, clambering up steep ascents and over rocks, and come out of the cave feeling no sense of fatigue until they reached the warm, impurair outside, charged with the odors o decayed vegetation, when they would almost faint, and would require assistance in ascending the path to the hotel We think the atmosphere in the gler at the entrance remarkable for purity before we have become sensitive by hours in the pure atmosphere of the cave. I once went with a friend and a guide to Roaring River and severa other remote places, which required remaining in the cave over night. Wt become so sensitive by our stay of thirty-six hours in the pure air of the cave that we were almost overcome by the suffocating mephitic odors and op-pressiveness of the outer air. We dreaded to inhale it into our lungs, and returned again and again into the pur air flowing from the cave.

Air freed from bacteria is one of the main reasons for success in modern surgery, and a sanitarium into which this air could be pumped would doubtless be resorted to for difficult surgical operations. Consumptives in high altitudes are compelled to remain in doors in winter weather and breath the vitiated air of closed rooms; while in sanitariums supplied with cave air by letting the air in at the upper part of the rooms and out at the lower part all exhalations would pass out, pure air would be constantly rushing at a uniform temperature, winter and summer. Then, it would be a boor if we could escape the oppressive heat of summer into hotels kept cool and pure by the air from these great dry caves.

"The Westminsters New Proprietor." On Monday last Mr. I. D. Crawford one of the most widely known hote men of this city, Philadelphia and Chicago, became proprietor of the West-minster Hotel on Sixteenth street and Irving Place, instead of Mr. George Murray, who has retired. A brilliant future may be predicted for this house under the new management. Mr. Crawford has just resigned from the post of handles everything a la Crawford, so job in a dime museum manager of the Hotel Walton, Philatory exclusion for the patrons of any hotel "Why. father," exclusion for the patrons of any hotel to speak, and the patrons of any hotel "Why. father," exclusion for the patrons of the Hotel Walton, Philatory and the patrons of the pa delphia, which he gave up in order to come to this city. This is not, how-ever, his first experience of Gotham man of fashion takes to the latest hall late last night." answered the old

# TO CLOSE OUT

The remainder of our line of Box Calf Shoes, we make the follow ing special prices:

Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots, \$4.00 grades, Now \$2.95.

Ladies' Box Calt, Button or lace Boots, \$3.50 grades, Now \$2.45.

Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots, \$2.50 grades, Now \$1.95. Men's Box Calf Shoes, \$5.00 grades,

Now \$3.95. Men's Heavy Russet Shoes, \$6.00 grades, Now \$4.50.

Men's Heavy Enamel Shoes, \$6.00 grades, Now \$4.50.

Misses' and Children's Box Calf Shoes, \$2.00 grades, now \$1.50; \$1.50 grades, now \$1.15; \$1.25 grades, now 95 cents; \$1.00 grades, now 75 cents.

#### THE NEWARK SHOE STORE

Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Aves.

known Hotel Albert on West Eleventh street. The present success of the Walon, which is one of the leading houses of the Quaker City, is the best evidence of Mr. Crawford's executive ability and fitness for hotel keeping. He with which he s connected take to his Another Frenk.

From the Chicago News

"That young man of yours," said the observing parent, as his daughter came down to breakfast, "should apply for a "Why, father," exclaimed the lady in tones of indignation, you mean?"

hotel keeping, as he was formerly mode.—The Hotel Reporter. New York, man, "that he had two heads upon his manager of the popular and well January 26, 1898,