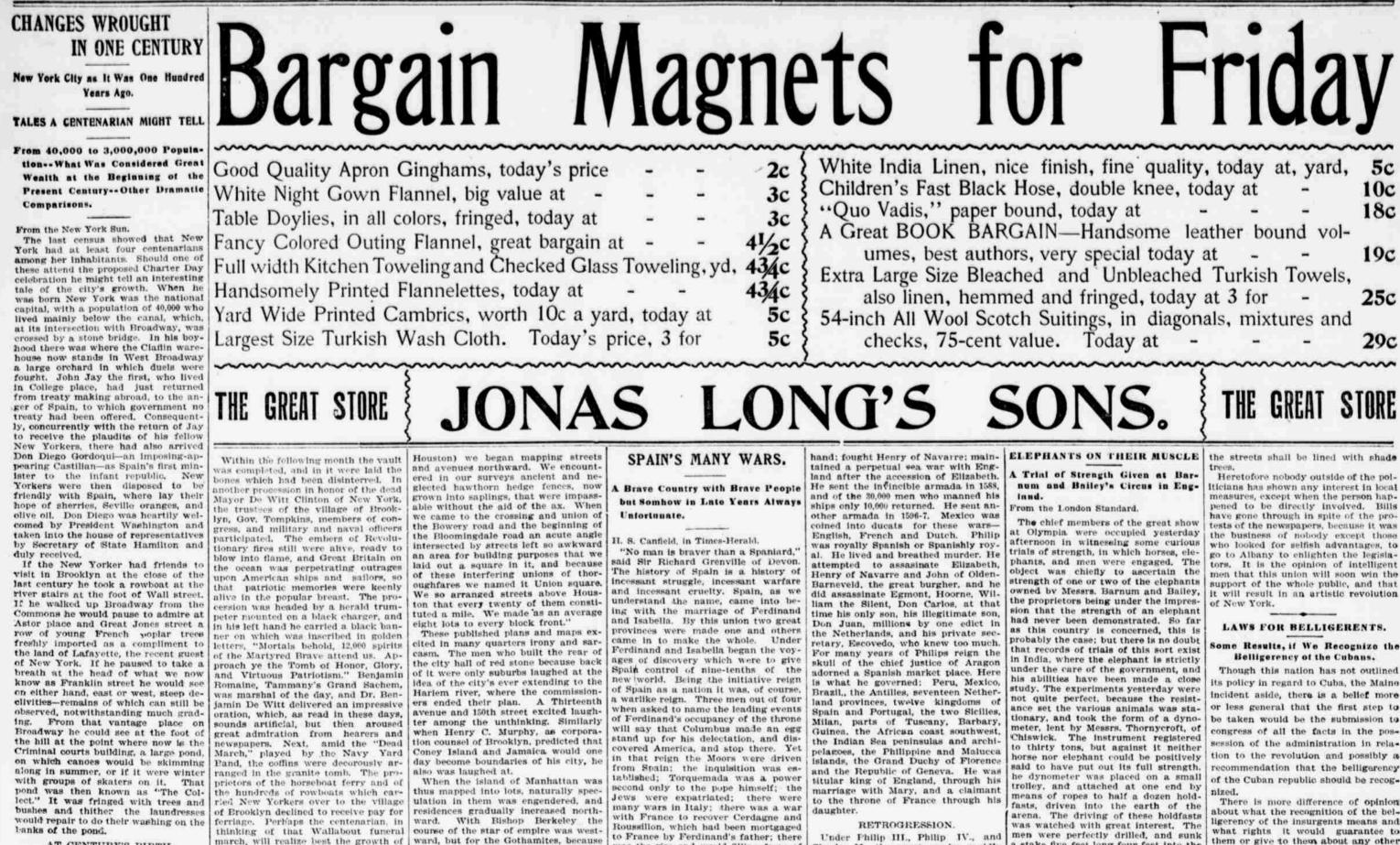
THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.



AT CENTURY'S BIRTH. When the new century began New York city boasted of 60,000 residents and was fast arousing new jealousies in Boston and Philadelphia. Duane and Reade streets had just been laid out, and a race had set in on the east and the west sides of the island between Washington street and Cherry in their progress northward. In 1800, where now stands J. P. Morgan & Co.'s banking house in Wall street stood a

Greater New York.

STEADY GROWTH. New York next, a few years later, magnified herself over the naval war with England. Commercially speaking, war has always improved this city. In the naval, the Mexican and the civil war, the national treasury was a great buyer and money circulated, and while some few interests suffered, in the main night-watch house. Where is now the of the navai war in 1815, the city

ward, but for the Gothamites, because of the rivers, necessarily it was north-

ward only. The census of 1814 showed 96,000 in habitants for New York and Brooklyn. 1,000 of whom were slaves-a published fact which set on foot the movement, soon successful, of making New York a free state.

WEALTH FIGURES.

Seventy-eight years ago only 500 residents and estates paid personal tax on id persor estate ranging in

to France by Ferdinand's father: there was the rise and world-filling fame of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great sollier; there was the utter defeat of the French on Italian soil; there were successful wars in Africa and the war of the so-called Holy League.

CORTEZ AND PIZARRO.

In the days which followed Hernando and Francisco Pizarro under contract sums of more than \$5,000. Only four- gave to Spain a territory which exended through

Charles II., the great empire rapidly Under Philip III, there retrograded. were thirty years of war. Philip IV. reigned forty-four years, which were of almost uninterrupted war with the Netheriands, Italy and France under Richelieu. Philip V., who was a Bourbon, and Ferdinand VI, were comparatiely quiescent. Charles III, was Cortez fought and conquered Mexico guilty of two foolish wars with England, in both of which he was worsted. fought and conquered Peru. This man In the Spanish war with England in 1762 the English took Havana, with to nine tons. Yoked by means of lso Trinidad

men were perfectly drilled, and sunk a stake five feet long four feet into the ground in about a minute. They were men who are habitually engaged putting up the huge tent which covers Barnum and Bailey's show in its provincial tours, and they can either drive in or pull out a holdfast in a wonderfully short space of time. The first animals tested yesterday were a pair of powerful weight horses, who are considered capable of hauling on a

its policy in regard to Cuba, the Maine or less general that the first step to be taken would be the submission to

There is more difference of opinion ligerency of the insurgents means and what rights it would guarantee to them or give to them about any other question now under discussion. Here. briefly told, is what the accepted books on international law says about it:

A neutral nation shall not lend money to a belligerent. It shall not sell to it any munitions of war or any warships. A nation bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended wagon on an ordinary road from eight to cruise or carry on war with a power with which it is at peace, such veswhipple trees to the dynometer, they

streets stood Becker's tavern. Opposite to where is now the Sun building stood Grenzeback's delicatessen shop. Where is now the Tribune building stood a low frame building running along Nassau street and known both as Martling's long room and the Tamnany Wigwam.

If the centenarian as a schoolboy wished to treat a little sweetheart to ice cream he would take her to a garden opposite the park kept by John H. Contoit, who subsequently in his confectionery business elsewhere amassed a fortune which a son of his who recently died increased largely and divided by will between a daughter of the late Recorder Hackett (who married Contoit's step-daughter) and "Ned" Hall, a clerk of the court of sessions. Where the Astor House stands then resided Vice-President Aaron Burr and Mayor Livingston, and in later years Mayor Philip Hone also resided on the same site. As a Columbia college boy no doubt the centenarian joined in the grand procession got up by the Columdan Order or Tammany society for the burial with honors of the bones of the 11,000 Colonial and Revolutionary oldiers who were imprisoned by the British on the prison ships anchored off the Wallabout or where the navy York island topographically was in his yard is now. Congress had failed to day. He wrote thus: make an appropriation to disinter and rebury the bones under a monument. retary to the commissioners of streets although it had been widely petitioned and roads and also as their chief ento do so; wherefore the Tammany socigineer in superintending in the surveys ety raised the money. The cornerstone and maps of the assistants employed of the monument was laid on April 13, by them, I went daily from the city (by which term he meant as much of 1808, after a procession in which the Tammany society led and military it as lay south of the canal) to our companies and citizens joined. Joseph office in the country at the northwest D. Fay, a prominent New York lawyer corner of Christopher and Herring he who was the law preceptor of Charles O'Connor-delivered an eloquent and impassioned oration. His opening sentences were these:

"Upon this day we lay the cornerstone of a tomb and monument sacred the arched stone bridge at Broadway to the memory of the 11,000 patriot martyrs who fell victims to English greed and oppression. Hitherto their ashes have been blown about like summer's dust in a whirlwind. But here what remains of those ashes shall repose and over them shall rise a marble solumn to tell to future ages the story of those who chose death in preference to political slavery. Moreover, the curious mariner shall, as he passes at a distance, point hither in silent admiration, and posterity shall call it the Tomb of Patriots.



Every Baby Humar." mailed free BABY BLEMISHES Pretanied and Card Harbor.

EARLY SURVEYS.

grew along both rivers, and farms and value between \$50,000 and \$100,000; gardens gradually, gave way to resiamong these taxpayers were Isaac ences, and old residences to business Bronson, Henry C. slowly but surely all the time up to 1820 the march of the municipality o New York to its present greatness pro ceeded. That greatness the phophetic eyes of De Witt Clinton saw; so that luring the years 1808-9-10 a street commission, whose appointment was in spired by him, was in operation, mapping the Island area into streets and avenues protty much as they now exist. Erooklyn, too, was shedding its village shell and taking on town and eventually city looks. The plan of the officials was to avoid crooked or narrow streets and alleyways; hence our numbered streets beyond Houston and numbered or lettered avenues between the rivers, all to the disregard, doubtless, of the picturesque, but to the comfort and safety of the future population. John Randel-the civil engineer who did the main mapping and surveying for the commission-deserves to be remembered at the approaching celebration, and also Henry C. Murphy, who during half a century of his publie career in Brooklyn did much to develop it. Mr. Randel has left on record an interesting picture of what New

De Rham, Peter Harmony, Philip and John Hone, Hernan Hendricks, Nathaniel Primer, Peter and Daniel Remsen and reter Schermerhorn. Then the Henry A. Coster estate paid on \$500,000, John M. Aspinwall on \$400,000, John G. Coster on \$200,000, William Jauncey on \$120,000, Robert Lenox on \$160,000, Thomas H. Smith on \$180,000 and Stephen Whitney on \$160,000. New York's only milionaire was John Jacob Astor. And that was a day when assessments were laid by ward elected officers who were honestly anxious to reach the full amounts. There are a dozen millionaires in this city today each of whom enjoys wealth greater than possessed by all who paid personal tax in 1820. In 1820 Peter Goelet's personal weaith was officially estimated at \$60,000 None of the three Hamersley brothers had personal property assessed at more than \$15,000; none of the Howands at more than \$25,000; only one of the ten Jones's reached \$60,000; only one of the twelve Lawrences (William) attained \$50,000; only one (Robert F.) of the eight Livingstons reached \$30,-000; Nicholas Low was ranked at \$20,-000; Anson G. Phelps reached only \$5,000; William Rhinelander only \$40,-000; only one Roosevelt had \$20,000; Re-"Whilst acting as surveyor and sec corder Van Wyck was figured at \$10,-

000, and not a Vanderbilt was named. MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

Recalled by the Destruction of the · Maine in Havana Harbor.

The Maine was not the first United streets previous to performing my field States ship of war to meet destruction work. I generally crossed a ditch cut by explosion in time of peace. An arthrough the Lispenard salt meadows by Charles Frederick Stansbury (now a culvert under Canal street) on in The Illustrated American states that a plank laid across it midway between on June 4, 1829, the Demalogos, which was also known as Fulton II., was deand an excavation then being made for stroyed by an explosion in the harbor the foundation of St. John's chapel, of New York. Twenty-four persons where the rural residents of Trinity were killed and nineteen wounded. The parish were to worship. At the north mystery of the explosion was never end of this crossing place I followed a cleared up. There were numerous surwell-beaten path leading to the village mises, and suspicion rested for awhile of Greenwich; passing through partly on a gunner's mate who had been fenced fields mostly under cultivation flogged on the day of the catastrophe and remote from any dwelling house, for a breach of discipline. Some peoexcept Richmond Hill, the country seat ple inclined to the opinion that the acof Aaron Burr (in what is now Charlcident was caused by carelessly exton street, between Varick and Macposed gunpowder, of which there were dougall street). I continued along this several barrels on board. The Demalomain path to a branch path diverging gos was interesting as being the first from it to the eastward, south of Minsteam war vessel ever constructed. etta water, where I took a branch path She was to have been used in the War through the country farm of ex-Mayor of 1812, but was not completed in time Varick to our office. Arrived there I had only passed three dwellings, which Somewhat later in the century the United States warship Wasp put to sea were two-story frame houses, and one and was never again heard of. Her of which was that in which Tom Paine fate can only be conjectured. Dr. lived and died. Our work was greatly Holmes, either in the Autocrat or the mpeded all over the island by land Professor, tells most graphically how owners, who arrested us for trespass for years, in the New England seaport, ng, until a legislative rider act preevery time he heard the firing of can vented. We drank water furnished and non the thought sprung into his mind sold from casks and pails at Knapp's "Here comes the Wasp!" It is a sinspring, near the west end of Greengular coincidence that in 1887 the Britwich avenue. At the bend of Broadish warship Wasp put to sea with orway by Tenth street was the residence de, a to join the China squadron. Like of Captain Randall, which, with the her American namesake, she also comfarm land around, it he afterward be pletely disappeared. The fate of the queathed to maintain Sailors' Snug Between it and Love Lane gallant commanders and brave crews of these ill-fated ships, each bearing th (Twenty-first street) along Broadway same striking name, appeals strongly vere only half a dozen frame dwelling

to the imagination. Its Only Use.

"The Bowery was the principal road "But, my dear," expostulated Mrs. Sub-ubs, as they were moving into their new eading to Harlaem and Manhattanville, and so on to Boston and Albany. house, "what on earth do you want a study for? You dont smoke!"-Punch. At the corner of North street (now

latitude and included all of these countries now known as Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. Every day of Pizarro's adventurous life in the west was a day of warfare, and every main actor in the drama of the Incas died a violent death. These possessions poured into the coffers of the conquering country a steady stream of gold and silver. Within fifty years the Spanish navigators made of Spain the greatest empire the world had ever known. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans became Spanish lakes, and became so through constant wars. Every foot of this vast western holding, with the exception only of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been lost by war or through the direct consequences of war. Since the dethronement of Ferdinand VII. and enthronement of Joseph Bonaparte revolutions have ocst Spain nearly all of her transatlantic colonies. Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador went in 1824. Venezuela went in 1823. Mexico achieved independence in 1829, and the Isthmian republics in 1823.

DOMINATED EUROPE.

In 1519 the Frankfort diet gave the crown of Germany to Charles V., who was a Hapsburg, and Spain leaped at once into prominence and power in the wide field of European politics. For eighty years it dominated the nations of Europe, always at war and always ruling, when it ruled, with an iron hand. At that time facing each other were four of the greatest kings of history. They were Charles V. of Spain, Francis L of France, Henry VIII., of England and Solyman the Magnificent. The ablest of them was Charles. During all of his reign his people had small breathing time bewas engaged in what are called the Italian wars. He was really behind the Constable de Bourbon's sacking of Rome in 1527, because Pope Clement had absolved Francis from a truce, and that merry monarch had immediately begun fighting again. In the eight years between 1527 and 1535 he had his usual war with Francis, a war with the Florentines, assailed the Barbary pirates and captured Tunis. 1536 he invaded Provence, and in that year whipped the rebellious burghers of Ghent. He had an African war in 1541 and another war with France from 1542 to 1544. In 1513 he began his savage attacks on Protestantism. In 1547 he took Maurice of Saxony prisoner, and fought him again in 1552. He followed this with one more war with his old foeman of France. At this time Spain was mistress of Mexico, Peru, Franche Comte, the Netherlands, Naples, parts of Germany and a dozen of other principalities. During his reign Charles rolled back the Turks from Europe, fought for Christians in Tunis and Algiers, had traveled over Italy, France, England, Germany and Flanders forty times in war and peace. He had fought every one who disagreed with him on any subject, and when he resigned his crown to Phillip and retired to a monastry, was the most potent and dreaded monarch of his day. PHILIP AS A FIGHTER.

Philip, who came to the throne when 29 years old, fought the pope; fought France; fought long wars with the Protestant Netherlands; fought the Turk viciously; made one of the Holy League which fought the great sea fight of Lepanto which forever shat tered the Turkish dream of an empire in Africa, and in which Cervantes, a

and Manilla. Spain bought them back with Florida. In 1795 Spain warred with France. a war which was ended by disgraceful concessions of Spanish territory. In 1797, Spain then being once more embroiled with England, the hattle of St. Vincent was fought. It resulted in the practical annihilation of the Spanish marine. This was followed by her lengthy troubles with France under Napoleon, in all of which she lost strength and prestige. Finally came the successful revolutions of her American dependencies and the civil wars of Don Carlos. Spain today, after four centuries of steady warfare. has but little more territory than was hers when Aragon and Castile joined hands, but Spanish steel has flashed in all lands, and the Spanish gentleman adventurer has graven his name deep into the ages.

MISTAKES OF PRINTERS.

Andrew Lang suffered recently at the which. of a printer in a manner while harmless, left the writer in rather ing public. A magazine article of his appeared with the following sentence: "The want of historical postence: "The want of historical perspective which makes the moment hide the great Shakespeare of time," etc. He had written "the great abysm of time" and the proofreader had questioned the word abysm." Mr. Lang wrote "Shakespeare margin to show his authority and his intention being misunderstood name of the bard of Avon was inserted.

A similar mistake was made in 12 mo. Bible printed in 1805 at Cambridge. The proofreader was in doubt as to whether he should remove a comma, and his superior penciled "to remain" on the margin. The "to remain" went into the body of the text, was repeated in the 8 vo edition: those Bibles are, to this day known as the "To Remain Bibles.

In the eyes of collectors those books of the scripture which have printers' errors are more valuable than the correct ones. Of the "Breeches Bible" most people have heard, but the "Bug Bible" had a ess extended circulation. "Eug originally identical with "bogie," "Bug" was and h endered as "terror" in the unauthorized editions. In the edition of 1561 the old word is retained and Psalm xci, 22, reads, "Thou shalt not neade to be afraid for any bugges by night." The "Treable Bi-ble" of 1568 substitutes that favorite con-diment for "balm" in Gilead. In the "Ear-to-Ear Bible" of 1810 the "h" is left out of the second "hear." Perhaps the most interesting Bible mistake, however, is in the New Testament issued by the Rev. Edward Harwood, D. D., an eighteenth century divine, who struck upon the brilliant idea of clothing "the genu-ine ideas and doctrines of the apostles with that propriety and perspicuity in which they themselves would have ex-hibited had they now lived and written in our language." While he admitted that the commonly accepted version enjoyed a certain "venerable sacredness. the fastidious doctor announced that "an attempt to diffuse over the sacred pages the elegance of modern English might allure men of cultivated minds to a book all too generally neglected." Hence Nicodemus is described as a "gentieman," the convert Damaris as a "lady of distinction" and the daughter of He "lady rodias as "a young lady who danced with

inimitable grace and elegance." The words addressed to the daughter of Jairus are "Young lady, rise," and St Peter on the Mount of Transfiguration exclaims: "Oh, sir, what a delectable residence we might fix here!"

A Nice Distinction.

"Well, Willie," asked grandma. you had all the dinner you want?" "No." answered little Willie; "but private soldier, lost the use of his left have had all I can eat.""-Tit-Bits.

only pulled 1 2-10 tons, but they did not by any means put out their full strength, owing to the weight not yield ing in the least. They dragged a wagon, weighing about 25 cwt., with great ease, but even when it was at tached to the dynometer they could not overcome a greater resistance than that mentioned. The elephants had the next turn

The first of them was Mandarin, on the tallest in the show. The ropes leading to the dynometer were passed round his forehead, and he ran the indicator up to 1.85 tons. In a second at tempt he put the finger up to 2 5-10 tons. The elephant Behe, a smaller but, as it proved, much stronger beast was next put to it, and she in he first attempt reached 5½ tons. The conditions evidently did not please her.

for she trumpetted loudly as she put her head to the yoke. On a second at tempt she became seriously annoyed. and turned round as if she meant to punish some one. The people who were in the arena fled in all directions; but the alarm was unnecessary. She was perfectly under the control of her driv er, who again got her to bend her head to the voke. The result was a pull which overcame a resistance of five and a half tons. After that she shoved, with her head resting on the tailboard, the heavy wagon already mentioned round the whole arena. This task she did with great ease, although the wagon contained no fewer than fifty-eight men, and was, all told, of an estimated weight of five tons. Man had then his turn. Some eighty-three of the show hands were put on to the ropes at tached to the dynometer, and pulled against it as in a tug-of-war. With a strain of 2 7-19 tons the rope broke, and precipitated the whole crowd of men to the ground. It was attached afresh, and again broke, this time at 3 2-10 tons. With a new rope the attempt was again made, when a resistance of 5 6-10 tons was overcome. There is no doubt that had the men been drilled to put every ounce of their strength and weight into the pull, as

TO PROMOTE BEAUTY.

New York Society to Watch City Legislation for That Purpose.

From the Washington Post.

been overcome.

An attempt will be made to protect New York from bad legislation affectpublic buildings, parks, bridges, ing and the like, by means of a newly organized body of trained citizens. union for this purpose has been formed by the building trades, real estate associations, engineering organizations. and art societies. A general committee will be appointed, to consist of chairmen of special committees. It will receive copies of all legislative bills relating to municipal matters, and it will also suggest measures. It is to be a non-political union. It will pay particular attention to the building laws. It will undertake to have the docks beautiful as well as useful, and to establish recreation plers for the use of the public. It will try to have all bridges artistic as well as substantial. and to have the parks, driveways, and public buildings consider beauty and omfort, with the general purpose of

Among other things it will aid the

sel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use. It shall not permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men

That is to say, if the United States recognized the insurgents as belligernts it could not lend money to them, It could not sell them war supplies or warships, it could not permit their ships to remain in our ports except in stress of weather or to make repairs any longer time than is necessary to take on board provisions (which may include coal sufficient only to permit the return of the vessel to one of the insurgents' ports if they have one) But the individual is not so bound. The law is that between the belligernts and the individual no legal obligation can be said to exist. An individual citizen of this country may lend noney to the insurgents. That matter of business. Woolsey says: "The private person, if the laws of his own state or some special treaty does not forbid, can lend money to the enemy of a state at peace with his own country, or can enter into its service as a soldier without involving the government of his country in guilt." Snow, another great authority, says: "As to the munitions of war an application of this same rule seems logical." The following quotation from Thomas Jefferson gives the past and present practice of this nation as to individuals: "Our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their existence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which we have no concern, carcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of nations, therefore, respecting the rights of those at peace does not require from them such an internal derangement of their occupation. are our army tugs-of-war teams, an It is satisfied with the external penalty even greater resistance would have pronounced in the president's proclamation, that of confiscation of such portion of these arms as shall fall into the hands of the belligerent power on their way to the ports of their enemies." So, it would seem, the insurgents would have the right to purchase ere all manner of munitions of war and ship them subject only to the risk of capture by the Spanish.

The recognition of belligerency would also give to Spain and to Cuba, if it gets a navy, the right to hold up American ships whenever they meet them and search them for articles contraband of war, and if those articles are destined for the use of the enemy to the ship holding them up, that ship has a right to confiscate the articles and any other things in the ship's cargo that may belong to the consignor of the munitions of war.

Just a Cold in the Head

Very often develops into the most acute and disgusting form of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrha! Powder relieves , cold in the head in 10 minutes and piecludes the possibility of the catarrh malady, but should catarrh have gain ed headway this wonderful remady will cure it in a wonderfully short time. The Lord Bishep of Toronto over his own signature gives a strong testi-mony to its curing qualities. Sold by adding to the attractiveness of the city. Tree Planting Association, so that Matthews Bros. and W. T. Clark .- 62.