the Scranton Tribune

Published Dally, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Montil.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Fole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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

TWELVE PAGES.

SRANTON, MARCH 4, 1899.

The poor board is to be congratulated upon the election as its president of a clean and honorable man like Reese G. Brooks. The court is to be congratulated upon the appointment of the new director, Frank J. Dickert, whose vote made possible yesterday's reorganization, which promises to result in the rescue of the Scrapton poor district from the netorious mismanagement long prevalent in its affairs. Mr. Brooks has both the character and the ability to effect radical reforms, and we greatly mistake the significance of his election it it does not presage a healthful period of housecleaning in and about the poor farm.

Dewey.

The honor paid to George Dewey in his promotion from the rank of rear admiral, with a salary of \$6,000 a year, to that of full admiral, with \$13,500 a year and with the matter of retirement left to his own option, is under all the circumstances as high an honor as was ever paid to any naval officer since seamanship began; but the country approves it without a dissenting volce and the honor is as much for the navy in general as it is for Dewey personally, it is an honor to the navy at large because, apart from his personal merits. Dewey is a fair type of the kind of material of which the navy is

Fifteen months ago to the great majority of his fellow countrymen Devey was practically unknown. He was then simply one among a group of commodores who were thought by many people to be somewhat more ornumental than userut; who were tolerated rather than admired and over when it would not have been believed that heavier responsibilities were impending than the successful leadership of cotillions and the punctual drawing of their pay. Yet in this brief interval, without any hurralt or splurge introductions, almost before the country at large knew what was going on this dapper little naval officer formook the case of club life at the capital and won with easy and quiet precision the most important and complete naval battle of modern times, afterward carrying on the arduous duties which that victory antailed with a sure-footed self-command which has challenged the admiration of civilization. In an unforescen energency fraught with unprecedented responsibilities, seven thousand miles removed from the scat of his government, practically alone so far as help was concerned, and cast upon his own resources, he supported the dignity and preserved the interests of his country without a mistake that the public is aware of, developing not only strategic but also executive and advisory qualities of the first or-

For this he has been handsomely rewarded and the account in a remonal some may be said to be fairly balpriced; but it is important that public optoion, while honoring Dewey, shall bear to mind the essential fact in this ing or in executive administration. The qualities which made Dewey will make others like him whenever occasion demands: and the glorification of Dewey, rightly considered, is nothing more nor less than an expression of confidence in the common stock. We should perceive in it an effective reply to the possimistic assertion that the American people are not equal to increased responsibilities.

The selection of Edward Farr as collector of poor taxes confers deserved recognition upon a good citizen and faithful Republican who has been s taxpayer in this vicinity for nearly fifty years,

The Beef Inquiry's Progress.

Unless press reports are deceptive the military court of inquiry which is investigating the army beef charges is the same manner that the civilian commission did. Its refusal to accept from General Miles' representative a list of packers unless the latter would qualify as Miles' attorney, which would imply that Miles himself is on trial, was a lie perceives no justification. If the questions were pertinent, it should not have mattered whence they came: the regardless of persons or consequences

against the army beef has been amply elicited save the charge of embaiming. wormy. It has been admitted by a representative of the packers that the canned reast beef, previous to canning. to the court of inquiry were not of the kind of meats sent to Cuba and Porto Rico-that, in other words, chicanery has been going on. Whether deleterious chemicals were used in trying to

ng more in Speaker Farr's ruling held for doing so. which the Wanamakerites so excitedly esented than the enforcement of a rule We are glad to see that the pavements and treacherous climate. man-hunters cannot stampede nor intimidate the plucky little member from the First Lackawanna district and we commend him for his courageous adherence to duty.

The Practical View.

The paper read by Colonel H. M. Boies at the Columbus convention of Young Men's Christian association workers, extracts from which appear in another column, contains much food for thought with regard to the place to of the future. It is also an unintentional reflection on this city which has now allowed a year and more to elapse since the loss by fire of the Young Men's Christian association with no apparent decision to immediately construct a new home for the association. Three times since has a removal of the | rived at the age of General Gomez, for then so finely organized has of necessity been abandoned and the lack of facilities to conduct an up-to-date organization of the sort in a city of this size continues to exist with little definfo promise of a speedy improvement. Scranton needs a Young Men's Christion association building commensurate with the progress and development of the city and adequate to the association's enlarging needs,

Colonel Boies speaks in emphatic approval of billiard and smoking rooms in the association building and this advanced and broad-minded suggestion will meet with endorsement from those who have studied the present day situation and recognize its needs. The average young man of today wants recreation and companionship much more earnestly than he wants the ministrations of religion. This may not be as it should be but it is the fact nevertheless, and unless the Young Men's Christian association offers to him liberal opportunities in these directions it is in danger of losing its influence over him. Practical recognition of this fact is bound to prevail in course of time.

The work of the senate during the past week will make the fifty-fifth congress memorable for jackassism as well as patriotism.

Imitative Crimes.

Poisoning by mail seems to have taken a firm hold on morbid minds and perverted imaginations all over the country. Post office officials in many towns are being bothered to the verge of distraction by hysterical women, romantic girls, and men of cranky tendencies who have been the recipients of mysterious packages of whole splended episode-which is that powders, boxes of candy and buttles Dewey is simply a new illustration of of suspicious "cologne." These many the ability of American institutions in complaints have necessitated much may crises to develop the man. What careful investigation, and in some Dowey has done a hundred subalterns cases have caused endless trouble, stand ready to do when their turn shall | Recently a girl in New York who has come, whether this turn shall be in received through the mail threatening peace or war, in lighting, in law-mak- letters and parcels containing poison has been discovered to be herself the sender, having gone to the extremity of the desire to make a sensation by tying crape on the door of the family residence and causing her death notice

to be published in the papers. School boys and girls have been paying off their childish grudges by mailing rat poison to each other, and jealous lovers have attempted the removal of rivals in more or less clumey imitations of the Barnet-Adams affair, and practical jokes with real brome-seltzer bottles and Kutnow powders as the mediums have been perpetrated by people who consider themselves funny.

These incidents are said to grow out of the publications through the press of minute details connected with famous murder trials, and of the consequent cultivation of morbidity. Minisiers and metaphysical thinkers have gravely advised the suppression of liable to forfeit public confidence in these detailed accounts because of the influence they have on moral degenerates and impressionable, romantic youths, yet the history of these revoltquestions for submission to the beef lag crimes proves pretty conclusively that murder will out and that the nets are drawn very securely around those who take human life in this age of suspicious punctilio for which the pub- civilization. The cases of Carlyle Harris, Dr. Buchanan, Mrs. Botkin and now of Molineaux give significant emphasis to the fact that the utmost cunobject should be to get at the truth, ning, the deepest laid plot and the cleverest brain are futile in their ef-In this connection it is permissible to forts to long delude detection and juscall attention to the fact that every tice. Instead of inciting others to material charge made by General Miles | emulate these poisoners, it would seem that a full publication of the inevitable sustained by the testimony thus far fate of such cowardly criminals would be a solemn warning. The almost It has been shown by overwhelming hopeless impossibility of removing an evidence that much of the meat was enemy from one's path and afterward nauseating, some of it rotten and some remaining undetected is every day made more unmistakable. The safest method in such a case is to remove one's self from the enemy's way, for had had some of the juices extracted the world is wide and it certainly is from it and it has been strongly inti- large enough for two people to separmated that the samples of meat sent ate in their ways without accomplishing the murder of either.

A New York city man has had his case dismissed which he brought against a street car company for not preserve the meat has not yet appeared | being allowed to smoke a cigarette on and it does not greatly matter; the the rear platform of a trolley car. The main point being that the major gen- magistrate declared that the company eral commanding was fully justified in had a right to make rules of its own trying to protect the soldiers of the about smoking on its cars. The comarmy from meat rations too vite in plainant did not so much object to the character to stay on their stomachs. | making of such rules as to the inforce-The current intimations that for po- ment of the same, which resulted in a

and black made to appear white can be | tor and the demolishing of a particudismissed as nonsensical. In the first larly aromatic eigarette. The general slace McKinley is not that kind of a public would not protest so strongly president and in the second place the against smoking on the rear platform American people are not fools. They as to expectorating there and throughare looking at this beef controversy in out the car. Notices forbidding exis true light and the man does not pectorating on the floor are in most ive who can throw dust in their eyes, street cars in these days, but offenders are seldom or never rebuked for break-Yesterday's tempest in a teapot at ling the rule, it is a satisfaction to Harrisburg illustrates the hysteria hear of one conductor who was diswith which the present faction-ridden posed to enforce the orders given by egislature is afflicted. There was noth- his company and who has been up-

England will begin to beg her diswhich the house itself had adopted at | tinguished men to remain at home or the beginning of the session. Mr. Farr's | go and fight the Spaniards or do almost honor as speaker compelled him to en- anything but come to America where force this rule and that, in brief, is dire things may happen to them. With all there was to it. But to judge from the death of Lord Herschell, and the the minerity's howling Farr should almost mortal illness of Rudyard Kipthrow over rules and everything else ling it is not unreasonable that our in order to expedite its factional pur- visitors may take fright at our ley

> A coffin trust is being formed in Ohio that will probably absorb all of the leading factories in the country, when prices will be arranged in a way to make it expensive for the purchaser, One comfort is left however; there is no evidence that the trusts will follow us after death.

This jamming of important legislation through in the closing hours of the ongressional session, at the rate of a mile a minute, is unfair both to membe occupied by association young men bers and to their constituents. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, even if it necessitates an extrasession.

Aguinaldo has been unfortunate to become the father of his country at such an early age. When he has arrooms taken place. The large and instance, he may feel more like shiftgrowing educational and physical work ing the responsibilities of bringing up nation to other hands.

> If he succeeds in surviving pneumonia and the death watch reporter, Mr. Kipling will add another laurel leaf to his chaplet as a distinctive character, The army beef rumpus will probably

result in causing the soldiers of the next war to be fed solely upon hard tack and petrified bacon. According to Mayor Van Wyck, Rich-

very near it in some of his campaign predictions last fall. Admiral Schiey seems to fulfill the idea of the prophet who has "honor in

The misfit statesmen will all go or the bargain counter today.

his own country."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 2.45 a. m., for Saturlay, March 4, 1899. THE CO

A child bern on this day will not bank much on the signs of spring until ex-Solicitor Burns begins to pass around the akes of new maple sugar. The new honor conferred upon Dewey will no doubt in a measure make up for

15to retirement of the admirals of the late Scrauton Press ch.b. The fellows at Harrish sen endeavoring to "muster out" Mr. peeds referring. They may be biased. The sons of the early tobin bath sound to the repertoire com

From present indications the departre of March is not likely to be particu-

larly sheepish Ajacchus' Advice.

manager,

Sunday newspapers will please lose notime in instructing Mr. Truesdale how to run the Delaware, Lackawanna and

How Great Britain Governs Colonies.

delivered recently Dr. Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia Press its administration which has at this cans. For example: "One-fifth of the world's arez-11.250,412 square milesand one-fifth of its population-344.059.-122-are included in the British Colonial empire, India and the colonies. The colonies, 5,450.154 square miles and 287,223,431 of population are thronged with a civilization, law, custom and social organization older than Eng-land. The colonial office in London ada year, less than the mayor's office salary list in New York. The Indian ofthan it costs to administer Central our common race." park. This small civil expenditure superintends dependencies raising and expending \$1,725,000,000 yearly. amazing economy is due to three principles: First, the r of dependenes springs not from trade, but from their development. England has only one-fourth of its trade with the colonies; it receives from them threefourths its income from investments. Second, dependencies develop best under self-rule. Third, self-rule is best secured by reducing the contact of imperial legislation and increasing the ontact of imperial executive,

"The British parliament only passes or 2 per cent. of its laws a year for the British empire. The legislation of smoke. imperial rule by two cabinet ministers; local self-rule in colony or dependency; the executive of each close together; the legislature of each as far apart as possible; the judiciary of each co-ordinated by judicial appeal to the judicial committee of privy council, whose members are the great judicial officers of England. This fabric, simple in principle, complex in working, originated in executive initiative modified by legislative action and to co-ordinated by judicial appeal. The ancient powers of the king's privy ally from the historical standpoint, one should not fall to see Leslie's Weekly every week. The current number, for interest of the constitutional means are proposed to the constitution of th but now in fact a cabinet responsible to parliament, discharges the work of legislation and of executive supervision ver the British empire. The colonial office grew out of a committee of privy council. So, indirectly, did the Indian office and its council, which supervises India. Each is headed by a cabinet officer. When new territory is ab-

the transfer of sovereignty and determines the character of future admin istration. Laws for the new colony are enacted by order of privy counell, and are still so enacted for twentyme out of forty colonies.

"These plenary powers furnish the English executive with all the authorty needed in order to begin the world f governing the colonies. The con tinuous work of administration, es sentially the same both for the colonics and for India, is carried on by a cabinet minister for each, who comes to the colonial office and Indian house with only the training of English politial life, but who finds in each a body of trained subordinates selected by competitive examination and representing the highest scholastic and administrative training. The cabinet minister settles questions of policy. execution rests with the trained staff. It is this perpetual combination of the new man at the head, fresh from general official life, the expert trained staff to execute, and the utmost selfgovernment possible in the colonies which renders possible the amazing conomy of administration already in-

"This administrative control by 200 clorks, regulating 11,000,000 square niles and 344,000,000 of population, is mly possible because of the autonomi-India. Fach colony has in its colonial governor a chief executive appointed from England. In eleven parliamentary colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, seven in Australasia, Natal and Cape Town, he finds complete local self-government. He reigns, but does not govern. In nine he finds a local legislative council, partly elected and partly chosen, and here he partly reigns and partly governs. In twenty he appoints a council which legislates, and here he reigns and governs. In all, he is the link between the colonial office and the local colonial administration. The celonies with parliaments are all in the north or south temperate zone. The colonies partly self-governing are seven island colonies in subtropical regions from Bermuda to Jamaica. The colonies enjoying no self-government are either military stations or tropical islands and lands, "India is a statutory monarchy, cre-

ated by the enactments of a legislature outside of its limits, the imperial parliament. These statutes confer sovereign executive powers on the governor, legislative powers on the governor general in council, acting as head of the council of five, and judiclary poward Croker never tells a lie. He came ers in a system of courts. The chief executive power is held by the governor general, the lieutenant governor of the presidencies, who comes from English public life with no special training. The work of carrying the government is discharged by about twelve hundred and fifty Englishmen holding all the higher executive and judiciary positions in a service, to which natives are legally admissible, but from which, owing to the examinations being held n England, they are practically exduded. The remaining work of government is carried on by a service for which the examinations are held in India, and to which natives are freely admitted. The English civil force is numerically a minute portion, not over one or two per cent, of the whole. The parliamentary colony enjoys an English parliament, possessing the familia common law powers of such a body, limited at certain points by an act creating it. The crown colony is ruled by the English executive in India; a statutory sovereignty has been created by law, sovereign in character, derived in origin, but delegate and not an agent; it has appealing powers of legislation as judge and of the same nature as those of parliament itself.

"The judicial co-ordination of the British empire is secured by civil and criminal appeal from eighty judicatores to the judiciary committee of the privy council. No other appellate jurisdiction compares with this expect that of our own federal supreme court. Each has two sources of jurisdiction, statutory and constitutional. In privi council the first is regulated by local law and the second by the constitutional right of every British subject to appeal from the final judgment of any English jurisdiction outside of the United Kingdom to the king in council." After reviewing the differences between the exercise of appellate pow NA LECTURE before the law school of the University of Pennsylvania judiciary committee of privy council, Mr. Williams said of the latter: "This appellate jurisdiction maintains the gave in concise form certain informa-tion concerning the British empire and criminal justice over a fifth of the territory alloted to man on this planet. time an especial interest for Ameri- When in this survey of the relations of the British empire we draw near the ultimate cause for its puissance. It does not rest in its navy, in its army, in the skill of its executive or in the the wisdom of its parliament, neither in its far-flung battle line, nor its thunders on the deep. In the end it rests in a quiet room, where four or five men learned in the law sit behind a table and men in the calling on which ministers the forty colonies on \$215,000 you enter plead before them, maintaining that great stream of precedent which safely and surely yields justice fice administers India for \$920,000 less for all men under the twin flags of

LITERARY NOTES.

General Sherman wielded the pen no less vigarously than the sword, and was always noted for the frankness and in-cisiveness of his speech. It is this out-spokenness that gives half its charm to the extracts in the March Century from the diary of his tour of Europe in 1872-2. Amongst the potentiates he met were the pope, the sultan and the khedive. Sebastopol, one of his fellow guests dinner at the Russian embassy was Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, who had made a reputation in the Franco-Prussian war. An incident of the occasion is thus tersely described: "The dinner was for-mal and without interest, and afterward we all passed down to the sitting room to smoke. There a grand Turkish pipe was the British empire from London is served to the prince, but to nobody else, chiefly by executive order. Executive and though I first thought it was accimperial rule by two cabinet minisdental, I soon saw that it was eliquette, and that even I must look on a prince as hedged around by some divine rights and privileges. Fred Grant, perceiving this personal slight to me, most courteously came and offered me clears and clearettes. I took one of the latter, lighted it, and smoked it in unfoon with the prince general, his the prince general. As a general, his fame is established; as a prince, he is not the subject of criticism; as a genta-man, he will rank very low, and thus one of the delusions of my life vanished.

stance, pictures, among other things, the great million-dollar conflagration in the Brooklyn navy yard; the New Orleans Mardi-Gras celebrated during the recent blizzard; the funeral of Garcia, a most impressive ceremony in Havana: Manila and the insurgent Filipinos; the famous banquet of the Boston Home Market club to President McKinley; the training and drilling of the new police force in ta-vans by ex-Superintendent McCullagh of New York; Santiago as it appears after the war, the relies of the Sec. litical reasons Miles is to be garrificed | hand-to-hand scuffle with the conduc- sorbed an order in council announces | the war; the gallant officers of the Sex-

enty-first regiment grouped on San Juan till; two of the most striking theatrical sensations in New York city; the latest fad of New York's Four Hundred-namey, serving light refreshments between the acts at the grand opera; the late Presi-dent Faure enjoying his last hunting expedition with a retinue of followers; and numberless other subjects of general in-

Self Culture for March presents a fine cortrait of Governor Roosevelt, of New York in citizen's dress by the physical strength and determination of character so clearly portrayed, but will also be of interest to the hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country who have known the governor chiefly as col-onel of the famous "Rough Riders," and are only acquainted with his pictures in his official dress. The independence and honesty of purpose which have always characterized Mr. Roosevelt's public life. and which he is now exercising to such a marked degree as governor of the Em-pire state, and the belief of very many men in all parts of the United States that he will be an important factor in a future presidential campaign, give especial in-terest to any picture of the man, or any-thing written regarding his life and work.

McClure's Magazine for March contain the first of a series of articles and ple-tures by Charles Dana Gibson, depicting Egypt as he saw it last year in a journey undertaken expressly for McClure's This number also prints an account of the marvelous new substance, liquid air based on conversations with the discover er, Charles E. Tripler, with numerou organization of the colonies and of pictures illustrating interesting experi ments and the whole process of manufacture. If liquid air proves to be all that it now gives promise of being, Mr. Trip for has found a universal motive power that is inexhaustible and practically cost

> An article that will attract the atten tion of those interested in our country history appears in the March Woman' Home Companion, It is a vivid account of the formation of the Southern Con-federacy. It is by Edward Page Gaston. who has had unusual opportunities for collecting facts as yet unrecorded in written history of that period.

"The Mormon Prophet," the forthcoming novel, by Miss Lily Dougall, is to ap-pear at an opportune time, in view of the interest aroused by the case of Congressman-elect Roberts, of Utah. This story is said to illustrate the origin of the secand certain subsequent modifications in their belief. It is to be published by the Appletons.

Ricroft of Withens, the striking re mance by Halliwell Sutcliffe, recently published by D. Appleton & Co., move-the London Literary World to a comparison with "Lorna Dorne," and an ex-pression of the belief that "the race of giants is not dead yet."

WHEN SHIPS PUT OUT TO SEA

t's "Sweet, good-bye," when pennants fly And ships put out to sea; It's a loving kiss and a tear or two. In an eye of brown or an eye of blue-And you'll remember me, Sweetheart,

And you'll remember me,

It's "Friend or foe" when signals blow And ships sight ships at sea;
it's clear for action and man the guns
As the battle nears or the battle runs
And you'll remember me, Sweetheart. And you'll remember me,

t's deck to deck and wrath and wreck When ships meet ships at sea; It's scream of shot and shrick of shell, And hull and turret a roaring hell-And you'll remember me, Sweetheart, And you'll remember me,

t's doom and death and pause a breath When ships go down at sea; it's hate is over and love begins. And war is cruel whoever wins-And you'll remember me,

Sweetheart. And you'll remember me -The Criterion

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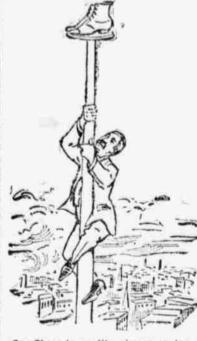
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