

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, 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 Scranton poor district from the notorious mismanagement long prevalent in its affairs.

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 swampham began; but the country approves it without a dissenting voice and the honor is as much for the navy in general as it is for Dewey personally.

Fifteen months ago to the great majority of his fellow countrymen Dewey was practically unknown. He was then simply one among a group of commodores who were thought by many people to be somewhat more ornamental than useful; who were tolerated rather than admired and over whom it would not have been believed that heavier responsibilities were impending than the successful leadership of cutlasses and the punctual drawing of their pay.

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

The Practical View.

The paper read by Colonel H. M. Bikes 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 be occupied by association young men 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 reconstruct a new home for the association.

Colonel Bikes 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.

Imitative Crimes. Poisoning by mail seems to have taken a firm hold on morbid minds and perverted imaginations all over the country.

For this he has been handsomely rewarded and the account in a personal sense may be said to be fairly balanced; but it is important that public opinion, while honoring Dewey, shall bear in mind the essential fact in this whole splendid episode—which is that Dewey is simply a new illustration of the ability of American institutions in any crisis to develop the man. What Dewey has done a hundred substitutes stand ready to do when their turn shall come, whether in law-making or in executive administration.

The selection of Edward Fair as collector of poor taxes confers deserved recognition upon a good citizen and faithful Republican who has been a 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 liable to forfeit public confidence in the same manner that the civilian commission did. Its refusal to accept from General Miles' representative a list of questions for submission to the beef packers unless the latter would qualify as Miles' attorney, which would imply that Miles himself is on trial, was a suspicious puncture for which the public perceives no justification.

It has been shown by overwhelming evidence that much of the meat was nauseating, some of it rotten and some wormy. It has been admitted by a representative of the packers that the tanned roast beef, previous to canning, had had some of the juices extracted from it and it has been strongly intimated that the samples of meat sent 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 preserve the meat has not yet appeared and it does not greatly matter; the main point being that the major general commanding was fully justified in trying to protect the soldiers of the army from meat rations too vile in character to stay on their stomachs.

for and the demolishing of a particularly aromatic cigarette. The general public would not protest so strongly against smoking on the rear platform as to expectant there and through out the car. Notices forbidding expectorating on the floor are in most street cars in these days, but offenders are seldom or never rebuked for breaking the rule. It is a satisfaction to hear of one conductor who was disposed to enforce the orders given by his company and who has been upheld for doing so.

England will begin to beg her distinguished men to remain at home or go and fight the Spaniards or do almost anything but come to America where dire things may happen to them. With the death of Lord Herschell, and the almost mortal illness of Rudyard Kipling it is not unreasonable that our visitors may take fright at our pavements and treacherous climate.

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 congressional session, at the rate of a mile a minute, is unfair both to members and to their constituents. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, even if it necessitates an extra session.

Aguinado has been unfortunate to become the father of his country at such an early age. When he has arrived at the age of General Gomez, for instance, he may feel more like shifting the responsibilities of bringing up a 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, Richard Croker never tells a lie. He came very near it in some of his campaign predictions last fall.

Admiral Schley seems to fulfill the idea of the prophet who has "honor in his own country."

The mischief makers will all go on the bargain counter today.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

A child born on this day will not bank much on the signs of spring until ex-Secretary Burns begins to pass around the cakes of new maple sugar.

The new honor conferred upon Dewey will no doubt in a measure make up for the retirement of the admirals of the late Scranton Press club.

The fellows at Harrisburg who have been endeavoring to "hammer out" Mr. Quay have decided that Speaker Farr needs reforming. They may be biased.

The song of the early robin hath a mournful sound to the repertoire company manager.

From present indications the departure of March is not likely to be particularly sleepless.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Sunday newspapers will please lose no time in instructing Mr. Frisvold how to run the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

How Great Britain Governs Colonies.

NA LECTURE before the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered recently by Dr. Tateott Williams of the Philadelphia Press, gave in concise form certain information concerning the British empire and its administration which has at this time an especial interest for Americans. For example, the area of the world's area—112,500,412 square miles—and one-fifth of its population—34,059,122—are included in the British Colonial empire, India and the colonies. The colonies, 4,560,154 square miles and 187,224,000 of population are thought of with a civilization, law, custom and social organization older than England. The colonial office in London administers the forty colonies on \$215,000 a year, less than the mayor's office salary list in New York. The Indian office administers India for \$29,000 less than it costs to administer Central park. This small civil expenditure superintends dependencies raising and expending \$1,725,000,000 yearly. This amazing economy is due to three principles: First, the dependence of each colony springs not from statute, but from their development. England has only one-fourth of its trade with the colonies; it receives from them three-fourths 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 contact of imperial executive.

The British Parliament only passes 1 or 2 per cent. of its laws a year for the British empire. The legislation of the British empire from London is chiefly by executive order. Executive imperial rule is 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 co-ordinated by judicial appeal. The ancient powers of the king's privy council are the constitutional means through which the present executive of England, still termed the "crown," but now in fact a cabinet responsible to parliament, discharges the work of legislation and of executive supervision over 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 absorbed an order in council announces

the transfer of sovereignty and determines the character of future administration. Laws for the new colony are enacted by order of privy council, and are still so enacted for twenty-one out of forty colonies.

These privy powers furnish the English executive with all the authority needed in order to begin the work of governing the colonies. The continuous work of administration, essentially the same both for the colonies and for India, is carried on by a cabinet minister for each, who comes to the colonial office and Indian office with only the training of English political 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. The section rests with the trained staff. It is a perpetual combination of the new man at the head, fresh from general official life, the expert trained staff to execute, and the utmost self-government possible in the colonies, which renders possible the amazing economy of administration already indicated.

The administrative control by 300 clerks, regulating 11,000,000 square miles and 34,000,000 of population, is only possible because of the autonomous organization of the colonies and of India. Each 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 colonies with parliaments are all in the north or south temperate zone. The colonies partly self-governing are seven in the tropics 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, created 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, and judicial powers 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 governing the government is discharged by about twelve hundred and fifty Englishmen holding all the higher executive and judicial positions in a service, to which natives are locally admissible, but from which, owing to the examinations being held in England, they are practically excluded. 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 maintained at a cost of about one or two per cent. of the whole. The parliamentary colony enjoys an English parliament, possessing the familiar 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 judicial officers to the judicial committee of the privy council. No other appellate jurisdiction competes with this except that of our own federal supreme court. Each has two sources of jurisdiction, statutory and constitutional. In privy 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 powers by the federal supreme court, the judicial committee of privy council, Mr. Williams said of the latter: "The appellate jurisdiction maintains the even balance of civil procedure and criminal justice over a fifth of the territory allotted to man on this planet. When in this survey of the relations of the British empire to the world, the ultimate cause for its pulsance. It does not rest in its navy, in its army, in the skill of its executive or in the wisdom of its parliament, neither in its far-flung battle line, nor its thousands of men on the march, nor its tests in a quiet room, where four or five men learned in the law sit behind a table and men in the calling on which you enter plead before them, maintaining that great stream of precedent which safely and surely yields justice for all men under the twin flags of our common race."

LITERARY NOTES.

General Sherman wedded the pea in the vegetable kingdom. It is always noted for the frankness and decisiveness of his speech. It is this outspokenness that gave half its charm to the extracts from his diary from the diary of his tour of Europe in 1872. Amongst the potentates he met were the pope, the sultan and the khedive. At Washington one of the following guests at dinner at the Russian embassy was Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, who had made a reputation in the Franco-Prussian war. An incident of that occasion is thus tersely described: "The dinner was formal and without interest, and afterward we all passed down to the sitting room to smoke. There a young Turkish lady was served to the prince, but to nobody else, and though I first thought it was accidental, I soon saw that it was etiquette, and that every man 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 cigars and cigarettes. I took one of the latter, lighted it, and smoked it in unison with the prince on the general. As a general, he is not the subject of criticism; as a gentleman, he will rank very low, and this is one of the delusions of my life vanished."

To keep abreast with the times, especially from the historical standpoint, one should not fail to see Leslie's Weekly every week. The current number, for instance, 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 discipline of the police in Havana by ex-Superintendent McClure; of New York; Santiago as it appears after the war; the gallant officers of the Sev-

enty-first regiment crumpled on San Juan hill; two of the most striking theatrical sensations in New York city; the latest fall of New York's four hundred-named, serving light refreshments between the acts at the grand opera; the late President Faure enjoying his last hunting expedition with a retinue of followers; and numerous other subjects of general interest.

Self Culture for March presents a fine portrait 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 colonel 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 Empire 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 interest to any picture of the man, or anything written regarding his life and work.

McClure's Magazine for March contains the first series of articles and pictures by Charles Dana Gibson, depicting Egypt as he saw it last year in a journey undertaken expressly for McClure's. This number also prints the account of the marvelous new substance, liquid air, based on conversations with the discoverer, Charles E. Tripler, with numerous pictures illustrating his interesting experiments and the whole process of manufacture. If liquid air proves to be all that it now gives promise of being, Mr. Tripler has found a universal motive power that is inexhaustible and practically costless.

An article that will attract the attention of those interested in our country's history appears in the March Woman's Home Companion. It is a vivid account of the formation of the Southern Confederacy. It is by Edward Pusey 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 Donnell, is to appear 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 sect and certain subsequent modifications in their belief. It is to be published by the Appletons.

Herbert of Wiltshire, the striking romance published by D. Appleton & Co., moves the London Literary World to a comparison with "Lorna Doone," and an expression of the belief that "the race of giants is not dead yet."

WHEN SHIPS PUT OUT TO SEA.

It's "Sweet, good-bye," when pennants blow And ships put out to sea; And loving kisses 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 "Friends or foe" when signals blow And ships sight ships at sea; It's clear for action and the guns As the battle nears or the battle runs— And you'll remember me, Sweetheart, And you'll remember me.

It's deck to deck and wrath and wreek When ships meet ships at sea; It's scream of shot and splash of shell, And hub and turret and a roaring hell— And you'll remember me, Sweetheart, And you'll remember me.

It'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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are for the digestive organs—for stomach, liver and bowels. They stimulate the appetite, help digestion and assimilation of food, keep all the organs healthy active. Your cure indigestion—that means biliousness, sour stomach, flatulence, headache, bad blood, bad complexion, pimples, eruptions, constipation and half a hundred other things that arise from the one cause. They cure the cause—the rest is easy. One Tabule is a dose—one gives relief. It should be taken at meal times, at 1-2 times, or whenever a premonition of a need of it is felt. You'll feel better, and quickly too.

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