

The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE SCRANTON PUBLISHING COMPANY, AT FIFTY CENT A MONTH.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 150 NASSAU ST., S. S. VERBILAN, TELE AGENT FOR FOREIGN ADVERTISING.

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

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 11, 1899.

Governor Brooke's decision to inform the so-called Cuban assembly that this country cannot wait indefinitely for it to decide with reference to accepting the \$3,000,000 present from Uncle Sam is timely. If the Cubans don't want it they can leave it alone.

Interest on City Balances. Whatever motives may have prompted the pending inquiry into the question of interest on city balances it is self-evident that if city funds bear interest that interest should accrue to the taxpayers and not to any individual. The city treasurer, in salary and authorized commissions, is well paid for his work. He receives from these sources about \$6,000 a year on an average, or more than twice the legitimate income of the mayor, city controller or city solicitor; and the duties required of him are easily performed. If the office were filled as similar offices in private corporations are filled, there would be no difficulty in securing an abundance of capable applicants on a salary basis of \$6,000 a year or even less.

If there is a \$5,000 or \$6,000 item of annual interest money on city balances not accounted for in the public accounts the propriety of an investigation is apparent. If the law has not hitherto made provision for the conversion of this interest into the city funds, if the city treasurers of the past have put this money into their pockets on the principle of the small boy who finds a stray penny in the middle of the road and takes possession of it in default of anybody to dispute his ownership it will be evident that the public itself and not any individual is to blame. But the disclosure of such a condition of affairs would naturally point out its own remedy and the timeliness of its adoption would need little argument.

The trustee of an estate belonging to a widow and orphan would be accounted an unprincipled man who should pocket the interest accruing on trust funds; and it is a curious commentary on the distorted view of morals which prevails in relation to public office that men who in their private relations are scrupulously honest and exact in their accounting between man and man frequently in public affairs, especially in matters involving politics or the management of the public's governmental business, forget all these fine scruples and seem to think it no sin to take everything they can lay hold on and to keep all they can take so long as they do not flagrantly violate an express statute. It is time for the raising of the moral standard in positions of public trust.

It is strange when one comes to think of it that the bottom could be temporarily knocked out of such a great institution as the United States navy through the efforts of three obstructionists like Senators Tillman, Butler and Chandler.

Concerning Nay Aug Park.

If a popular vote could be taken to decide whether the city of Scranton should postpone or take up at once the improvement of Nay Aug park to the utmost extent of its present financial ability, we have no doubt that the verdict of the people would be virtually unanimous for taking the matter up at once. The same would be true of the other parks, acquired or proposed, but the vote on the improvement of Nay Aug would represent the widest public interest because it is the resort of the great majority in summer time and it will necessarily be the great central link in any chain of parks.

There should be no politics and no sectionalism in the consideration of this subject by councils. Nay Aug park draws upon all parties and all sections for its patronage. There was not a ward nor an election district in the city which last year did not contribute liberally to the number of pleasure seekers who frequented its swings and arbors and playgrounds or enjoyed in some way the cool of its shade and the vitality of its breeze. All classes were represented, but especially the little children of the poor; children whose parents cannot afford to take them during the summer months to the mountains or the seashore; children who consequently get their only recreation in places immediately at hand. The city owes to these children the proper provision and equipment of playgrounds and similar conveniences in public amusement. The debt should not be put off. Public opinion should demand its payment promptly.

We do not undertake to tell councils where it can get the money for park improvements, but we venture to say that if the city solons will take counsel of business men and apply the knife to purely political appropriations and to notorious wastes in the present way of running things, they can without adding a dollar of taxation provide a fund for park purposes sufficient not only to meet the current expenses of a liberal park administration, but also to accumulate a fund for the adoption of a general plan of park betterment. We know that this is the opinion of more than one councilman and it has every appearance of being reasonable.

It is to be hoped there is truth in the report that Japan has offered help to China if she will resist the absurd demands of Italy for a part of the Chinese coast. Japan should proclaim an Oriental Monroe doctrine.

Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore was rather more canny than people gave her credit for being with regard to the Keeley motor. Her grandson, Count Von Rosen, of the Swedish-Norwegian legation, in London, is in this country for the purpose of settling up the estate, and

declares that during the latter years of her life his grandmother lost faith in Keeley and in recent years had given him an allowance of but \$250 a month. Her estate has not been impaired by the aid furnished the inventor and is now between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Some canned roast beef which Armon's man says was like that sent to the army was served to the members of the court of inquiry at Chicago. They ate it and pronounced it excellent, which, of course, disposes of the whole matter. Just the same, it is significant that the war department has announced its discontinuance of the purchase of canned roast beef.

The Revenue Problem.

The remarks of Governor Stone before the House ways and means committee on Thursday supply material for study. Said he: "I stated in my inaugural address that we were in debt \$3,000,000 and had no funds with which to pay this debt. I find that the estimated expenditures for the coming fiscal year will be something over \$16,000,000. Our anticipated revenue is \$11,657,000. The problem about which I am disturbed is how to pay out of it except by an increase of revenue. I am told by the auditor general that the estimated revenue, \$11,657,000, includes the additional sum to be derived by reason of the recent decisions of the Supreme court upon the subject of the capital tax of corporations, so that we may be estimating perhaps more than we have the right to estimate. The estimated expenditures of \$16,000,000 do not include any sum whatever for the Capitol building. I am not disposed to suggest what the cost of the State capitol ought to be, but I take it that the Legislature will make some provision for it. This sum, whatever it is, should be added to our estimated expenditures. If the lowest item for the new building among the bills introduced should be added to the estimated expenditure we should then have an estimated expenditure of \$18,000,000, or as to the two millions is to run for two years, \$17,000,000.

"I do not think this floating debt, the deficit of \$3,000,000, should be all paid within the next fiscal year, but I want to pay it during the next four years. I think at least one-fourth of it should be paid during the fiscal year. The sum of \$2,000,000 per year additional revenue should be provided for by this legislature, at least for the next four years. Undoubtedly some money can be saved by the Appropriation Committee by the reduction of appropriations to private institutions, hospitals and schools, but if all appropriations to those objects should be cut off, it would not leave us out of our present difficulty, and we will find an absolute necessity for increasing our appropriations. The National Guard demands \$25,000 a year more than heretofore, made necessary by the increase of the National Guard and the return of the Guard which has been in the United States service. Sixteen hundred insane people are today without accommodation in our insane asylums, and we will find it extremely difficult to reduce our legitimate expenses. All these argue for increased revenue."

The governor reiterated his inaugural recommendation that the section of the act of 1891 which returns three-fourths of the personal property tax to the communities be suspended for two years. On this point he said:

"I am not wedded to this plan because I have suggested it myself. The personal property tax is a state tax; it is state revenue; it does not belong to the communities and never did by right. It is state money, and has been simply given to the counties through the mistaken notion of our financial ability to make gifts. It is rightfully state revenue, and belongs to the state and it seems to me reasonable that the state should be permitted to at least use its revenue to lift it out of its present embarrassment."

The governor was willing that an additional tax should be placed on beer, as proposed in a pending measure, but deprecated increased taxation of corporations as likely to do more harm than good by discouraging new enterprises and causing surrenders of charters with a view to reorganizing under charters obtained in other states. The governor in this talk said nothing about the school appropriation but he gave an intimation that in the absence of additional revenues for state purposes he will be constrained to approve bills only for the support of the state government, the insane institutions, the National guard, semi-state institutions and hospitals that care for sick soldiers. A cut in the school fund is one of the possibilities.

The situation is not a pleasant one for executive, legislature or people but it seems to be a logical development of the interperate factionalism of the past four years, which has sacrificed everything to the scoring of points against the opposition. Nor is relief in sight.

A new magazine gun is being tested by the navy department. You sight, pull the trigger once and the thing shoots seven times without stopping. They need a few thousand of these at Manila.

Dewey's Health.

Conflicting stories concerning the health of Admiral Dewey have served the purpose of newly illustrating the high esteem in which he is held and of bringing out the fact that the president some time ago caused word to be sent to Dewey that he could come home whenever he cared to. General Whittier, one of the recent arrivals from Manila, admits that the climate is rather trying on Dewey, who is 62 years old and not robust, but he says that the admiral, in addition to wanting to "see the thing through," has a fear of attracting public attention. If he should return at this time and would rather avoid than court demonstrations in his honor.

There is probably more in this last clause than appears at first glance. At Manila the sun may be hot and the atmosphere moist but Dewey can dress to suit and have his own way. In the United States, in his desire to avoid the charge of being thought ungrateful or discourteous, he would be at the beck and nod of several million ap-

plauding fellow countrymen whose pursuit of him, with dinners and receptions and the like, would constitute a far greater danger than Montijo, Ansaldo, Old Humility and all the other pestilences of the Orient combined. From the standpoint of his health, therefore, he is between the devil and the deep sea and if he chooses the sea we must not overlook that it is where duty calls.

Let us hope that a way of escape will open soon from both perils, so that the nation's naval hero may be saved from both his foes and his friends.

The Tactics of the Blackguard.

The natural Mugwump propensity to attribute corrupt motives to all who decline to subscribe to Mugwump doctrine is well illustrated by today's issue of Harper's Weekly. Discussing expansion this polite "journal of civilization" says: "We are in the Philippines now, and it is the intention of the administration to remain there purely and solely for purposes of gain. Mr. McKinley calls it destiny. This fustian and bombast indicate the hollowness of the pretension. They (the expansionists) are after vulgar gain. They want the Philippines for the money there is in them for themselves and their friends. It is openly charged that every step in our war with Spain was tainted by commercialism, and that the friends of the president compose a syndicate which is employed in capitalizing and financing patriotism," etc.

This is the substance in exact language of a page editorial given over by Harper's Weekly to abuse and ridicule of those who do not share its peculiar opinions as to public policy. It does not directly accuse the president of the United States of being a knave and boodler, but it intimates that he is a hypocrite and that his friends and advisors are mainly rascals and robbers who ought to be immured in jail. What is the provocation for this trade? Absolutely nothing save that the conductors of Harper's Weekly disbelieve in the retention by the United States of the Philippine archipelago, although they have never in their paper offered any hint as to how this nation could have governed its conduct differently under the circumstances which have existed since the first day of last May.

The significance in this attitude of Harper's Weekly lies in the fact that it must represent some kind of a following in public opinion. It is unlikely that the paper would print that kind of contemptible innuendo and force it on readers who did not want such stuff served out to them. We hear much about the harmfulness of yellow journalism; much in condemnation of its lies, fakes and filthy sensations, but what can be expected of the sewer sheets of the country when the foremost pictorial weekly catering for the support of the highly cultured classes sets an example in blackguardism which the least conscientious of the yellow journals would scorn to imitate?

The alarm manifested in Mexico over the suggestion that the United States should control South America is a waste of anxiety. With Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Congressman Bailey on its hands there is no reason why the administration should court more trouble.

Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb's statement to the effect that if conditions had been different the United States might not have whipped Spain, is worthy of consideration from the fact that it will probably cause all to rejoice that things were not different.

Joe Wheeler is to have his choice between a brigadier generalship in the regular army, which is the highest position open, and a seat in congress. We trust that he will choose the latter. In army matters his voice and influence next session will be invaluable.

An enthusiastic writer for one of the leading papers of India, in describing Lady Curzon, says that "her color is like that of molten gold," and "her voice resembles the voice of a cuckoo." In Chicago it is doubtful if this would be considered a compliment.

Leonard Wood, who was a captain in the regular army when the war began and who became in six months a major general of volunteers, is to be appointed a brigadier general in the regular service, the highest position now open. He deserves it all.

In deciding to appoint General Shafter a major general, the president perhaps has reference less to quality than to size.

Like those at Manila, the insurgents at Harrisburg use smokeless powder, and their marksmanship is very bad.

The eighth immunes of Tennessee do not appear to have been immunes in the matter of the whisky microbe.

The Mole St. Nicholas correspondent is now busy writing rumors concerning Senator Quay.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast, 4:25 a. m., for Saturday, March 11, 1899.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that lots of people about us will never be a howling success at anything except the howl.

It is a matter of doubt whether it is the little knowledge that gives man information of the good or a bad case of indigestion makes the subject most disagreeable. Persons who fail to contribute to the letter carrier's fund for the national convention ought to be obliged to ride a couple of miles for their mail on a buckboard.

No patriotic citizen will sleep tomorrow night under the Thirteenth regiment has returned.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not send letters to Wilkes-Barre that have not been sealed with wax.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Judge S. E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors and professor of constitutional law in Yale university, believes that modern methods of punishing crime are altogether too cruel that they are not severe enough to have any deterrent effect upon the criminals whom they are intended to reform. Judge Baldwin stated his case at a meeting of the Judicial Conference Association of Connecticut, before which he read a paper on "Corporal Punishment." "Society," said Judge Baldwin, "needs to be freed from the criminal and the seating of young and old to the penal institution, where they are further schooled in crime, does not any longer have the sanction of the community. Whipping is a form of punishment which all men shrink from. The stigma of it is felt alike by hardened criminal and novice in crime. Moreover, the pain is sharp, and comparatively of short duration. On the other hand it is admitted that to the criminal it makes but little difference whether he be sent to prison for one year or half a score, for many of them do better homes and certainly better care there than anywhere else. Whipping is a form of punishment which is a dreaded punishment, but not so to the old offender." Judge Baldwin reviewed the effect which the whipping post had in the Southern States, and said it could be revived in Connecticut with advantage to the community and to the criminal classes. He described wife-beating as a crime that could be treated advantageously by the application of the lash, and thought that it was a far more beneficial to boys than a term in the reform school. He declared that many young men and boys would reform if they were whipped. He said that in court they received a sound drubbing instead of being sentenced to a short term in jail. It was only silly prejudice that prevented the introduction of this good old Connecticut blue law. In any case the professor was persuaded that what the criminal classes of Connecticut needed was neither more whipping post and a vigorous administration of the same. He thought that the time had come to get rid of the attractiveness of modern jail life and to substitute something in its place that would really be distasteful to those who fell under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Washington official circles have fallen victims of the stogy habit. It has even gotten into the White House. Says a temporary President McKinley has been an admirer of the stogy for years. He recalls the habit which a member of the Ways and Means committee got into from John Dalzell, Pittsburg's representative. Congressman Dalzell is never without a pocketful of stogies. The president's friends say that it has got to be a regular thing with him to have a stogy for a companion when he is studying out the perplexities of office. Every week a box of stogies is shipped to the White House from Pittsburg. Recently the nicker adopted a special brand for the president, but it is doubtful if he enjoys his aroma more than he did the rank weeds Dalzell passed around in the committee rooms of congress. The custom of smoking in the White House is not a new one. It is just as essential to the Pittsburg article. When the brain of the Ways and Means committee works it must have smoke; it is just as essential to the White House as the brain of the Pittsburg article. He orders them by the thousand. General Joseph Wheeler stocked up well with stogies before he entered the White House. Alston Gordon Dayton, one of West Virginia's representatives, revels in Pittsburg smoke. All the senators and congressmen are fond of the Pittsburg article. Wheeling stogies, but these are too strong except for the hardened tobacco burners, as they are made of the strong Kentucky brand. It is a pity that the tobacco industry is not more liberal in its donations to the White House.

All accounts from Havana agree that Maximo Gomez is the big factor in the Cuban struggle. He is a law unto himself. Dr. Charles E. Fisher, a Chicagoan, writing from Havana to the Chicago Record in description of Gomez's triumphal march through Havana, says that he was poorly mounted, he rode without military carriage or effort at pretense. Just what he is, he looked a man of the people. He was dressed in few words, and almost to crudity, determined almost to obstinacy, just almost to charity. It is not strange that this man has been able to command the respect and admiration of this humble and hospitable city. There are but few of his type anywhere. General Grant was one of them. Gomez is a worthy successor almost as wise for his day and generation. The confidence of the populace in him is sublime. One of their lieutenants told me that he was sure that Gomez would prefer annexation. "But," said he, "wait until we hear from Gomez. If he opposes annexation I am opposed to it. If he favors it I will vote for it. If he says 'Take the field I shall take it. And as with me so with the people of Cuba. What Gomez says we shall do.' The man is holding the reins of the present American-Cuban regime. He speaks the sentiments of the masses as I have heard them. Asking another lieutenant officer he said that Gomez is so popular that he was above 70, but good for seventy more. Expressing doubt on this score I was told that at one time during the late campaign he had submitted for three weeks on native grass and roots, and had fought a successful battle through a whole day with three magazines and a snake for rations.

The clerks whose duty it is to prepare a statement showing the number of offices authorized by congress at its last session have a difficult task this year, says the Sun. Not only has there been an abnormal increase in the number of legislative offices, but they must also construe the Army Reorganization bill and determine just what additional force of enlisted men and officers it provides for. Besides the increase in the army, congress has authorized, in addition to the clerical force made necessary by the war, a large increase in the number of departmental force, the appointment of many thousand employees and officials. These are provided for only in the bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census. Including the enumerators, whose service will be only temporary, there will be nearly 500000 men employed in the taking of the twelfth census. The commission to investigate the Panama Canal route, with its surveying parties; the clerks and attaches to the Erie canal; and many other commissions are provided for in the bill. The commission to select sites for new public buildings.

According to the Washington Star, Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller is one of the most accessible, unassuming and sincere of public men in Washington. One of his daughters said recently that the chief justice smokes the same priced cigars and the same number of them every day as he when a boy. He is very economical in his personal expenditures. He dislikes to buy new clothes. His friends say he does not eat enough to keep a horse. He is very fond of the New England style. He is very fond of boiled cod and pumpkin pie. He never walks. He does not care for cards. His favorite game is his only passion. He reads everything, from philosophy and bio-

graphical works to the most sensational detective stories. He goes to bed early, sometimes by 7 o'clock, and reads. He has no favorite author, but finds something good in everything. He and Justice Brandeis sometimes find a great deal of amusement putting characters of Dickens into the clothes of the people who confront them.

The statistician of the New York Sun presents in a recent article some interesting facts and figures concerning the telegraph business. The total length of the telegraph of the world, land and marine, is in excess of 1,000,000 miles, and the larger part of it is in America. It has been computed that the average cost of a telegraph message sent from one point of the United States to another was \$1 in 1820, 32 1/2 cents in 1860, 21 1/2 in 1882, 21 1/2 in 1884, 20 1/2 in 1887 and 20 cents in 1888. The United States contains at the head of all countries in the volume of telegraph business done. An official statement of the telegraph service of the United Kingdom, which is under government control, shows that in 1870 there were sent in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales 6,839,177 telegrams, while last year the total number of telegrams sent was 8,025,969. The increase in some other countries is quite as large. In the United States in 1870 the total number of telegraph messages sent was 2,17,844. Last year the number of messages sent was, approximately, 50,000,000, a larger number than was furnished by any other country in the world.

The board of managers of the Swedish state telegraph system has asked for an allowance of \$58,000, to be expended during three years, for the extension of the telegraph system in the Kingdom. The government makes about 5 per cent. profit on the money thus far advanced for such purposes. Still, the state telegraph and railway system in the Kingdom, as much for the convenience of the people as for profit. The number of interurban telephone conversations during last year exceeded 2,000,000, and the frequency of the telephone calls necessitates the building of new lines.

DON CAMERON'S OVERCOAT.

From the Washington Times. "I have heard it said and used to have the same impression myself, that Don Cameron was cold-blooded and selfish," said a senator recently. "I will tell you I came to change my mind. I was a member of a party that went out to Pittsburg a few years ago to attend a banquet at some club. I think it was the American. It was about the middle of winter and the weather was bitterly cold. When we started back from Pittsburg it was in the teeth of a raging blizzard. Right on top of the Allegheny mountains we ran into an immense snowdrift and stuck hard and fast. In our party were Quay, Chris Magee, and perhaps a dozen senators and representatives. We had a private car, and of course, were attached to the end of the train. It was so cold even in the car that none of us removed our heavy fur-lined overcoats. We huddled together, shivering and tried to make believe that we were enjoying it. Presently a brakeman entered the car carrying a lantern and wearing an overcoat. As he passed Cameron stopped him. 'Cold out, eh?' he said. 'Yes sir,' said the brakeman, 'rather; about 10 or 12 below zero, I think.' All of us except Cameron drew our coats behind us a little tighter and shivered. 'Where are you going now?' said Cameron. 'Back to flag the second section, which is running in the night behind us,' was the answer. 'But you have no overcoat,' said Cameron. 'Oh, I don't mind that; I am used to it.' Without saying another word Cameron slipped off his feet, pulled off his sliter and had it on the brakeman in a jiffy before he could utter a word of protest. Several younger members of the party immediately tendered the use of their overcoats, but Cameron waved them all aside. It was two hours before the brakeman returned with Cameron's coat. The incident placed Cameron in a new light in my eyes. I never heard him called cold-blooded that I do not think of it."

Odd Lamps

We have a number that we will close out AT COST

This is a chance to get a good lamp for little money.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.

DON CAMERON'S OVERCOAT.

The march of honest progress will ever increase: Our Shoes for Spring are FIT to march the earth

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114-116 Wyoming Ave.



WRITE IT DOWN

As your needs suggest anything in the office and stationery line and when your list is full bring it to us and we will surprise you with the novelties we have received in up-to-date supplies for your office. We have everything in the Blank Book line, Filing Cabinets, Document Boxes, Postal Scales, Box Files and the largest assortment of Box Stationery in the City. White's Wedgewood Blue, the very latest color, in all sizes in stock.

Reynolds Bros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS, 139 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

book binding

GUNSTER & FORSYTH, 325 and 327 PENN AVENUE.



I am an electric lineman and have been for the last eight years. About two years ago I commenced to be troubled with dizziness in my head so bad sometimes that when I went up a pole I was like to fall off. About four months ago I was told to try Ripans Tabules and took three or four every day for two months before I could say I felt cured. Now I can climb the very highest pole without being the least giddy. I always carry the Tabules with me, taking one or two a day to keep me in trim.

WANTED: man of good health that E-F-A-C-E will benefit. Send 3 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., 10 South Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. E-F-A-C-E is a powerful medicine that will cure you of all ailments. It is a powerful medicine that will cure you of all ailments. It is a powerful medicine that will cure you of all ailments.

FINLEY'S Shirt Waists

There is no need to elaborate on the character and general make-up of the Shirt Waists carried by us, viz.—

"The Derby"

We would simply say: Our advance styles are here and on exhibition, and are deserving of your time and attention.

Never has our line comprised so fine a collection of choice things as we are showing for the season of 1899 in

Percales, Dimities, Scotch Ginghams and Piques.

You are cordially invited to our Spring Opening of these goods all of this week.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Enameled Ware

Is cleanly, looks well, and lasts long.

It is Economy

to purchase these goods and we invite inspection to our carefully selected line.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVE.

The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

434 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting Swatches, and the Repans Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. 10000 401 Cornhill Building, Scranton.

AGENTS JOHN H. SMITH & SON W.E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre