

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MARCH 31, 1899.

The American people are not "quitters." Having started in to straighten the Philippines out they will complete the contract, be the cost what it may.

Moving Time.

The recurrence of the annual migratory period calls up a number of suggestions. Perhaps the first of these is that the person responsible for the custom of dating leases on All Fools' day is the biggest fool of all, with the single exception of the man who year after year submits in patience to the custom of moving in the face of March blizzards and the attendant perils of grip, rheumatism and pneumonia.

Another reasonable thought is that those easy-going persons who willingly pay tribute to various landlords all the discomfort of moving because they think taxes are too high to make it profitable for them to own homes of their own are deficient both in mathematics and in civic courage.

A final thought is suggested at this particular time by the sight of so many "For Rent" signs on properties hither to rentable at high figures. The student of the Scranton real estate market will understand us without further elucidation when we say it is highly desirable that the business men of this city, and especially the men with large investments in local property, should bestir themselves with a view to inducing a further diversification of home industries.

If Quay is dead why do the bargain-counter journals maltreat the corpse?

The Library of Congress.

Mention was made in a recent issue of some of the executive reforms which are expected to follow the assumption by Herbert Putnam, on April 3, of the librarianship of congress. In correspondence from Washington, William E. Curtis communicates to the Chicago Record some interesting additional information and suggestions.

"Our national library," writes he, has been made up chiefly of the two volumes required for every author for copyright purposes and of gifts and acquisitions from private collectors. It is therefore a conglomerate, very strong in some particulars, very weak in others.

"Another weakness is the lack of proper catalogues. This is not due to any want of energy on the part of the librarians, but to an inadequate force of clerks, who are just sufficient to keep up the current business. The congressional library at Washington ought to be the library of libraries, the national depository of the literary culture of this country, the center and clearing house of isolated information, accessible to every citizen in person or by letter.

"Another feature that might profitably be introduced is a bureau of information for the purpose of furnishing references, notes and extracts from the contents of rare books to persons who cannot have access to them. The librarian of congress is constantly receiving inquiries from all parts of the country, from literary, professional and business men, which he cannot always answer. If some one should take the trouble to establish a correspondence bureau in connection with the library, to take up this work and for a fixed fee furnish the information applied for, it would not only be a public benefit, but a profitable undertaking.

Congress does not pay the employees for that purpose, and they are not allowed to take fees for performing such duties. "The work would be very difficult, however, till we have catalogues by subjects that will enable persons to get at the publications that contain the information desired. Take the subject of electricity, for example. If a man in Pittsburg or St. Paul wants to learn at once something about a particular branch of that science in which he is interested it is impossible for him to do so unless he can give the name of the book which contains it or the author. If he did know that he could go to the nearest book store and buy it. The national library should be the source of such information. It should be a great university, the best place in the world for students to study any subject, the source of information concerning every branch of human knowledge and activity.

Mr. Putnam will effect these and other developments if public opinion through pressure on congress shall properly support him.

The mayor-elect of Philadelphia announces with fire in his eye that he intends to run his administration himself. That is what a mayor is for.

The Samoan Object Lesson.

The explanation of the latest Samoan row reprinted elsewhere from the Philadelphia Press, taken in connection with the current news from Apia, serves to emphasize the wisdom of President McKinley in declining to consider last summer the proposition of a joint protectorate over the Philippine archipelago. It will be remembered that some of the ablest opponents of American acquisition of the Philippines argued that the only logical step for our government to take, if it did not want to return the islands to Spain, was to invite a conference of the powers having commercial interests in the archipelago and negotiate a partnership arrangement of administration until such time as the natives could develop a government capable of standing alone.

The Samoan mess teaches the futility of this proposition and gives us a timely new warning as to the dangers of entangling alliances. It is probable that the difficulties at Apia will be composed by peaceful negotiation and some new understanding reached which will cause a lull in the wranglings of the three consults at that place. The coincidence of British and American interpretations of the treaty upon which the tripartite protectorate over Samoa is based precludes the probability that the German foreign office will endeavor to sustain the high-handed course of its representatives at Apia and points to the probability of a speedy pacific settlement. Yet in the apparently irresistible inclination of the consular representatives of these three powers to fall out among themselves and thereby involve their respective governments in periodical diplomatic rows we have an impressive object lesson of the un-wisdom of mixed protectorates. Any one of the three powers could govern Samoa without trouble but the three trying to govern it co-ordinately have always wrangled and doubtless will wrangle so long as the unnatural arrangement shall continue.

In the Philippines, thanks to the foresight of William McKinley, the United States has a free hand. It has troubles enough on that basis, but they are troubles limited to two parties who are now negotiating an understanding by means of rifles and cannon balls. One or the other of these two parties will eventually get licked and the victor will thereupon have things his own way. This presents comparatively few diplomatic or international difficulties, but if instead of having to deal with Aguinaldo, Otis and Dewey were under the necessity of consulting six or eight other leaders and could take no action save after long conference and joint resolutions, heaven knows what would become of them. The United States will do well in future to keep clear of tripartite or any other kind of joint agreements involving administrative responsibilities over alien peoples.

Our Samoan representatives seem anxious to take a turn on the center of the stage and give the Manila heroes a breathing spell.

Red Cross Needs.

An appeal to the people of the United States has been issued by Clara Barton, setting forth that in compliance with the wishes of the president, war department and military governor and in response to direct appeals from Cuba, the American Red Cross has returned to that island to assist in completing the work of relief begun so long ago. The present service of the society is purely of a hospital nature—to shelter the homeless and care for the sick. Incidentally it is proposed to establish in Havana a hospital for civilians, designed especially as an institution where American citizens who are taken seriously ill may receive the care and attention that they would get in a similar institution at home.

Miss Barton emphasizes the fact, which is well established by other testimony, official and private, that in spite of all that has been done for the relief of the Cuban people an appalling amount of destitution and suffering yet remains to be alleviated. Particularly is this true of women, children and infirm men—the ones who bore the brunt of the reconcentration programme and subsequent blockade and who are too poor and physically too weak to battle now unaided with the problem of reconstruction. The American authorities are reaching some of these miserable beings with their distributions of army rations; but a great number can not eat strong food and need above all else medicines, medical attention and intelligent nursing. The Red Cross proposes if properly sustained to increase largely its force of nurses and hospital attendants in Cuba and to perform the work of physical salvation which the army of occupation cannot perform and which the natives themselves are unable to because of their widespread destitution. To this end the Red Cross has prepared medicines, prepared foods and clothing for invalids, bedding without stint

and all that goes to make up the helpfulness of hospital life. Miss Barton mentions especially, among the articles required, condensed and malted milk, dried fruits, well protected cereals, rice, canned foods, meat extracts and soups.

Assistance from the public is also sought for the Red Cross hospital service in the Philippines, which has to be increased to meet the increased demands of the active military campaign and the nearness of the rainy season. Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to John Joy Edson, treasurer, 900 7 street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and it goes without saying that there should be and will be a liberal response.

Sam Cook, who has been selected as "Coin" Harvey's successor on the National Democratic Ways and Means committee, won his spurs some time ago on account of ability to collect campaign funds from the populace. If he can overcome the influence of the key palm encountered by the founder of the "financial school," Mr. Cook will be entitled to the champion girdle as a peerless persuader.

The Anglo-American alliance at Samoa was an impromptu affair, but it seems to have been effective enough to satisfy the dreams of the most enthusiastic.

It is said the European powers will send military experts to Manila to watch the American style of fighting. If they do the attaches will see a good one.

The Oliver Twist act as enacted by the Cuban assembly has become monotonous and the United States had better ring down the curtain.

The brand of beef furnished the fighters at Manila, whether canned, embalmed or hand-painted, will probably be popular in future.

The prices on Aguinaldo's head are rapidly fluctuating to quotations of a "bearish" tendency.

It is very apparent from Samoan advices that too many cooks spoil the broth.

If Mr. Bryan were shrewd he would buy his own dinner and say nothing.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaachus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrologic Cast: 3.45 a. m., for Friday, March 31, 1899.

A child born on this day will not expect arbutus weather until after April 1. A soft answer turneth away wrath, but a dish is necessary to turn some soft people away.

The results of misfit marriages generally find their way to the matrimonial bargain counter, sooner or later.

If some people were treated the way they would treat others they would soon be convinced that this world is too wicked to live in.

The free lunch is always intended for the individual who does not need it. The sign language of the weather man appears to wander from the subject the greater portion of the time.

Ajaachus' Advice. It is well to take a cheerful view of the coming holiday season even if thoughts of Easter suggest nothing better than egg-nogg.

Explanation of the Samoan Difficulty.

THE Samoan Islands are just as big as Delaware would be divided between fourteen islets, and it had just the population of the Seventh ward (22,000) save that the Seventh ward is one-half colored while the Samoan islands have only 20 white men and women and the rest colored—dark-brown and yellow. This is not enough to make it a fair and equal thing to have Samoa in their hands, and the last Samoan fight, like its predecessor, will be worked off by negotiation. Meanwhile, the precise object of Samoa in the international economy of existence seems to be to give a harmless chance for Great Britain and the United States to get into the habit of working together and clearing each other's flags. By all accounts this seems again to have been satisfactorily accomplished, though with some lamentable loss of life due to the German consul and his determination to maintain the irregular provisional government he had constituted. By this time he has heard from Berlin and discovered how far wrong an over-zealous man may go.

Danger to peace and international relations, therefore, does not exist. Where three are concerned and two agree, quarrels are made of nothing. Thanks to two wrong-headed German officials and the cumbersome working of the triple "confederium," the tea-pot politics of Samoa have slipped into the savage Samoan fashion of the past, which international law, the convention of Berlin, 1885 and all the forces of civilization were intended to prevent. For the first time in the belief of the German colonial party, with which the German consuls, agents and merchants not ungenerally sympathize, the islands would be divided or England and the United States drop out. This is, of course, as the gods have provided, being a low, English and the United States have not dropped out but drawn together. Last December the disputed election for King between Malietoa and Mataafa, two native claimants for the Samoan rule, ended in a decision by the international chief justice, just now an American, Judge Chambers, in favor of the former. There is no legal doubt that this finding was decisive under the treaty. It followed such native law, custom and descent as bear on the case, and was in all senses a judicial decision, provided for by the treaty under which Samoa is governed.

The burden of report, however, appears to show that a majority of the Samoan people prefer Malietoa to the not unusual issue of a legal right on one side and a popular verdict on the other has been created. This was founded by the German consul general, Rose, and Stoffel, the president of the municipal council, and they organized a "provisional government" on the plea that Malietoa had some German property requiring protection. First, in January, the German provisional government, headed by Malietoa, in all its acts, turned out to be the legal treaty made Chief Justice Chambers. He was put back by American and English forces. Quiet followed until Berlin, London and Washington could be heard from. Mataafa and his men held the bush and the guns of H. M. S. Porpoise and Chief Justice Chambers held the town. Early in March Admiral Krueger arrived on the Philadelphia, called the consuls together and set out to enforce the decree of the recent meeting. Malietoa, this strictly legal act has not been supported by the German consul and has been resisted by Malietoa. This has led to very exciting times in

Samoa; but it need not excite any one else. Since this episode began Germany has proposed to divide the islands, general report assets, and England and the United States refused. Dr. Haffel, one German who heads the row, has come home, apparently recalled. The ebullition of the German colonial press has been stifled by the official declaration that Germany would respect the treaty of Berlin. Chief Justice Chambers has expressed himself rather indirectly in private letters, published by the worse indigestion or lesion in this country. But this is a side issue. The main fact is that the Samoans, who doubtless prefer to come out on their own, of our southern friends do-by putting at each other "in the breach," have been meshed by the Berlin treaty in the system of civilization which deduces elections in courts, and in the long run—however anxious Samoans may be to preserve barbarism and the German colonial party to put by its desire—laws and a judicial decision will have their way and the Anglo-American understanding goes on a peg.

AN AMERICAN.

From the San. It is a pleasure to find a professor of political science in an American university writing about the policy of expansion with some breadth of view and some patriotic confidence in this nation's ability to take care of itself under any circumstances. Such qualities distinguish an article in the Forum, on the influence of the war upon public life, by Professor L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Concerning the practical aspects of the question of expansion, Professor Rowe remarks: "Our interest in the West Indies, the Philippines, whatever may be the ultimate disposition of these islands, is certain to hasten the adaptation of our political ideas to the demands of economic and political life. The advance from a position of economic dependence to one of equality with Europe carries with it obligations from which we cannot escape. The contract with the Far East will make clear where the great commercial opportunities lie. The conditions of trade in that portion of the world demand that our government pave the way for commercial supremacy. Our merchants and manufacturers will not consent to a competition with the scramble of the European Powers for special trade privileges. This, little by little, the negative attitude of the American toward the government will lead to a more positive interpretation of its role. Non-interference with European affairs will no longer be interpreted as isolation from European countries. In short, the doctrine of political isolation, based on the Monroe doctrine, is likely to be set at rest by recent events."

Nor does the bugaboo which some of the professors discover in the failure of the Constitution to provide specifically for the present situation, frighten Professor Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania: "The control of Spain's former colonial possessions, which has been a part of our government, will make it necessary to devise forms of government hitherto unknown to the Constitution. This alone will place the instrument in a new light before the people. It will show us that great questions of public policy cannot be summarily disposed of by the argument that the Constitution does not contemplate any such development. Whatever the decision upon the question of territorial expansion, it must be based upon a careful consideration of all the factors involved, of which the Constitution is but one. A century of growth has developed problems which the founders of the republic could not have foreseen, and to these the Constitution must be adapted."

This professor of political science sees no gloom ahead, no reason for despairing of American institutions: "Unless the signs of the times are fundamentally misleading, the influence of the period of strong national feeling into which we are entering will not clearly felt in its effects upon our civil life. Indications of this character are already apparent in the newspaper press, in the tenor of public meetings, and in all the organs of public sentiment. The influence of the intensity of patriotic feeling which is certain to give a new importance to our perplexing internal problems. The sacrifice of men and treasure in the vindication of national policy will long leave its impress upon the public mind. A nation that has once placed itself in the service of a great cause will not permit corruption and inefficiency to sap the strength of its institutions. This is some thinking and healthy teaching, and we congratulate the class in political science in the University of Pennsylvania upon the sort of instruction it is getting.

CHOATE WILL DO.

New York Letter, Philadelphia Ledger. The success of Joseph H. Choate's first speech in the city is a surprise to those who have predicted that he would "put his foot in it" the very first time he should rise to speak as the American ambassador in London. Mr. Choate's speech, based on Mr. Choate's New York reputation for "speaking out in meeting," for his uncontrollable propensity to say the first thing that came into his mind, regardless of where the shaft of wit and sarcasm might strike. I heard a distinguished Republican—a friend of Mr. Choate's—express his surprise that Mr. Choate being able to maintain the necessary diplomatic reserve of his position. But it appears that the ambassador has made a speech that is a masterpiece of wit and sarcasm every body, not only for its wit and eloquence, but for its good taste and good feeling. And this naturally leads to a timely story. A few days before Mr. Choate's departure Mr. Choate took part in a club festival in New York. He had been appointed ambassador, and was, of course, a member of the administration. Part of the fun of the festival took the shape of humorous bogus telegrams of declination from prominent men. Some of these were very clever. Mr. Choate had a bright word or two to say about each one as it appeared. Finally a dispatch purporting to come from Secretary Albor was read. Of course, it contained humorous references to the emboldened bear controversy, his reported resignation, etc. It was as funny as the others, but Mr. Choate did not read it. His classmate was as stern and solemn as if he were attending a funeral. A friend called his attention to the dispatch, and asked him if he didn't think it was good. "Why, I didn't see anything funny in that," replied Mr. Choate. His friend looked at him a moment, and then, placing his hand on his shoulder, said: "Joe Choate, you do." And it is a fact; Mr. Choate will do. He has turned out to be a diplomat as well as a wit and an orator.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Lord Salisbury was the first British premier to set foot in Australia. On German railways freight brings in 60 per cent. of all receipts, and costs only 20 per cent. of all expenses. Spain has only 2,500 miles of railroad but with territory which covers over four miles to every 10,000 inhabitants. Only seven years have elapsed since the first railway in the world was finished. The German railway system, which has a period of 40,000 miles have been constructed. It is not generally known, but it is a fact just the same, that London is better off for trees than any other city in Europe. Thirty years ago the first postal card was made in Vienna. An suggestion of Professor Herrmann, of the Technical Institute. The telegraph lines in Chile are owned by the government. A message of 100 words can be sent in any part of the country for about eight cents. The car wheels made in the Pennsylvania railway works at Altoona are generally run 40,000 miles on passenger coaches, and are then put on freight cars. A 42-inch wheel now in one of the above has been run over 200,000 miles, and a 36-inch wheel has traveled 600,000 miles. "The Hindoo" have a word equivalent to "humane" which is "bhava," the Sanskrit for "humanity." The French,

strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor even a Frenchman speak of "kicking" anyone. Neither has he any word for "home" or "comfort." The terms "upstairs" and "downstairs" are also unknown in French. At Caldwell, Kan., the other day a man chastised his neighbor for referring to his child as a "kid." When the case was brought before a justice of the peace Webster's dictionary was consulted and it was found that "kid" was then defined as "a young child or infant." The defendant parent was thereupon adjudged to have been in the wrong and fined \$5 and costs. The smallest train ever built for the conveyance of passengers is that made by Thomas McGarigle, of Niagara Falls. The locomotive weighs 600 pounds, has cylinders two inches by four inches, and driving wheels ten inches in diameter. The top of the chimney is about two feet above the rails. With a pressure of 125 pounds to the square inch, it will haul ten two-seated cars, with passengers—a total load of nearly two tons. The gauge of the line is twelve and one-half inches, and its length is about one-fifth of a mile. The boiler of the engine holds twelve gallons.

A CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A device to prevent sleepwalking is to lay upon the floor, by the side of the somnambulist's bed, a sheet of iron, zinc or other metal, wide enough to insure that he will step upon it. When the sleepwalker comes upon him, his foot touches the cold surface of the metal, and he instinctively draws that leg into the bed again. After two or three attempts the somnambulist gives it up and settles down in bed.

IF WE DIDN'T.

Some sage person has discovered, And has told in verses neat, What a lot of cash 'twould save us If we didn't have to eat. Let me add unto this wisdom, 'Trough the thought may make you cry— We could hoard up gold in bedclothes If we didn't have to sleep. Furthermore, 'tis borne upon me, And has told in verses neat, That 'twould save a lot on leather If we didn't have to walk. So of all the bills that vex us, Just the biggest one I guess, Would be spared for safe investment If we didn't have to dress. Come to think the whole thing over, Free concurrence you will give That vast wealth would line our pockets If we didn't have to live. —Chicago Record.

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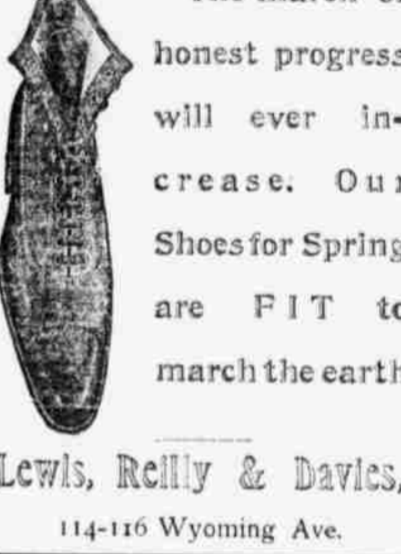
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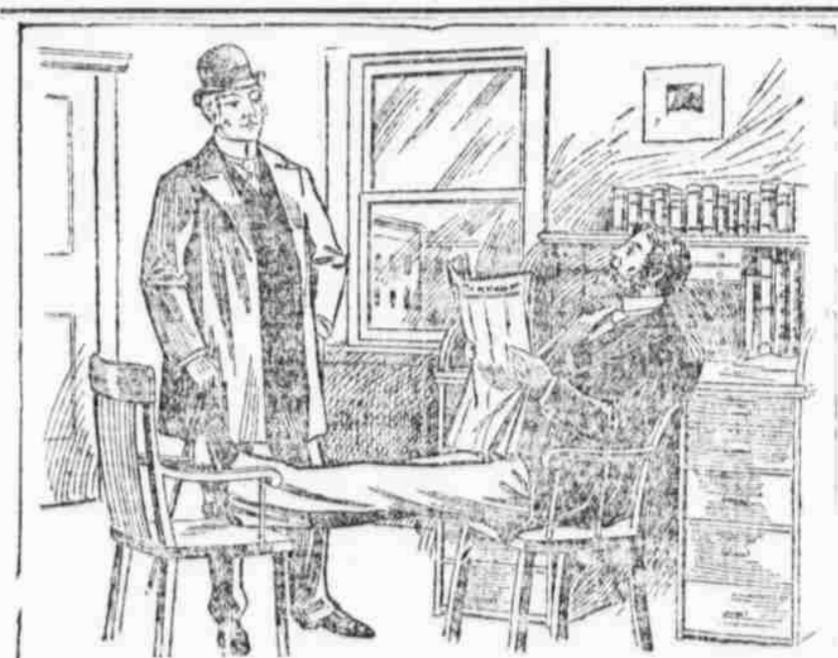
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For a year or more I was troubled with a Disordered Stomach, owing to irregular hours and improper food. I consulted several physicians, but found no relief in their medicines. Some time ago I noticed a paragraph or an advertisement about Kipans Tablets and determined to try them, which I did, and my condition has been bettered so materially that I think it only proper to mention the fact. I think now that, with a proper diet, I shall come around in good shape.