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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 6, 1899.

Senator Flinn may once too often dare Colonel Quay to run for state treasurer again. If Quay should go directly before the people and win, where would it leave the Flinn contingent?

An Object Lesson.

The accident to Vincent Cassesse on Linden street, caused by defective pavement, is a clear example of the perils of driving on the disintegrated asphalt of this town. Should this accident result in a verdict of heavy damages against the city the incident will serve to show the need of continuous and careful street repairs. That there have been so few of such accidents during the past two years is remarkable. The risk has certainly been hazardous in the extreme and the city can congratulate itself that it has escaped so easily.

The lesson of this whole mise:able asphait business is that it pays to do city business on business principles No individual citizen would have let property equaling in value the paved streets of this city run down until the cost of repairs almost equals the original investment. The individual property-owner knows by sad experience how futile it was to put off doing a necessary job of repairs until the damage has assumed extravagant proportions. He knows that it is in the long run the best economy to attend at once to such matters, employing in repair work the best skill that he can secure. The stitch in time saves nine. Delay simply multiples the costs in geometrical

One great advantage to the city in a private asphalt repair contract for ten years is that after repairs are once completed it will be to the contractors' interest to maintain them vigilantly. The moment they see a crack or a small break in the pave, that moment they will proceed to remedy it. What they save by promptness the city will gain in convenience and comfort of travel. Those who argue that the city should do its own repairing overook the fact that as the city has been run of late it is incompetent to assume such a responsibility. The city had its chance when the present asptalt pavement went out of bond. Had it taken hold then, vigilantly and in business like fashion, the potheles in the streets would never have formed and all this fuss and bother over Barber and anti-Barber factions would have been obviated. The city has been to blame; let the city pay the score.

Until the taxpayers of Scranton elect to councils a majority of competent, experienced and incorruptible business agents they have no right to complain if their tax bills come high.

General Gregg's refusal to be a candidate for the state treasurership was the worst disaster that the "insurto convict.

The Speakership.

"Why," asks a bargain counter organ, "should the great political interests of Pennsylvania be constantly dwarfed or sacrificed to the personal intrigues of Mr. Quay? Have the Republican members of the house from this state no object to serve but as counters and pawns in his little game? In supporting the Platt-Hanna man for speaker of the house Mr. Quay doubtless expects to secure votes for his own admission to a seat in the senate on Governor Stone's bogus certificate Beside this, he has a personal adherent in Mr. McDowell, whom he wishes to retain in the clerkship of the house and this bit of patronage is sufficient to control his action in regard to the speakership, But the considerations as in all other questions of public conhelp Quay himself to a seat in the sen- this is how the tabulated poll stands; ate in violation of the constitution and of the principles of representative government."

As a specimen of bargain counter political literature this is highly entertaining but it is very lame in its state ments of alleged fact. In the first place, nobody has any warrant for saying that a Pennsylvanian can be elected speaker this year. The ranking member of the Pennsylvania delegation, John Dalzell, has disqualified himself for the support of regular Republicans by his course in taking the stump to attack the caucus nominee of his party for senator. He cannot, therefore, expect support from his own state, nor from regular party men in any other state. Nobody else in the Pennsylvania delegation wants to be of the able members from other states who have long since announced their candidacies for this place.

As for Quay's alleged connection with the speakership fight, if that can aid in his campaign for admission to the senate on gubernatorial appointment he would be foolish not to get all the help he could. He is the party's choice and the state is entitled to have a full representation. Our insurgent friends must be hard up for ammunion, now that their legal snare has filed to work.

and vitalized until already it seems It is indeed a charming picture of the destined soon to regain the command- march of civilization toward the setng position in the review field for- ting sun. merly held by it. The May number is especially strong, with articles by Generals Miles and Wood, Admiral Lord Beresford, Speaker Reed, Senor Marconi. ex-Minister Estevanez, of Spain, and other writers of international repu-

Aguinable will surrender all right. But if he doesn't hurry he may soon have nothing left to surrender.

Fiction and Fact.

The special officer and detective have een recently coming in for the usual share of odium in the current events abouts. Practical tests and actual face. testimony do much to place the reat detective in an unenviable light. The writers of high-keyed fletion, who train the mind of the rising youth in the way it should not go, can usually weave a mesh of fascinating mystery about the movements of the character who pursued the villain with car like tread that makes him the idol of every small boy who has learned to short a revolver. The sleuth of fiction and drama is an individual of endless resource who appears at the proper moment and bags his game without moving a muscle. A simple glance from the man-hunter of romance will cause the robber, forger or child-stealer to cringe with a proper accent on the "c-r-r-"

But when one turns from the idol of the gallery gods and patrons of cheap literature to contemplate one of the real sleuths who profess to labor for the good of law and order in our midst the shock is painful. Although the real detective often assumes an air of mystery he has not the piercing eyes and clean cut profile of the rogue hunter of the newstand or stage. Sad to say, his eyes are bleared and his proboscis reflects the tints of a rosy sunset. His expression, instead of being of a nature to strike terror to the hearts of the evil-doers, is more likely to be of character termed "hangdog." He does not stalk boldly into the laws of death and snatch his game singlehanded, but usually secures the services of a policeman when any business of more importance than accepting a present from the proprietor of a speakeasy or the arrest of a small boy stealing a ride on coal cars is afterent

ed. In most cases he is more apt to strike one for the price of a pitcher of beer than to display traits indicating that he is a man to be feared. Sometimes he is in the employ of a railroad or other corporation, sometimes he is a hanger-on at the office of an alderman; sometimes armed with his little badge as "special officer" he trave s alone, seeking what he may devour in the way of a free lunch or a far fee. On circus day and parade days he blooms like a radiant tulip blossom, for then he is usually assigned to special duty in the pay of the city and has the right to display the star and look as dignified as the best-dressed copper on the force, and he can see the whole show on a complimentary

Of course there are exceptions in the matter of detectives and all are not so bad as painted, but as a rule the sleuth of the Lackawanna valley is a prinful transition from Sherlock Holme-

Governor Roosevelt's advocacy of the gents" have had since that jury failed whipping post for wife beaters, following his advocacy of woman suffrage, will undoubtedly make him as great a favorite among women as he has long been ameng men.

American Colleges and Expansion.

There has always been more vitality in the educational life of the western and northwestern communities than in overcultured New England. Its school work has been more practical, its teachers more closely in touch with American sentiment and its pupils more hopeful and courageous than has been true in the older communities of the east, where mentality in many in stances has been acquired irrationally and has gone to seed.

The Chicago Tribune has demon strated this characteristic in an interesting manner by means of a poll of the western and northwestern college which govern Mr. Quay in this matter, faculties upon the subject of expansion, at mention of which so many corn, should manifestly have no weight eastern collegians rave and tear their with the self-respecting members of hair. Our Chicago namesake wanted congress from Pennsylvania. They to know of each professor included have an opportunity of electing a dis- within the scope of its inquiry whether tinguished colleague speaker of the he agreed with the president's policy louse, and the question is whether in the Philippines or disagreed with they should barier away this great it. Ten representative men were in-

opportunity for Mr. Quay's clerk or to terviewed in each college faculty and

with the store the thirty	19.6.0.04	Tours De	ands:
	With the rest-	Non-	Op.
Institution.	dent.		posed.
Chicago	14	1	5
Northwestern	. 5	î	-
Michigan		16	9
Dinois		- 1	-
Wisconsin	0.0	- 2	1.9
Minnesota		1	55
Depauw	7	- 3	1
Albion	8	- 6	4
Monmouth	6		
Nebraska	7	55.5	
Kansas	- 8	230	
Knox	18	î	
Iowa university	- 5		7
Grinnell	74	- 14	- 6
Wabash	10		**
lllinois Wesleyan	1	1.0	72
Cornell, la	6		1
Account to the second		9.6	**
Totals	127	16	12

These schools are fairly representaspeaker and with McDowell in the field tive of Western educational work. No for re-election as clerk-an office he has better barometer of educated public filled to the entire satisfaction of every opinion in the great middle and west-Pennsylvania member-it would be ern group of states-the empire foundridiculous to ret up a decoy candidate ed on a prior application of this latefor the speakership, to the prejudice by much-abused doctrine of expansion -could be desired. The fact that six out of every nine of the men included within this poll stand by the president unreservedly while only one in nine is opposed to the administration's polley is certainly significant. We have little doubt that this proportion holds good throughout the United States.

The last meeting place of "border-"hurry-ups" and "get ", sremeec therea" is on the Ute reservation in Colorado. The "sooner" settlers and land speculators are racing over a plot of 50,000 acres looking for choice Inder its new management the North | locations while the Indians sullenly erican Review has been enlarged pack their tepees and move westward.

Th sultan has again promised to pay the American claim for damages to American property during the Armenian troubles in Turkey. If the sultan does not make some of his promises good pretty soon the first thing we know Uncle Sam will be paying the sublime porte a few millions on the forcible purchase of Turkish territory.

In a recent speech Secretary Alger expressed satisfaction that the boys of the army never complained at the fermented and unfermented beef. There's nothing like gathering grains of comin courts of high and low degree here- fort whenever they appear on the sur-

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.42 a, m., for Saturday, May 6, 1899.

6 A child born on this day, if he lives ong enough, will find that it is a waste

of time to treat some persons with civil-There is no false friend so treacherous

as the one who mixes a sprinkling of piety with his treachery. Many a sensitive man would give for-tunes to possess the asbestos-coated nerve of the irrepressible bore. The expression "there's always room a

the top" doubtless originated in descrip-tions of the usual arrangement of hair on the skull of a bald-headed man. It is often difficult for the best man the world to keep the good will of his wife's relatives.

An oft-told tale of wee is more ant to excite anger than sympathy. A pet theory is something that we wish to test on the other fellow.

Introduction to Genesis an Ode.

Sir: In writing you recently on the introduction to St. John's Gospel as a Divine Ode, I said: "It is a fact well known to all close students of the Bible that that introduction is a natural unterpart of the introduction of the first book of the Bible called Genesis, that is Genesis, 1:1-2:3. I went on to say that it is very little known, however, that the introduction to the book of Genesis, also, is an ode, and can easily be arranged as such according to the same general poetic principles that is, not as English poetry requires, with rhyme and metre, but on the same Hebrew poetic principles. And so we give you the following:

Genesis, 1:1-2:3. the beginning God created the heaven and the earth; The earth was without form and void. Darkness was upon the face of the

And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

And God said: Let there be light.

And there was light.
And God saw the light that it was good And God saw the light that it was good.
And God divided the light from the
darkness,
And God called the light day.
And the darkness he called night.

So it was evening, and it was morning,

The First Day. And God said:

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, And let it divide the waters from the waters. So God made the firmament,

And God divided the waters which were under the firmament, From the waters which were above the firmament. And it was so.

And God called the firmament heaven So it was evening, and it was morning. The Second Day.

And God said: Let the waters under the heaven he gathered to one place.
And let the dry land appear.

And it was so.

And God called the dry land earth. And the gathering together of the waters called he seas. And God saw that it was good,

And God said: Let the earth put forth grass, Herb yielding seed, And fruit tree bearing fruit after its

Wherein is the seed thereof, upon the earth. And it was so. So the earth brought forth grass, Herb yielding seed after its kind, And tree bearing fruit,

Wherein is the seed thereof, after its And God saw that it was good.

So it was evening, and it was morning. The Third Day.

And God said: Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven. To divide the day from night.
And let them be for signs, and fo

And for days and for years. And let them be for lights in the firma-ment of the heaven. To give light upon the earth.

And it was so.
And God made the two great lights. The greater light to rule the day. The lesser light to rule the night. He made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven,

To give light upon the earth. To rule over the day and over the night, And to divide the light from the darkness.
And God saw that it was good.

So it was evening, and it was morning, The Fourth Day.

And God said: Let the waters bring forth abundantly. The moving creature that hath life. And let birds fly above the earth In the open firmament of heaven. And God created the great sea mon-

And every living creature that moveth. Which the waters brought forth abundantly After their kind, and every winged bird After its kind.

And God saw that it was goot.
And God blessed them and said: Be fruitful and multiply. And fill the waters in the sea. And let the birds multiply in the

So it was evening, and it was morning. The Fifth Day.

And God said: Let the earth bring forth the living creatures after its kind

Creeping thing. And beast of the earth after its And it was sa.

So God made the beast of the earth after its kind, Every thing that creepeth upon the ground after its kind.

And the cattle after their kind.

And God saw that it was good.

And God said: Let us make man in our image After our likeness. Let them have dominion over the fish

of the sea. Over the birds of the air. Over the cattle, over all the earth. And over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God created man in his own image

In the image of God created he him, Male and female created he them. So God blessed them. And God said to them:

Be fruitful and multiply. Replenish the earth and subdue it. Have dominion over the fish of the sea

Over the birds of the air, And over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. And God said: Behold, I have given you every herb

yielding seed. Which is upon the face of all the earth. In which is the fruit of a tree yield-

ing seed. Ing seed.
To you it shall be for food.
And to every beast of the earth.
To every bird of the air,
And to every thing that creepeth
upon the earth wherein there is

I have given every green herb for food. And it was so.

And God saw everything he had made,
And behold, it was very good.

So it was evening, and it was morning.

The sixth day, So the heaven and the earth were fin-

ished.
And all the host of them.
And on the seventh day God finished
his work Which he had made.

And he rested on the seventh day from all his work Which he had made. So God blessed the seventh day, And hallowed it, Because in it he rested from all his

Which God had created and made. The first stanza of this ode has the

same form and character as the first stanza of the ode introductory to St. John's Gospel. It treats of a strikingly similar theme as well.

The last stanza is also unique with reference to all the rest; while the intermediary stanzas which describthe incidents of the six great creative days are very similar in form to each other, Sometimes they are exactly alike in construction to each other, a the stanzas descriptive of the creative acts on the third and fourth days Sometimes, while generally similar they differ one way or another according to the poetic varieties common to Hebrew poetry in general.

Like the introduction to St. John's Gospel, this great ode naturally divides itself into three distinct parts. The first stanza is the introduction to the introduction. The last stanza forms the conclusion. The intermediate stanzas forming the bulk of the whole are devoted to the description of the great six days in graphic and powerful strokes of poetic detail. The descriptions of the six days

thmselves naturally divide themselves in two. The descriptions of the first three days are nicely balanced by the description of the last three days, just as the first part of each successive stanza is balanced in the same way by the latter part. The stanza descriptive of the fourth

day's creative acts is the antistrophe of the stanza descriptive of the first day's creative acts. The stanza descriptive of the fifth

day's creative acts is the antistrophe to the strophe of the second day. The first two stanzas in the descrip tion of the sixth day's creative acts are antistrophe respectively to the two stanzas descriptive of the third day's

creative acts. The third stanza of the sixth day's description is a condensed or double antistrophic stanza to its two immediate predecessors. Its first half answers to its immediate predecessor, the second half of the stanza which pre

cedes that, reation of light. The stanza descriptive of the first day tells us of the edeation of Light. The stanza descriptive of the fourth day tells us of the reation of lights The stanza des- that is entirely different from criptive of the second day tells us of the creation of the firmament to divide the waters from the waters. The stanza descriptive of the fifth day tells us of the creation of life in the fir-

mament and in the waters. On the third day we find first the creation of vegetation, the climax of inanimate nature. These are thor oughly balanced on the sixth day first by the creation of life on land, and then by the creation of man, the elimax of animate nature.

The ode as a whole has several other well marked peculiarities not to be For instance: Notice the different

found in St. John's introduction. refrains running through the description of the creative acts of the wnole six days.

The first and most frequently used of all these is the expression: "And God said." Nine times is this expression used at the head of the nine distinct stanzas given up to the description of God's doings on the six creative days. So we hear the Psalmist singing: For he spoke, and it was done.

He commanded and it stood fast." Then the Evangelist St. John carries the thought still further. He gives to us its far deeper meaning. As one of the very best of our recent commentators put it: "John gathers up all those sayings of God into a single saying, living and endowed with activity and intelligence, from which all divine orders emanate; he finds as the basis of all spoken words the speaking Those resound in time; this is above time."

The next refrain we meet with is that which occurs at the end of the description of the acts of each creative day; that is:

So it was evening, and it was morning, The First Day, the number of the day, of course, varying according to the day. The next refrain to meet us is the ex-

This is used six times and in the most perfect stanzas falls naturally in the middle. The next refrain is the expression: "And God saw that it was good."
This is also found six times, the sixth

time being enlarged upon in fu'ler

phrase and with marked emphasis. It

the most perfect stanzas it comes naturally at the end. In the description of the first day only the first and second refrain are used. On the second day, the first, third and second are used. On the third day the four of them are used,

the first at the beginning, the third

in the middle, and the second and fourth at the end of two decidedly symmetrical stanzas.

In the description of the creative acts of the fourth day we find the same symmetrical distribution of these refrains, but only one stanza. On the fifth day we find only three of them.

In the description of the creative acts of the sixth day we find three stanzas. In the first, three refrains are in symmetrical use. In the second stanza only the first refrain is used. In the third stanza the three are again in use in their natural and symmetrical or-

In each stanza, as intimated in the article on St. John's Introduction as an ode, the lines that stand out equally distant from the left are parallel to each other, while, as already in timated, the second half of each stanza balances to a nicety the first half. -F. S. Balle time,

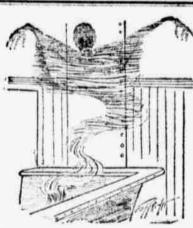
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