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SCRANTON, MAY 15, 1899,

The candidacy of Hon. R. W. Archbald for the Supreme bench, it is pleasing to note, is meeting with very general favor throughout the state. The indications appear prophetic of its suc-

Tonight's Mass Meeting.

The advertisement, elsewhere in this issue, by Mr. Charles B. Scott, of a horse and carriage for sale, "on account of the deplorable condition of the would-be asphalt streets, it being Mr. Scott's desire to get rid of his outfit before it "becomes a perfect wreck." tells its own story. Only a few days ago another well known business man announced the sale of a valuable trotter for the same reason. He would it on the asphalt streets in their present condition, and as he cored not give the horse proper exercise, he sold it.

the of the largest employers of teams in the city but week gave it as his estimate that the drivers of vehicles in this city are sustaining a loss in excess of \$50,000 a year on account of the aboninable condition of the He said it cost them fully this sum, if not more, for the repairs needed on carriages and wagons, the extra strain on draught horses and the increased number of teams and drivers required to transport goods, If we count in the mount of business which these pot hely streets prevent from coming to the city, the new industries which they discourage and the damage which they inflict upon the city's reputation, not to speak of the damage suits in which the city is bound somer or later to appear as detendant, it is probable that this estimate could fairly be multiplied by two.

The question whether the Barber contract was or was not a wise and prudent contract was seasonable at the time the contract was under consideration. The marter then was open to competition and if the impecunious bidders had been successful in coaxing the Barber people to make a deal with them, the low bid of the Barber company would not have been attacked. Today the city stands in the position of having made a contract with the lowest responsible bidder and afterward of trying, as a result of intrigue, to crawl out. This crawfishing tendency is directly and solely responsible for the lack of asphalt repairs. Had it not been displayed, the work of repairing would have been in progress months at ?

It is for the business men of Scranton, the drivers and employers of vehicles, to say tonight at the board of trade mass-meeting what they think of this kind of municipal government.

After investing over half a million dollars in asphalt pavement no sensible business man would let that investment go to waste for lack of a three per cent. outlay on repairs.

The Trouble at Havana.

Although there have been qualified official denials of friction between Generals Brooke and Wood growing out of their work in Cuba it is clearly evident that friction has existed and still exists. Only the other day the cable told us how General Brooke was annoyed to learn that Wood at Santiago had issued on his own initiative a decree covering that province and aliming to legalize civit marriages; and how Brooke was going to notify Wood that such matters had first to receive the approval of himself and be promuigated in general orders applicable to the entire island; and clashes of this character have occurred frequently. They are inevitable under the con-

Letters from observant Americans who have been in Cuba long enough to get at the bottom of things supply the explanation. Brooke is just as conscientious as Wood and just as anxious to make a success of Amerian intervention. But unlike Wood, who has to all intents and purposes been all his life a civilian, Brooke is an ingrained soldier, habituated to military routine, accustomed to red tape, an institutive martinet in matters of form and ceremony and lacking in these diplomatic and readily adaptive qualities which develop best in civil life. With Wood, the uppermost thought is how to supply the needs of Cuba: how to do as quickly as possible what common sense teaches has to be done there. All minor considerations and particularly mere matters of formality between individual Americans, he subordinates to the big duty confronting him of reconstructing and developing Cuba. Hence when there is a thing to do in Santiago province he does it and does it well; and if Brooke were more of a civillan, that is to say, if he had more horse sense and less military selfconsciousness, he would gladly let Wood alone in little details so long as Wood continued to show up strongly with great results.

Brooke thinks he is doing his duty in paying the greater share of his attention to questions of military discipline or precedence; whereas, now that actual fighting is over, the emphasis clearly should be placed on the civil aspects of the problem. Wood had not been in command of Santiago province three months when he issued a general order doing away with the underlying evils of Spanish civil administration. That order declared the right of the people peaceably to assemble for their common good and to apply to those in power, by petition or remonstrance, for redress of grievances; proclaimed the doctrine of freedom of worship and liberty of conscience; said the courts should be open to every person, and just remedy given for asserted the right of the accused in cause of the accusation against him, if trusts have to depend upon that I

to have compulsory processes for witnesses in his favor, to have right of buil save in exceptional cases, and to be exempt after acquittal from a second trial for one offence; proclaimed the security of the people in their tusiness, persons, papers, houses and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; announced the freedom of speech and of the press and, in short, substituted the broad foundations of Anglo-Saxon civilization for the mediaeval narrowness and oppression of Spanish rule. It is sufficiently illustrative of the character and metheds of General Brooke to say that although this revolutionary programme had by Jan. 1, the date of Brooke's entrance, become fully and successfully established in Santlago province, giving immense popularity and effectiveness to General Wood's administration, in all other parts of Cuba the barbarities of the Spanish code still prevail and American military administration is yet using the discredited instruments, to rescue Cuba from which the American people went to war with Spain.

A good man wrongly placed often works harm without intending so to do. General Brooke is admittedly an accomplished soldier; but the work not risk the animal's life by driving needed at Havana these days calls primarily for constructive statesmanship far removed in most things from the qualities of the purely military mind.

> The people demand street repairs and their demand will soon become per-

How to Reward Dewey.

A solution has been proposed by the New York Times of the problem involved in Admiral Dewey's home-coming, and it is a good one. The Times in common with other papers, points out the physical impossibility of the acceptance by Dewey of the thousands of invitations pouring in upon him and calls attention to the fact that his acceptance of only a few of the more representative invitations would still leave many millions of fellow countrymen in the lurch in their anxiety to greet him and do conspicuous honor to his epoch-marking achievements.

Consequently our New York contemporary proposes to collect a fund for the admiral's benefit through the medium of United States periodicals. Provided that one-fourth of the papers should pledge themselves, relying on readers' subscriptions, to the sum of \$500 each, says The Times, the aggre gate would amount to \$250,000. Half of this, it is proposed, should be devoted to building a house for the admiral where he might prefer, and the other half to his personal use. Congress, says The Times, according to precedents, has done all that it can do, "but there is a persistent and prevailing feeling that we ought to do more; that the American nation in some unofficial and spontaneous way should recognize the services of Dewey as the British nation officially recognized the services of Wellington, when it presented him the estate of Strathfieldssay, at the cost \$1,315,000."

A popular offering of only five cents by each American voter would provide for Admiral Dewey a fund with which to purchase, furnish and endow a handsome residence at the national capital, befitting the highest officer in the American navy and the hero of the most remarkable naval campaign in the history of warfare on the sea. Its advantages to Dewey would be obvious; but it would also serve as a continual incentive to other officers of the navy, who are clearly destined to play an increasing part in the national activities of the future. They would see in it more than a tribute to one particular man. It would be to them a vote of popular confidence in the American navy as an institution and a public testimonial that republics are not necessarily ungrateful. A home for Dewey by all means; it is vastly more sensible than feeding him to death at unhealthful banquets.

In his letter to the "insurgents," read at the Flinn dinner, Mr. Wanamaker went out of his way to hurl a job lot of characteristic abuse at Governor Stone. The meditations of the saintly merchant these joyous springtime days seem to be surcharged with bitterness.

Mulcting the Trusts.

By a vote of 101 to 4 the house of repesentatives of Texas has passed a bill providing that "if any person, persons, ompany, partnership, association, corporation or agent engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article of commerce or consumption produced, manufactured or mined in this state or elsewhere shall, with the intent or purpose of driving out competition or for the purpose of financially injuring competition, sell within the state at less than cost of manufacture or proless than cost of manufacture or pro-duction, or sell or give away within ganize on their part to prevent the exethis state their products for the purpose of driving out competition or financially injuring competitors engaged in a similar business, said person, persons, company, partnership, association, corporation or agent resorting to this method of securing a monopoly within this state with such business shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to favor or secure a trust or conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties of this act." Among the penalties is a provision denying to such conspirators the right of suit to en-

force the collection of accounts. Originating in Missouri, this mulct principle in the war against monopoly is evidently destined to go the rounds until superceded by something presumably more effective. A strict construction of the Texas act would suspend all business in that commonwealth, since whenever there is a sale of goods by one dealer there is the possibility of its inuring to the financial injury of his competitor. The act, therefore, is valuable only so far as it can be intelligently applied and if jurors are to be the judges of evidence a new element of uncertainty is bound to be introduced into all busievery injury to person or property; ness operations while the Texas law remains in force, Yet jurors, upon criminal cases to be heard by himself | the whole, represent quite fairly the and counsel, to demand the nature and | general drift of public sentiment and

for their prosperity they will either be very careful and considerate or else

very short-lived. Let the agitation continue.

it good will come. The explanation offered by the Churchman in behalf of yesterday's ordination of Dr. Briggs as a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church is that in respect to the disputed teachings of that theologian there has been done to him the injustice of false quotation. Possibly; but it is not unjust to Dr. Briggs to say that the logic of his teachings leads to the overthrow of faith; and such a teacher is out of place in a pulpit of the Christian church.

The decision of the postmaster general that postmasters of the presidential class must personally attend to the business of their office and not absent themselves for longer than two or three days without leave of absence from the department at Washington will be applauded by the general publie as a business-like step in real civil service reform.

It may be only a coincidence, but the acquittal of Mrs. George for the murder of her betrayer, Saxton, has been followed by an unusual number of similar homicides prompted by jealousy or revenge growing out of illicit social relations. Individually the betrayer of womanhood may merit cold lead, but indiscriminate murders are not a healthful sign.

Reports to the effect that Governor Roosevelt is weakening on the franchise tax can safely be set aside. Roosevelt is not of the weakening kind. He can be out-argued, but he cannot be bluffed.

issue, but a few of its advocates will continue to squirm until the next presidential election. Not the least welcome feature of

Anti-expansion has long been a dead

Dewey's return is that it will temporarily deprive Bryan of the center of Admiral Dewey's health is probably

not so bad as it would be if he were

to accept all the attentions pressed Harvard has at last defeated Yale in a prize debate, which ought to atone

for a good many reverses in athletics. By its virulent and unprovoked abuse the New York Sun is rapidly increasing

General Miles' popularity.

A pavement worth repairing at all is food products as a business was carried worth repairing well. The time for on in a small way in the United States up A payement worth repairing at all is makeshifts has passed.

The latest is a chewing gum trust, More power to it.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.16 a. m. for Monday May 15, 1899. (i) (int

A child born on this day will be of the opinion that the asphalt pave repair obstructionists are trying to cause a slump in the horse and buggy market. The fact that Wilkes-Barre has filed an invitation to Dewey may indi-

cate that the city expects to depend entirely on the base ball club as a drawing card this season. When the freekles upon the nose of one's sweethcart become visible it is some evidence that the awakening from

love's dream is at hand. Many an originally honest man has been labelled rogue for endeavoring to fly high in localities where the flying was

Ajacchus' Advice. If we cannot entertain Dewey as a guest, let us at least have Oscar F. Will-

Where the South Is Short-Sighted.

SOUTHERN newspaper, the Press, of Savannah, asks the question, "Will the negro go?" and comes to the conclusion that the deportation to Liberia of the eight millions or more of negroes in the southern states is impracticable. It suggests as more feasible their emigration to Cuba and Porto Rico, where their la-bor would be desirable, but is doubtful about their going of their own free will. "To be candid," however, it acknowledges, it does not want them to go away at all. They furnish it says, "the best labor the southern people can have, and if the lawless element could be wood-ed out there would never be any trouble in the south."

Of course, the deportation or emigraion of the negroes from the south would be a great calamity to it. The consequence would be so far disastrous that, if the negroes should organize any ex-tensive movement to leave the south, there would arise forthwith a general ution of the project, even to the extent of using violent measures. Southern negro labor is cheap labor. It is pecuharly adapted to the conditions at the south, and could not possibly be re-placed by any other which would be satisfactory. It is not disturbed by the trades-unionism which affects labor elsewhere. It is generally orderly, submissive, easily contented, industrious, and meets fully the requirements of the agriculture in which it is engaged chiefly. Without it, the south could not hold its monoply in restraint of trade and on own in the competition with other regious, for its whole industrial system would be disorganized.

> The South, however, is doing its best to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. It is doing all it can to destroy its industrial advantage. In the first place, the states where the negro population, or the industrial population, is large, have already practically disfranchised the negroes or are proceeding to do it. That is, in gross violation of our American principles of government, it is discrimnating against them politically, and consequently consolidating them in opposi-tion to its policy as a distinctive class It is a dangerous policy for the south in its relations with so great a part of its population and because of its political relations to the rest of the Union. It gives to the southern voter so disproper-tionate a power in determining the national policy, in the election of a presi-dent and in the house of representatives, that it is bound to be resisted and detroyed, without regard to partisan dif-erences in the rest of the states. The nterests involved are too tremendous in this great nation for so flaggant a dis-turbance of the political equilibrium to

more to adopt the policy of terrifying the negroes by lynchings and other sav-age outrages against them. The Savan-nah paper talks about weeding out the "lawless element" among them in order to prevent trouble. That element is not confined to the negroes. It exists among the whites also, and is present every-where in civilization. The prime object of the law of civilized states is its control and subjection by means of pains and penalties. Such law prevails in the statutes of the south, and it affords sufscattles of the sound, and it allows it is included in the protection of its society against the lawless, whether black or white. When, therefore, the south proceeds to defy the law it becomes itself lawless. The whites resort to murder and assassination to terrify the "lawless element" among the negroes and thus confess that the south is outside of civilization, that its society is worse in its disregard of law than even the savage tribes, for those have an orderly and organized system of discipline for their protection.

It is proved abundantly that only a part of the southern lynchings are against the "lawless element." Take the case of the respectable and orderly negro postmaster who was murdered by the whites in a South Carolina town for the sole reason that he held that office. It was only a single example of many lynchings, for which there was not even the pretext of lawlessness. They took place, although the certainty that their victims would be brought to punishment if found guilty in legal proceedings, even on scanty evidence, was everywhere ab-solute. Accordingly, they expressed simple vindictiveness of the most savage sort; and they are increasing steadily, instead of diminishing. The Savannah paper wants to keep the negroes as furnishing labor essential to the devel-opment of the south; but is that the way to do it? Is there any laboring pop ulation which would stand that sort of treatment without dangerous resentment? Will not the negroes either wreak a bloody revenge or depart from a region where they suffer from outrages so un-exampled in history for their brutality and so unnecessary for the protection o oclety, as they well know?

When a movement for the emigration of the negroes to Kansas was started a few years ago, even violent measures to prevent its continuance were taken in North Carolina and South Carolina, on the ground that it was depleting danger ously the labor supply in the neighbor-hoods to which it reached. Now, however, propositions to drive out all the negroes are discussed seriously, throughout the south the lynching of negroes for various reasons, and on various pre-texts, is going on with increasing frequency, and political disabilities are im-posed upon them. Thus every possible pressure is brought to force the negroes out. If the whites of the south sympa-thize with this Savannah paper in its desire to keep the negroes as a laboring population, which is essential to its pros-perity, they will need to prove their faith by their works. They will need to refrain from political discrimination and inhu-man outrages which make life in the outhern states intolerable for the

THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY.

From Lesile's Weekly.

The packing and preservation of meatto 1860, since which time it has assumed large proportions, making its great growth in company with the development of the central west and its railroads, .ccelving a great forward impetus by the perfection of the refrigerator car and the artificial ice machine. The building of the railroad systems, furnishing quick transportation for live stock and rapid distribution of product, made conditions favorable for the establishment of broad live stock markets at the larger railroad centers, where eastern buyers could pro-cure stock for shipment on the hoof to their abattoirs. At these primary markets were quickly established slaughter-ing houses for the packing of staple pork products, the so-called offal being thrown away as of no value. This was the con-idition of affairs in 1896 in Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo and Cincinnati, then and for some years afterward the main hog-packing centers. But little was being done in a large way in the ship-ping of fresh beef products any great distance, dried and corned beef being about the only articles from beeves sufficiently preserved to safely ship.

Late in 1860 men of economic tendencie began the manufacture of glues, oils etc., from some of the waste, and early in the 'seventies the blood and other portions of live stock not used for food, glue, soap, or leather, were manufactured into fertilizer ingredients. These savings enabled the progressive slaught-erers to not only pay more for their live stock, but to undersell their competitors who did not utilize the waste. During the early seventies the preservation of meats in tins was successfully intro-duced. With the perfection of the refrig erator, so that fresh meats could be kept for a reasonable time, came the develop-ment of the refrigerator car, enabling fresh meat to be transported from the ice box of the west to the ice box of the east in the ice box car. A man with a sharp pencil soon figured it out that it was a saving of money to kill beeves in Chicago and ship the edible parts east eather then ice with the cattle alive to the rather than to ship the cattle alive to the east, with a large shrinkage, risk and freight on the portions not good for food. A more complete utilization of the formerly wasted portions was then perfected. The world was the market of distribution. The product could be sold by energetic merchandising. The packers bought all the live stock shipped to these central markets, and asked for more. Live stock growing was being rapidly put on a sound basis. Instead of having to take his chances on finding a prompt market for his stock, and ofter having to wait a week or so at heavy ex-pense and shrinkage before disposing of his herd, the live stock grower found that he could market any grade of stock any business day of the year for cash and

The Mississippi Valley corn fields were overflowing with corn, the prairies of the west were carpeted with nutritious grasses. It was a safe business venture to feed cattle in large numbers, for they could be sold-stability had been given to markets. In 1872, 202,919 cattle and 5,919,814 hogs were slaughtered at four packing centers. In 1898, 3,800,000 cattle and 23,200,000 hogs were packed. The value of the product in 1898 was estimated at \$450,000,000, employing directly nearly 100,600 laborers, and indirectly half as many more, in addition to the large numher employed on the farms and ranges One house in Chicago alone annually pays out \$5,000,000 in wages. Lines of refrigerator cars are run, ice houses and icing stations are maintained. In an export way \$50,295,000 pounds of bacon and hams, 100,357,000 pounds of pork, and 709,-344,000 pounds of lard were exported from the United States during the year ending

A FINE TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

From Secretary Long's Speech at Boston on Dewey Day.

"In behalf of the navy I thank the Essex club for celebrating this day, which is one of the most conspicuous in navai annals, and in paying its tribute of respect and admiration to the most conspicuous naval hero of recent times. can not claim, however, that your plaudits are solely on account of this navai distinction. By his display of large powers of administration, by his poise and prudence and by his great discretion, not only in act, but also in word, which is almost more important, he has proved himself a great representative citizen as well as a great naval hero. In the cluster of military celebrities of the recent war Dewey easily stands at the front. No captain ever faced a more crucial test than when, a year ago this morning, thousands of miles away from home, Next, the south is proceeding more and with every foreign port in the world

annihilation but the thin sheathing of his ships, his cannon and his devoted of ficers and men, he moved upon the enemy's batteries on shore and on sea with that unflinching faith and nerve which sometimes fail other men even of courage and spirit and, before the sun was half way up the heavens, nad stlenced the guns of the foe, sunk the hostile fiet, demonstrated the supremacy of the American sea power and transferred from Spain to the United States an empire of the islands of the Pacific.

WOULD LEND STRENGTH.

From the Pike County Press. Hon. R. W. Archbald, of Scranton, president judge of the Forty-fifth judicial district, is mentioned as a leading can lidate for the Supreme court bench. He is one of the ablest jurists in the state and has wide experience in an especial class of cases which arise in the mining regions and his addition to the court of last resert would lend additional strength not only in that particular direction but also in other respects.

SCRANTON, May 15. Every piece of goods that goes out of this store must be satisfactory. Take your purchase home. Look it over. Think it over-

Don't you like it? Can you do better?

Then, march it right back. You'll find us ready to hand back your money. No scowling, Closing out 100 pieces sterling

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The New

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NO WINDING NO WEIGHTS. NO SPRINGS. NO REPAIRS. NO TROUBLE OF ANY KIND. And PERFECT time at small cost.

Send postal card and our agent will call with samples.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL Reynolds Bros

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130 Wyoming Avenue.

There is at present living in the northern part of the State of New Hampshire a well-preserved man who was a soldier of the War of the Rebellion. He is sixty-one years of age, and likes to take life easy now; but has ailments, perhaps inseparable from the decline of life, and has found much relief from the use of Ripans Tabules. He was long troubled with frequent headaches; there was an enlargement of the liver; he was annoyed more or less now and then with piles, and occasionally there was a rheumatic affection in his shoulder; another difficulty was a shortness of breath, or what seemed to be an inability to fill his lungs; this he attributed to a stomach trouble, although he was told it was dropsy of the heart. He found that Ripans Tabules, if taken at the time of the approach of any of these troubles, would always stave it off, and bring almost instant relief. He noticed also that they brought about a condition of things that, were he a married man, would be a source of infinite pleasure, but, being single, has at times made him, as he expresses it, "very uneasy.

A new style packet containing the alphane tabular in a paper carton (with set a new for sale at some drug stores—role styre cents. This low-prived bort is intended for the poor and the economical. One donor of the forcess carton of the forces carton of the forces of the literate character. Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, Ngw York—or a single series term than their will be sent for five cents.

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We invite inspection of our elegant new line of Fine Piques, Dimities, Dotted and Fancy Swiss.

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from a leaky drain may give the doctor

a case of typhoid fever to work with un-less you permit the plumber to get in his work on the drain first.

Do not hesitate about having the plumb-

ing in your house examined by an expert if you think there is the slightest defect. A thorough overhauling now will save many a dollar later. The smoke test will convince you whether there is sewer gas or not.

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The most beautiful

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In sterling silver and jeweled, in the most artistic designs.

Jetted and Steel Belts, Black Satin Sash Belts

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