the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 25, 1899.

If President Schurman manages to untangle the kinks at Manila there will have to be a revision of opinion about the efficiency of the college professor in every day life.

That Alleged Slate. The newspapers in sympathy with John Wanamaker and the insurgent movement are now ringing the doleful changes on the alleged fact that Senater Quay and some of his friends have met and made a "slate" for the coming Republican state convention. It is proper to say at the outset that this alleged 'slate' contains none but firstclass names and if it should be nommated at Harrisburg the ticket would be invincible in spite of anything the insurgents could say or do.

The objection made by the Wanamaker contingent to the alleged Quay "slate" is not leveled at the individuals reputed to be on that 'slate'; even the insurgents have to admit that they are first rate men and good Republicans. The objection made is that acording to rumor they have been considered favorably by Senator Quay. If they had been clated by Wanamaker, Flinn or Van Valkenberg, these newstupers would have lauded them to the skies and worked overtime to manufacture public sentiment in their favor. There has been no slate of any kind

made it would have every reason to feel honored by insurgent opposition. The customary threats of a congressional revolt against the "czar-like" sway of the speaker are now re-appauring, but they will subside long be-

made by Senator Quay or any of his

lientenants, but if there had been one

Indiscriminate Generosity.

fore consciess adjourns.

Cur esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Inquirer, recalls that when, in 1897, responding to a senate resolution Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer compiled a list of the school districts of the state in which a less sum of money is raised and appropriated locally than it received from the state for school purposes, Senator Flinn, now one of the most virulent critics of the governor's course in reference to the state school appropriation, was then one of the most determined advocates of a reformed school fund apportionment. He even contributed out of his own pocket money for a wider circulation of Dr. Schaeffer's statistics-a circumstance tending to show that his present attitude is Insincere.

This compilation is published in the Pennsylvania State Journal for 1897: Part 11, pages 2371 to 2385. It shows that in very few cases does the total amount of school tax levied for the district approach the amount received by state appropriation. In a majority tricts were within one-third of the amount received from the state, while disorder. many roised only 50 per cent., and even less than 25 per cent. In some districts there were absolutely no school taxes levied whatever, the districts depending entirely upon the money obfailure to provide for local schools is notable not alone in small and independent districts, but in large districts in various parts of the state which are wealthy and thickly populated.

Amount the extreme cases, as our Philadelphia contemporary points out, the tenert shows that Harmony townthip, in Beaver county, levied no school tax american and received \$345.27 from the state. No senoul tax was levied by Willersburg borough, in Somerset the state treasury. Some of the tax having were so small as to be comparally by insignificant and practically countries are in the case of Union. Victor spear y, which produced only refrom the own packets for its schools year and secured \$325 from the state. and to Bonap, Astrairance country renor dand course, affords a sample of ing district is community only " or " concernt part of the school exit retest only \$495.27 school temperation of \$2,212.34. A remarkthe diversity of sentiment regarding is shown in some instances where one township, which approaches the right taing in the matter of school taxation, lies adjacent to a township or a borough which pays little or none of its own school expenses. Thus Lynn township, in Lebech county, received a state appropriation of \$3,561.55 and nearly equalled it by i-vying a school tax of \$3,443.30, while Macungle borough, near by, received \$795.98 of the state funds and raised by its own school taxes only \$66.60. In all 537 school districts levied less taxes for school purposes than they received from the state.

In 1885 the state appropriated only \$1,000,000 to the public schools. Two years later an extra half million was tacked on; two years later, another; in 1891, the state, with revenues more abundant than the lawmakers knew appropriation to \$5,000,000 a year and in 1893 another half million was added it. for the purchase of text books, an addition duplicated at each subsequent session. No other state in the union approaches this state in its allotment of schools funds, and as is clearly shown in Dr. Schaeffer's report, the result of Pennsylvania's indiscriminate generosity has been in many cases to encourage local indifference to school taxation and school management, Governor Stone believes as firmly as | would co-operate with honest citizens | of 1830, commonly known as the McKin-

any of his critics in liberality to the generally and make it a fixed principle schools, but he believes that the state to help to elect no man to any city office similar reduction has resulted in the cost school districts nothing. His position telligent and fair-minded investiga-

Although the "insurgents" continue their vaciferous talking it is noticeable that Colonel Quay is harvesting the delegates.

The President Unfairly Criticized.

At a meeting of the National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law association, held in the Wiley African Methodist Episcopal church of Springfield, O., recently some remarks were made reflecting upon the president of the United States which were unwarranted and injudictous. For example, the Rev. W. J. Johnson, paster of the leading colored church of Springfield, after advocating the formation in politics of a negro party, held together so as to acquire the balance of political power, said: President McKinley considered the treatment of the Cubans very brutal. When the awful outrage in the south occurred recently, where a man was roasted like an ox and his body sold for souvenirs. President McKinley did not express any regret. He is no doubt a Christian, but he has made a mistake. This is going to endanger his re-election." The Rev. Dr. Hubert, of dress in which he declared that he was "ashamed of President McKinley."

The mistake here alleged is the a peculiarly flagrant and brutal violation of law. Violations of this characcer, perhaps not so cruel, occur at frequent intervals. What good would it do for the president of the United States to give periodical expression to the regret which he and every other law-respecting citizen feels in consequence of these outrages? Expressing regret would not mend matters. It would not restore to life the negro who was roasted like an ox and cut up into souvenirs. The officials of the

sons under whose jurisdiction this crime comes in the first instance. If they fail, if the machinery of the southern states shall be found to be inadequate by reason of race prejudice or otherwise to secure to the colored citizens of those states the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, then it will be the president's duty to bring this subject to the attention of congress for such action as it may deem

state of South Carolina are the per-

necessary and just. The president has not shown indifference on this subject. When he visited the Booker T. Washington industrial institute at Tuskogee and there addressed a speech of indorsement upon its work and aims, he gave the whole weight of his official position to the most promising remedy for Southern race troubles yet devised. When there is an opportunity for further practical work in behalf of the negroes of the South the president will net be idle. There is absolutely no reason why any friend of justice should be ashamed of him.

The most carnest Dutch champion in the interest of universal peace is said to be Mme. Waslewicz. It is difof cases the amounts raised by the dis- ficult to imagine how a person with such a name can favor anything but

The Corporations and the City.

Discussing the question of franchise taxation now uppermost in New York. the Press of Utica remarks: " The tained from the state treasury. The great corporations are in a goodly measure to blame for the antagonism which is felt against them. The disposition on the part of some of them studiously to avoid and evade taxation naturally arouses the enmity of those unable to follow their example. The small householder is unable to escape the tax collector and he has a right to grumble that the combinations of millions are not compelled to contribute their just proportion."

These words are true and they sugcounts, and it was given \$198.12 from gest another thought. In our own community we hear much complaint at the part taken by some corporations in city affairs. It is well known that when councilmen are to be elected the large vested interests have a good deal to do with selecting at least a portion the year 1836, but assured from of the nominees. They justify this he grass sixually. Hampton, in the activity by the argument that unless range rounty, texted itself \$78 for the they have special representation their business interests are liable to be crippled or injured by unfair or ignorant lives from the state \$222.20, while it | municipal legislation. Under existing transfelladi only \$62.65. Derry. West- | conditions there may be a measure of truth in this contention; but why is the area in which an appa, only thriv- ! It that the large corporations are not wise enough to lend the weight of their induence in behalf of the nomination and election of fair-minded men, man the and received from the state an above the corrupt influence of money, men fit to have charge of the legislative interests of a city of Scranton's the maintenance of the public schools | size and qualified to have direction of a municipality whose annual collections and disbursements are pretty close to the million dollar mark?

There are honorable exceptions, but in the main the "corporation men" in councils, so-called, are men of an intellactual and moral type whom no corporation in its senses would trust to manage a private business enterprise on a similar scale. They are men who, if loyal to their immediate political sponsors, are in reference to other legislative matters indifferent or on the market. Thus they degrade the level of city government and make it only a question of time and popular patience when the corporations which set them up in politics will be discredited by them and maybe swindled into the bargain. The individual in any walk of life who deals with a rogue when he can just as well deal with an what to do with, increased the school | honest man takes a foolish risk and eventually will have occasion to regret

> It may be argued that the corporations ought to keep hands off councils. This is impracticable advice and we are not sure that it is wise. The corporations have a right to watch city government with a view to their own self-protection, but they have no right to employ as agents unprincipled men willing under threats or bribes to injure the general welfare. If they

schools, but he believes that the state to help to elect no man to any city office should not do everything and the local | whom they consider unworthy of the confidence of the business community in this matter will stand the test of in- they would soon find the policy from the practical standpoint a paying one and they would by so foing neutralize much of the prevalent discontent at corporation methods. As heavy taxpayers and largely interested property owners they should take the lead in demanding and enforcing honest and efficient city government.

Recent reports from the seat of war indicate that Aguinaldo's prestige has departed and that General Luna is the leading spirit in the Philippine insurrection. There is a suggestiveness about the name of Luna that ought to make him the idol of the "anti's."

The disposition on part of ratiroad officials to shift responsibility for the Exeter disaster bids fair to make a just verdict by the coroner's jury a difficult achievement.

The peace congress does well to put its main emphasis on international arbitration. Once make that popular and disarmament will follow natur-

The backbone of the Filipine insurrection will soften very quickly after the leaders discover what offices they Livingston college, followed in an ad- are to get under the American regime,

When the Reading railroad is divorced from politics and managed by will rapidly halt. Dr. McGiffert evidently proposes to

where Dr. Briggs left off. Great Britain's welcome to Dewey at

take up the work among Presbyterians

Hong Kong ought to satisfy the most fastidious.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast. 4.06 a. m., for Thursday, May 25, 1889. th © m

child born on this day will notice that the man who claims that he can make a success of anything seldom makes up his mind what to tackle. Scranton street commissioner might gain a bundle of pointers by taking a trip on the new road around the Meadow Brook reservoir.

The opinion of Mr. Truesdate on the

subject of fire department chiefs awaited with interest. The man with a ratchet-geared laugh always most popular with the funny Not every head is well balanced, even

when the hair is parted in the middle. It is generally admitted that the lazy nan makes the most successful fisher-

The main trouble with the cigarett ems to be that it does not kill quick

Cleveland's Jest About Tinplate.

Washington Letter in the Sun. URING the discussion of the Mc-Kinley Tariff bill in 1890 Thomas Bunting, then a representative congress from Eric county, N. Y. made a vigorous fight against inc proposed duty of 2 1-5 cents a pound on tin and terms plate. These articles of general consumption were produced almost exclusively in Wales and in the counties of England adjoining Wales. Mr. Bunting was a packer of canned goods at Hamburg, N. Y., and he said that the protective duty would corapel consumers of canned goods to pay an additional cent on every can of fruits, veg-tables or meats they bought. The house, evertheiers, placed a duty on tinplate and the senate acquiesced in that action.

In 1893 a party of British journalists, headed by Sir William Long, of Shef-field, visited this country. In the party were Lascelles Carr, editor of the Car-diff Mail, Sir Morgan Morgan and others. olif Mail, Sir Morgen Morgan and others. During their visit to Washington they called on President Cleveland. When he discovered that most of them were from Wales he facetiously remarked: "I suppose, gentlemen, that you have come to the United States to try to discover those mythical tinplate mills which were to have been established under the tariff bill adopted by the last Republican conbill adopted by the last Republican congress." The president and his visitors, who were naturally in sympathy with him in this instance, regarded the re-mark of Mr. Cleveland as a particularly brilliant joke, and they continued to laugh over it as long as they stayed in Wash-ington. When Lascelles Carr returned his own country he published a little socok in which he expressed his aston-soment at the presperity which he found everywhere in American manufac-turing towns. He was particularly sur-prised that the mechanics of Youngs-town, O., were able to own their houses in fee simple and to furnish them with draperies and carpets and even musical dastruments, such as pianos, which were far beyond the reach of the average British mechanic. He stated in this little volume that he was astounded at these evidences of the overthrow of the first principles of political economy, but he admitted that the prosperity existed, notwithstanding his own theoretical opinions that a protective policy was inimical to the interests of the working-

It is now nearly eight years since the duty on tinplate went into effect and the results of those eight years of American mergy and enterprise, backed by the American protective policy, are surpris-ing alike to the advocates and the oppoone alike to the advocates and the opponents of that protective policy. In the first six months of the industry, from July 1 to Dec. 21, 1821, the total production of tin and terme plate, the latter being used almost exclusively for roofing purposes, was 2,235,743 pounds. The first full year of the manufacture of tin-covered plate in this country resulted in the production of upward of 42,000,000 pounds. In 1833 the product was nearly tripled in production of upward of 42,000,000 pounds. In 1893 the product was nearly tripled in volume, reaching 123,500,000 pounds. From that time there has been a steady in-rease until in the year 1898 the mills of the United States produced 732,200,000 pounds of plate. The total product in the seven and a half years, up to the 31st of last December, was 2,225,500,829 pounds of the and terms plate. tin and terns plate.

-: 0:-Instead of increasing the cost of canned oods to the consumer, the duty on tin-late has had a contrary effect. The cans for packing purposes are sold today to packers 25 per cent, lower than in 1851, and instead of depending upon the Weish product the packers are enabled to secure every pound of tin that they need right from the mills of the United States. In from the mills of the United States. In other words, the tariff act of 1896 has ab-solutely established a new industry, giv-ing employment to thousands of skilled mechanics, who like the men of Youngs-town, who created so profound an im-pression in the mind of Mr. Lascelles Carr and his associates, are able to pos-sess their own homes, to fit them up as no British workingman can and to supto British workingman can, and to supply their families with better food than any Eritish workingman can. And this has all been done through the tariff act

of roofing tin, to that the builder as well as the packer is able to reduce his prices for roofing to the extent of 25 per cent. below the figures of nine years ago.

DEWEY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

From an Interview with Him Had by a Philadelphia Press Correspondent Hong Kong.

"I have the greatest enthusiasm in the future of the Philippines. I hope to see America's possessions the key to Oriental ommerce and civilization. The brains of our great country will develop the untold agricultural and mineral richness of the islands. We must never sell them. Such an action would bring on another great war. We will never part with the Philippines, I am sure, and in future years the idea that anybody should have seriously suggested it will be one of the curiosities of history."

A MODERN ODE TO MAN.

Excellent agglomeration of molecules, Intricate and ciusive assortment of cells, Finite expression of Infinite! Alike an atom and a multitude of atoms,

At once a microcesm and a mud-ball, plus a mind. A pinch of dust, yet an intimate part of

the Kosmos, An accident for which the race is responsible and irresponsible, on the wheel of the world, gravely talking philosophy,— You move me to wonder and tears, and you make me smile!

Potentially, you are all in all; As a matter of fact, you are mighty small potatoes.

president's failure to express regret for practical railroad men its list of wrecks | Monster, and angel almost, beast and spirit, savage and seer, in your totality are the suns and the

suns of the suns; the past is compressed in you, all the future lurks in your loins.
It is only in the present that you seem contemptible and small.

With no bigger ambition than to run for office and be president. The world rolls under you as you spurn

it in your tread, Lest with a spring you might attain the stars; Living and alert, we behold you master of the materia! holding the earth in

your palm. when you are dead you would not fetch thirty cents. Nor would therty cents be of any use to you whatever.

Great is your reason, and great is your gift of language, And yet, you cannot tell me the reason of your reason.

Or make any report of Nature and Life, The poverty whereof is not so palpable But that your brother who walks in the woods, or dwells with his kind. May perceive it with one eye shut.

Orators, statesmen, pleaders, why all this talk and contention, when you ought to be doing something? Why all this hubbub and controversy? Do you not speak the same language that you cannot understand one another? Will you never learn that the individual cannot know it all? Go to, disperse, reform! Your conduct excites a centagious oscitation.

see the miracles you have wrought. And, with my forehead in the dust, I salute your science.
As a child, with parted lips and eyes

wide open. I observe your steamboats, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, typewriters, phonographs, bicycles, trolleys; Also your dynames, batteries, ironclads, threshers, snowploughs, nickle-in-the-slots, repeating rifles, instan-

taneous cameras; Likewise your stethoscopes, microscopes kinetoscopes, X-rays, wireless tele graphy— But this is not an encyclopedia or a tariff

schedule-only a poem. I say I salute your science, but why (It has beared the market for poems-but

let that pass.)
Why should I not rather salute a single hair on my hand? Science cannot imitate even that humble growth; Much less can it amplify the locks of the

Or even arrest the calvous condition known to the unlearned as baldness. Epitome of the Universe, Slime and Sage, bifurcated embodiment of good and evil, poor puling wretch, serene philoso-pher, stranger, brother, synthesis of

Myself-all hail! -William T. Larned, in the Sun.

REXFORD'S.

SCRANTON, May 25.

It hardly pays to buy little novelties and fads in solid gold. Styles change almost like the weather. Sterling silver and gold plate that is lacquered wears far beyond the fashions' run; that's why we carry a full line. That's why we sell so

Violet stick pins, 5c. Violet hat pins, 10c. Violet waist sets, 50c. \$63 buys a three-stone diamond ring that should bring \$90. That is-this week.

THE REXFORD CO., 132 Wyoming Ave.



The Deadly Sewer Gas

from a leaky drain may give the doctor a case of typhoid fever to work with unless you permit the plumber to get in his work on the drain first.

Do not hesitate about having the plumbing in your house examined by an expert if you think there is the slightest defect. A thorough overhauling now will save mary a dollar later.

The smoke test will convince you whether there is sewer gas or not.

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1.08

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I.40 Your choice of as handsome

a line of Ladies' Separate Skirts as was ever shown in this city. All are worth from \$2.98 to \$3.98.

2.08

Will buy a beautiful pair of Nottingham Lace Curtains, with white enamel pole and trimmings comple. Actual retail price of curtains are \$4.50

49C

Will buy Children's Summer Reefers of white flannel, beautifully embroidered, also White Pique Reefers trimmed with ribbon that formerly sold at 98 cents each.

1.40

Your choice of Ladies' Trimmed Hats that are actualy worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00. See our window display.

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A prominent vocal instructor, living in one of the prosperous cities of Connecticut, relates a curious experience: "In learning," she says, "to properly place and sustain the tone, pupils sometimes feel a faintness and dizziness arising from the peculiar action of the diaphragm and the effort of controlling of the breath. I have known a girl to actually have to sit down for fear of fainting. I became convinced that the difficulty came from a weak stomach and talked with my physician about it. He was inclined to think that I had the right solution of the trouble. Some time after that I, from time to time, gave a Ripans Tabule to a pupil, suggesting that it be taken before coming to the next lesson. The effect was precisely what I had hoped. The pupils were relieved of the difficulty and able to take the full half hour of vocal exercise without any of the old trouble. It seems a queer use to make of a medicine, but it was effective."

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Black Satin Sash Belts Shirt Waist Sets, in sterling silver, Roman and gold enamel, pearl, etc., an unusally large and at-

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