the Scranton Tribune

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Fole Agent for Foreign Advertising.)

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 17, 1899.

The same Democratic politicians who grow red in the face denouncing the autocratic methods of Hoss Quay take orders from Boss Guffey like little

Time to Quit Temporizing.

Announcement is made at the national capital that three regiments of volunteers will be recruited quietly for service in the Philippines, but that no public call will be issued lest it should create unnecessary alarm. This may be good policy, but it appears to us that if reinforcements are needed at Manila it would be better to call for them in sufficient number and with sufficient boldness and determination to make known to all the world that Uncle Sam does not intend to temporize with robels against his authority.

The tentative and hesitant way of doing things has been tried in the Philippines with results which are anything but satisfactory. When Dewey destroyed Montijo it was months before troops were sent to him to carry out the logic of his victory When these troops finally got there ft was months before they received any definite idea as to what they were to do and in the meantime Aguinaldo was arming and drilling and organizing for mischief. When, finally, the inevitable clash came, it was months before our authorities seemed to awaken to the fact that the Filipinos, acclimated. familiar with all the natural intricacies of the country, well generaled and fatalistic to the verge of fanaticism, comprised a fee capable of offering formidable resistance. By this time it would seem that the proper thing to do would be to shake off the hallucinatory hopes of an easy peace and pitch into the problem with the vigor benefiting the richest and most powerful nation on earth. Better too many troops than too few,

Some of the local express companies. notably the National, having refused to deliver packages except within arbitrary limits, it will be of interest to our readers to know that the courts have held delivery of packages to be

common carrier. Contemptible.

Philadelphia's emluent engineer, unlversity professor and canal expert, Hon, Lewis C. Haupt, having denied point blank the interview in which he the appointment of another Nicaragua view originally appeared, re-affirms the authenticity and accuracy of the interview in every particular and gives in minute detail the circumstances of the interview.

It is a common practice among some public men to give to newspaper men opinions for publication and then, after those opinions appear in print and do papers in reply to the criticisms that not look as well as expected, to take dishonorable refuge in repudiation. We trust and assume that Professor Haupt has not been guilty of this thing. If he has, he is unfit to serve upon any commission representing the United States government. We know nothing as to the particulars of the alleged interview called in question by the president; but we do know that Professor Haupt, in a public lecture delivered in Scranton on March 2 last, made public opinions so nearly akin to those conto ined in the interview printed last Saturday in the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph that if the interview was not authentic it was a marvelously accurate piece of mind-reading.

The man of prominence who, in evasion of responsibility for printed opinions, tries to put the odium of falsehood upon an honest reporter is contemptible and should be considered as not one whit better than any common

Pennsylvania Democrats are proud of their "matchless leader, William to take much stock in his rules and regulations.

A Pertinent Question.

In an oration delivered at the commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania on Thursday, Hampton L. Carson, esq., of Philadelphia, emphasized very strikingly by a citation of figures the insufficiency of the the United States. In 1895, the last year for which ac-

pork packers paid for hogs alone \$172,-679,000, while there was invested in the manufacturing of electrical supplies the scientific libraries of all the universities in the United States was can change you from that caste." \$15,258,111, and in Pennsylvania \$1,021,vested in breweries was \$400,000,000, productive funds, all the aniversities in the United States had \$102,574,908, and in the entire state of Pennsylvania, \$6,334,246. In the same year there was paid in wages to textile workers alone \$176,900,000, and the sale of the product of their work amounted to the universities and colleges in the entire United States, from all sources from fees, productive funds, state, municipal and federal appropriationswas \$16,783,638, and in Pennsylvania.

\$653,266,499; the value of the cotton an iniquity carefully covered up by Profest Against \$544,985,534; the wheat crop, \$237,935,998; and the tobacco crop, \$25,574,220. There was paid in premiums of fire insurance, \$140,000,000; in life insurance, \$205,122,-644; while the profit to the Western Union Telegraph company on its business was \$6,141,389. In 1895 there were but four universities in the United States with endowments exceeding \$5,000,000, while the Adams Express company has an aggregate capital of over \$60,000,000. The investments in telephones were \$77,500,000. In street railways there was invested \$1,300,139,-711, and in railroads, \$10,741,363,319.

The speaker went further. The popuation of the country numbers today, ie said, probably 75,000,000 and yet the total number of students in all the uni versities and colleges, public and prirate, in the United States, including elleges for women, agricultural and mechanical colleges and set attile schools, is only 57,134. In schools of medicine, law and theology, including dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine, the number is 52.249. The state of Pennsylvania, Mr. Carson added, with a conviction of marty 1,009,000 in excess of the six New England states combined, and with six times their ggregate wealth, has as yet dedicated to the cost of higher education but apital employed in New England to that end, and he asked; "Shall we, who excel in finance, in manufactures, in mines, in medicine, in law, in all the sciences and arts, yield in our devotion to the higher and best interests

It is a pertinent question.

Ex-Governor Pattison has failed to us extent.

Civil Service Reform Fakirs.

Writes William E. Curtls in the Chiago Record: "Theoretical civil sercice reformers who are criticizing the recent order of the president removing ertain offices from the classified civil ervice would be surprised to learn that was prepared by Charles Lyman, who was a member of the Civil Service comnission, or chief examiner of that body. or more than fifteen years. In various capacities he was connected with the commission almost from the heginning of its existence, and was president of the board at the time when Theodore Roosevelt was a member. He was retained in office by President Cieveland and President Harrison, and s recognized by civil service reformers verywhere as the best informed experi on matters relating to the civil service. Mr. Lyman is now appointpart of an express company's duty as a ment clerk of the treasury department, and when the several members of the cabinet submitted to the president their recommendations as to modifications of the blanket order of President Cleveland, which put 41,000 appointments in the classified service, they were rewas credited with having charged that | ferred to Mr. Lyman, who investigated them carefully and approved the excanal commission was only an artifice emptions which the president signed to secure delay, the Philadelphia Eve- and promulgated a couple of weeks ago. ning Telegraph, in which the inter- Mr. Lyman's views have always been recepted as sound by civil service associations and for that reason the president sought his advice and instrusted him with the responsibility of correcting the mistakes made by President Cicveland, Mr. Lyman is also the anthor of the recent explanation furnished by Secretary Gage to the newsthe order has called out."

This explanation would fill three col-

umns of The Tribune, and is therefore too voluminous to be reproduced in full With the knowledge that it was written by so eminent a civil service reformer as Mr. Lyman we must, how ever, quote one portion of lt-the part which answers the indictment of the pronunciation. National Civil Service Reform league that the rules have been altered so that "in future persons appointed with or without competitive examination, or without any examination, may be placed by transfer in any classified position, without regard to the character or similarity of the employments ing very well. Interchanged." Mr. Lyman in polite language brands this as a wilful untruth. "The one change," says be, which has been made in the rules BATTLESHIP AND UNIVERSITY. governing transfers has been the dropthat rule as it long stood-the clause 'or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the commission, the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the Jennings Bryan," but they do not seem same mechanical trade performed or ployes except along a single line. Entrance into the classified service was entrance into a caste, and there could be no change, no matter what abilities the person might evolve, no matter what needs the service might develop, what needs the service might develop.

The the tuderpoint of the comparison of the comparison of the caste than a transfer of the service might develop.

The transfer into a caste, and there could powder; you may even determine the sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is a hearse howl, and that but seldom, the charge how is to the laboratory. As Bismarck said, the will be in the future the arbitrar of the mader any circumstances, utlers any comparison of the comparison. capital invested in university work in what needs the service might develop, if. 'in the judgment of the commis- fate of nations. sion,' there was not required the percurate statistics were available, the formance of the same class of work, or value of the grounds and buildings the practice of the same mechanical which have changed the history of this the entire United States amounted to make a rule which said, 'Once started \$114,362,542, and in Pennsylvania to in this service, you shall develop along \$8,641,953, the accumulated wealth of only the one line in which you begin? over two hundred years. In the same | If you start to work with your hands years, said Mr. Carson, the Western you may never hope to work with your head. You have elected to put yourself in a caste, and no matter what our business may require, or what your dethe sum of \$1,500,000,000. The value of | velopment may demonstrate, neither the wishes of employe nor employer

Mr. Lyman goes on to show that 234. In the same year the capital in- there are still all the safeguards of examination. "The rule," says he, "clearand the annual output \$200,000,000. Of ly says that transfers shall not be made without examination provided by the commission to a position for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the commission, there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests, different from or higher than those involved in the examina-\$722,000,000. The total income of all tion required for original entrance to He stood where the maiden had stood be the position from which transfer is proposed.' And yet the critics of the order declare of this rule that 'the politicians have devised it to assist them in debauching the public service \$1,207,543; while in the same year the to a degree the limits of which can product of the American mines was scarcely be imagined,' and that 'it is

the president.' As the rule originated in the Treasury department, and was never asked for or suggested by any politician, it can at least be said of it that these criticisms leveled at the politicians are unmerited. If there is any safeguard in examinations conducted difficult to see how the commission will under this rule lend fiself to debauching the service to a degree the limits

of which can scarcely be imagined." This little explanation sheds a volme of light upon the character of the National Civil Service Reform league, form-for the adjustment of the federal civil service on business principles Reform league had better let Mr. Charles Lyman alone,

The statement that several children have been made III by the self-administration of patent medicines left on verandas in various sections of this barous contrivance enough of itself city is enough to urge the passage of of ear dogs so that they can neith me-fourth of the amount of invested an ordinance similar to that recently drink nor perspire. Nor can they introduced in the councils of Harris- fend themselves from the attacks of th burg, forbidding such distribution. Just why children are so eager to eat pills and powders which they find on with. sorches and which, under regulation circumstances, it would be impossible vill do it, however, and it has been demonstrated that certain headache unounce whether he is in or out of remedies are not good for little people. politics: but circumstances indicate particularly if taken with disregard to that he is no longer in to any danger. the proper dose. It was only this week that an elderly woman in Clinton county died from the effects of a beadache powder which had been left at the door, If a druggist makes an error in a prescription, and serious consequences ensue, some redress is obtainable, or at least the author of the carelessness may be properly punished, but if a little child finds anti-pyrine or phenaretine pills on the front porch, swallows them under the impression that they are candy and is made ill, it can not be proeteted from the recurrence of such a catastrophe as long as the indiscriminate distribution continues.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of an ex-sena-Mrs. Henderson proposes to do away with meat by the aid of vegetable substitutes, and claims to give a lifelike Imitation of chicken with no other ingredients than nuts, lettuce and nut There are many who will probably doubt Mrs. Henderson's ability to produce the feathers, but her mixture will undoubtedly be more palatable than the various preparations of "bob yeal" that now pass for canned chicken,

It is generally conceded that the man Who supports himself from the earnings of a woman's dishonor belongs to the meanest order of animal existence yet identified by science. What is to be thought, then, of Tammany hall, which according to evidence elicited before the Mazet committee, derives a considerable part of its regular revenue from systematized and scheduled blackmail of New York city's demi-

In these days of cheap newspaper portrait printing the graduate of one of the lower state preparatory schools is liable to look as imposing in print as the hero of Manila,

Local Democrats were a trifle shy about announcing the name of the head of their ticket until the returning delegates had given them a few hints on

It begins to look as though the Boers exists largely in the newspapers.

Newspaper portraits also indicate that Baby Clarke's mother is not feel-

Professor Schurman's peace dreams were merly a little premature,

ping of part of the last sentence of From Hampton L. Carson's Oration at that rule as it long stood—the clause the University of Pennsylvania's Com-

mencement. entire plant of the University of

same mechanical trade performed or the practiced in the position from which guished ferceity of man. Its vast bulk, the projectile from a 12-then gun; you may gauge the heat of the dame which burns through the vent of the detonating powder; you may even determine the growls, that dog is not mad. The only powder; you may even determine the sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is the gumer; behind the gumer stands the officer of the deck; above him stands the 4. It is supposed that the mad deck Olympic, "You may fire, Gridley, when you are ready," but behind the admiral there stood the president, and behind the esident there stood the people, and behind the people there burned the flaming torch which Liberty, forcing her way through 2000 years of history, had car-ried through occans of blood and rivers of tears until at last she planted her dauntless and heroic focisteps on shores long trodden by the tyrant and his slaves.

kindled? By whom was it carried? In the bosom of the university. THE ROSE AND THE BEE.

Whence came this light? Where was it

He followed her into the garden, where A rose bloomed sweet and red, and he saw her stand beside it there. And gracefully bend her head: he kissed the beautiful, fragrant rose. And he heard her gently sigh, Then he followed after, upon tip toes, And his heart was beating high.

The beautiful, blushing rose, And he levingly bent his head and sighed And he buried his mouth and nose Among the potels so sweet, so rare, That the fair maid's lips had pressed, But a bumble bee that had just got there

Muzzling of Dogs

Editor of The Tribune-

All persons are born ignorant some are born stupid and ignorant. Stu-pidity is seldom eradicated but ignorance can and should be corrected. To which by the civil service commission, it is are we to attribute the annual erection our city, our alleged progressive, en-lightened, and, to use the vulgar and horribly hackaeyed expression, "up-to-date" city, of that manument to gross, yes criminal, ignorance and superstitions stupidity, yelept the dog-muzzing ordi-nance? Some

nance? Some years ugo you permitted me the courtesy of your columns to domonstrate the baleful effect of such as It makes plain that that organization ordinance in creating a fear in the com-cares less for actual civil service re-munity of something that scarcely ex-lets. The enclosed "leaflet" is authorita-Only yesterday a citizen claimin a great dog man admitted that h -than it does for its own self-conceit; had had no idea that the only means of that it is ignorant of the very subject the tongue and mouth. The tongue which it pretends to expound and full must hang out and the mouth must be open to void the animal's accumulation for the toright. well-educated men to make asses of themselves. The National Civil Service weather of "dogs days" all vegetable and animal as well as human life craves in ereased quantities of liquids-c. g., rushing soda water fountains. The comfort of intense heat makes ani

as well as men nervous and irritable-yet, with our yaunted, superior into genee, we take this particular time slace an unusual, terrifying and roaming, unmuzzled, ownerless translogs that certainly are a nuisance and should be humanely, decently done away

Pardon the length at which have trespassed upon your space to induce them to swallow, will prob-ably never be fully explained. They manify than of the canine race—yet as for myself I may truthfully quote; "I know that the world, that the grea-

big world-From the peasant up to the king. "Has a different tale from the tale I

And a different song to sing, But for me, and I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or am right-I shall always go in for the weaker dog. The under dog in the fight.

Respectfully yours. Richard Busteed, Jr. Scranton, June 16.

Following is the leaflet referred to in Mr. Busteed's letter:

HINTS FOR THE DOG DAYS. What are the dog days? They are the heated term in July and August, during which dogs are supposed to be peculiarly lable to rables, or canine madnes That is one answer, but there is a let-ter. There are no dog days, because there is no time of the year when dogs are specially liable to raises. There are no more cases of raisles in July and Autor from Missouri, is preparing a book gust than in December and January, calculated to revolutionize cookery. Morcover, rables is one of the rarest of diseases. When you hear a co of "Mad dog!" in the street, the charce are many thousands to one that the deis not mad. When you read in the news papers that some one has been biller by a mad dog, the chances are thou ands to one that it is not true.
If a human being is bitten by

log, is he not doomed to die a fearfu leath by hydropoolda? Not at all; for hydrophobia to a human being is much nore rare than rables in a dog. Exp obysicians who have given special ation to the sobject are convinc nat hydrophobia is never coused by the blte of a dog, and that It is simply hysterical, nervous disease caused by an unfounded dread. Don't take that for granted; but remember these facts First, that there are more than a million of chances to one that any dog which supposed to be mad is not mad at second, that, in all probabi y which a person may happen to be en is not mad; and third, that even if person is bitten by a dog that really a mad, the danger of hydropholda is very

What is to be done if you impose to it ditten by a dog that is supposed to be said! The best thing you can do is just to take a few vapor baths, as not as you can bear them. The persidention will eliminate any poison that the bite may have introduced into your sectom. Then endeavor to forget all about it. If you follow this simple advice, the classics are inculculably great that you will b erfectly safe.

But is there such a thing as rables and such a thing as a mad deg? Undoubtedly there is, though I have never seen o In the thirty years since the America Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established, our officer and agents have been constantly on the lookout, but no undoubted case has eve It begins to look as though the fallen under their observation, or with trouble between the British and the their knowledge; and, of over 100,000 dos and other small animals which have bethree years, not one single case of rables has been found. These facts sufficiently provethatrables is rare; but there is such disease, and it is important for the pub-ic, as well as yourself, that you should know whether a sick dog is or is no rabid. If you will note the following facts, you will have no difficulty. You will probably find them to be quite differ cut from the popular fancies by which most persons are misled.

1. It is suposed that a mad dog dread likely to plunge his head to the eyes in Pennsylvania, after 100 years of toil, is supposed that a mad dog ruus.

Pennsylvania, after 100 years of toil, is supposed that a mad dog ruus.

about with evidences of intense excitement. It is not so. The mad dog never runs about in agitation; he never gal transfer is proposed. With that clause its speed, its deplacement, its deadly are in force, the rule of transfers stood as an absolute bar, both to mobility in the service and the development of emails. Its deplacement, its deadly are in force, the rule of transfers stood as an absolute bar, both to mobility in the service and the development of emails. Its deplacement, its deadly are look, the strange place, where he logs along slow is strange place, where he logs along slow in shows no sign of excitement, but the service and the development of emails. Its speed, its deadly are in force, the rule of transfers stood as an absolute bar, both to mobility in the service and the development of emails. Its deadly are looks the strange place, where he logs along slow in the service and the development of emails. Its deadth dealing shells, the strange place, where he logs along slow is strange place, where he logs along slow is strange place. The proposed is a strange place, where he logs along slow is strange place. The proposed is a strange place, where he logs along slow is strange place. The proposed is a proposed in agriculture in

4. It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the mouth, it is not so, if froths at the mouth. It is not so, If dog's jaws are covered or flecked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of all signs that a dog is mad it country, may, of the civilized world, surest of all signs that a dog is mad is spoken at sunrise from the bridge of the a thick and ropy brown mucous clination to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wast tway with water, 5. If your own dog is bitten by an

other dog, watch him carefuly. If he is infected by rables, you will discave signs of it possibly in from six to tendays. Then he will be restless, often get ting up only to lie down again, changing his position impatiently, turning from side to side, and constantly licking or scratching some particular part of hi head, limbs, or body. He will be irrit able and inclined to dash at other and mais, and he will sometimes snap at oh perts which he imagines to be near him He will be excessively thirsty, lapping water eagerly and often. Then there will be glandelar swellings about his jaw and throat, and he will valuly endeave to rid himself of a thick, ropy, mneous to rid himself of a thick, ropy, mneous to rid himself. to rid himself of a thick, ropy, mucos discharge from his mouth and throat, he can, he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mouroful along the highway or across county, medding with neither man nor beas unless they approach him, and the glying a single snap. The only exception this helmylor occurs in foreging to this behavior occurs in ferocion dogs which, during the earlier stage o excitement, may attack any living ob

ect in sight.

These symptoms of rables are con densed from valuable information re-Proceeded to do the rest. celved the -S. E. Kiser, in Times Herald. thority. elved from physicians of undoubted au -John P. Haines.

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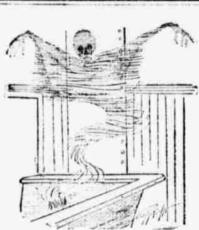
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