

The Scranton Tribune

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The "commanding general" ought either to be allowed to command or to be made to resign. A commanding general in time of war with nothing to do though anxious to work is a reflection upon the president, the army and the country.

General Otis. The announcement at Washington, "upon the highest authority," that the president is thoroughly satisfied with General Otis' work in the Philippines and has no intention of sending General Miles or any one else to Manila to supersede Otis is not unexpected.

Complaint is made that Otis has been too optimistic and that he is culpable in not asking for more troops. The public has seen the optimistic parts of Otis' messages, but in all likelihood there have been portions which the public has not seen.

Public opinion in the case of Admiral Schley has nothing to do with the question of his conduct as a naval commander. That is to be determined exclusively on professional grounds in accordance with naval customs and requirements.

In reply to insinuations that the delay in announcing sentence in the case of Captain Carter, the officer of the engineering corps convicted of defrauding the government in the sum of nearly \$2,000,000 while superintending construction work in Savannah harbor, was inspired by the wish to permit Carter's bondsmen to shield themselves behind the statute of limitations.

"The case involves an immense amount of testimony and a conspiracy, ever since the adjournment of congress I have been giving it every moment of my spare time. I have taken the papers with me to my home, and even on the railroad cars at night, when I ought to be asleep, I have been engaged upon them.

"But it is said that in this case the statute of limitations will apply if no action is taken by next month." "That is not true," was the answer. "The conspiracy to defraud the government, if there was a conspiracy, began in July, August, or September, 1896. Under the law, however, each continuing act is a part of a conspiracy, and overt acts occurred up to August or September, 1897. Consequently another year must elapse before the statute of limitations can be successfully pleaded.

"There is one thing in this matter that has been overlooked," concluded the attorney general. "The contractors have filed a suit in the court of claims for certain money alleged to be due. The government has merely to file a counter claim for money alleged to have been illegally paid, and the whole case can be opened. I have three strings by which we can hold these people. If guilt is established—first, the sentencing of Captain Carter; second, the statute of limitations is still open, and third, a counter suit can be entered in the court of claims."

This explanation was scarcely necessary. Few persons believed that any noble motive lay behind the delay in concluding this case. Captain Carter is the first officer of the engineering corps since that corps was instituted to be convicted on court martial of wholesale and deliberate fraud. Notwithstanding that the corps has supervised disbursements in the aggregate running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, this is the first serious charge of collusion brought home to one of its members. Carter's friends are not only numerous and respectable but they are emphatic in upholding his innocence. Just e to him as well as to the services therefore requires that before proceeding to pass sentence the

president shall be absolutely sure that the convict is guilty as charged. Better a little deliberation now than the perpetration of a monstrous wrong.

The Laborer and His Hire. In one of Lieutenant Parker's articles on army affairs, published a few weeks ago in the Outlook and reviewed at the time in these columns, attention was called to the utter disproportion between the work and responsibility of an American army officer assigned to military governorship in Cuba and Porto Rico and the pay received by him or the incentive of possible promotion held out.

As military governor of Santiago city and province in Cuba General Wood gets the pay simply of his temporary army rank, that of brigadier general of volunteers, or \$5,000 a year. If he should remain in the service until after 1901, his commission as brigadier general would lapse and he would resume the rank of colonel in the regular service, his salary falling to about \$2,000 a year.

In fact, the only mysterious feature of the undertaking is that it should have been so generally neglected that it can only be accounted for by the opposition of coal interests to the economic use of fuel, and the peculiar fact, well known to promoters of new enterprises, that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Home capitalists will invest in enterprises which they prefer to those near at hand.

I am about convinced that it will be necessary for me to seek other localities to develop the undertaking which I have devoted so much time and thought. When experiments were first commenced, outside capital was offered but declined, which shows that local interests would be sufficient. It is not surprising that, now, outside capital is being sought, why local interests do not utilize the results accomplished, and look askance at an enterprise so entirely abandoned, especially as it is impossible to explain why it has been abandoned.

It was pending these experiments that the death and absorption heretofore mentioned occurred, and although the attention has been given no further attention has been given the enterprise. I therefore feel at liberty to treat freely with others, even when prepared and used with the most approved stoker.

All of which I am prepared to substantiate and shall seek the opportunity for doing so. I can furnish many reports of practical experience with this gas used for large power purposes abroad, showing very great economy of fuel, when compared with steam power, aside from the cost of maintenance and considerable progress is being made in this country in the introduction of gas engines for large power purposes.

Those familiar with the great business prosperity "natural gas" brought to those sections of the country where it was available, can appreciate the advantages of this kind of fuel.

Coal dealers and producers are well aware of the constant increasing use of manufactures of coal for power purposes and are naturally averse to extending or cheapening its production.

In conclusion, I predict that it will not be long before the present confessedly wasteful method of generating power from coal will be displaced by the more direct, simple and economic method as developed in the gas engine.

Very truly yours, J. Gardner Sanderson.

THE THREATENED WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL. Editor of The Tribune—Sir: Permit me to thank you for your leading article on the "Uitlanders vs. Boers," which appeared in your issue on Wednesday. I am greatly delighted to find that you have a comprehensive and just conception of the state of things in the Transvaal republic in South Africa, and that you have given public expression to the same in plain and moderate terms. It has always been a mystery to me why the Americans should appear to sympathize more with the Boers than with the Uitlanders.

ing for something more vigorous than milk-and-water treatment. The sweet girl graduates at Holyoke were highly favored this week in receiving their diplomas from the hands of the president of the United States. The sweet graduates, however, should not become impressed with the idea that success will depend entirely upon this favor. We know of persons enjoying recognition at the hands of the president who are dismal failures in their chosen calling.

Utilizing Fine Culum for Producing Gas

THE FOLLOWING letter to the board of trade from J. Gardner Sanderson on the question of utilizing fine culum will be read with general interest. Three years ago Mr. Sanderson read a paper before the board of trade explaining the possibility of producing gas for power purposes from culm piles. The appended letter is a further contribution on the same subject:

Mr. D. E. Atherton, secretary Scranton Board of Trade. Dear Sir—It has been nearly three years since I received your invitation, presented a statement to the board of trade, as to what had been accomplished in the line of utilizing the fine waste of culm piles for producing gas, and the value of the gas for fuel and power. I now send you this communication, not only to reaffirm the statements then made and to add a few notes of the progress made in other parts of the world in the use of similar gas, made at considerable cost, for the economical generation of power, as well as to put myself right before the community, who naturally suppose, from a lack of development, that the process is a failure and the statements made so long ago were premature, but also to assure you and the many others, who at that time were then accomplished, that there was no hidden, unseen or mysterious element in the process of making gas with anthracite culm.

It is not surprising that, now, outside capital is being sought, why local interests do not utilize the results accomplished, and look askance at an enterprise so entirely abandoned, especially as it is impossible to explain why it has been abandoned.

All of which I am prepared to substantiate and shall seek the opportunity for doing so. I can furnish many reports of practical experience with this gas used for large power purposes abroad, showing very great economy of fuel, when compared with steam power, aside from the cost of maintenance and considerable progress is being made in this country in the introduction of gas engines for large power purposes.

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yet when trouble with the native tribes in the Transvaal have been upon us to go and fight with the Boers against their able foes. If your readers will bear in mind that those Uitlanders who are treated constitute four-fifths of the population of the country, I am sure that the men who agree with the terms of the "Declaration of Independence," which you so aptly quoted, must deeply sympathize with the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. Many friendly attempts have been made to get President Kruger and his advisers to ameliorate the conditions of life among the Uitlanders, but hitherto they have turned a deaf ear, and according to your showing, have become very impatient. It is a repetition of the old story—"Jehurun waxed fat and kicked."

The forbearance of the British people generally and the Uitlanders especially, is, I think, most commendable. I think at present are assuming a very serious aspect, but I fully believe that the moral sentiment of the country will cause Mr. Kruger to climb down a few rungs and then the threatened hostilities will be averted. Should the present question of the Transvaal be submitted to the arbitration of the sword it will be a most painful spectacle and a most disastrous campaign. Very truly, —James Hughes.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

First Legislative District. Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of the First legislative district that a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 1, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate and alternate to represent said legislative district at the Republican state convention to be held in Harrisburg. The convention to compute the vote will be held on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 3 o'clock, at St. David's church in Scranton. The following candidates for delegates to the state convention will be voted for directly by the voters at the polls. Each candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address and shall pay his assessment ten days before the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any votes cast for him be counted.

Second Legislative District. Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of the Second legislative district that a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 1, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said legislative district in the coming Republican state convention to be held in Harrisburg. On account of the following Tuesday being a legal holiday, the convention to compute the vote will be held on Monday, July 3, 1899, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in Scranton, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the last district convention the candidates for delegates to the state convention will be voted for directly by the voters at the polls. Each candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address and shall pay his assessment ten days before the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any votes cast for him be counted.

Third Legislative District. Pursuant to a resolution of the standing committee of the Republican party of the Third legislative district of Lackawanna county, held on Saturday, June 21, 1899, the district convention will be held on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1899, in the Arbitration room, court house, Scranton, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing one person as delegate to the state convention.

The representation of delegates to the district convention is based upon the vote for adoption or rejection, a new code of rules commonly known as the "Crawford County Rules." Vigilance committees will hold delegate elections at the regular polling places on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. They will give a copy of the list of the time and place of holding the primaries.

Under this rule the several election districts are entitled to representation as follows:

- Hendon 1
Clifton 1
Dalton 1
Gouldsboro 1
Glenburn 1
Bread Plains 1
Lackawanna Township—
South district 1
West district 1
East district 1
Northeast district 1
Southwest district 1
La Plume 1
Madison 1
Newton 1
North Abington 1
Old Forge Township—
First district 2
Second district 2
Third district 2
Ransom Township—
First district 1
Second district 1
Scott 2
Scranton Sixth ward, Third district 2
South Abington—
First district 1
Second district 1
Third district 1
Spring Brook 1
Taylor Borough—
First ward 1
Second ward 1
Third ward 1
Fourth ward 1
Fifth ward 1
Waverly 1
West Abington 1

T. J. Matthews, Chairman. J. E. Watkins, Secretary. Scranton, Pa., June 17, 1899.

Fourth Legislative District.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of the Fourth legislative district that a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 1, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said legislative district in the coming Republican state convention to be held in Harrisburg. On account of the following Tuesday being a legal holiday, the convention to compute the vote will be held on Monday, July 3, 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Burke's hall, Carbonate. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the last district convention the candidates for delegates to the state convention will be voted for directly by the voters at the polls. Each candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address, and shall pay his assessment ten days before the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any votes cast for him be counted.

The regular vigilance committee, together with the return judges to be appointed by the chairman, will conduct the election, and the result will be reported by the return judge to the district secretary, which will be composed of a return judge of the various districts. J. W. Smith, Chairman. Attest: Samuel S. Jones, Secretary.

The Fashion. Another Mighty Blow. Has Been Struck at Prices and Values at Our REBUILDING SALE. At 5c 500 doz. of ladies' and men's pure linen collars, all the newest and latest spring styles, that are actually worth 12 1/2c and 18c, to go at 5c. At 15c Pair—Ladies' Lisle Hose, in black only, or 2 pairs for..... 25c. At 19c All the window shades at one price. Come and pick out the fine ones. At 30c Bleached table linen extra wide, latest patterns, formerly sold at 69c yard. 308 Lackawanna Avenue

Star Automatic Paper Fastener. It isn't the easiest thing in the world to pick out a wedding present, for wedding presents do not grow on trees. Yet this is June—wedding month—therefore present month. Way back in March we had this month in view—when we selected our new stock we had the present-seeker uppermost in our minds. And the store is rich in suggestions. The friction of ordinary present selection is reduced to a minimum. Three hints: Solid Silver Tea Spoons—the set of six, \$1.25. Solid Silver Sugar Spoons—the set of three, \$1.50. Solid Silver Salad Bowls, Nut Bowls, Bread Trays, 49c. THE REXFORD CO., 132 Wyoming Ave.

Reynolds Bros STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS. Hotel Jermyn Building. FOR \$10 A Twenty-Year Gold-Filled Gas. With a 15-Jeweled Waltham Movement. Both Guaranteed. The Best Watch in the Whole World for the Money.

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 home 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.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH, 225-227 PENN AVENUE. Luthar Keller LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc. Yard and Office West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Avenue. book binding. NEAT, DURABLE BOOK BINDING IS WHAT YOU RECEIVE IF YOU LEAVE YOUR ORDER WITH THE TRIBUNE BINDERY.

Mr. F. A. Franklin, a traveling salesman, says: "About six months ago I bought my first box of Ripans Tabules and was so pleased with the result that I have since bought them in various parts of the State. Being a traveling man, and compelled to drink all kinds of water and eat all kinds of food, I find the Ripans Tabules are the best aid to digestion I have ever tried." DUPONT'S POWDER. High Explosives. AGENTS: THOS. FORD, Pittston; JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth; W. E. MULLIGAN, Whites-Barre.

FINLEY'S One Week Devoted to Shirt Waist Selling. In order to get our stock of Colored Shirt Waists down to normal proportions, we have made a general reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent. all along the line and our entire stock is now at your disposal at tempting prices. The new prices apply on all Cambric, Percale, Scotch and French Gingham, Corded Gingham and Colored Pique Waists. And we venture to say that no more attractive line is shown this season. The following numbers you will find exceptional value: Percale Waists Reduced to 43c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Value for Gingham Waists \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Value for Colored Pique \$1.50, \$1.85 and \$2.00. 510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE. Have You Seen Our Ideal Gas Ranges. The Most Perfect Gas Range Ever Made. FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 119—Washington Ave.—119. The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. 434 Lackawanna Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District. DUPONT'S POWDER. High Explosives. AGENTS: THOS. FORD, Pittston; JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth; W. E. MULLIGAN, Whites-Barre.