the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VRKELAND, Fole Agent for Foreign Advertising. PAG AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JULY 5, 1899. In the case of Howell vs. Phillips the

jury is now ready to hear the testimony of the defendant.

From a Political Point of View.

It is announced by all the Washington correspondents that Governor Pingree's references to Alger's record in the war department have given offence in administration circles for the reason that the president considers that incident closed. He thinks, we are told, that the only standpoint from which the question of General Alger's remaining in the cabinet should be considered is that which surveys the probable effect of such retention upon the politics of Michigan.

Let us therefore look at the matter from this point of view. General Alger's opponent, Senator McMillan, has been one of the administration's staunchest supporters. With his colleague, Senator Burrows, he has stood by the president loyally and unflinchingly in every emergency. While it may be justly said that in so doing he has done nothing more than his obvious duty as a Republican, yet what kind of a reward for such loyalty is it and what kind of encouragement to similar loyalty from other Republican senators to have one of the members of the president's official family sheltered by the administration which engaged in waging against Senator Mc-Millan a bitter factional war? The right of General Aiger to aspire to a seat in the United States senate is unquestionable, but to conduct his campaign from the office of secretary of war, using the administration's prestige if not its patronage to fight a staunch administration supporter, is indecent and intolerable.

Alger must choose between what he has and what he wants. He cannot have both

A good many persons who fired off giant crackers yesterday probably could not repeat the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence.

A Warning as to Cuba.

Reginning with the assumption that the United States wants Cuba, an officer of the army of occupation, writing in the North American Review for July, gives a recipe for getting it sparrows; forbids the use of swivel or along the lines of least resistance. He correctly believes that American public sentiment would not support an administration which should attempt to annex Cuba by force, that, in other words, the only way to get Cuba is to the wanton destruction of birds' nests secure a voluntary proffer of it from the people thereof; and he then considers what policies of administration would be most likely to induce or facilitate such a proffer, his conclusion beannexation of Cuba we should at once fix an early date for our withdrawa from the island and for the redemption of our piedge to the Cubana and to the world. We will then withdraw with honor; and we shall leave in the hearts of the Cubans a sense of obligation that, added to a community of interests, will someday bring about the union."

We went into Cuba, this officer reminds us, disclaiming "any disposition or Intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof" and we solemnly asserted our determination when pacification shall be accomplished "to leave the government and the control of the island to its people." This is our pledge-Wise or unwise, it obviously must be kept. Is pacification accomplished? This writer gives an of a misdemeanor and punished by a affirmative reply. "City for city," he says, "the towns of Cuba are more peaceful and orderly than those of the United States. There never was a more docile, quiet people." Last December our generals thought we should need it is provided, shall be deemed pre-50,000 soldiers to keep the peace in Cuba. Today they have less than 12,-600 and these have nothing to do. Stories of brigandage are grossly exaggerated but where true represent a ty-five birds. Any person violating this smaller percentage of lawlessness than is continuous in our own frontier communities. As for the danger that upon our withdrawal Cubans and Spaniards would fall to cutting each other's throats, the officer from whom we are of enforcing the provisions of the new quoting dismisses it by saying: "The Spaniards in Cuba do not need our thereof and to prosecute all offenders, help. They are forgetting their hate They are authorized to make arrests for Cubans in their overwhelming hate without a warrant. They may also for Americans. And, in their crafty seize all the birds shot, killed or taken way, they are exciting the suspicion of | during the period when such act is not the Cubans against us. They hope to permitted. Each game warden may make common cause with them against us, to force them into an attitude of who must be residents of his county. hostility to us, and, independence once achieved, to throw Cuba, as far as their deputies extends to all parts of trade relations go, into the arms of the state. The warden or a deputy is Spain."

The officer gives a picture of American military rule in Cuba which is to be placed in the county game fund. most discouraging. It is too full of detalls to be quoted; but in substance he shows that our generals, with the best of intentions, but utterly ignorant of the law is entitled to one-half the fine the peculiar susceptibilities of the natives, have, by their brusque, direct and | county game fund. often dictatorial manner, by their inability to get into the hearts of the people and by undue emphasis upon the license, the cost of which is \$10. Those military instead of the civil way of who are convicted of hunting during doing things, filled the island with the open season without a license are smouldering irritation. This has not subject to a fine of not less than \$10 been helped by the lordly manner in | nor more than \$50. Under the new law which the American private soldier, a search warrant may be issued when when not under the eye of an officer, it is believed that game killed in vioshows his contempt for the "dago" native. His contemptuous attitude cuts and under this the officer armed with deeply into the Cuban's inordinate it may break open "any building, car, pride but the Cuban says nothing at apartment, chest, box, locker, crate, the time; he nurses the wound and the | basket or package" in search of hidresentment. Worst of all, under the den game. Those convicted of resistdrifting policy of military oc- ing an officer while he is attempting supation capital is unwilling to to enforce the law are subject to a the industries of the fine of not less than \$10 nor more than invest: sland, which should be our first \$50. In all convictions the costs are to remain moss-grown and be taxed against the defendants, as in stagnant, the laws are neither Ameri- other criminal cases, and the court

transitional and arbitrary, and the gen- that the defendant shall stand comeral conditions, if this writer is a mitted to jail until the fine and costs true prophet, are such as to justify in the minds of thoughtful Americans the gravest concern for the future.

as a contribution to public information,

The writer of the paper may uncon-

sciously have overshadowed his pic-

ture. It is worthy of note, however,

that opinions very similar in kind have

come from civilian observers of the

American experiment in Cuba. George

has commented upon the inelasticity

where administered by Americans

whose training has been military

chiefly. He has pointed out that the

conspicuous successes of American in-

tervention in Cuba have been achieved

in Santiago and Matanzas provinces,

where the military governors, Generals

Wood and Wilson, have departed as

far as possible from military ways,

gone as far as possible in the direction

of allowing the Cubans to rule them-

selves or at least to think they do, and

provincial administrators in insisting

that the American spirit of justice and

liberty should control the laws and

unjust Spanish system, which was the

chief provocative of the insurrection,

These generals, it may be said, are

men of wide experience in civil affairs,

who have just enough of the soldier in

them to fit them for military responsi-

bilities but not so much as to unfit

There can be no doubt that Wood or

Wilson should receive command over

We owe an apology to probable

Speaker Henderson for the slip in the

types yesterday which, at the bottom

of the report of the Buffalo convention

of cranks, made it appear that the gal-

lant Iowan was present. It was at

Omaha that "General Henderson in-

troduced General Wheeler, who spoke

briefly of the events at Santiago and

tration in the Philippines." Had Hen-

derson been at Buffalo he would have

done talking himself and made it

A Stiff Game Law.

The commonwealth of South Dakota

has just passed a game law which is

a model of severity-at least, on paper.

In addition to the usual prohibitions

and seasonal limitations it declares

illegal the shooting or killing at any

time of any song bird or insect-eating

bird, except crows, blackbirds and

other gun except such as is commonly

shot from the shoulder; bans the em-

ployment in hunting of artificial light

or battery, trap, snare, net, bird lime

or medicated grain or food; outlaws

hunter to secure the consent of the

owner or occupant before hunting upon

For every bird killed out of season

or contrary to the specifications of the

act, and for every nest or egg de-

stroyed the fine is \$10. For each vio-

lation of the provision against the use

of traps, etc., a fine is provided of not

more than \$100 for each animal so shot,

killed, trapped or taken. Not more than

\$100 and not less than \$25 is the pen-

alty for a violation of the provisions

prohibiting hunters from shooting on

the lands of another without first ob-

taining consent or for killing more

day. Every person who has in his pos-

mentioned after fifteen days from the

which it shall be lawful to hunt or kill

the same, is also declared to be guilty

fine. It is further made unlawful for

any person or common carrier to trans-

port out of South Dakota any game

mentioned in the law. The possession

of such game by any common carrier,

sumptive evidence of violation of law.

In no case will any person be per-

mitted to take out of the state, at any

one time, a greater number than twen-

portion of the law is to be punished by

fine of not less than \$10 nor more

Game wardens, sheriffs, constables or

other officers are charged with the duty

law. They are to arrest all violators

appoint not more than ten deputies,

The jurisdiction of the wardens and

entitled to one-half of a fine recovered

in any case of conviction, the remainder

Any person making complaint and fur-

nishing evidence which convicts any

other person of violating any part of

collected, the remainder going into the

But this is not all. Every hunter in

South Daketa must take out an annual

lation of the law has been concealed,

than \$50 for each offense

them for civil tasks,

the whole of Cuba.

pointed.

We present the foregoing brief sum-Some of these provisions appear almary of a most interesting and valumost ridiculous in their severity, but hunters have brought it upon themable paper without assuming any responsibility for its opinions but solely

have been paid, providing the term of

imprisonment shall not exceed thirty

According to latest reports the revivalist, Rev. B. Fay Mills, is getting into rather bad company. As a revivalist Rev. Mr. Mills has been able in the past to create considerable enthusiasm in waking the slumbering masses. But if he imagines that ad-Kennan in his letters for the Outlook vocating treason will call many followers to his banner, he is mistaken. of the military type of administration Rev. Mr. Mills had better let politics alone and keep his guns directed at

Another returned Klondiker with six thousand dollars worth of dust is receiving complimentary notices in the press. This again illustrates that it is better to return from Klondike with dust than the scurvey if one expects much newspaper notoriety.

The country fully agrees with Postbeen the frankest of all the American master General Smith as to the extraordinary success with which the war was managed and yet it is just contrary enough to want a new secretary the courts, instead of the antiquated and In getting Anthony Comstock to

> squint his eye at its art poster, the management of the Philadelphia exposition shows that it has a capable man at the head of its bureau of promotion. The Pittsburg Times speaks of Paul

Kruger as a mental Sampson. This

may be, but Paul's actions indicate

that some one must have recently ap-

plied the shears to his locks. Charles J. Bonaparte, the Baltimore Mugwump, thinks McKinley has managed this whole war business for

It is again pertinent to inquire, What do the anti-imperialists propose? indorsed the attitude of the adminis-Shall Uncle Sam surrender under fire?

to be mean.

Certain Cuban agitators are reported to want a king. If they will be patient they can some day have a "boss."

Occasions like yesterday show the need of better street car facilities at Nay Aug park.

Some think that the new insect should have been named the Hobson bug.

The persons who had the coolest time yesterday celebrated at home.

More Effective Use of Public Opinion

and the eggs thereof; requires the Rochester Post-Express,

n S THE most effective use made of inclosed, occupied or cultivated land and limits the legal fruits of hunting Ing that "if we hope for the eventual skill to twenty-five birds a day for Is it applied as vigorously as it can be ffenders against honor, justice and current events permits only a negative answer to these questions. At times it seems as if faith had been lost in the real ruler of a democracy. When an abuse or a wrong stirs the indignation of some people, they do not begin an agitation against it with the energy and prolonged self-sacrice of the old abolitionist. Nor do they always resort to the last and most potent weapon of public opinion, namely social the indifferent or hostile. It seems all the details. It is expected that the to them that there is a shorter way new style calendar will go into effect in than twenty-five game birds in one to reform. Not infrequently, therefore, they rush to the legislature for relief, and the result is often a law that besession any of the birds or animals comes a dead letter as soon as enacted. As it does not represent a unified pubclose of the respective seasons during lie opinion, it is disregarded, and thus is encouraged contempt for all law.

> A striking example of this misdirected effort is the warfare on the industrial combination known as the trust. During the past fifteen years a good deal of indiscriminate denunciation has been bestowed upon it, and much energy and ingenuity expended by legislators to suppress or curb it. But, as everybody knows, it flourishes more today than ever. In fact, the most conspicuous feature of industrial activity at the present moment is the formation of large combinations or capital. Does any one suppose that this would be the case did there exist powerful public conviction produced by long and intelligent agitation that the trust is an evil throwing thousands of people out of employment and reducing thousands of others to a kind of serfdom, that ought to be abelished Even as all like discords—die again; at once? Would the men that form The while a barefoot boy more gravely these great combinations be regarded, as they are very generally, either with indifference or with admiration? Would they be extelled as captains of industry, or welcomed to the society of decent people, or importuned for contributions to charity, education and

religion? The question under consideration is not whether the trust is an evil or not. It is whether a mistake is not frequently made in secking to have public opinion molded by legislation in repression of some abuse rather than letting legislation, if required at all, be the product of a matured and consolidated public opinion. When the latter is the case, there is avoided an inconsistency and a certain demoralization to be noted on every hand. While, for instance, the air is vibrating with denunciation of a certain trust, people of means and respectability would not be investing in its securities, or boasting of the money made out of their speculation in them. Again, while imprecations are heaped upon the department store and legislators are industriously framing measures against it, it would not be crowded with customers in search of a bargain and delighted when they found one. The feeling of the community toward them would not be unlike that once entertained toward slave drivers, and now entertained toward the baser classes of criminals.

To some extent social ostracism, which, short of penal law, is the maximum penalty of public opinion, is appli d now. There are certain offenses that a person cannot commit without forfeiting the esteem of the company of the decent members of the society can in spirit nor wholly Spanish but shall order as a part of the judgment in which he moves. But there are

many others constantly denounced, that do not bring upon the perpetra-tor the same appropriate punishment. A wealthy citizen may shirk the payment of his taxes, thus throwing upon the shoulders of poorer and more honest people the burden that be ought to bear. Still he does not lose caste. By undervaluations and other subterfuges, the rich merchant may without serious social censure defraud the gover; ment out of thousands of dollars. With the same impunity, a large manufacturer, or contractor, or mine opera-tor may treat his employes with a lack of consideration that makes them feel that their condition is hardly better than that of slaves.

It ought not to be necessary to insist that this should not be permitted. But as long as it is permitted, there can be no doubt that public opinion falls far short or what may rightly be expected from it. Among some of the negroes in the South, it depended on their records for advance is so powerful that the back- ment. They might as well the their hope slider that does not attend church and to the spots on the sun or the man in th contribute what is expected from one of his means, is glad after a trying period of social estracism to fulfill these obligations. In England two or three years ago, public opinion alone without the intervention of the Board of Trade compelled a great railroad corporation to accede to the reasonable demands of its employes. Even stockholders contributed their dividends to carry on the strike. With these ex-amples of the power of this potentate of democracy, why should one lose hope of being able to correct particular evils or effecting important reforms without a hasty and impotent appeal to legislation? Why should not more confidence be placed in his power and a more effective use made of it?

NEW CALENDAR FOR RUSSIA.

From the Washington Post.

The official announcement that the to act in unison with the civilized nations of the world in the matter of dis-tributing time into periods adapted to the purposes of civil life, as hours, days, weeks, months, and year, revives one weeks, months, and year, revives one of the most interesting chapters in sidpolitical effect. Charles does delight Russia has refused to abandon the cid style or Julian-Greek calendar, which is twelve days behind the now universal system of the Gregorian cycle, and which has been a source of constant annoyance to the nations of the world doing business with Russia, as both dates had to

In order to put an end to disorders and confusion arising from the distinctions between the astronomical and civil years, Caesar abolished the use of the lunar year and the intercalary month and reg-ulated the civil year entirely by the sun and fixing the mean length of the year at 6354 days. He decreed that every fourth year should have 366 days, the other years having each 365. The regulations of Caesar were not at first sufficiently understood, and the pontiffs nade other intercalations-for the purpose of preserving the same interval between the commencement of the year and the equinox. However, with the astronomical knowledge of that day, it seems that errors and confusion con-tinued to exist. The equinox, in the course of a few centuries, retrograded toward the beginning of the year, and in order to restore the equinox to its former place, Pope Gregory XIII directed ten days to be suppressed in the calendar. Russia was the only one of the Chris-ian countries that refused to adopt the Gregoriain method of intercalation; it THE most effective use made of seems he could not see with a requisite public opinion in the United degree of accuracy that it reconciled the States? Is it appealed to as it civil with the solar year, regardless of should be in the correction of evils? the best determinations of modern astronomy. Le Verrier's Solar Tables, Paris, 1858,

In the progress of modern civilization the czar's government has finally de-cided to change its calendar to correspond with the other nations of the earth onean countries has been borrowed from that of the Romans. The St. Petersburg Astronomical society has taken the matter in hand, and with the co-operation of the ministers will appoint a commis to be composed of sixteen persons, nine pon of public opinion, namely social of whom are to be members of the As-ostracism, to enforce their views upon tronomical society, who will arrange

THE ENDURING.

A misty memory-faint, far away And vague and dim as childhood's long lost day—
Forever haunts and holds me with a spell of awe and wonder indefinable:-

A grimy old engraving tacked upon A shoeshop wall.—An ancient temple drawn Of crumbling granite, sagging portice And gray, ferbidding gateway, grim as

woe; And o'er the portal, cut in antique line, The words-cut likewise in this brain of

"Wouldst have a friend?-Would'st know what friend is best? Have God thy friend: He passeth all the

Again the old shocmaker pounds and Resentfully, as the loud laugh resounds And the coarse jest is bandled round the throng That smokes about the smoldering stove; and long.

Tempestuous disputes arise, and then-

The quaint old picture, and tiptoeing There in the rainy gloom the legend o'er

The lowering portal of the old church door—
"Wouldst have a friend?-Would'st know what friend is best? Have God thy friend: He passeth all the rest."

So older-elder-older, year by year The boy has grown, that now, an old mar He seems a part of Allegory, where

He stands before Life as the old print Still awed, and marveling what light must be Hid by the door that bars Futurity:-

Though ever clearer than with eyes of youth, He reads with his old eyes-and tears for sooth-"Wouldst have a friend?-Would'st

know what friend is best?

Have God thy friend: He passeth all the rest." -James Whitcomb Riley in Scribner's.

THE WOMAN WITH THE DOG.

She cuddled a dog against her breast, And she stroked its glossy head: Oo is the dearest, darlingest, best Ittle doggie on earth," she said; Her face was fair and her robes were And she heard a cry from the recking

And the cry was a cry for bread,

She saw a child as she rode along, And she told berself there was something wrong. And she grieved at what she had seen,

Yet she cuddled the dog against her breast! The child in polluted rags was dressed, But the dog that she hold was clean -S. E. Kiser, in Times-Herald.

SOME ABUSES OF INFLUENCE.

From the Washington Post.

"The most abused of all good things is affuence." This was the remark recent-y made by an experienced and efficient lerk in one of the great bureaus of the interior department when he found a comparatively inexperienced and notoriously inefficient associate promoted over his head in defiance of the principles of civil service reform and in violation of an executive order promulgated by Presi-dent Harrison and still nominally in force, although as a matter of fact it has been completely ignored since the 4th of March, 1893. The "influence" rereferred to is that of the politician—senator, representative, or other potential partisan. The clerk who in this case was unfairly promoted-promoted not for merit, but in spite of the lack of it-had a great weight of influence in the friend ship of a senator who cuts a wide swatt The clerks who were jumped y this pro-motion had come into the bureau through the regular civil service channel, and moon. 'Patient continuance in well do-ing' is a good rule in all the walks of life. It is commended in Holy Writ to those who seek for glory. But it will not give a department clerk of the first class with a salary of \$1,200 any assurance or any reason to expect that he will no be asked to instruct and assist a desk

mate jumped from \$1,000 to \$1,400. It is unlikely that the statesmen o politicians who exert their influence to secure unearned promotions realize the character and extent of the wrong of which they are guilty. While they cannot help knowing that they have neither a legal nor a moral right to meddle, either with appointments or promotions in the classified service, it is charitably assumed that they do not intend to perpetrate outrages on faithful public servants, and to inflict serious injury on the service through the demoralization resulting from flagrant injustice. The Pest has sufficient respect for the average senator or representative to believe that if he really understood the situation, if he could see for instance, a \$560 clerk patiently ex-plaining simple matters to and daily helping along a stupid, ignorant, "no-ac-count" pet of a statesman drawing \$1,600 a year, he would reform.

a year, he would reform.

But many and great as are the abuses of influence in this sphere, this is not the only field in which that power is wrongly and disastrously exploited. Responsibility for much of the sickness and mortality in the camps of the volunteers last year is directly chargeable to the appointment of incompetent men to military offices upon the recommendation and importunity of politicians. There was, of course, no malicious intent, but the effect was just as bad as if there had been a conspiracy to propagate typhoid, The worst phase of this subset, however, the gravest injury which the influence of politicans inflicts on society, is in connection with the duties of the executives, national and state, in their relation to criminals. The politician who uses his influence to secure unmerited favor for a criminal, either in retarding or preventing justice, is not only doing an in-jury to such executive, but is inflicting an irreparable wrong upon society. Statesmen who rally to the support of a convicted criminal because he has distinguished social connections, and who, by such support, secure for him favors that are not extended to poor and friendless culprits, are making a use of influ-ence that is incompatible with good citizenship. It is a gross abuse of friend-ship, political or personal, to employ it in efforts to shield proven guilt. It is an outrage alike on an executive and on the public to try to secure executive action that will accentuate the already too administration of justice.

UNMISTAKABLE SYMPTOMS.

From the Chicago Record. "Doctor, my husband says black and red spots appear before his eyes every night. What do you advise?" "I advise that he stop playing poker."

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SCRANTON, July 5, 1899.

All kinds of July jewelry. You save steps by coming here first. Waist sets, buckles, cuff pins.

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THE LONG GREEN

lawn around the house, or the little patch lawn around the house, or the little patch of grass in the dooryard, require constant attention to look beautiful.

Don't borrow your neighbor's lawn mower which you find isn't sharp, and then say sharp things about it which makes your wife sad, but come in here and buy a lawn mower that will cut like a razor and runs as easy as a bloycle. The labor saved will amply repay you for the small outlay.

And such things as Pruning Shears and Grass Clippers that will give satisfaction are here too.

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K. M., who suffered from constipation, had gastric catarrh for three years, was annoyed by pimples on his face and had so many "black heads" that no girl would let him kiss her; was cured by less than fifty cents' worth of Ripans Tabules.

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