# the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always gind to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCHANTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court-J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court-JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. State Treasurer-LIEUTENANT COL-ONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of

Election day, Nov. 7

The recent grand jury took a commendable position in the location of costs on ignored bills, putting them, in nearly every instance, upon the prosecutor. Firm adherence to this policy would soon check the rising tide of trivial criminal business in our

#### What the People Want.

SCRANTON is to have any more public improvements or is to pay for those already contracted for, the people must contribute the money by consenting to additional taxation. This is the condensed substance of the recent correspondence between the city controller and the city solicitor. The city is now up to its limit in debt; the methods by which it transacts business are such that its prevailing income just about meets fixed and current charges, not including new improvements; and inusmuch as no change for the better is to be expected, the only thing for the dear people to do is to put their hands a little deeper in their pockets and put up more cash to be squan-

It is true that in the opinion of many competent business men the city's present income would be ample to meet all necessary expenses and leave a generous margin besides if it were administered with approximate fidelity and intelligence. It is true that thousands of dollars of city money are expended each year in ways that business principles condemn as wasteful if not dishonest, and that these wasteful expenditures are continued deliberately no matter how clearly their wastefulness is pointed out. It is true that charges of jobbery, some of them very serious, have been made in the press and on the floor of councils from time to time until the belief of the people is that there must be some truth is them; but no action is taken to ascertain the facts. Vicious conditions are allowed by the people to run along, year after year, and the natural consequence is that waste mounts into debt, debt into insolvency and then the taxpayers are at last

of thing from continuing indefinitely. change it; and if they want it they faint outline of the past." are entitled to have it.

France is indeed a singular nation. in the Dreyfus affair when everybody expected to see the brickbats fly.

### Slow Work in Cuba.

INE MONTHS of American control of Cuba will soon have elapsed and yet the island remains, in its legal conditions-that is to say in the methods by which justice is administered between man and man and in the principles of its jurisprudence-almost, if not exactly, where it was when the American nation intervened. Improvements have been effected to perhaps a very creditable degree in the island's sanitary condition, in its public works and conveniences and in the morals of its customs administration; in details of public enterprise the natives have been treated to admirable object lessons; but down at the bottom of their discontent, in the fundamental matter of the administration of justice, which is the surest index of any people's civilization, not only has no particular change been effected but none to our knowledge has yet been seriously attempted save in special localities and cases. If any is in serious contempla-

tion the fact has not been made public. Take one illustration, the matter of libel. Some time ago General Ludlow had, by virtue of his authority as military governor of Havana, to suppress a venomous and obscene publication in that city known as El Reconcentrado. In this action he was subsequently sustained by the secretary of war, who, in reference to the case, wrote: "It is to be regretted that the persons responsible for the publication cannot be seiminally punished." That they cannot be so punished is because the intervening power in Cuba has effected no amendment of the ridiculous Spanish law on libel, which does not hold the publisher of a libel responsible but only the writer-a provision easily evaded by the hiring of professional scapegoats to assume the responsibility of authorship, generally convicts already serving time in prison. This is only one illustration of the grotesqueness of the Spanish system of jurisprudence which remains in force on the island, to the infinite disgust of all intelligent inhabitants, both Spanish and Cuban. A thousand others could

be cited. We have the word of General Wood for it that until held up by General Brooke he found not only little difficulty but actual encouragement among the natives in doing away, as speedily and as effectually as possible, in the territory within his jurisdiction, with the defective and obsolete Spanish

frankly and fully. Angle-Saxon principles and methods of fair and open djudicature. He did not take the slow and tortuous pathway to this vitally necessary reform which seems to have been preferred by the routine-loving governor general at Havana, who, it is to be feared, lets "I dare not" wait upon "I would"; he took the short-cut. straight to the heart of the situation and carried out immediately the logic of American intervention by removing without delay the paramount cause of His course found favor with the intelligent Cubans, because it was both manly and wise; and it possessed the additional advantage of saving a great leal of valuable time.

When will the authorities at Washington discover that the way to reconstruct Cuba is to reconstruct it?

If the navy department is to be run by the politicians of Maryland, we frankly advise the Hon. John D. Long. of Massachusetts, to get out of it.

#### Indiana's Roads Exhibit.

\* UROPEAN visitors at the Paris exposition-which, now that Dreyus has been pardened, is sure to spring forward into renewed and accelerated public interest-are to be treated to one exhibit which, if they study it intelligently ought to do something to correct erronecus foreign opinions of the United States. We refer to the roads exhibit planned by Governor Mount of Indiana, which is thus described by a writer for the Chicago Record.

"It is not Governor Mount's intention to give the European countries 'new wrinkles in road construction, but rather show them what a community can do with swampy, boggy, wild territory in a short space of less than a century. One of the most interesting features of his collection of pictures will be an old toll gate, a stretch of old plank road and a sight of the bottomless bogs over which turnpikes now spread. He will show the old wooden bridges, the old miller going to market a diet of sour ensitage and brewery on his horse, which sank belly-deep many times. He will show how-less than a half-century ago-doctors had to carry saddlebags and the mail was transported on horseback for the reaon that that was the only way of reaching points located in bogs. With these pictures as an introduction he can show some stretches of Indiana's 0,000 miles of graded and gravel highway and 8,681 miles of pike, which will empare favorably with the reads of southern France and Italy and excel

those of some European countries.,"

The writer for the Record adds: "The whole central section of Indiana is now covered by a net work of free pikes and graded gravel roads. The farmers can reach their markets any season of the year. Northern Indiana has made wonderful strides in the last few years in building graded and gravel roads, The eastern section is practically free of poor roads. In Wayne county alone there are over \$50 miles of as good roads as can be found in the Mississippi section. The most notable pike in the nation-the great National road running from Washington to St. Louis - passes the entire width of the state forced to come to the rescue with a and divides the Hoosier community into two equal parts. The state re There is nothing to prevent this sort passed laws which enabled the counties to purchase tell systems and today The people will murmur when their there are less than 200 of a total of 50 . taxes are raised, but inasmuch as the | 000, of Indiana's graded and gravel raising is a direct consequence of their roads that are under levy of toll gies. own indifference their murmuring is A fraction over 107 of these 200 miles illogical and ineffective. They evident- is in one county-Fountain. The toll ly want this kind of devil-may-care gate in Indiana, except in this one municipal government, else they would | county and a few communities, is a

To appreciate progress of this kind s one of the fundamentals of good government we must bear in mind that a She refused to get excited at a period large part of Indiana is composed of swampy soil, where good roads are hard to build and hard to keep in repair: and also give due consideration to the fact that Indiana is not a state rich in mineral wealth, like Pennsylvania, but one inhabited, until very recent years, largely by farmers of limited means, upon whom taxes bear heavily. Imagine the rich and elderly Keystone state sending a roads exhibit to Paris!

> Dreyfus should come to America if only to get acquainted with a republican form of government in which civil authority resting on willing popular consent is supreme and unques-

## American Tea.

NE OF THE hobbies of the agricultural department at Washington is the cultivation of tea in the United Experiments made under its auspices in South Carolina have demonstrated the feasability of raising good on ze r-r-rioters tea in this country in places where conditions of soil, temperature and rainfall are suitable, and now the department is trying to discover how many of such places there are.

Very lately its attention was turned to Wyoming and Professor Mead of will lie flat on ze gr-r-round wiz me zere theyonne was authorized to make exCheyonne was authorized to make exnossing. Vee haf zis sort of thing every Chevenne was authorized to make experiments in soil watered by irrigation. It is the belief of Mr. Charles U. Shepard, the agent of the department who conducted the experiments in South Carolina, that if the proper amount of moisture can be secured by artificial means, the problem will be solved. At Pinchurst, S. C., where he experimented, the annual rainfall was less than 57 inches, although in the famous tea The American—Good heavens!—C centers of the Orient it is frequently as | fand Plain Dealer. high as 90 inches and in some places it goes as high as 130 inches. The bulk of this rainfall in the oriental centers is between May and September; whereas in this country it is more evenly distributed. To reproduce oriental conditions it will, in his opinion, be necessary to provide supplementary moisture during the summer months by resorting to artificial means, hence the decision to experiment in the irrigated

fields of Wyoming. Mr. Shepherd's experiments in South Carolina date back to 1892, when he planted about 900 tea plants in an acre of ground. The output of green teafrom this garden has been as fellows: In 1872, 56 pounds: 1893, 81 pounds; 1994, 151 pounds: 1895, 321 pounds; 1896, 600 pourds: 1897, 648 pounds; 1898, 1,200 pounds. Twelve hundred pounds of green tea will afford 300 pounds of standard tea for commercial use. Con-

experiments the tea gardens net a profit of 10 cents per pound, or about \$40 per acre. It is believed that with the aid of supplemental irrigation and by conducting the gardens on a larger scale, a profit of 25 cents a pound or \$190 un acre may be realized. Inasmuch as the United States is now paying to foreigners for tea in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 a year it will be seen that if we can grow our own ten or a considerable part of it, the saving in money will be considerable, not to mention the satisfaction in being independent of foreigners for sup-

"The pardoning of Dreyfus can only be the natural, legitimate and spontaneous action by which the representatives of the civil power refuse to associate themselves with the obstinate iniquity committed by the military judges. It is the government of republican France repudiating with horror any part in this denial of justice. As for us, we shall pursue with increased arder the task of public salvation to which we have devoted ourselves." In these ringing words Francls de Pressense, the ablest and bravest journalist in France, defines the programme of the "Dreyfusards." May their backbones keep stiff.

A lady animal trainer at Philadelphia was severely wounded the other day by a leopard under her care. The blood-letting features of entertainments of this kind are not always rleasant for the trainer, but the consideration shown by the leopard in chewing the woman's arm at the beginning of the season so that she might have full benefit of the free advertising thus obtained is worthy of a nabler animal.

Danish butter makers, it is said, improve the quality of their product by eding their cows sunflower cake. This hint seems well worth a trial by farmers in this country who endeavor to enrich the milk by keeping cows on

The gloomy predictions of a Middletown paimist caused a young girl of that city to attempt suicide. This is strong argument that palmistry which is not of the glad hand variety should be discountenanced.

Now that Dreyfus has obtained his pardon and a cablegram of congratulation from the Philadelphia Times there is no reason why he should not like the hero of the fairy tale, "live in peace forever after."

Gruesome war pictures are seldom en in our Philadelphia exchanges at present, but half-tone snap shots and buzz-saw etchings of the National exposition to a certain extent supply the demand.

The cut of Oom Paul's maxilliary ambrequins ought to be convincing refutation of the assertion that the president of the Transvaul republic was not a native of Mauch Chunk,

Ar soon as the stock of fireworks has been exhausted in New York we may expect information that the tion" for the yellow journals.

The public will doubtless be interested to ascertain if the Esterhazy challenges are declared off with the

Now that reed birds are in season the English sparrow will do well to roost high.

# HUMAN NATURE STUDIES

### Paris in 1900.

An exposition guide is showing the ervous American over the grounds. The Guide-Zecs ees e building of ez

The American—Wh-what's that? The Guide—What distur-r-rbs monsieur? The American-That sound of hammer-

The Guide-Zat ees nossing. Eet ees only ze mob building a bar-r-ricade in ze Boulevard Haussman. The American-But listen to that dcep

coming sound! The Guide-Eet ees nossing, monsieur, assure you. Ze Reds are blowing up ze avement wiz dynamite.

The American-But see that dull red dare over there! The Guide-Monsieur ees unduly agitat-Ze red glare ees nossimer but ze pe-euses tr-r-rying to bur-r-n up ze

Quartier Latin The American-I am sure I hear the crash of glass. The Guide-Eet ees quite possible. Ze zhentlemen of ze commune amuse zem-selves br-r-raking ze vindoys of ze 'Otol

De Ville.
The American-Hark! I hear the crash of musketry! The Guide-Ze Nationale Guard is firing Monsieur must not feel Ze fighting is fully two lar-r-med.

The American-Th-there they go again! Listen to the yelling! See, the fires are increasing! Wh-what was that went in by my ear? The Guide-Par-r-dong, monsieur, but zat was a str-r-ray bul-let. If monsieur

The American-My friend. The Guide-Monsieur? The American-Tell me when the first

Ven you get used to eet you vill

rain leavs Paris to connect with the first The Guide-Eempossible, monsieur, Ee ees under-r-stood zat ze Sens of Libertee viil blow up all ze bridges an' aquedooks, American-Good heavens!-Cleve-

## A Thoroughbred.

He was delighted to meet the bunco He set bis grip-sack down in the middle f the street to talk over old friends in he town where both had spent their appy boyhood days. He took off his silper-rimmed spectacles and wiped them with his red cotton handkerchief, so as get a better look at the nephew of his

'Did I understand you to be inquirin' whether I had any sportin' blood in my cine?" he asked, after the other said omething in a low tone, "Well, I should rmise that I've got a few drops. But don't play only one game. Faro? No, tain't faro. You git an even chance fur er money at some stages of the game n faro, so I've heard tell, 'Tain't risky ough fur me. No; tain't roulerte, enough fur me. No, tain't routeite, nor yit poker, where ye jes' put a few dol-iars down on the table an' where it's all over in a minute or two. "Tain't hose races, neither. You kin holler fur gulek action, but gimme su'thin' lingeriu'. su'thin' where the suspense hangs right over yer an' you hold yer breath tell y've court system and in substituting, ducted on the scale of Mr. Shepard's gotter swing yer arms to resuscitate yer-

self. Every year I take all my cash capital an' go over to the lay-out. I put some of it on oats an' some of it on corn an' some of it on wheat with a few side bets on sweet corn an' various fancy vege-tables. Then I git out every mornin' an' bet a day's work an' watch out fur the weather, week after week, an' spend my weather, week after week, an spend my rights wonderin' about grass-hoppers an' locusses an' sech. It takes a long time to find out whether I win or not, but it's mighty interestin', an' I like an excitin' life. You might wait fur some o' the nired hands to come to town an git 'em to take a hand in the small amuse-ments you've mentioned. But you might is well bear in mind that when you ackle a fust-class farmer, you're goin' up agin' one o' the sportlest people on earth."-Philarder Johr.son, in Washing-

#### Was Well Rewarded.

Madame Antoinette Sterling, the contraits singer and evangelist, had an experience in the Bombay presidency, india, which is as quaint as any of Kipling's tales of the hills. She was campaigning with Pundita Ramabal, and brough her magnificent voice was drawing thousands of natives to her meetings. They had never seen that kind of a missionary before, and had never heard a voice like hers. They were so pleased with her work that they said to them-

"This is a foreign woman guru, and for ear of giving offense to us she has omitted to put her begging bowi outside of her door for us to put in the customary contributions."

In India every guru or holy person car os a brats, wood or clay begging bowl into which the devoit put some small sum of money. Madame Sterling walked out upon the veranda of her bungalow one morning and there, to her amazement, found two beggings bowls. One, a little one, with two annas in it intended for the Pundita, and one, an enormous affair, containing a handsome sum of annas and rupees for herself.

The only explanation should could ever

"xtract from the servant was this: "Little bowl-little money for the little Pun-dita with little voice. Big bowl-big money for big Missahib with big voice."

#### NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Persla first grew the cherry the peach and the plum.

The tonnage of the merchant marine of the four leading powers is as follow...

Great Britain. 8,25,000; United States. 1,750,000; Germany, 1,550,000; France, 921,-

The Value of horses owned by latmers in this country is \$452,649,396, or consider-ably more than one-fifth of the total United States currency, including gold, silver and paper money, in circulation to-

With the general introduction of auto obiles cruelty to animals will almos ease. A driver will no longer be able exercise his whip and if he forces his notor unduly he is reasonably certain

of a good repair bill.

One of the curiosities of New Zealand as a vegetable caterpillar. What happens that a wicked plant darts its seed into a unfortunate caterpillar and the seeds row to plants sometimes a foot long n the meantime the caterpillar dies a ingering death. On the authority of the greatest manu

facturer of dental supplies in the cour try there are over 40,000 ounces of pur dd worked up annually for dentist use for material in filling teeth, in plates and solders, the value of this gold approximating \$1,000,000. Organ-grinders in Verviers, Belgium, are compelled by law to appear every

morning before the police superintendent and play their instruments. The organ which is found out of tune must be set which is found out of tune must be set in order before a license to play on the street is granted. Electricity derives its name from the Greek word for amber electron

Greek word for amber, electron, because Thales about 600 B. C., discovered that omber, when rubbed, attracts light and dry bodies; and in the twelfth century the scientific priests of Etruna drew lightning from the clouds with iron rods. The grave of Captain Paul Jones has brough its incutries of the embassy in

the French capital. He died on July 18 792, in Paris, and was buried with highst honors by the French government, out the place of his burial cannot now be etermined. A typewrite, invented by an Englishman has a device by which vertical col-umns of figures can be written as readily

is they can be set in type. By means of a special space key the operator is en-abled to write all over the paper, the whole width of the paper or in narrow columns at will. From 1884 to 1885 women have taken out

17905 patents. Women have invented many important things. The woman who began by inventing a corset is now inventing reservoirs and dams. Another woman has invented a lock with 3,000 ombinations and a letter-box now it daily use for houses.
France in war has 1,000 soldiers to 15.

407 inhabitants; Germany in war has 1,000 soldiers to 17,427 inhabitants; Great Brit-ain in war has 1,000 soldiers to 72,419 inhabitants, while under the house bill en cted during the late war the United States provides for only 1,000 soldiers to about 791,000 inhabitants. Only one-half of those who enter the

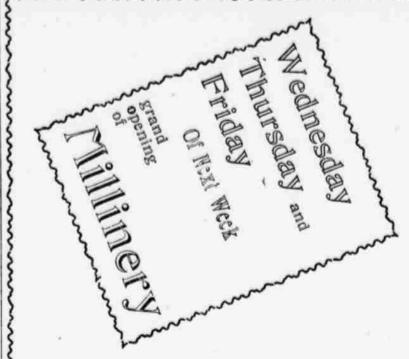
military academy at West Point continue in it long enough to obtain a commission and in part because of the severity o the discipline. Six thousand six hundred and fifty-eight cadets were admitted to the academy up to and including 1896, and only 3,384 of these were graduated. In future all Russian students who create or instigate disorder, whether in the university or out, will be sent into the army to serve from one to three years. The regulation applies also to those who persistently refuse to continue their studies. Another regulation orders the removal from the lists of all married students, as improvident marriages are a cause of pauperism

The world's production of gold for 1889 if Australia and South Africa maintain the rate with which they began the year, will probably reach \$340,000,000, or about \$50,000,000 more than in 1898. At the end of the current year the three principal countries will rank in the following or-der in the list of gold-producing dis-tricts: South Africa, \$105,009,000; Aus-tralia, \$78,000,000; United States, \$74,000,000 The nower of the Mannlicher rifle was ecently demonstrated in an accident ness Prague Two gendarmes entered a room n an inn and closed the door, putting heir rifles in the corner. One rifle fell and discharged itself, the built going through the door into the next room, where a party was dancing. It passed brough the body of a musician, killing him, and then through the bodies of five other men, all of whom were dangerous wounded.

British census reports of family names gives for England and Wales 23,606 Smiths, 142,190 Joneses, with Williams, Taylor, Davies and Brown following in order: For Scotland Smith leads, followed by McDenald, Erown, Thomson, Robert-son, Stewart and Campbell Murphy is ahead in Ireland, there heing 62,600 of them, then come Kelly, 55,900; Sullivan, 43,600; Walsh, 41,700; Smith, 37,000; O'Brien, 33,430; Byrne, 37,000; Ryrn, 32,600; Conner, 31,200; O'Neil, 29,100, and Reilly, 29,600. Following is a list of the despest wells in the world: In Europe, one at Passy, France, depth, 2,000 feet; at La Chapelle. Paris, depth, 2,950 feet; at Frenelle, Paris, depth, 1,798 feet; at Neusalwerk, near Minden, depth, 2,288 feet; at Kissengen, Havaria, depth, 1.787 feet; at Sperenberg, near Berlin, depth, 4.190 feet, which is said to be the deepest in the world; as Pesth, Hungary, depth, 2,812 feet. In the United States there are wells located at St. Louis, depth, 3,842 feet; at Louisville, depth, 2,985 feet; at Columbus, O., depth, 2,775½ feet; at Charleston, S. C., depth, 1,250 feet

### THE STARS.

Ted says the stars are fire-flies. lost, As far, far up they flew; Roy calls them little silver nails To hold the floor of blue; May calls them gimlet-holes in heaven, To let the glory through.
-Mira C. Parsons





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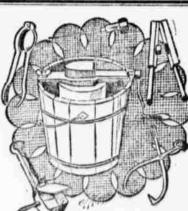
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