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

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1899. When Cassius stabbed his benefactor,

Caesar, he, too, did it on the plea of honest politics.

The D. L. & W.

N REGARD to the periodically recurring rumor that the present control of the D., L. & W. Rallroad company is to end at the next annual meeting and that the new management will be ejected to make room again for the old; in regard both to this particular effusion of yellow journalism and its numerous variations The Tribune, upon good author-

ity, can enter an unqualified denial. No changes are contemplated at the next annual meeting of stockholders of the company; the balance of power has not left the hands of those who inaugurated the recent modifications in policy and management; and when the stockholders are apprised of what has been done during the past year both to secure new business for the D., L. & W. railroad system and to introduce improvements in methods of operation they will feel more like voting a raise in salaries than applying the grand bounce.

The circulation by the press of unfounded rumors of this preposterous character does no possible good and on the contrary is harmful to the business interests of the communities through which the railroad passes, by reason of the uncertainty which it creates in the minds of persons not well informed as to the facts. Therefore it is suggested that it stop.

The compliment which the Springfield Union habitually pays to The Tribune by reproducing its editorials would be more highly appreciated if it were occasionally accompanied by due credit.

In the Right Direction.

T HAS BEEN the privilege of Scrantonians upon many occasions to set good examples before the contemplation of other communities; and the latest of these was shown on Saturday evening at the first annual banquet of the Scranton Life Underwriters' association.

In many places the men who are engaged in the promotion of life insurance are not only business rivals, keen on each other's scent, but men whose personal relations toward one or another have become so far embittered as to render impossible the spectacle, witnessed in this city on Saturday evening, of more than a score of competitors seated in friendship about a festal board and dedicated to the purpose of protecting the honor and the good fame of their common vocation.

ury of the United States, and the sponsible for some of the acts that The Scranton Tribune United States will bear all the ex- have been committed in the course of penses of the general government, the 'boycott.' It seems to me a fair Economically speaking, we should put conclusion, however, that some of the Porto Rico in the position which Al- defendants have themselves overaska has occupied for the last thirty stepped, or have influenced others to years."

As for the government of the island, upon which public discussion divides, the Sun recommends a conservative ployed the forbidden means, either course which ought to make a good directly or through those whom they clear," that paper says, "that the peo- and intimidations and untruthful stateple are not yet ready for representa- ments. An injunction against the American state or territory. They have never had representative government. They do not understand it. They must be trained before they can be entrusted with it in the largest measure. While Porto Rico, however, is far from being ready for making into a territory, legislation of a political character is required at once in certain directions. Federal courts should be established throughout the Island, and the prompt and honest administration of justice thus assured. The governor, whether military or civil, ought to have the power, and be obliged, to appoint a council consisting of natives of the the Island selected from the different provinces, to act as his advisers, and to represent the wishes of the people. Local governments should be organized in the towns and cities. The officers of these governments should be chosen

by the people, the suffrage being limited to those who can read and write either the English or the Spanish language. These local governments, chosen in this manner by the people, whether for the cities, towns or provinces, should have the power and authority to raise by taxation all the money needed for local needs and im provements. In this way the people will acquire a sense of responsibility in regard to the raising and the expenditure of public money, and will be trained in the practice of self government. It will then be a simple step to establish a legislature for the gen-

eral government of the island." The question of a form of government is not immediately pressing. It can walt. The important need is to put the business interests of Porto Rico in the way of taking care of themselves. When the people are prosperous and contented there will, as the Sun says, be no serious difficulty with the political side of the question.

Although the belief is very pronounced among well-informed persons that the government is paying too much money to the railroads for carrying the mails, and substantial arguments have been presented why the rate of compensation should be materially reduced, the railroads have recently formulated a demand for higher pay. Congress should see that this transparent bluff game does not suceed.

The Law as to Boycotts. E RECENTLY noted the application of the publishers of the New York Sun for an injunction restraining a number of from court labor leaders from (1) advising or requesting advertising customers to desist or refrain from advertising in the

Sun and (2) from resorting to any spe-

overstep, the permitted limits of persuasion, argument and appeal to public opinion and support and have embasis of compromise. "It is quite, have enlisted in their cause of threats tive government such as exists in an further commission of such acts will not affect the defendants if they have not in fact committed them. Notwithstanding the injunction, they will be left free in the future to do all that they concede they have done in the past. To the extent indicated above the injunction will be granted." . This opinion, it will be perceived, is a technical victory for the Sun and a

practical victory for the Sun's opponents, who, although charged by the judge with the violation of law, are by him patted on the back and virtually told, in reversal of the Scotch verdict, that they are "guilty, but do it again." An opinion of this character can settle nothing.

And so General Eagan, the man who blackguarded his superior officer and fed the troops on rotten beef, wants re-instatement. His want should go a long time unfilled.

Fast Steamship Travel.

A HE OTHER DAY it was said in cabled dispatches from London that the Viper, a British torpedo boat de-

strover of 320 tons displacement and equipped with what are known as the Parsons turbine engines, had, on its trial trip, gone forward at the rate of 37 knots or about 43 miles an hour. This turns out to have been newspaper exaggeration. The Viper made only 32 knots forward, with threequarters of her power. A peculiarity of the turbine engine is that it can propel a boat backwards at only about one-half of the forward speed. The Viper, in reverse motion, made only 15 knots an hour. Certain changes in machinery will, it is expected, increase the maximum speed to 35 knots an hour, or about the average running speed of a well-equipped express train.

In an address delivered on Nov. 3 in London before the Institution of Junior Engineers, of which he is president, Mr. Parsons, the inventor of the Turbina, the first vessel to use turbine engines, gave an interesting forecast of his expectations as a revolutionist of sea-going machinery. For example: "In regard to the general application of turbine machinery to large ships, the conditions appear to be more favorable in the case of the faster class of vessels such as cross-channel boats. faster passenger vessels, cruisers and liners: in such vessels the reduction in weight of machinery as well as economy in the consumption of coal per horse power are important factors in the case, and in some vessels the absence of vibration, both as regards the curacy in sighting of the guns, is a estion of first importance. As re-

size and accommodation."

IHE DAWN OF A NEW ERA HIS TOPIC

[Concluded from Page 3.]

our sense of right and good government. It seems to me we are in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines because God wants us to be, and under His leader-ship to open the svenues to Christian curification eivilization

Our stay in the east has been costing Our stay in the east has been costing treasures, blood and tears and human lives, but this has always been the price paid for freedom and civilization. For Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines a brighter day is dawning. I in fancy see it. I picture a future of free schools, a free press and a free church, with com-merce, railreads, electric cars and tele graphs. I also see wholescome laws with graphs. I also see wholesome laws with honest judges and courts of justice. And over which floats as a symbol of freedom and liberty the glorious stars and

Advancement has been made along moral and religious lines. During the first few years of the century there were ten times as many infide books sold in America as copies of God's word. But now the demand for the Bible is so great that about thirty thousand are printed every day in the year. It is an era of Bible societies erganized for the distribution of God's word. Of Home and distribution of God's word. Of Home and Foreign Missionary societies which have for their object the conversion of the

world to Christ; of church extension of the world to Christ; of church extension so-cleties which aim to put a church on every hill-top and in every valley and in every hamlet and village of the land; of Freedman's Aid and Southern Education societies which are striving to edu-cate and convert not only the millions of freedmen but also the poor whites of

the south. Neither of these societies were known one hundred years ago. But the pessi-mist says we have not made any ad-vancement in the cause of temperance. He tells us that more liquor is sold than ever before in the history of the world. We admit there is a great amount of liquor sold today. That there is great need of work on the part of Christian talns. men and women everywhere. Yet we cannot accept the statement that no ad-

WAS IN EVERY HOUSE.

Within the century even a minister might have his drinks and no one thought it wrong. Liquor was in every house and most everybody drank. Election day was a day for getting drunk and even the installing of a New England pastor was an occasion for a good deal of drinking and hilarity. The manufacturing, selling and drink-

vance has teen made.

ing are not as respectable as they were. When men drink they prefer to do it behind screens and stained windows.

We judge somewhat of the moral progress of the people by the increase in the membership of the church. At the be-ginning of the certury there was only one member to every fifteen of the inhabit-ants. Now there is one to every four.

This, you see, includes a very large percentage of the adult population. The church is making rapid advancement. At the end of the first ten centuries of her history she had fifty million members. During the next five centuries this number doubled and there were one hundred millions. During the next three centuries she added another hundred million. So that in the year 1800 she had two hundred millions. But row at the end of this century she has four hundred and fifty llions. Her increase in the last hun dred years has been more than during the former eighteen hundred. But the pensimist says "There is a great amount of skepticism and infidelity in this age." "Much less," I reply, "than in any age of the past centuries." Then he asks, 'Why do we hear so much about it?" You have heard of the man who tried

to dispose of several car loads of frog : legs. At length, one man while not wanting a cor load promised to take sevsence of vibration, both as regards the comfort of passengers, and in the case came to deliver them he had only three of ships of war permitting greater ac- pair. He said he had been greatly disappointed; these were all he had caught. He further stated that he lived by the



It is not to be expected; it will hard ly be claimed that this organization of life underwriters will immediately stop all the ramifications of rebating and "twisting" inherited from years of irregular work in the writing of life insurance in this city. So long as some of the insuring companies belle their own public professions of righteous intent by sending into our community, from time to time, special agents on a salary basis, whose mission is to get business at any cost and by almost any means, there will be rebating and twisting, if not worse offences against business decency, But the members of this association

to the inclusion of well nigh every local agent have subscribed their names to a writing not only pledging themselves on their honor as men to stand for fairness and integrity in the conduct of their business, but providing a machinery for the detection and punishment of irregular practices; and it is not to be believed that this cooperation will fail to effect good results.

Friends of Schley are threatening to ask congress for an investigation. Congress should not wait to be asked to investigate this naval scandal, but should demand to know who the persecutors are and who the false pretenders.

> Relieve Porto Rico. VERY STUDENT of condi-

tions in Porto Rico admita pretty island, whose inhabi-

tants welcomed American sovereignty so gladly, is in all commercial and financial respects very much worse off ants for their intelligence, capability now than it was under the sway of and self-possession and expressly de-Spain. Under Spanish rule the people clined to pass judgment as to where of Forto Rico had a market for their the chief blame rested for the trouble goods, into which they could get with- between the Sun and the union printout payment of impoverishing tariff ers; but it immediately added: "Let it charges. Today they have no market, be assumed, for the purposes of this production among them is discouraged, argument, that the plaintiff was in business is at a standstill and uncer- fault, was arbitrary and unconcilltainty clouds the future. This is at- atory; and that the defendants have tested without dissent by the Amer- just ground for complaint and that icans who have visited Porto Rico, and their acts have been only such as it is urged earnestly by the better educated natives as a reason why the inconfing congress should hasten to give relief.

"Our first duty," very truthfully says the New York Sun in the course of a particularly practical editorial upon this subject, "is to make that island, which is wholly our own and entirely peaceful, as prosperous as it degerves to be. This can be done in only one way. Rorto Rico should be breught within our tariff and within the navigation laws regulating our coastwise traffic; the present currency antagonists and have thus insured their should be abolished, our own substi- own ultimate benefit by rendering it tuted and the financial and monetary easier in future to maintain rates and system of the United States should be to secure other advantages for their established there. The internal revenue members, Notwithstanding all this, the laws' should also be extended to the fact remains that the law does not perisland, for tobacco and certain other mit such warfare by such methods preducts of Perte Rico cannot be whatever the provocation, unless, inbrought within our tariff unless they deed, the complaining party has empay the excise which similar products ployed against the defendants the same pay in the United States. The revenue methods complained of. But that is derived from customs after our tariff not the case here. * * * There is goes into force in the island, and from some uncertainty, upon the affidavits, the escient will be paid into the treas- as to how far the defendants are re-

les of threats, intimidation, force or fraud for such purposes, or procuring other persons so to do, and from preventing or attempting to prevent newsdealers from selling the Sun; (3) from making any requests, giving any advice or resorting to any species of persuasion, threats, intimidation, force or fraud to bring about such result; from "picketing" the establishment of the plaintiff or any of its branch offices and by request, advice, persuasion, intimidation, threat, force, fraud or defamatory publications, inducing its employes to quit the employment of the plaintiff: and (4) from, in any other manner or by any other means, Interfering with the Sun's property, property rights or business.

On Friday of last week Justice Bookstaver in special term of the Supreme court of New York city rendered his decision upon this application, and it is an interesting one. The facts of the boycott against the Sun do not need to be reviewed; the law, as now interpreted, is as follows :: "The rule applicable to such a situation is that persons can lawfully combine and make effort to benefit themselves to any extent, so long as they do not by force, threats, intimidation or fraud seek to

hurt others in order to so benefit themselves. At that point their acts become unlawful and it matters not that such injury does not consist in taking away anything which another possesses, but only in interfering in such a way that he shall not receive benefit, such as

putronage (advertising and sale of that at this moment that papers in this case), employment or other advantages that might be re-

ceived but for such interference." The court complimented the defendhuman nature is prone to, under the partment is already making inquiries provocation I have assumed to exist. into the subject. Concede also, what is undoubtedly the

High officials of Russia, Germany and case, that they have not carried on France have now orally espoused the their contest, as is too often done under doctrine of an open commercial door similar circumstances by ignorant men. into China but they all seem unwilling in a blind spirit of resentment, seeking to put it into writing. Americans are only to injure the plaintiff, regardless not throwing out any innuendoes but of whether they would be thereby benethey hanker after documentary evifited or not; but that they have, on dence. the contrary, directed their efforts in a most rational and skilful manner to proving their organizations dangerous

In the case of General Otis things are different now.

Aguinaldo needs an automobile.

UNCALLED FOR.

From the Wilkes-Barre Dally News. We agree with the Scranton Tribune that ex-Governor Watres' ingratitude to-wards ex-Senator Quay is uncalled for. Mr. Watres seems to have gone out of his way to strike at the man who made him-politically and otherwise. For this he will receive little credit, but on the contrary much condemnation. The American people still love fair play.

side of a pond and every night he heard so much noise that he thought there must be millions of froms in it. But he gards cross-channel boats, the turbine system presents advantages in speed, had dragged it with a seine, drained it, and raked it, and "he could find only these three." On the subject of infidelity absence of vibration, and, owing to the smaller diameter of the propellers, reduced draught. As an instance, a boat I need say no more. You can draw your of 270 feet length, 33 feet beam, 1,000 own ecnelusions. tons displacement, and 8 feet 6 inches THE PESSIMIST'S INQUIRY,

draft of water could be constructed But the persimist inquires, "Are we not drifting from the old landmarks and leaving the old doctrines? Are we not tending towards liberalism?" I answer with spacious accommodation for 600 passengers, and, with machinery developing 18,000 horse power, she will there may be some danger that in getting have a sea speed of about 30 knots, as away from extreme dogmatism we may compared with the speed of 19 to 22 swing too far the other way. But I think the churches are generally sound in the knots of the present vessels of similar faith though we may hear more about good works and love and mercy than harsh doctrines. It is only a few years The inventor of the turbine engine does not hold out the extraordinary inago that many believed that the destruc-tive critics would take from us our Bible. ducements respecting trans-Atlantic They dissected and analyzed its parts. travel which have appeared in some But they have given it back to us American papers on the strength of reverenced hands not only unhurt but confirmed by careful study. Bishop Hurst, who is one of our ablest his achievements, but he says: "In the case of an Atlantic liner or a Bible students and a careful observer cruiser of large size, turbine engines of everything pertaining to the Scriptures and the church, recently said there is no would appear to present some considerable advantages. In the first place question that the present trend of German criticism on the gespels and Pentateuch they would effect a reduction in weight is in favor of the conservative position. is in favor of the conservative position. For the last thirty years until a very recent date the general contention has been in favor of the so-called higher critics. The pendulum is now swinging back and the German people are return-ing to the school of Neander, Tholock and Hongstenburg. We have no doubt that within the next five years all the of machinery, and some increase in economy of fuel per horse power developed, both thus tending either to a saving in coal on the one hand, or, if preferred, some increase in speed. The advantages are, however, less prothat within the next five years all the main positions assumed by the higher criticism will have been taken from it. nounced in this class of vessels on account of the smaller relative power of the machinery, and the large quantity There is not an extrere view hitherto held by the destructive critics of either of coal necessary for long voyages, but the complete absence of vibration the Old Testament or the New which has not been greatly weakened or entirely abandoned. Professor Harnock, an emiat all speeds, not to mention many minor considerations of saving in cost nent German critic, now admits that some of his former views are untenable. and reduced engine room staff, are questions of considerable importance." And he adds: "The old Christian liter-

ature is solid historic ground." The unearthing of tablets and ouri-It is evident from the tenor of Mr. Parsons' address that he considers the forms in the old world and the discoveries turbine engine limited in its chief usemade in Egypt and other places in the fulness to light ships which do not east are constantly confirming thought ful men and women in their belief in this grand old book. So we can say in the language of another, "The world of schol-arship was rever surer of Christ and pever nearer to Christ and the world at have to travel long distances without recoaling, but in which great speed for short runs is very desirable. Such a ship is the Viper. It is 215 feet long large was never more anxious to see Christ than now. 'Back to Christ is the World's battle cry.' The Christian world is asking 'What would Jesus do?' and never in the world's history have there but only 21 feet beam and 12 in depth yet carries 10,000 horse-power, and operates eight screws revolving 1,000 times a minute. The usefulness of been so many true men and women ready to follow Jesus-follow Him to self denial, to holy living, to benevolent serships of this kind for harbor defense or night attack is so obvious that it is satisfactory to learn that our navy device, to the ends of the earth."

A STIRRING, PRACTICAL AGE.

Let us in this stirring, practical age, meet the demands upon us and make the most of our lives. Let us measure up to our responsibilities. An old man said to me some time ago, "I was born fifty years too soon." I think God wants us in this age and just where we are. In our present positions opportunities for usefulness are constantly opening to us Let us be ready to do what God would have us. Strive to make the world bet-ter, there is much to be done. There are evils to be battled and put down. The times are not what they ought to be or as we would have them. We should consecrate our lives to the grand work of making them better. To the Junior Order of United American Mechanics present I would say to you I am glad to meet you here this

evening. You believe in patriotism, in supporting and upholding the govern-ment, which is "a government of the people, for the people and by the peo-ple," which guarantees equal rights to all her sons and daughters. In support of the old flag of our country, which is the grandest emblem of the world. You believe in the Bible and accept it as the THOS. FORD. JOHN B. SMITH & SON, word of God. You also believe in the public school system and in defending it against all its enemies. You think the W. E. MULLIGAN,

A new style packet containing TES BIFARS TABULINE is a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores - File FFFE CEPTE. This low-priced sort is intended for the source and live economical. One doesn's of the free-ornit strings (its faining) can be had by mail by scoling jurity-cepts conts to the REFARS CHEMICLE COMPARY No. 10 Sprice Street, New York-or a single carton (TES TABULAN) will be sent for five conts. (

Flymouth

Wilkes-Barre.