

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad 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, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions of whatever nature and by whomsoever sent shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 11, 1900.

The Philadelphia Press brands as a lie the assertion that the organizers of the anti-Quay campaign are boasting that they have collected a war fund of \$300,000. Such boasts have been made. One was made several weeks ago in the columns of the Philadelphia Record. We are glad to learn that hoaxes of this kind are not authorized by the executive committee. The Press can contribute additional light to the political situation by saying whether or not such a fund or any considerable part of it has been collected for the purpose aforesaid.

Secretary Gage's Vindication.

THE EXPLANATION offered by Secretary Gage of his course in utilizing national banks as depositories for public moneys, as might have been expected, leaves his critics satisfied in mid-air. Not only was this action fully authorized by law but it was demanded by the peculiar financial conditions of the country and vindicated by the immediate results.

Before Secretary Gage took this step to put into public circulation funds which otherwise would have been locked up in the sub-treasury, loans were being made in New York city at the rate of 18 per cent, a year and the shiver of a panic threatened the nation. Within a week after the secretary thus released the current revenues of the government the rate for money on call had fallen to 6 per cent, and apprehension had vanished.

The howling which has been directed at the secretary of the treasury for this prompt and statesman-like mastery of an emergency was entirely partisan in origin. It was the yell of the political fanatic seeking a pretext to create a commotion. It happened that Secretary Gage is a sensitive man whose experience in public life had not been extended enough to render him indifferent to artificial clamor; hence as he winced the assault grew more determined. But it will be palliated by the publication of the truth; and as Secretary Gage comes to know better the fundamental sanity of the public's sober judgment he will feel less keenly the transient stings of defamation.

"The question is often asked," remarks the Philadelphia Press, "why this country cannot command in the high and responsible posts of federal, state and city government men of the same stamp and standing as serve and safeguard public interests abroad. We can answer the question. It is because when such men—and Secretary Gage is one of them—at large personal sacrifices, leave positions in which they are secure, enter the public service and in some moment of great emergency, serve the public with an energy, ability and success which in other lands command the highest reward loved by men—the praise, approval and honor of their fellow-citizens, such men are apt to find themselves the target of assault, obloquy and abuse for acts which the very men who lead the chorus of defamation know to be beneficent and praiseworthy. So long as this remains true public life will be shunned by men of success and ability in private life, unless their skins are thick or their sense of public duty high."

Piracy Up to Date.

IT IS REPORTED that England's reply to the representations of our state department concerning the seizure of American flour in Delagoa bay embodies the following three points:

First—Great Britain offers to pay an indemnity to the American citizens whose corn, meal and flour were seized by the British cruisers near Delagoa Bay, the extent of the claims to be determined by a commission.

Second—Great Britain will not declare corn, meal and flour to be contraband when proof is not positive that the food stuffs are intended for the camp of the enemy.

Third—Great Britain contends that she has not violated the rights of a neutral power by the seizure of this corn, meal and flour, but that, on the contrary, under her old common law, she has a right to seize food supplies absolutely necessary for the maintenance of her soldiers and sailors in time of war, her right being subject to the claims of indemnity.

To the first two of these points there cannot be reasonable objection. Corn, meal and flour, when intended for an enemy's military use, are contraband,

according to the consensus of opinion among authorities on international law; and where proof of such intent is beyond dispute, the right of seizure is one which a belligerent may properly assert, being responsible in damages for any mistakes. Our own Supreme court, in a case recently cited, has affirmed this view.

As to the last point, that a belligerent may in dire necessity seize the innocent property of a neutral subject to the equities of indemnity, we are not so clear. It is recognized that his armies of invasion may take supplies from non-combatants subject to later indemnity; but we do not recall that any nation at war has ever asserted the right to seize a neutral cargo in a neutral ship upon the high seas on the representation that the cargo was needed in the pursuance of the belligerent's pugnacious purposes. This to the lay mind presents every feature of wanton trespass which is not saved by the promise of reimbursement after an indefinite interval of delay. In our judgment the maritime powers will not brook such a reading of the English common law; most certainly to such a radical proposition the United States will fearlessly dissent.

Captain Clark, formerly of the Oregon, now stands lower on the naval register than before the war. Notwithstanding meritorious service, he has been lowered two numbers by the advancement of the Manila captains. The present system of conducting naval promotions seems to be something after the manner of transactions in Wall street; someone is obliged to suffer loss in order to allow another to win.

A Shot That Told.

THE IMPASSIONED reply of Senator Hoar to the indictment so eloquently drawn by Senator Beveridge against the misguided Americans who have been encouraging Aguinaldo and his colleague revolutionists to resist our military forces showed that the shoe pinched. This was what Mr. Beveridge said:

"Reluctantly and only from a sense of duty, am I forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American congress, even here in the senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed in the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States, that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized. The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo, and repeated in exaggerated form among the common people. The Filipinos do not understand free speech, and therefore our tolerance of American assaults on the American president and the American government, means to them that our president is in the minority or he would not permit what appears to them such treasonable criticism. It is believed and stated in Luzon, Panay, and Cebu that the Filipinos have only to fight, harass, retreat, break up into small parties, if necessary, as they are doing now, but by any means hold out until the next presidential election, and our forces will be withdrawn. All this has aided the enemy more than climate, arms, and battle. Senators, I have heard these reports myself; I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless Southern sky; and, in sorrow rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands; and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away."

What corroboration is there for this assertion? Does it stand alone or is it reinforced? The testimony of Otis, of Barrett and of Lawton emphatically sustains it and not a word of denial has come from a reputable source among the thousands of American soldiers stationed in the Philippines. Surely if the belief did not prevail on the firing line that the American task which a faction at home has extended to the insurgents there would be some man honest and brave enough among the soldiers at the front to say so frankly.

The charge is not brought against the senior senator from Massachusetts or against his anti-expansionist colleagues that they are conscious of the mischief that have done or that they have been prompted by unworthy motives. Free concession is made of their honest intent. But the fire innocently kindled in an inflammable place burns just as rapidly and does just as much damage as the fire which is kindled maliciously. The evidence is overwhelming that Senator Beveridge spoke the exact truth in respect to the responsibility of Senator Hoar and his associates abettors of Aguinaldo; and it is proper that the country should grasp the full significance of the truth as thus set forth.

If General Buller's troops could travel over the South African territory as rapidly as his critics can trace the situation on a war map, the campaign would doubtless be conducted in a way to give entire satisfaction in London.

Where Opportunity Beckons.

ONE OF THE suggestions made in the president's message contemplated the appointment of a commission to visit China and study conditions there with a view to benefiting American trade. This proposition gains vastly in timeliness by reason of the successful termination of Secretary Hay's negotiations for an open door and equal privileges in China.

It is gratifying to learn that congress is disposed to act on the president's suggestion and there is additional satisfaction in the fact that the president is said to have in view for appointment

as chairman of this commission that well-informed and energetic student of Oriental affairs, ex-Minister John Barrett. Mr. Barrett in the former divisions in domestic party politics was a Democrat and as such was nominated by President Cleveland for the mission to Siam; but in the larger problems of the war against Spain he has proved the genuineness of his Americanism and the vigor and quickness of his intellect. If by conspicuous service a man can earn the confidence of his government, then Mr. Barrett has earned the honor said to be under consideration by the president; and we cannot imagine a man better fitted to wear it.

Circumstances, destiny, Providence, choose which word you will, are clearly drawing the American people into a more active interest in the commerce and politics of Asia; but before our export trade can reach its largest development there must be intelligent study of ways and means. The opportunity beckons but it must be embraced discreetly. For this reason, the selection of a proper commission of inquiry is a very desirable first step; and it is to be hoped that congress will be liberal in its provision toward this end.

After spirited controversy the officials of the navy department have by an overwhelming vote decided that the overhaul used in the navy shall hereafter be mixed by electricity. And yet there are people who insist that department heads have nothing to do in times of peace.

The vigilance of the Philadelphia professional and amateur detectives these days makes it rather unpleasant for the unsuspecting travelers who look like Hershey.

If reluctance to adopt the silk hat habit can be overcome in Indiana, there seems no reason why that state should not soon be known as political headquarters.

LITERARY NOTES.

D. Appleton and Company have nearly ready for publication a new standard work entitled The International Geography. Seventy authors have collaborated in its production, including the leading geographers and travelers of Europe and America. The work has been planned and edited by Dr. H. H. Mill, who also wrote the chapter on the United Kingdom. Among the authors are Professor W. M. Davis (The United States), Dr. Fridtjof Nansen (Arctic Regions), Professor A. Kirchhoff (German Empire), Mr. F. C. Selous (Rhodesia), Professor de Lappeteau (Belgium), Sir Clements Markham, F. R. S. (Canada, Bolivia and Peru), Sir John Murray, F. R. S. (Antarctic Regions), Count Felt (Germany), Colonel Sir James Bryce, M. P. (The Two Republics), Sir H. H. Johnston, the late Sir Lambert Playfair, Sir E. J. Goldsmith, Sir Martin Conway, Sir George S. Robertson, Sir William MacGregor, Sir Charles Wilson, F. R. S., the Hon. D. W. Carnegie, Mrs. Bishop, Dr. A. M. W. Downing, F. R. S., Dr. J. Scott Keltie, and Mr. G. G. Chisholm, the editor of the Times Gazette.

The book is illustrated by nearly 600 maps and diagrams which have been specially prepared. It is designed to present in compact form a single volume an authoritative compendium of the science of geography and the conditions of the countries at the end of the nineteenth century.

From the literary point of view, the leading feature of the January Magazine Number of The Outlook is the first installment of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man." In this series of articles, which will extend throughout the year in the monthly Magazine Number, Mr. Mabie will offer, not a formal biography, but an attempt to realize the poet and dramatist as a great Englishman, to approach him through the atmosphere of his own age, to set him distinctly in his own time, to bring about him his brilliant contemporaries, and to exhibit him as a typical man of his age. The first installment deals with "The Fore-runners of Shakespeare," and is illustrated with portraits, curious representations of his plays, and dumb shows; for the entire series there has been gathered a great mass of illustrative material of value and beauty.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway company announces the publication of a thrilling story of campaigning in the Philippines, entitled "A Brave Command." The famous battle of Malate, the charge at La Loma, a love romance, the career of the Tenth Pennsylvania at Manila and in Luzon, the courting of cowards by a young Pennsylvania, are all interwoven into one of the most delightful short stories of the hour yet issued. In company with the First Nebraska, the Thirtieth Minnesota, the Utah and Oregon men and the Twentieth Kansas, the Tenth Pennsylvania made history in the Philippine Islands. The story is superbly illustrated with half-tone, printed in convenient form, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of 6 cents in postage by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It is a comparatively long time since Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," and much interest is expressed in her forthcoming work, "The World's Mercy," which is to be published shortly in Appleton's well-known Town and Country Library.

Health-Culture which has been published for five years, the quarterly magazine opens its sixth volume as a monthly under the editorship of W. R. C. Latson, M. D. It is an admirable review of practical hygiene.

It is stated that the sales of David Huron in December alone amounted to 70,000 copies. That the great success of this book is to continue in the new year seems to be indicated by the opening sale of 2,000 copies on Jan. 2.

The February number of McCall's Magazine contains two beautiful, full-page colored plates and illustrations of patterns or more than 100 exquisite fashion designs of seasonable styles.

AN OUTSPOKEN OPINION.

From the Philadelphia Times. England is fighting the same battle in South Africa that the United States are fighting in the Philippines. Both flags represent the enlightened civilization of the nineteenth century, and both will be successful because they have assumed a task in the interest of mankind that must be carried to its consummation, and civilization will never have a safe foothold in either South Africa or the Philippines until the despotism and anarchy of the Boers and Filipinos shall be annihilated.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

From the Archbold Citizen. The Scranton Tribune Year Book for 1899, issued early in the week, is one of the very finest that has reached this office. It contains a mass of information judiciously arranged, just the sort a busy person needs at frequent times during the year. Typographically it is a beauty. In all other respects as well it to the publishers.

In Woman's Realm

IN THE WINTER a matron's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of cooking. In the spring she thinks about house-cleaning. In the summer ice water, fruit and green vegetables render the mental strain of meal planning less arduous and as autumn comes the worry over winter clothing and social duties occupies her mind. After the holidays, however, she begins to meditate on the domestic conditions which involve the family diet. Perhaps she has heard Mrs. Rorer and goes home with a perturbed soul and a heart full of questionings as to whether all along she hasn't been feeding Johnny the wrong kind of things for his bones and whether Margaret wouldn't have been a fair golden haired blonde instead of a rosy brunette if only she had known what was the diet recipe for yellow curls.

Perhaps somebody at the head of the table has said: "I wish you'd learn some other way of cooking potatoes besides having them mashed in soggy mush, or watery boiled."

Perhaps she is sick unto death of the old routine, which even in the best regulated families becomes a routine when green things are scarce and eggs are to be regarded with suspicion so that a series of cooking lectures come along she gladly trips off with her note book and pencil and her family fares sumptuously every day on the results of her experimenting.

HERETOFORE the cooking classes in this city have all been conducted in the old approved fashion; a brisk, handsome lady on the platform; also a big, beautiful stove, and an appalling array of electric stoves of which had never previously been beheld by the awed housewife or the attracted local hardware dealer. A vast roomful of women with their fastidious noses and their questions; a great deal of talk from the platform lady, a few recipes for marvelous desserts and sanitariously cooked meat. This is the cooking class work as Scranton knows it. Afterward comes the reaction when the hardware man has bought tons of weird articles composed of wire, tin, iron and other ingredients and which the cooks in the home kitchen refuse to use and which are soon discarded for the flesh pots of Egypt, or in other words, the dear old familiar pots and pans, the old-fashioned cooking stoves, the griddle-cake-turner with its broken handle, the coffee pot whose contents can be energetically boiled without the bothersome operation of stirring and hot water receptacles, and other privately considered foolishness.

WE HAVE CHANGED all that. We are to have a resident cooking school, a regulation series of lessons, where the members of the class do the actual cooking under the instruction of the teacher. The school will be open from Tuesday, Jan. 10, until next June, and will be held in the Young Women's Christian association where a most desirable room is being fitted up on the third floor. It is located in the rear of the gymnasium, is large, light and airy, containing six windows, a love of a Scranton stove company range, refrigerator, refrigerator, sink, four bins and principally three tables.

The classes are to number but twelve persons, four of whom will be seated at each table, which is wonderfully equipped with gas apparatus of the most approved, up-to-date form, with all the utensils for each pupil, which are kept in the table drawers on all sides. These tables the pupils prepare the food as directed by the teacher, they make the special article of the menu according to her instructions and it is baked, or boiled, or cooked on the big range as desired. The gas stove on the table is used for all preliminary heating of ingredients, and sometimes for the entire preparation of the dish. The pupils wear the tasteful pretty uniform of the cook, a snowy apron with bib and sleeves and a cap.

THE TEACHER of Domestic Science at the Young Women's Christian association is Miss Kate L. Smith, a graduate of the Boston Cooking school, the oldest and best institution of its kind in the country, and is instructed by famous professors from the Boston School of Technology, and the pupils are promptly secured by the public schools, by colleges and by schools all over the country, where the science of advanced cooking is taught. Nowadays everybody realizes that the diet more than medicine, more than anything else influences the body for health or the contrary, and everybody wants to know what to do in order to be fed along sanitary lines. Mothers are anxious for the success of their children. We have recognized the fact that if they only knew just what menu to provide daily their husbands might avoid some chronic ailment which would have been produced. Housewives in general realize that if their rather ir-different cooks could be sent to a good school where they could be taught the best methods, the happiness of the family might be greatly increased.

MRS SMITH comes equipped with all this knowledge and the ability to impart it. She is young and most attractive and has a voice over low, soft and gentle and a charming method of teaching.

The classes, as before stated, will contain twelve persons each. There are twelve lessons in a series, one a week; the cost of tuition, including Young Women's Christian association membership is \$2 for the day lessons, \$4 for the evening. It should be understood that a classmate of taking the course will be to make up a class of one's own special circle of friends when a most delightful informal morning will be enjoyed. There will be public classes in which any one may find a place but the private classes will probably afford the most genuine pleasure. A company of matrons may be formed, the course very satisfactory while the evenings will naturally be taken by the self supporting women who are unable to go through the day.

THE SCHEDULE, subject to change, is arranged as follows for twelve lessons:

1. Talk on food principles, management of fire and stove, potato, peas on plain and boiled, and mashed potatoes; potato soup, incidentally containing instructions regarding starchy foods.
2. Eggs, boiled, poached, omelet, sauce, etc.
3. Delicacies potatoes: white sauce; cookies; baked apples with nuts; whipped cream; coffee.
4. Pastry. Sauté, pigs-in-blankets, creamed.
5. Soups, bouillon, stock, etc.
6. Bread.
7. Breakfast: cereals with fruit, creamed potatoes, baking powder biscuit, etc.
8. Desserts.
9. Chop, neufchatel salad, French dressing, griddle cakes.
10. Stews, boiled meats, creamed carrots.
11. Open for class suggestions.
12. The first series of lessons will continue for twelve weeks, to be followed by a second, later short course of lessons will be devoted to special subjects, such as diet, kitchen, chafing dish, waitress instruction, cookery for the sick, etc.

The school is intended to be permanent and it is hoped by many patrons that from it will be developed a training school for domestic help, cooks, waitresses and waitresses. Such an institution is widely needed in this city where the multitude of factories and mills render it difficult to secure good service in the household.

THE PRESENT innovation in the Young Women's Christian association is the result in a great degree to the agitation of the matter by Miss Savage, the general secretary. It will be remembered that the art talks and

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I have more vigor and my health is so much better in every way, and I feel I owe it all to Ripans Tablets. They are my stand-by. I never knew that I could get such relief and so soon. I have been wonderfully benefited by them after hard study.

FINLEY'S Embroideries On Friday morning our new spring line of Fine Embroideries will be open for your inspection—and we feel assured they will fully meet your expectations, as a finer or more comprehensive line has never graced our tables. Do not fail to be present at the opening. Remember our unloading sale of Ladies' and Misses Muslin Underwear closes on Saturday. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

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A new style market containing THE RYAN TABLET in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some of the prominent stores. This low-priced set is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the Ryan Tablets (100 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RYAN CHEMICAL CO., 100 No. 10 Bridge Street, New York. A single carton (100 tablets) will be sent for five cents. RYAN TABLETS may also be had of grocers, general stockholders, drug agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.