

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its readers...

THE PAY RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Line, Run, Price per line per week.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

Scranton, April 8, 1901.

It is estimated that at the present relative ratio of growth, New York in fifteen years will be bigger than London.

The President's Journey.

IT IS COMPLETED as planned, the president's journey will cover a distance of 25,000 miles and include visits to thirty of the forty-five states...

Considering that he has as yet hardly any money to work with, Director Toche is certainly making the public works department present a good appearance of activity.

For Southern Education.

THE TRIP of prominent northern men, of which we recently took notice, to Hampton, Tuskegee, Atlanta and Winston-Salem, carries promise of rich educational fruit for both the white and black races in the South.

The party of seventy-five included leaders in religion, in education, in the world of finance and industry. At Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the members took part in the three days' sessions of the Southern Educational conference which had brought together the leading educators from all the southern states.

It has also proclaimed the new needs in the old doctrine of protection to American industry and labor—expansion of our foreign commerce, the cultivation of friendly relations with the other nations of the earth, the upbuilding of a merchant marine whereby our exports may declare independence of foreign vessel owners in the carrying of American-made goods to compete in foreign markets.

Finally he has emphasized the moral duties of this powerful nation, which is just beginning, so far as world-wide questions go, to see and realize its powers and opportunities. Recent events have involved us in a trusteeship over certain alien peoples. The president's word is for honesty, justice and patience in the performance of this difficult trust.

As reported by the New York World's correspondent, the problem was discussed with the utmost frankness on both sides. An agreement, without a dissenting voice, was reached that "the only solution of the negro question is the education of the children of the southern negro."

Here, then, is the plan unanimously adopted: "First—To wage a campaign throughout the south for universal free schools, so as to force legislatures to make broader appropriations and to create a settlement among the people which will demand schools. Second—The liberal use of millions given by philanthropic northerners in building up industrial schools and institutions of higher learning."

It is proposed to place both the carrying out of the educational campaign, and the distribution of funds for industrial institutions and colleges, in the hands of a permanent board of seven men. This was provided for at the conference, and Robert C. Ogden elected its chairman. The naming of his colleagues on the board was left with him. His purpose is "to select the ablest men in the south who will consent to serve."

With this initial and immense work for whites and blacks alike brought well into the way toward success, there is assurance already from the possessors of millions of abundance of means for industrial and normal training—training of skilled industrial workers to develop the south's resources, and the training of teachers for industrial and for public schools.

The voting of a little less city money to favorites on the pay roll and a little more to Nay Aug park would become councils.

Diseases of Farm Animals.

IN SUPPORT of its request to the legislature for an appropriation of \$12,000 for the next two years, to continue the work of the State Live Stock Sanitary board, the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical association has issued a timely statement in relation to the need for continuous investigations concerning the diseases of animals.

After arguing at length to establish the usefulness of domestic animals in agriculture, a fact few will dispute, the statement points out that the value of such animals in Pennsylvania is about \$100,000,000 and estimates that upon this value a tax of \$5,000,000 a year is now placed through the ravages of diseases which ought to be prevented.

The State Live Stock Sanitary board, it then states, is charged with the responsibility of keeping these diseases in check. It has been in existence four years, costing the state \$23,000 in that time, and great progress is alleged to have been made, with "investigations and discoveries have been made in relation to the mode of transmission of anthrax by infected hides worked upon in tanneries; a great many points of practical value and application in respect to tuberculosis, have been discovered; the reproduction of tuberculosis of cattle by sanitation, the influence of stabling conditions on the spread of tuberculosis, the conditions under which tubercle bacilli enter milk of tubercular cows, the destruction of tubercle bacilli in milk by heat, the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis and their comparative virulence for animals of different species. The value of several disinfectants for destroying the germs of various diseases has been determined. A new and exceedingly valuable treatment for milk fever of cows has been tested, improved and made available for general use. Abortions of cattle have been investigated and a form of treatment has been formulated and developed that has completely eradicated this disease from many herds. A cause of the hitherto mysterious and destructive disease of horses known as cerebro-spinal meningitis has been discovered and the important source of disease can now be guarded against. A new and rapid method of diagnosing rabies has been developed. A disease of cows, entirely new in this country, caused by a fungus growing in the lungs, has been discovered and described. Many other diseases and diseases of animals have received careful and fruitful study. Much information of direct, practical application has been made serviceable.

"In addition to the various investigations that have been conducted, a great many special problems have been studied that have been referred by farmers and veterinarians throughout the state. For example, animals often die of diseases that cannot be diagnosed on the spot. In such cases a specimen may be sent to the laboratory for investigation and usually the nature of the disease can thus be made clear. In this way, a great many outbreaks of dangerous diseases are recognized and checked before they have had an opportunity to become widespread. The laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary board is the only laboratory in the state that is equipped and manned for this work. In addition to the large amount of research and diagnostic work, the laboratory has produced and has furnished for use in the state for the suppression of disease, free cost, tuberculin, mallein and anthrax vaccine to the value of about \$5,000 each year, or more than enough to pay its way. Beside this, it has paid for itself a hundredfold in the discoveries made and knowledge imparted. If \$5,000 per year is devoted to investigations concerning the diseases of animals the cost will be but one thousandth of the yearly losses from the diseases that ought to be prevented. That is, the investigations would cost one-tenth of one per cent. of the present losses. These losses from diseases that should be prevented cannot be avoided until there is more knowledge concerning their causes, and such knowledge can be obtained only by investigation."

This certainly makes out a case. The famous Pennsylvania hospital, the buildings and grounds of which occupy the great square from Eighth to Ninth streets and from Spruce to Pine, Philadelphia, and whose greater grounds and spacious buildings for the care of the insane are situated far over in West Philadelphia, is about to keep the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding. It has cared for over 200,000 patients, 95 per cent. of them being of those whom the hospital itself had to support while in its care. Saturday next, May 11, will be the anniversary of this noble institution. Another new structure for its work, in addition to those in use, will be dedicated on that day.

Already, with the coming of the first week of May, some of Scranton's residents who have for years had the happiness of possessing country homes are preparing to flit to them at once for the season. Therefore, though it is some weeks yet before the opening time of St. Luke's Summer Home at Cresco, for the poor, over-worked mothers and the little children of this city who without that home could have no summer rest or upbuilding at all, we make the plea that those who are going away for a prolonged good time will remember it before they go.

suit of their occupations which is of incalculable value in their pursuit. That the wind bloweth where it listeth is a proverbial assertion of its instability, but the wind is subjected to laws which are as constant in their effect as the laws of gravitation.

In meteorology, as in other sciences, there are depths far beyond the limits of our knowledge, or any knowledge presumably which mankind is ever likely to acquire. But although we may feel very small in the presence of this abyss, yet we can and should make the most of what is open for observation to those who seek it. There is no man or woman, boy or girl, blessed with average intelligence and a pair of eyes who may not become, in measure and degree, a weather observer and forecaster.

Savages are born meteorologists. They need to be for upon their perceptions of climatic conditions depend not merely their subsistence, but their very lives. Our artificial lives preclude us from the necessity of doing for ourselves what others do for us. Nevertheless, an attentive observation of the clouds, which Ruskin has taught us to believe are the most beautiful of all concrete natural phenomena, is not only a delight in itself, but enlarges the mind, sharpens the faculties and unfetters us from the sordid yoke of our material existence to a degree whose only can understand who have diligently and systematically tried the experiment.

The lecture which is to be delivered tomorrow evening, by Hon. Willis L. Moore, promises to be as largely attended as it will be worthy of attention. Meteorology is very far, indeed, from being an uninteresting subject or a dismal science, but it is one which has suffered in attracting disciples from the lack of popular exposition. Mr. Moore is doing what he can to remove that reproach from the service with which he is identified.

Considering that he has as yet hardly any money to work with, Director Toche is certainly making the public works department present a good appearance of activity. There is little doubt that when his gets in full swing things will move in his department.

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Captain McAdams has been at the head of the New York department since its organization twenty years ago, and during that time, including many from smaller and inland cities, have passed through this department, and while certain stages of the training are particularly hazardous, only two accidents have happened during that time—and those were not fatal. While general methods employed in the fire service are thoroughly taught, the primary object of the school is to teach men how to save life at a fire.

After a man has taken a three month's course of instruction, if he is worthy a place in the firemen he can be a pioneer of scaling ladders and do wonderful things. The ladder is simple in its construction, being made of the toughest kind of hickory, fifteen feet in length, with a two-foot section at one end and a rough hickory cross bar every foot of its length. The inside of the steel hook is armed with sharp teeth to keep it from slipping.

With the aid of a man to climb to the top of the tallest building in New York, without the aid of a staircase or elevator; with two of them he can make his way from side to side and up and down, and in a few minutes he starts to climb the outside of a building he swings the hook end through the window, smashing it if necessary, and then climbs up the rope. The man at the bottom after him and thrusts his hook through the window above him, and so he proceeds until he reaches the top of the tallest building. With the aid of this ladder some of the most thrilling rescues were made from the Windsor hotel fire, in which so many lives were lost a year or so ago. Its usefulness is being constantly demonstrated in the most dangerous fires, and by no means its least value is found in that it keeps the men in constant training for the most hazardous undertakings.

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"Twas only to speak, and it was done. They trimmed him up with feathers gay; Left him to move his drunk away; They'd taken in 'near all the town And coming back for one more round, Happened to think of the feathered wraith, Wondering if he'd come out all right. 'Now let's go and wake him up And asked him to have another cup.' They went and pecked through the door; Then all set up a merry rout; When suddenly waking from his sleep And slowly struggling to his feet, Trying to pull himself together, Expired his suit of tar and leather. While round him stared the motley group, He tried his senses to recoup, Then feeling o'er his feathered frame, Scolded in a quiet retreat: 'Just as I expected, I've been interred. Dead! In eternity! And a bird!'

"It is not lovely, when husband and wife are always of the same opinion!" "Certainly, only it makes such a great difference whose opinion it is."—Brooklyn Life.

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Captain McAdams has been at the head of the New York department since its organization twenty years ago, and during that time, including many from smaller and inland cities, have passed through this department, and while certain stages of the training are particularly hazardous, only two accidents have happened during that time—and those were not fatal. While general methods employed in the fire service are thoroughly taught, the primary object of the school is to teach men how to save life at a fire.

After a man has taken a three month's course of instruction, if he is worthy a place in the firemen he can be a pioneer of scaling ladders and do wonderful things. The ladder is simple in its construction, being made of the toughest kind of hickory, fifteen feet in length, with a two-foot section at one end and a rough hickory cross bar every foot of its length. The inside of the steel hook is armed with sharp teeth to keep it from slipping.

With the aid of a man to climb to the top of the tallest building in New York, without the aid of a staircase or elevator; with two of them he can make his way from side to side and up and down, and in a few minutes he starts to climb the outside of a building he swings the hook end through the window, smashing it if necessary, and then climbs up the rope. The man at the bottom after him and thrusts his hook through the window above him, and so he proceeds until he reaches the top of the tallest building. With the aid of this ladder some of the most thrilling rescues were made from the Windsor hotel fire, in which so many lives were lost a year or so ago. Its usefulness is being constantly demonstrated in the most dangerous fires, and by no means its least value is found in that it keeps the men in constant training for the most hazardous undertakings.

With two ladders a man can work his way diagonally across a building. To go from side to side he places one ladder in the window directly above him, then a second ladder through the window to the right or left, from the one man steps to the top of the first ladder he swings back and forth until he catches the one to his right and so traverses that distance, when the first ladder is taken down and removed to the next window to the right, and so on. In this fashion the trained fireman can climb up or down, and to the right or to the left. It would seem to be so obvious that it is hardly worth mentioning, but the fact is that two men can take a ladder apiece and climb to the top of a five-story building in less than three minutes.

There are times, however, when the ladder is of no avail; for instance, when a fireman has been cut off from his way of escape by a gulf of fire and is left on the top of a burning building, he has to get down by some other means. Not the ordinary gun, although a look like the regular cavalry carbine, but it is much heavier, the stock being made of solid steel. It is used in much the same way as a small cannon, a cord is thrown a line over a wrecked vessel along the coast. Over the muzzle of the gun is fixed a steel cap, to one end of which is attached a very strong and exceedingly light rope. The balance of the line is coiled in a tin dish, with a core in the center, for all the world like the cake tin used in the kitchen, except that it is larger. Slipping that cap over the muzzle of the gun, and using the cap as a sailing over the roof, pulling the line after it. The fireman on the roof picks it up, and pulls up much as he would a rope, he makes fast to the chimney or some other secure fastening. He is equipped with a broad webbed belt, to which is attached an immense steel hook or carabiner, which he makes fast to the rope around this hook and lowers himself over the roof. Then, by grasping the rope with his right hand, and the hook with his left, he lowers himself to the ground at whatever speed he desires.

If there are two men on the roof instead of one, the operation is just the same, except that both help to pull the rope. The man at the top is attached to the rope by means of the hook, and his legs wide apart against the side of the building, and his companion slips down between the ropes, and in this manner the two men descend in safety to the ground. When there is a helpless or unconscious man to deal with, a cradle is made of the rope, from which it is impossible for the man to slip, and then he is lowered away.

In the field of live saving apparatus, as in that of the Yangtze, the English have distinguished their English cousin. But what the English firemen lack in tools, the miles governing the construction of buildings make up for them in dollars and cents in the improvement and equipment of fire apparatus, while over there twenty dollars are expended in experimenting and in construction to prevent fire. The consequence is that in London, where the fire loss is less than half that of the city of New York, while the relative expense of the two departments is still less—London's fire department costs \$1,000,000, that of New York \$5,000,000 a year.

It is only within the past decade that cities outside of New York have established regular fire schools, where the firemen of the department are taught the use of the various pieces of apparatus employed for the saving of life, and, strange to say, some smaller cities have been the first to follow New York in the matter, and all these have detailed men to spend several months in Kansas City, Mo., to learn the methods of the fire department of that city. New York, followed suit, then Syracuse established a fire school, and Charleston in 1900. All the present time the idea is spreading and within the year Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, proposes to have the Cleveland department establish a similar institution, and the Bostonians are contemplating the opening of such a school, as well as Baltimore.

ONLY A BIRD. Dr. G. L. B. Rousseauville, suggests of the Wisconsin Central railroad, has dropped into poetry for the expression of some of his ideas. He wished to tell some of his friends the other day that he intended to follow New York in the matter of souls, and he chose verse for his vehicle. This is what he told them:

A score of lumber jacks one day Came to town to see the time they were to buy. With frenzied din they made him wail: "Foes lots of fun for every fellow, Till all at once he toppled over. And spread his length upon the floor. They carried him to an outhouse room, Laid him by, in his drunken swoon; Resolved upon him a truck to buy. 'What's the matter with you, you say? Let's fix and feather him," said one.

NEW MUSIC. Among recent publications of the Oliver Ditson company we note the following songs which are worthy of the attention of music lovers: "When All the World is Young, Ltd.," a composition for a medium voice by Louis Brown Noyes and the words of Charles Kingsley's popular story "Lullaby Land," for a high voice, words by Lena S. Thompson, music by Eric C. Facer; "Ah, Love, but a Day," in which Julian Paul has woven around Browning's difference words a charming melody for a medium voice; and two