the Scranton Tribune

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THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

Stated plainly, the fire insurance companies deliberately falsified in their promise of a rebate of the pink slip extortion, and, having pocketed the swag. declare their intention of keeping it. It is evident that at this particular time the fire insurance business in the middle department needs a revival of common honesty.

Morgan and the Union.

N AIR of mystery is lent to the preliminaries of the attempt operators. It has been reported and representatives of the operators in New good will that official intimacies are were to be a period of dust-throwing on both sides before the people of the days of our civil war, the public opinon anthracite region are to know whether to prepare for peace or trouble this peremptory reprisals for our seizure

All this seems very childish to us. It ought to be possible to get from the to the invitation to a conference in a very few days after the invitation is received and once got it should be made public without delay. If the operators are prudent they will meet the miners and come to an understanding with them if possible. If not pos-Tible they could then agree to disagree. nd if the union forced a fight it could se fought out once for all. What is in-Arrious in these matters is not the actual result but the prolonged uncertainty.

There is very little excuse for talk of strike at this time, no matter whether the operators confer or not. The one drawback that in years gone ov weighed heavily upon the miner has been absent from the situation this year. We refer to the lack of sufficient time to give the miner a llving pay. Time in the mines this past year has been the best in many years; earnings, accordingly, have been in excess of the the majority of reasonable miners if this condition shall continue for the

Compared with the substantial question of the size of the puy envelope the question of technical recognition of the union is unimportant. But we see no reason why that recognition should be withheld. The union is an accomplished fact; as much a fact in its way as is the Morgan control of the mines from an operating standpoint. The men have just as good a right to have their union as Morgan has to have his. The two unions ought to make an honest effort to get along together. If such an effort should succeed it would be beneficial for both. But before it is decided that the two cannot get along it ought pitality show what it can do when to be clear that every effort to get along has been tried and found wanting. Then, if there has to be a fight, the public can welcome it as necessary for its own welfare.

Yes, Anxious Reader, Scranton k now a Musical Centre.

Fair Play for the President. ET US SEE if there is any foundation for the criticism which has greeted the president's course in reference to the Northern Securities company. It is held in Wall street that in the first place there was no call for federal interference in this matter. That, of course, is a matter of opinion. If the merger is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and the attorney general, a pretty good lawyer, says it is, then it is clearly the duty of the president, through the department of justice, to see that the question came fairly before the courts. No stockholder in the company has any reason to com- port, plain on this score. On the contrary, every stockholder ought to be glad to have so important a matter decided as next to that to the German emperor was to

quickly as possible. But it is said by the president's critics, in the second place, that even the dinner happened in a harbor of British territory, the acting governor of which was one of ordering a judicial investigation he should not have done this without first | Looper, who is now in Valparaiso, that the rep letting Wall street know about it, so that steps could have been taken to prop up the market. No doubt if the revealing to Wall street of his intensity of the United States, namely, Admiral Dewcy, was pained because the prince had not put the United States at the bead of his toosts, according to the international usage which specifies the order of the toosts on such occasions. tion in advance of any official action. This usage is that the toasts shall be given it could be utilized in no other way than for the protection of the unwary it would be a merciful exercise of executive discretion. But Wall street is not this question of etiquette with his American comusually looked upon in the light of a philanthropic institution. It is just as likely that this advance information would have been put to profitable use by its recipients as that it would have gone for the salvation of the ignorant.

As a matter of fact, the Northern Securities company was not formed for purposes of public benefit primarily but to let a lot of frightened speculators out of a bad hole. The discovery of its great usefulness to the people came later. Those who uphold the neis simply asking for an opinion from the courts as to whether a law of the United States has or has not been violated. When that question has been answered it will be time enough to consider whether the law itself is a good law or whether the public interest demands its amendment so as to legalize such mergers of transportation lines as was contemplated in the organization of the Northern Securities commany.

If the fire insurance men had played fair no one could have objected. It us generally been recognized that existing rates are too low, considering the growth in fire losses. What the people of Scranton object to is the sneaking way in which the underwriters have gone at it to hoist the rates. It is beyond defense.

The Value of It:

T IS TRUE that such occasions as the visit of Prince Henry have no direct bearing on affairs of state. But, as our accomplished embassador to Germany, Hon. Andrew D. White, has pointed out, they are valuable in that they create an atmosphere of good will in which the official representatives of the countries in interest can work more expeditiously and to better effect.

In the large transactions of business it is very often the little courtesy of the dinner at the club which clinches the desired contract. Many of our wealthy corporations employ expert talent simply to entertain persons whose favor is sought for commercial purposes. These attentions are wholly side from the negotiations which take place when the business itself is transacted. They are for the purpose of creating a suitable atmosphere.

Those who criticise our government for sending a special embassy to the of the miners' union to coronation of the King of England, alsecure a conference with the leging that it is mere flunkeyism and snobbery, overlook that it is largely then denied that John Mitchell saw by such interchanges of courtesy and York last week; and it looks as if there developed with large benefit for all concerned. When, during the dark of Great Britain was insistent upon of Mason and Slidell, it was due to kindly personal feeling growing out of just such opportunities for forming operators a direct and specific answer valuable acquaintances as are being made through Prince Henry's visit that our representatives at the British court were enabled to set in motion influences which culminated in the meen's now famous action in blue

penciling Lord Palmerston's warlike

saved us a foreign war. In the case of Germany the most in fluential man in it is the emperor. He s the real as well as nominal head of the German government. When differences between Germany and the United States arise it is often the individual opinion of the kaiser himself which determines whether an immediate and ordial adjustment shall be had or a prolonged controversy, with friction and unpleasant feelings. The kaiser is an astute and far seeing monarch, by all odds the most interesting and statesmanlike ruler of Europe; but he is human. He, like other men, is in- it turned out that everyone had felt the sho fluenced consciously and unconsciously by personal feeling, by the little things that merge into the big ones. In the years to come he can hardly fail to forget that when he sent his brother to America on a good will mission that brother was met and greeted by all the American people with the most cordial of welcomes and from high to low the utmost endéavor was made to respond to his kindly overture in kind. The memory of this fact will weigh in the consideration of future affairs. It will be a silent influence for the preservation and intensification of friendly re-

The insurgents are now floating a story that Senator Quay intends to run for governor himself, to prevent embarrassment to the party. It might do that to the party; it would certainly embarrass the insurgents. But the senator has put on record his refusal to seek or accept public office. Therefore the insurgents will have to guess again.

lations, perhaps even when those rela-

tions might otherwise become strained.

for Prince Henry! Let American hos-

Consequently the best of treatment

Dewey and the Prince.

N AUTHORITATIVE version

of the incident at Hong Kong, where it has been said that Prince Henry insulted Admiral Dewey by toasting the United States last, has been given to the American press by Captain von Mueller, aide-de-camp to the German emperor and official spokesman for the prince during the latter's present visit to America. Captain von Mueller says;

In the harbor of Hong Kong the prince had ndered a dinner to the commanders of the essels of various nations at that time in the port. On that occasion the prince drank to the health of the sovereigns and chiefs of the nations the flags of which were represented by the guests. In the order of his toasts his first one Great Britain, and the second to Russia, while the United States was the last. The reason Great Britain was named in the first place was because the guests. A week or so afterward the prince was informed by the German consul, Herr you the order of seniority in commission of the of ficers present. Dewey was, in fact, in that respect the senior among the guests. The prince did not healtate to seek an open, frank talk on rade, whom he highly esteems. When visiting the flagship Olympia he frankly told Dewey that he had convinced himself that he was wrong, and that Dowey was right. And Dowey's answer was this: "Well, sir, I thank you for your apology. I may say that I liked you before this, but after what you have told me just now I think I his you better, and this is saying a great deal." is readily to be seen that this settlement of question of etiquette could only serve to strength on the friendly relatious between them, and that

Let it go at that.

If the published versions of the Tillcessity of such centralizations in the man-McLaurin set-to are correct, it is Was a lone little sob like a child in pain rallway world have no quarrel with the difficult to see on what ground Mcpresident. He is not asking his attor- Lauvin is held in contempt. He said

Prince Henry is keeping the words of his Ameri

ney general to argue that point. He | Tillman's charge was a lie. Was it not? He also defended himself against Tillman's physical attack. Is that uppar-Hamentary? The senate of the United States is a very dignified place but we refuse to believe that when one of its members is struck on one cheek it is incumbent on him meekly to offer the

> Franklin Bell, whom President Mc-Kinley jumped from captain to brigadier, has been justifying his promotion by cleaning out Filipino insurgents faster than was ever known before. Half a dozen more officers of his kind in Luzon would wind this whole matter up ere fall.

> The theory that the capture of Miss Stone was the work of Macedonian politicians who took that method of replenishing the campaign exchequer suggests that the Macedonians must have been getting their training in politics from certain Pennsylvanians.

> Tillman's coarse accusation was equally an insult to the memory of President McKinley, since no deal to give McLaurin control of the patronage of South Carolina could become effective without McKinley's knowledge and

Mr. Tillman will need to pay mor strict attention to the established rules | Each man a country-but the Pole-a grave." if he expects to receive offers of a share in the gate money from any of the well known athletic clubs.

President-elect Palma of Cuba denies that he ever said he would decline to serve if the American congress withheld reciprocity. We'll wager he thought it. Now that Miss Stone has been releas-

ed, the question arises, What next? Is the kidnapping of American citizens to become an established business? It was South Carolina's fault that

Ben Tillman got into the senate but i will be the senate's fault if he remains

Heavy fruit crop prophets are a triffe

mcertain, but the confidence of the

flood prognosticator is appalling, King Leopold, of Belgium, evidently thinks that there is enough hospitality in America for all.

Sap weather is here and maple syrup will soon be in our midst.

The last is said to be positively Miss Stone's farewell release.

Outline Studies of dispatch. A little unofficial good will Human Nature.

Lady Dufferin's Quick Wit.

The late Lord Dufferin was known to his friend one of the most charming of men. His friends ere of both sexes. Indeed, his platonic gal-ntries, after he had reached the age when he could safely include them, were quite uncor cealed. That this tendency upon the part of the noble spouse was the subject of amiable bance by Lady Dufferin is attested by a reminiscensojourn in Rome, when Lord Dufferin was British ambassador there,

There had been during the night a shock of carthquake in Reme, which naturally formed a topic at the ambassadorial dinner table next day excepting the ambassador, who had slept throu secreted the marchioness, and added thought-

Edmunds Didn't Know the Senator. Some years ago Idaho sent a man to the senate erm of about five or six weeks, and then he disappeared. Yesterday Mr. McConnell visited the senate chamber egain. Very few of the enators knew him.

His presence, however, recalled the fact that when he was in the senate he lifted his voice and delivered a speech. He was then an almost utter stranger. Old Senator Edutunds looked at him in astonishment, "Who is this man talking?" asked Edmunds of

"Senator McConnell of Idaho," responded the

"Well," said Edmunds, "when it comes to th point that in the United States senate a man can make a speech whom I never saw before I think is time for me to leave. the cloakroom,-Washington Post,

Dealing in Futures.

Here is a story about J. L. Toole and J. F. Warden. One night they entered a hotel in Belfast at which they were well known, and Mr Toole ordered a bottle of champagne, asking th proprietor whether he would allow payment t stand over till a bet that had just been made was decided. The proprietor readily assented and the bottle was uncorked, the host accepting an invitation to take a glass.

After chatting freely for a while Mr. Toole and his friend prepared to depart. Then the proprietor hinted that he would like to know

the result of the bet and what it was about, "Oh," said Mr. Warden, "we have been ex mining the Albert memorial, and my friend. Mr Toole, has laid me odds that when it falls will be in the direction of Corporation stres and I have bet him that, instead, it will fall to

Were Traitors to the Theme.

Professor Lewis Edward Gates of Harvard has reputation among the undergraduates for mereiless and acrimonious irony. Recently in an advanced English composition course Professor Gates, who has original methods of training, called for an imitation of Arnold's pure gryle.

With many raisgivings and no small amount of labor the class painfully endeavored to follow the les of that author. The themes were

At the next meeting of the class, the professo met he students with an unusually sardonic smile on his face. "Gentlemen," said he grimly, "there has been an error here. Most of you have imitated Rene-dict and not Matthew Arnold."—New York

Papa Lacked Impressiveness.

There is a man who funcies he is the head of bouse. This particular man has several small sildren, and it pleases him to discourse a great leal on the training of the young.

A few days ago be had friends visiting him His two little sons began to play about noisily. It is one of his theories that children should obey implicity, and he wanted his friends to see

"Johnny," he said sternly, "stop that noise in Johnny looked up in surprise, then grinned "Oh, Freddy," he said to his brother, as they

went on with the noisy romp, "just listen papa trying to talk like mamma." - fit-Bits. WHILE PADEREWSKI PLAYED.

A bird stayed wing last night for a while And sang at our heart's dim door, And sadder and gladder our tear and Than ever they were before.

For ever beneath the lift of the strain, Or the moan of a weary love.

PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL AT THE NEW ARMORY

TF WORDS were perfume, color, wild desire If poet's song were the That burned to blood in purple-pulsing

. How Paderewski plays then I might dare to tell.

How Paderewski plays! and was it h Or some disembodied spirit that had rushed From silence into singing; that had crushed Into one startled hour a life's felicity
And highest bliss of knowledge—that all life

grief, wrong Turns at the last to beauty and to song! Richard Watson Gilder, in the Century, 1891.

THE WAITING thousands sat with upturned faces, silent in the anxiety of their expectation. Softly across the platform stepped a slight figure, the delicate face framed in hair, soft and shining as corn-silk in the September sun. The head was that of a man with wonderful mental poiseand this was Paderewski. It was a Polish poet who sang:

When will ye find a resting place for your weary

The wild dove has its nest; the worm its clod of Surely there is a Poland yet, and the

fair country is reincarnated in this man with the sadness of generations carved intaglio-like, on his countenance, and as surely he is finding an abiding place in the hearts of the world, above the lines of race or nation or caste.

It is something more than art; it is something more even than genius, the mysterious tie which links the emotions of this man to the deepest feeling of others. To watch his face while he plays is to realize suddenly that there is a new grief in life which has not touched but here and there in a century; it is to feel that there are heights of purest joy yet unreached.

The house was much larger than that of the Nordica night. The stage was packed at the rear with listeners and the front seats were all filled with a discriminating and enthusiastic audience. Hundreds of people were present from Wilkes-Barre, Carbondale, Binghamton, Honesdale, Stroudsburg. Bloomsburg and various small points. Fred C. Hand had the unvoiced thanks of the multitude for his enterprise in

securing such a treat. It has been said that Paderewski is an artist by the grace of God, a phenomenal and inspired player. No truer keynote can be given to his character. A patrician by birth, and by every instinct, it has been that he has always chosen the highest. Therefore today he stands on a pure, proud height, as stood the Blameless King between the towers of Camelot, and because he has thus chosen he hears voices and dreams dreams and knows sweet secrets that are mute and blind and hidden to others. Life has not smirched him and toil has not hardened, and disdain has not turned the rare gold of his nature to dross.

To hear him play Chopin is to know that Poland reigns again through her most illustrious son. To hear him play Schumann is to feel that Schumann should have another incarnation on earth to know that finally he is immortalized as he should be,

There is a little drawing of the great pianist by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. which more nearly expresses the real Paderewski than any other portrait of Raphaelite idea and all at once we see him as he is-not the pianist only, not the virtuoso, not the centre of hysterical adulation, but the poet apostle of all music of all times. This is where Paderewski stands supreme. He has wrought out the poetical thoughts at the basis of every inspired composition genius the wings of translation to a higher realm. Sometimes we feel it, but seldom can we give even the faintest description of the lovely emotion it

The programme of last night opened with the Moonlight Sonata of Beethoven. Scranton heard it for the first time in America from this great planist's fingers. His method of slipping into the key of C sharp minor was richly rhythmical and brought out the warm, full tones with consummate

by the interlocking hands and dividing the runs and arpeggios in this number were intensely fascinating. His pedal movements are remarkable. He uses them as if they were another bank of keys, producing the sweetest vibration the most bewildering carrying tones. which are thus varied in every degree of shading. Through all this great Sonata the

melodic property was exquisitely sustained.

The allegretto movement, so scherzolike in its brilliance, was charged with dramatic fire under his touch. The Mendelssohn numbers were rich

with sentiment. The simple folk-lore songs swelled out in unimagined loveliness through his interpretation. The "Hunting Song," with its swift brayura caused a distinct sensation. No con trast could be more gracefully marked than the Spinning Song, with its low undercurrent of sorrow for something missed out of the homely life.

A singular accompaniment to Paderewski's playing is one little, almost unobservable movement he has-no artist is so free from mannerisms as this man -but when he glides into the soft chords full of pathos and regret, down leans his head in a gentle, sad emphasis of the thought expressed by his art and repeated in his own heart. It would be difficult to describe anything more affecting to sympathetic listeners than this unconscious abandonment to the grief of the movement, and it is so utterly free from attempts at spectacular effect.

The Schumann "Carnaval" was one of the great numbers. Under his touch, the swift succeeding pictures in the procession of galety melted into the daintiest miniatures, lvory-clean, but idealized, softened.

They included Pierrot and Arlequin, Valse Noble, Eusebius, Replique, Papillons, Lettres Dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin, Estralia, Poutalon et Columbine, the lovely Valse Allemande, Pagannini, Aven, the Promenade, never so exquisitely given, and the bold, dashing "March des Davidsbundlers contre les Philistines."

Perhaps, most of all, were anticipated the Chopin numbers. Possibly, some of them were too familiar in their defenseless condition against the amateur, but no one would ever recognize them as, glorified and set with a halo, they came forth last night.

Paderewski is undoubtedly the greatest Chopin interpreter of his time. Much is said of De Pachmann, but De Fachmann is a madman, inspired perhaps, but still a madman. Paderewski has the Polish fire in his own veins, the passionate, tender soul, that can truly comprehend Chopin. So he gives us the wild dreams of the oppressed, the sadness, the brief gladness, the ever-aspiring hope, and yet, withal, the sombre touches that the weird, exquisite compositions need.

The softly graceful Etude, the rip pling, wonderful Valse op. 42, and finally the great Polonaise in A flat, completed the group. Notable in this were the running notes, so deftly produced that they were like the dancing leaves, and the color in the climax building. The left-hand work was marvelous to a degree and gave a faint idea of what this master of the plano can do to produce the singularly sweet music for which he is so famous.

No doubt with many the favorite number was Paderewski's own Noclast him. Somehow, he fits into the Pre- turne in B flat, that reverie "breathing low between the sunset and the moon." When he gives up public recitals and really sets himself to the work of composition, we may look for nocturnes such as never have been written, even

y Chopin. Etude and a Raphsody of Lizst. The and has seemed to give the chrysalis of latter, the sixth, will never be forgotten by the listeners. The swooning of senses, the passionate whirl of emotion, the great climax were such as have not been heard often in later days. The audience standing, called again and again for the magician of the night, He graciously gave another Rhapsody the second.

During the progress of the pro gramme he was presented with a lyre of flowers four feet high. The inscription ran "To Poland's greatest representative, from his countrymen." Many of these countrymen crowded about him in the artist's room and the To one who sat within close range of manner in which he greeted them the planist the wondrous effects made would have touched the hardest heart.

WHAT YANKEE RULE HAS DONE FOR CUBA

Frederic J. Haskins, in a Letter from Havana of them contracted the disease. Several of the Published by the Philadelphia Record.

A S THE TIME draws near for the with-drawal of the United States army of ce-cupation from Cuba a review of the work accomplished by the American forces during their stay on the island will prove

When the agents of Uncle Sam hoisted the tars and Stripes over the palace at Havana, three years ago, they found themselves con-fronted by one of the most gigantic and undesir-able jobs that ever fell to the lot of white men o perform. The situation was so dreadful that any other than a crowd of Yankees would have backed down. At this time, Havana was probably the uncleanest city in the world. Its streets were strewn with filth, and its mortality was in some respects higher than London or New York. The eed of centuries of Spanish neglect and misrule

The Americans did not shirk on account of the magnitude of the undertaking. They rolled up their sleeves and went to work. They inaugurated the most wholesale housecleaning in the course of history. They carted away thousands of wagonloads of rubbish and refuse. They cleaned and swept the dirty streets. The women of the Red Cross—those blessed angels of mercy— came to help them. The hungry were ted and the naked clothed. Hospitals were established r the sick and asylums founded for the home

The feebly beating pulse of industry was nursed until it began slowly to revive. The crossde for health and order has been conducted with unflagging real. The fight of the sanitary forces against yellow fever has stretched from months into years. No array of invasion was ever conconted with a more stubborn (or than this yel iw terror proved itself to be. The significance I the decisive victory that has been finally won gainst it attaches not only to Cubs, but to the world in general, for the discoveries brought outh during the campaign on the island may be stilized in combating this dread disease wherever

s ravages are known.

The most important development of the opera ions conducted by the Havana Yellow Fever commission was the discovery that this terrible lisease is apread by mosquitees. Some authori-ies have heretofore suspected these insects of beties have heretofore suspected these insects of being the distributing agents of the malady, and the Havana commission proved the sample to be correct. The fact was established by experiment. Several volunteers were placed in a room with infected insects—there are many varieties of mosquitoes, but only one kind carries the gern of this fever. These men had not been exposed in any other way, and after being bitten a number

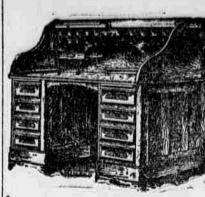
brave fellows lost their lives by their heroism. As an additional experiment the contagion theory was tested. Another hand of volunteers went to live in a house where yellow fever patients had been quartered. They used the same bed cloth-ing, ate the same food and drank the same water that had been used by the unfortunate occu-pants who had preceded them. None of them came infected. The outcome of these novel and dangerous ex-

eriments established a clear case against the mosquito, and the gentlemen composing the com-mission immediately concentrated their energies upon the study of the habits of the insect. They and that the particular species that spread th fever laid their eggs in water; that they operated in a small territory, seldom flying over a fewhad a small territory, serious hying over a few-hundred feet from their haunts. Plans were ac-cordingly laid for their extermination and the de-struction of their breeding places. An organiza-tion called the "mosquito brigade" was formed, and a systematic search of the 26,000 houses in Havana was begun. Wherever standing water was found it was drained covered over a treatfound it was drained, covered over or treated with oil.

The work was performed as thoroughly as system and perseverance could accomplish it. The houses of rich and poor alike were invaded and all forced to conform to the rules of the commison. In the tenement districts, where the people were too poor to comply with the regulations, the brigade manufactured covers for all water receptacles and put them in place. Inspectors made the rounds at frequent intervals to see that the precautions were being observed. Every building in the city was given a number and en tered in a book at headquarters. The reports of the inspectors were entered in this book.

This system gave the commission a perfect secord of the condition of every house in the city, and those who could afford it, and falled to keep the regulations, had to defray the expense of the work being done by the agents of the organiza-tion. If the fever raged in a certain quarter, the energies of the force were centered on that local-ity. First, the patient would be removed to the lover hospital. Then all the furniture and effects would be carted away to the disinfecting plans and theroughly fumigated. The premises were gone over carefully and completely cleanaed. Such heroic measures soon begun to m showing in favor of the commission. Its efforts

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the report for 1901 will show only five atalities due to this source. Havana was not only a favorite haunt of yel-ow fever, but of numerous other diseases as cell. Tuberculosis claimed 3,000 victims during the last year of Scattle and 2,000 victims during he last year of Spanish tule. This meant seven out of every thousand of the population. And the mortality from this source ran equally as high for ten years prior to the coming of the Americans. Typhoid and malaria fevers, of the ost malignant form, abounded also and reaner harvest of death that was simply dreadful. Un-ler American rule the mortality for consumption has been reduced by nearly one-half, and the leaths from fevers to less than one-third what

tey were formerly. The total death rate of Havana has been reneed from 91 to 24. These figures tell a more doquent story than words can convey. They ompare favorably with the most sanitary cities of the world. The authorities in Cuba lave cer-ainly made a remarkable showing and have every eason to feel proud of their accomplishment, mly those who went through this campaign can have the slightest idea of what it meant. When they began the task of giving dirty, filth-ridden Havana the first thorough bath it had ever reseived in its entire history, the musty old town ceived in its entire history, the musty old town made a very wry face. The people had never heard of such notions. They said the whole thing was outlandish, and complained bitterly against that which they considered a trespass on their privacy and domestic rights. But no dutiful mother ever stops rubbing because her baby cries and in the case of Havana the child is clean and happy and smiling after the job is done. The Engineering department worked hand a glove with the Sanitary commission and has

complished results equally as wonderful. While the sanitary forces looked after the dwellings, the Engineering department devoted its energies to the renovation and improvement of the public buildings, parks, streets, prisons, fortifications, etc. A description of the bad repair of our building will apply equally to all. Every one was in a dreadful state of uncleanliness. There was no sanitation attempted, and it any plumbing existed at all, it was of an out-of-date patern and in bad repair. When sewers were found—which was seldom

hey were constructed of porous masonry and were generally clogged up, so that instead of carrying off the refuse as intended they merely acted as cesspools to retain it. Few roofs we found that would shed a heavy rainfall perfectly All of these public buildings have been the sughly overhauled and brought up to a moder. standard of equipment. Rigid rules of order and cleanliness have been enforced, and the institu lons of the island, instead of being a reproach ould now do credit to any country. The parks of the city of Havana were formerly

no practical use to the public. They were enerally inclosed by fences on the pretense or rejecting the flowers. As a matter of fact, lit le attention was devoted to the culture of any sing but vegetables, which the keepers sold suc onlicated the funds. One of the first things the American military governor did was to serve no-tice on these thieving officials that if they wanted to follow gardening they had better move to the country, and they, with one accord, took to the tall timber. A wonderful change has been wrought in the appearance of the city in this respect. The fences have all been removed, walks laid out, seats installed, and they are now serving the purpose for which they were intended.

Aside from the parks, the most visible evidence of improvement under the American administration is, naturally, the streets. Under Spanish rule they was no attention and to remaining tion is, naturally, the streets. Under Spanish rule, there was no attention paid to repairing the thoroughfares nor cleaning or sprinkling them. That they were wretched goes without the saying. The American engineers have put the saying. They have put in order hundreds of blocks that were cut of repair. They have established stations along the coast where water can be procured for sprinkling purposes, sea water being the best for this use. They have incurranted a system for the collections of garagements. nugurated a system for the collection of bage that renders its services to 20,000 every twenty-four hours.
One of the principal features of the "Yanke ization" of Hayana has been the introduction

electric cars. There were formerly about si-nifies of track in the capital, but the equipment consisting of little, bob-tailed cars and scrawny under-sized miles, did not combine to make

While Silks.

They are more beautiful and dress. ier than any shown heretofore; greater range of styles and many entirely new designs. Probably the most prominent and most appropriate of the tailor made effect is the

Gibson Waist

Made of fine quality Mercerized Madras; comes in white and the popular shades of the season.

White Silk Waists

These are very handsome; made of good quality Taffeta Silk, cluster of tucks and hemstitched on front and back, and lace trimmed: also White China Silk Waists, with

chiffon trimming.

White Lawn Waists Are strikingly dressy in design; made of fine imported lawn with allover embroidery, tucked front and back, latest negligee tucked

Others with fancy trimmed Vshaped front in lace and embroidery; also line with low necks and sbort sleeves.

Fancy Colored Waists

Are of the most popular make: tucked front and back; come in plain colors and stripes. Some of

materials Mercerized Oxfords, Silk Ginghams, French Dimities. Mercerized Madras.

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