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SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. SCRANTON, JUNE 1, 1804.

OF ALLEGHENY

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON,

For Auditor General; AMOS H. MVLIN, For Secretary of Bernal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA OF PHILADELPHIA For Congressmen-at-Larger GALUSHA A. OROW, OF BUSQUEBANNA. GEORGE T. HUFF.

Election Time, Nav. 6 BY THE time the senate committee make its retiring bow in favor of a Rapublican administration,

The Lesson of the Strike.

of the magnitude of that now experieuced in the bituminous coal regions without seenes of bloodshed and violence, but it is not probable. A strike in itself is one form of war. It is an industrial declaration of belligerent intent, a formal notification to the community that in the adjudication of differences between two distinct classes, employers and the employed, a method of settlement is to be adopted whereby an innocent third class, the public at large, is to be made the chief sufferer. The man actually engaged in any strike must of necessity occupy a small relationship toward the men who, without having had any share in the conditions antecedent to the strike, are yet forced to bear the strike's brunt, both in direct pecuniary less and in the inevitable disturbance of social and economic conditions which a strike precipitates In the strike in question the men

sympathy of the public. That sympathy is general in its character, and does not pretend to know much about the under the best of circumstances, purvocation, and one that, though it pittances, would yet entitle its votaries people. to a certain measure of sympathy. At the same time, it is just as true in the present case as it is in all past instances, that it is this same sympathetic public which is in the long run the chief sufferer. parties. It is the party that for every idle miner, hasto encounter the serious pendent industries, made so involuntarily through a tie-up in the fuel supply. For every pang of hunger in the home of a bituminous mineworker there are bound to be a dozen pangs in a dozen homes of workingmen in nowise concerned in the dispute over wage schedules among coal operator and coal shoveler, yet made to bear the

barden of the losses due to both. We trust that the public will perceive the immense significance of the present coincidence whereby in as many states three bodies of armed troops are on the eve of the command to do their grim duty in the preservation of life and property. It is not necessary to the realization of this that there should be prolonged and indigmant consideration of the various "sides" of the difference. The one cantral fact standing out with overshadowing prominence is that the whole people are paying the expense of a state of things which permits wage disputes to grow at will into bloody insurrections and deadly conflicts, all through the lack of resolute intervention by the public in that public's own defense. A genuine system of compulsory arbitration, carefully adjusted and overwhelmingly sustained by the aroused sentiment of the people, would present a recourse from whose final verdict most men would hesitate to dissent. In spite of all the difficulties in the pathway to a practical realization of this growing hope, it remains to be considered whether the old method of indiscriminate economic battle, with its inestimable misery, loss and disorder, is so desirable as to preclude the risk of an experiment in the direction of a more scientific tribunal.

It is not an excessive request which our veteran soldiers make when they ask that on one day in each 365 they may be undisturbed in their honest grief. We shall not have them with us for long. Can we not, therefore, for a few years forego those noisy and unseemly outdoor sports which mar the solemn sanctity of Memorial Day?

Flag Day. by the Pennsylvania Society of the of four, directs these commissioners; Sons of the Revolution, But what is

The Scranton Tribune as a people would be best honored by a national observance which should rest upon a voluntary basis of genuine esteem for the institutions and privileges that that flag typifies; and which, in the very hum of wontoned pursuits conducted in peace and profit, should offer up a tribute of incomparable elo-

> In its suggestion of this new observance the organization which first proposed it has placed the country under real obligations. That organization, with its cumbersome name and somewhat awkward insistence upon genealogical distinctions, does not meet with unqualified favor among all classes of our citizenship. There are those who view in it a good idea gone to seed. But it must be admitted that if it errs at all, it errs upon the right side in insisting upon increased patriotism and in teaching lefty ideals of civic duty and civic responsibilities. In an age when many Americans hold their birthright lightly it is necessary to have vigorous agitation toward patriotic ends. Flag Day would be one of the most hopeful and also one of the most appropriate of these methods.

Pattison and the Future.

It is not probable that the next captures "Holland" it will be ready to presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket will be eagerly sought. Unless sweeping and phenomenal revulsions of public sentiment should occur within the two years that inter-It is possible to have a general strike vene between now and the next presidential campaign, it is difficult to conceive of any substantial inducement that could lead a rational Democrat to brave the anger of the people in the role of candidate with serious expectation of success at the polls. The most that can be foreseen is the prospect of a losing fight, kept up for the sake of the party organization and in more or less burlesque loyalty to what little reminiscence of genuine principle still dheres to the Democratic leadership.

The current suggestion of a presidential candidacy two years hence in behalf of Governor Pattison will. therefore, hardly be relished by that gentleman himself, unless he should desire to make a third test of the peculiar good fortune that has somehow inexplicably heretofore attended his political ventures. His reputation in a national sense has yet to be created. He is known outside Pennsylvania only as the Democrat who has twice carried who are out undoubtedly have the a state normally Republican by immense majorities. It is not generally known why or how he did this. His name as a political factor is associated exact merits of the matter. It is a with no great principle nor is it made sympachy that goes out to men, who | notable by any great achievement. He is simply recognized as one of the fasue a precarious, onerous and exacting vorites of fate occasionally cast up on the surface of current affairs, to add should pay small fortunes instead of new complexity to government by the

This may do the governor himself a certain injustice. To be entirely frank, we are inclined to suspect that it does. Taking all things into consideration, Mr. Pattison, during his two administrations, has given to the people of the It is the third party to the dispute that state a clean and straightforward congets the hard licks of both the other duct of their affairs. His first administration was decidedly the better one; regimental armory, a consummation, but that which is drawing to a close by the way, devoutly to be wished, it has been sufficiently acceptable, in its general tenor, to entitle him to public espect and to a moderate degree of praise. He has not exhibited any extraordinary symptoms of greatness, either as a politician or as an executive; but his ideals have been high, the maority of his intentions good and the urport of his conduct in official posiion such as to enable the candid re-

> to the hopeless prospect awaiting the next Democratic presidential nominee we are unable to decipher. It is true that Mr. Pattison's nomination in 1898 would be no more unexpected and no less rational than were his two preceding selections in the narrower state arena. Yet if he were to expect his so-called luck to give him a third victory, with the record of his party caliing out loudly against it, it may be set down at once as certain beyond peradventure that he would be flatly dispolitics. Accidents and lightning strokes, with their eccentricity and uncertainty, are manifestly falling these repeated object lessons before uncertainty, are manifestly falling into disrepute. Common senso and sober reflection will select the winner two years hence, and his name will not te Pattison, any more than his politics will be Democratic or Populistic.

ONE CURIOUS effect of Democratic reatoration, with its pinches and panics, is seen in the large present exedus of Scandinavians from the profitless farm ands of the northwest to their old home across the sea. It is said that for every immigrant of this nationality entering New York harbor three are now leaving it. Democracy's solution of the immigration problem by the starvation of the immigrants, however, is a trifle too drastic for permanent popularity.

Civil Service Reform. Representative Erdman, of this state, sfter consultation with many fellow members of congress, has devised an interesting plan to reform the civil service. Its fundamental principle is the equal division of patronage between The effort of the Pennsylvania Soci- the two leading political parties and ety of Colonial Dames of America to the equal distribution of that patronset apart June 14 as an annual holiday age in a geographical sense. His measto be known as Fiag Day, in remem-brance of the fact that on June 14, committee and will undoubtedly at no 1977, the continental congress passed distant day come up for animated disits memorable resolution selecting cussion. The bill as it now stands, Oil Glory as the emblem of the new after authorizing the appointment of federation, has been formally endorsed a bi-partisan civil service commission

Sons of the Revolution, But what is more to the point, it is receiving the hearty approval of American citizens everywhere, native and naturalized, and is bound to win a permanent sentimental, if not legal, place in the cata-herene. Within ninety days after the ing to the party to which they profess adherence. Within ninety days after the passage of our national anniversaries.

It is proposed to observe Flag Day by the display of the American flag from every home in the land. Such a suggestion is obviously appropriate and casnot te objected to. There should be no home in American where the American flag is not welcome and where it display on the anniversary of its adoption would not be made willingly and with cheerfulness. At the same time, it is not necessary to make another legal holiday, coupled with the interruption of ordinary busi-

in the respective classes by said commission. The appointments from each state are to be apportioned equally among the congressional districts of said state, and each appointee, whether smale or female, must at the time of appointment be a boun fide resident and citizen of said state and district. Immediately after the pas-sage of this act the head of each depart-ment is directed to ascertain the number of employes in his department, or in any way under his control in the city of Washof employes in his department, or in any way under his control in the city of Washington, under the classified service from erch state and territory and the district of Columbia, and report the same to the president, and if it shall appear that any state or territory or the district of Columbia has less than its quota under this act of employes in that department it shall be the president's duty to cause all appointments made thereafter in said department to be taken from those states and terriments made thereafter in said department to be taken from those states and terri-tories showing such deficit until the em-ployes shall be in proportion to their popu-lation and equally divided among the con-gressional districts. The act further re-quires that the heads of the departments shall proportion the appointments among the states and territories fairly as to the salaries nearly as he can, with due care salaries nearly as he can, with due cars for the interests of the service, and to re-port annually to the president the num-ber of enalogies from each state and con-gressional district and the aggregate of hoir galaries.

It is evident that the appearance of this measure in the house, for ratification or rejection, will impose a severe test upon the sincerity of the various professions of loyalty made by both parties to civil service reform. Among the professional politicians of these parties it is known that those pledges are generally regarded as having been uttered in a Picwickian sense. Nevertheless, the many vexations to which they are subject as a consequence of their real or supposed control of patronage ought in some instances at least to predispose them to the Erdman measure, which would take the whole burden off their shoulders. This proposition is doubtless in advance of the times; but the common sense of the people is slowly bringing the people up to it, or to something similar to it.

### STHE Coffee Cools.

Somehow the conviction appears to e general among laymen that the rices nowadays asked for type writing machines and strlish bicycles are ex-cessive beyond reason. Apropos of the effort of certain Strondsburg citizens to secure the location in that thrifty borough of a new bicycle factory, it is related, as instancing the large margin between actual cost and market charges on some grades of wheels, that at Eimira 100 wheelmen recently banded together and solicited bids from various firms on an order for 100 wheels Thus they were enabled to get for \$58 apiece wheels that purchased singly retail would have cost ex ctly \$125 ach. Such extertionate, bigh prices as prevail today will doubtless become subjects for laughter a few years hence, when patents expire and restrictive agreements cease to bind wheel firms together. It's the old story of the sawing machine over again. Competition is bound to make charges take a tumble,

The prediction is credited to Chairman Gilkeson that Republican conventions in this state may hereafter be held alternately in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. When Scranton gets its new this list. Republicans of the northwest ern counties would not object to travelng all the way to Pittsburg to a state convention, once or twice in a lifetime. but they are not inclined to yearn for that sort of thing as a regular and fre-quent habit. In any event, Scranton, as the third city in the state, with projected new hotels that in respect of entertaining capacity, will place us on an equality with either Philadelphia or viewer of his public career to give it a respectable rating in the ranks of the commonplace.

Just why all this should doom him

an equality with either Philaderphia of Pittsburg, and with a hospitality thoroughly demonstrated, deserves to share in any contemplated future distribution of convention honora. We enter a claim thus early, in order to have Scranton's wishes in this matter explicitly understood.

It is possible that this prediction of Mr. Gilkeson will not be relished by Harrisburg; but if the change be made, Harrisburg will have simply itself to thank. For nineteen consecutive years the Republicans of this state have met in annual convention at the state capital, and for exactly nineteen years they have suffered from lack of sufficient accommodations. There has been scarcely a year in this list that did not appointed. Children of destiny have see the stuffy Harrisburg opera house run their course for a while in national | crowded to suffocation long before oncthem, the tranquil inhabitants of that hypnotized community have taken no steps to build an adequate hall, and have even expressed surprise whenever he need of one has been suggested. It is time that the half million Republican voters of this commonwealth got better treatment than they have been accustomed to receive in the backward village that Harris founded.

The continued absence of all clue to the whereabouts or motive of Henry Harding, the Tunkhannock lawyer, whose recent disappearance was certainly mysterious, recalls with singular vividness T. C. Crawford's striking novelette in the Cosmopolitan some time ago. It was entitled "The Dis-appearance Syndicate" and purported to appearance syndroate and purported to be the disclosure of a vast social scheme, engineered by a syndicate of men highly skilled in the occult sci-ences, for the reformation of society through the calling to the syndicate's aid of specially gifted men whose per-sonal business routine had grown wearisome to them, but who were, nevertheless, too honest and too conservative to disappear suddenly in any manner that would cast suspicion on their integrity. The gradual steps taken by the the syndicate to jure these dissatisfied men into its service, and to bring their courage up to a point where it would assent to a complete transformation of identities were most artistically conceived; but the crowning characteristic of Mr. Crawford's work was that the syndicate's aim, so far from being selfish or unscrupulous, was notably altruistle, moral and philanthropic. None of its employes was permitted to "disappear" until he had thoroughly arranged his business and domestic affairs so that no one should suffer through that disappearance further than the mental or emotional shock immediately inci-dent to the departure. As a fancy flight into the speculative possibilities of the new metaphysics taught by the Asian philosophy this sketch by Mr. Crawford was singularly daring, orig-inal and clever. One could imagine al-most that Mr. Harding actually condiioned his own disappearance upon the fictitious requirements so effectively laid down in it.

The Coat Is Too Thin. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Investigation in secret means whitewash

The Old, Old Story. Chicago Tribune.

He clapped his hand upon his breast!

"What is it, John!" his wife cried.

"Speak!"

Speak!"

That the letter she had given him with instructions to mail at once, as it was of the utmost importance, and he had promised so faithfully he would drop it in the letter box as he passed the postoffice on his way down town, had been forgotten until this moment and he was very sorry to say he had been he was very sorry to say he had been carrying it in. His inside pocket for a week.

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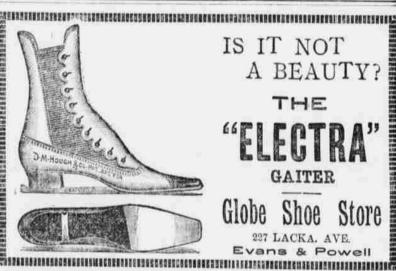
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