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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

Jones of Arkansas should take a rest.

Concerning the High School.

At the last meeting of the Scranton board of control the High and Training School committee introduced, and the board passed, the following resolution:

In view of the large increase in the attendance at the public schools of this city and the consequent increase in the teaching force which has multiplied the work of our superintendent to such an extent as to require an assistant in his department, and as the opening of the new high school has shown an attendance in that department of our schools much larger than ever, requiring a close and constant supervision which our superintendent by reason of the manifold duties incumbent upon him with regard to the lower grade of schools, cannot be expected to give; we therefore recommend that the superintendent be relieved from the supervision of the high school and that the principal thereof be held responsible directly to the board for the work done in the school under his charge.

This resolution, we understand, was drawn up in secret session, without the knowledge of the superintendent. It therefore can scarcely be said to have originated in a desire to spare him unnecessary labor; and must be construed as a gratuitous exercise of middle-class authority, for which there is no warrant either in law or in fact. That there is no warrant for it in fact is proved by the statement that Superintendent Howell had never asked nor intimated a wish to be relieved from a full performance of the duties customarily appertaining to his office. That it is without warrant in law is shown by section seven of the act of June 28, 1895, "to regulate the establishment, classification and maintenance of high schools, the distribution of appropriations in aid of high schools, and the employment of teachers in high schools receiving state aid."

That section reads as follows: "High schools established in accordance with the act of assembly SHALL BE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY, borough or county in which they are situated."

It will be perceived that the language of this act is mandatory and does not leave the matter open to the discretion of the school board. The purpose of this provision is to insure unity of supervision and uniformity of internal government among all the public schools of a given community. If a precedent like that contemplated in the resolution passed by the Scranton board of control last Monday night be permitted to stand unchallenged, it will be only the question of a brief time until under our beautiful system of school government by factions, first this sub-school and then that sub-school will want its independent master, and ere long the whole system will be reduced to chaos.

The purpose of this article is not to defend Superintendent Howell nor to take sides in any warfare of school board factions. We do not pretend to know what the able politicians of the board of control would probably call "the true inside" of this recent and astounding action. We only know this: That the best interests of the people of Scranton; the best interests of the fathers and mothers who have children in the public schools, demand clearly and plainly that there shall be no decentralization of the public school system of Scranton; no disintegration of that system into a collection of independent and jealous separate entities; no sacrifice of the unity which is essential to its fullest success and no fractional violation of plain law. If it is not possible for the present employees of the city in its schools to work together harmoniously and to good advantage, let the obstreperous personages be located and discharged; but in the catering of petty factionalism don't sacrifice the usefulness of the high school nor detach it as a thing apart from the system of which it is the climax and the logical end.

There is plenty of good material for President McKinley's cabinet. The new executive will suffer, if at all, from an embarrassment of riches.

All Right.

It is altogether possible that a good many people during the past few weeks of animated political strife have been inclined to take too pessimistic a view of the ability of this nation to govern itself. Now that the election is all over, we hear scarcely a syllable of protest over the result on the part of those who lost; and in every quarter the forces which make for progress, whatever their alignment prior to Tuesday, are already at work for the promotion of the general prosperity. If there was any serious poisoning of class against class, or if the virus of sectionalism and socialism took hold to any dangerous extent, we have not seen the evidences of it.

Take for instance the following remark of Treasurer St. John of the Democratic national committee. It affords a good insight into the mental condition of the vanquished. Says he: "The people have declared themselves unmistakably. I therefore cordially acquiesce. The next four years should amply test the single gold standard in the United States. I am confident that the party in power will be quick to abandon it with sufficient proof that it is a failure. The agitation must have been sufficient to promise this. I shall try to experiment and certainly will welcome the restoration of prosperity which our late opponents promised us with their victory. In my opinion the silverites in the Senate ought not longer to stand in the way of legislation by the majority."

It does not belittle the manliness of this statement to say that its author had no alternative but to submit. It is true that the minority in a government like our own has to acquiesce. But it is none the less true that it makes a big difference whether that minority bows to its submission sullenly and with ill feeling and ill temper, or whether it accepts its fate philosophically and with something of the

grace which invariably characterizes real pluck. Making allowance for one or two yawns from the expiring Jones, we hear nothing from our recent foe which indicates resentment or churlishness, and if a campaign so hot as this one has been can be fought out without scars, need we fear much as to the future?

The American republic is all right; the American people are all right; and their joint future will be all right if they will continue to exercise their present common sense.

Before the election becomes ancient history we wish to say a word in praise of the splendid service supplied on election night by the United Associated Presses. Through its operator in The Tribune building this enterprising news organization gave us not only earlier but also more accurate news of the count in all the important states than was ever before contributed to a newspaper in this city. Everything worked like clock work, and to this valuable auxiliary is largely due the promptness and completeness of The Tribune's three editions on Wednesday morning.

Some Party Creditors.

Before we dismiss the campaign of 1896 there are three men who have had to do with the organization of the national Republican contest who deserve some public expression of the party's just gratitude for good service rendered. The first of these very naturally is National Chairman Mark A. Hanna. Before the convention met last summer at St. Louis, Mr. Hanna had already demonstrated to the country his qualifications for generalship. He entered into the canvass for the nomination comparatively speaking an unknown man. He emerged from it wearing fairly captured laurels equal to any in the political list. His selection as national chairman was a logical outcome of his successful battle for his friend's nomination; and his conduct of the later campaign has been fully as incomparable in its way as was his management of the admirable canvass which preceded it. Mr. Hanna has confirmed the availability of the business man in politics. He is a living embodiment of the theory that success can be won in the fields of political competition by methods not unlike those which determine success in the ordinary walks of commerce. Candor, energy and organization are his guiding principles and he has proved that they are not deceptive ones. The result of Tuesday's balloting fairly enrolls Mark Hanna among the ablest and shrewdest and best of the nation's politicians-in-chief.

Modestly remaining in the background, reserved of speech and not given to posing for effect, is a man who is no stranger to Pennsylvania or to the nation. The one had known his ability for years; the other received a token of it during the memorable campaign of 1888. The junior senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, has not figured so largely in print during the past three months of spirited battle as have some other gentlemen at Republican headquarters, but we take no risk in suggesting that if the truth were known it would be found that he was not second to any in sagacious counsel or in effective work. We do not wish to imply any challenge of comparison when we say that he is easily as great a creditor of the party as is any other Republican within its ranks. What he did he did quietly, unassumingly and by bare of trumpet and glorification from the public press, and if there is justice in the beneficiaries, as we think there is, he will not, after March 4, have to supplicate for recognition which should be his by voluntary and grateful proffer.

A third figure still remains to be mentioned in the person of Hon. Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional committee. Mr. Babcock is not perhaps so widely known to the country as is either of the others of whom we have been speaking; but he is known to all who have occasion to watch the inner workings of national political struggles. He is known to them as not only an able and scholarly legislator, whose work in committee and in debate invariably commands respect, but also as one of the keenest and most systematic of political generals of his generation. In the Hicks-Throop muddle in the Twentieth congressional district. Here, it will be remembered, each of two Republicans claimed to be the regular Republican nominee, and by their refusal to yield threatened at one time to turn the district over to the enemy. Everybody in the district was afraid to interfere, but Chairman Babcock wanted that vote to be saved for his party in congress, and after a careful study of all the facts he declared fearlessly and emphatically in favor of Hicks. Largely as a result of his decision Hicks was elected, and very largely as a result of his coolness, skill and perseverance in similar emergencies the next congress is safe for sound money. He is another man to whom the next administration will be morally indebted.

We do not anticipate any trouble in the hour of settlement. We regard William McKinley as a man who understands the need for and appreciates the necessities of party organization.

There isn't much doubt in any sensible mind that we have too many elections in this country. But it is easier to say this than to secure relief. The people seem to like the excitement too well to change in the direction of conservatism.

Paying the Price.

The secret of the vote in Kansas and Nebraska simply is that in those two states the majority is progressing backward. When people are falling behind in life they are ready to listen to any kind of horsey, on the mistaken principle that they are already so badly off they have nothing to lose. A few months will suffice to demonstrate to the intelligent people in these two western states that this principle is erroneous. When eastern capital, under the stimulus of last Tuesday's victory, begins to look about it for promising investments in the west, it will draw its pen across the spots on the map which represent Kansas and Nebraska and choose instead some of

their neighboring states which appear less thoroughly given over to the dishonest notion of repudiation.

The South, too, has hurt itself immeasurably by its identification with Bryanism. Of all sections the South is most dependent on outside capital. It can raise cotton and razor-backed hogs without outside help; but the moment it wants to aspire to a higher plane of industry and a more diversified and progressive form of civilization than can be acquired on a basis of cotton at 6 cents a pound and razor-backed hogs, it has to look to some distant source for the helpful means. The opportunity was presented to it during the recent presidential campaign to get rid of some of its traditional handicaps and to get ready for future good political society. To some extent it availed itself of this opportunity—noticeably in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, states forming the border line and rapidly becoming Northern in their business characteristics and affiliations; but the further down we go the less encouraging the showing becomes, and as we said before, the South itself must in the long run pay for its folly.

But if these sections lose in this way as a consequence of their own bad political judgment there is consolation in the reflection that they cannot fall to profit in other ways from the political verdict which they so strenuously sought. The prosperity sure to result from restored confidence in the honor and stability of the American currency and in the near certainty of renewed Protection cannot by any means be confined simply to those communities which returned electoral votes for McKinley. It may be felt there first, since money is most likely to choose those places as the sites of its earliest activity. But as the pebble cast in the mill-pond's center sends ripples to the remotest shore, so this activity of capital in the quarters where moral integrity and sound judgment are strongly in evidence will not stop there, but will reach the sorriest communities in the most Populist parts of the South and West, and will have them, also, in the swiftest of good times.

In other words, we may all be happy yet.

The best political correspondence supplied by any writer to any newspaper during the recent campaign was written by Walter Wellman to the Chicago Times-Herald. The best and cleanest and fairest newspaper published during that campaign was the Chicago Times-Herald. The best all-round newspaper in the world today is the Chicago Times-Herald. Let us give merit its due.

New York tried hard to steal Pennsylvania's honors, but we are glad to note that this magnificent commonwealth still leads the Republican procession.

The election of Crow in Philadelphia does not seem to have threatened the perpetuity of the government half as much as might have been imagined.

If Mr. Bryan decides to accept any of these tempting offers of employment he had better insist upon a long-term contract, with salary guaranteed.

Let us hope General Benjamin Harrison can be prevailed upon to become the next secretary of state.

Brother Garman has this to console him—there were those who fared worse.

Mr. Bryan evidently missed his guess on his "child of destiny" theory.

Quay's guess wasn't far wrong.

General Comments On the Result

Chicago Times Herald: McKinley is elected. These three words flashed over the wires on land and over sea, tell a story which will refresh the heart of every American patriot in subjection to error or prejudice and encourage the friends of a republican form of government wherever dispersed. McKinley is elected. It means that the wheels of industry will turn; that the fires will be lighted in the furnaces; that the machinery of the mills will begin to move; that peace and plenty will bless the land. McKinley is elected. It means that capital will take courage and renew its work as the developer of the resources of this great country; that hoarding dollars will emerge from their hiding places and pass from counter to counter and from hand to hand. McKinley is elected. It means that thousands of men and women now living will have a chance to earn a living; that hungry mouths will be fed and poverty-stricken homes be made happy. McKinley is elected. It means that the national honor has been vindicated; that every department of the government will be maintained in its integrity; that repudiation is dead; that revolution is rebuked; that mob law will not be tolerated. McKinley is elected. It means that section cannot be arrayed against section on any political issue whatever in the lifetime of this generation, and that the loyal south will by the loyal north and the loyal west in devotion to the best interests of a common country. McKinley is elected. It means that the American people are to be pitied against each other in a life and death struggle, and that class is not to be arrayed against class in internecine warfare to the shame of our Christian manhood. McKinley is elected. All goes well. All will go better. In the words of the lamented Garfield, God reigns and the government at Washington still lives.

Toronto Globe: The American republic has passed through a serious crisis and has been vindicated. The election of Major McKinley by a decisive majority shows that in spite of disquieting slurs in oratory and enthusiasm a sound political judgment prevailed. The result of the election is a triumph for the majority of the people. * * * The result on American politics will probably be a new adjustment of the party lines according to the change in the electoral college. The fight has been conducted on the lines of debtor against creditor, want against have, poverty against wealth; and it may be that division will be more clearly maintained in the political contests of the future. The disappointed classes, both rural and urban, have made a mistake in their first concerted effort. They adopted a policy that would not accomplish the end in view, and discovered their mistake in time to abandon it. That will prevent their making an electoral tally at the next opportunity, perhaps a policy more dangerous than currency debasement. Whatever names may arise they must be faced and settled by the American people, for their social discontent does not find a safety-valve in emigration.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: In the vast number of gratifying reflections established by this magnificent victory two or three are especially salient. One is that the American people will be full of next year's cheap money sophistry. They are never susceptible to that delusion except in

time of business adversity; and this campaign shows that they are now beyond its reach even in such a period. Another and even more gratifying fact is the light it throws on the fulfury of the accepted methods of demagoguery. For the past two months the Bryan campaign has been to a remarkable and unprecedented extent composed of impositions on the ignorant and appeals to class hatred and the element of discontent. The hope was, plainly, that the number of the two classes was enough to win the contest for Bryan. The result shows that the American people are not yet to be misled by shallow deception, nor to be deluded to their own injury by the gospel of hate. Movements for redress of real grievances, supported by appeals to sober reason, will in the future, as in the past, stand for their own merits. But the great fact is established that such shallow demagoguery as the nation has witnessed for the past three months only leads to its own complete confusion.

Philadelphia Bulletin: To McKinley—wise, modest, even-tempered, every day of the campaign disclosing new traits of sagacity in his well-considered leadership. It has been a matter of no small fortune, not perhaps, as much recognized as it should be, that the candidate of the Republican party in a campaign in which the hates and prejudices and infirmities of human nature have been played upon by the demagogue and the fanatic, has been a man not simply of upright life and sober judgment, but of moderate speech. He has shown himself throughout to be a patient and unflinching, relying upon the sense and honor of his countrymen with something of the Lincoln-like faith. No taunts, no bitter retorts, no railing, no abuse, no time has been wasted from Canton. He has commanded the respect of his enemies, for at least, his personal conduct; a candid and less wise would have plunged into the strife with a passion and investiture that would have been treasured against him in his hour of triumph, and acquiescence in the result to the part of a minority even under the influence of the desperate counsels of the past few weeks will, therefore, be comparatively easy.

Buffalo Enquirer: There is something especially gratifying to ever lover of manliness, purity, integrity and loyalty to conviction in the election of William McKinley. There is every reason to believe that he will be able to carry out his conscientiously, with the thought of the good of the people foremost in his mind, with a well-defined policy laid down which he will not be afraid to avow and maintain, and with a harmonious party in his support. The era of speculation, theatrical surprises, political mysteries, futile intrigues, delictive reverses, and spend-thrift borrowing, is happily over. Let us have industrial and financial peace.

Washington Star: Contributory to a victory destined to be so memorable in our history were three things: (1) A leader without fear or reproach. A man of admirable poise, of the highest character, of well-defined convictions and large experience in public affairs. (2) A McKinley—already strong when nominated—grew upon the country day by day both as citizen and as candidate. It would not be true to say that he made no mistakes. He was a positive and not a negative quantity for good all during the fight. He carried himself superbly throughout. Through his own personal visiting delegations, he spoke to the whole country daily, and always in words of soberness and truth. He proved to be in every respect a man of great responsibility. (3) A perfect organization. Mr. Hanna's work merits the highest praise. He will receive the gratitude of the country. He has done a magnificent job of organization, brought together men who had been widely separated and demonstrated at every point the capacity of an organizer and director of large forces for large ends. (4) The excellent organization, as well, of the sound money Democrats, and the courage and patriotism they manifested. (5) The able and energetic men, sneered at by the sneaks, misrepresented or misunderstood by others whose opinions they had valued, they went their way with hesitation or apology, and have made an imperishable record of grit and good sense for themselves. (6) The union of capital and labor, where division had been sought to be effected. Business men turned out. Wage-earners turned out. They worked together. And both worked for good. The wage-earners particularly related the slanders and demagoguery which factored they could be misled about their own interest. There was no organized poverty by the wage-earners, as was predicted. (7) The able and energetic men, who comprehended of man's estate, and an inspiring exhibition of self-respect, sound sense, and love of country. Nobly emerged from the struggle with more to his credit or in better form than the wage-earner. (8) The power of the press. Never was that power more forcibly illustrated. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Louisville, where the Democratic newspapers republished the Chicago ticket and platform and the Democratic forces for large sums of money, Democratic majorities were wiped out, and all of those cities were given to the sound money party. It is the brightest chapter in the history of the American press, and it will never be surpassed. And the result of all this is that we are now in a position to say that the country is a thousand per cent stronger today than it was yesterday—stronger in its own eyes and in the eyes of the great world. The crisis has been passed triumphantly. Popular government has never been so thoroughly vindicated. The people are the sources of the greatness and the best power, and they will enjoy now a prosperity which must follow so signal a step toward the restoration of confidence and good will among men.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Aineachus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological cast: 23 A. M., for Friday, November 6, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born this day that the fellow who cornered the Bryan election story last night must be the individual who sees Murderer Van Horn once or twice a week.

Some of the most enthusiastic repudiation about us has the appearance of having taken anti-fal.

Even yellow jokes are tolerated these days.

Now that election is over, the Cuban war may resume. In the papers at least.

Aineachus' Advice.

Do not make a fool of yourself in order to make a name for yourself. In all matters results are apparent all around us.

AFTER.

The buttons and the banners that were flying down the line.

In a single day have blended till there's only one design.

The Rebel that we lived in while each voted down the other day.

Is still. A solitary name sounds from the nation's voice.

Fraternity in spite of miles. Singe over a task that's done; There used to be full many styles, But now there's only one.

We have raised the mists of morning and the sun shines bright at noon; The country's come together and the vote has all played the game; The orator's confusion into blisful silence fade; Vain hopes will slumber when the humming workshop's serene.

Unanimous the country smiles From east to setting sun; From next year's cheap money styles But now there's only one.

—Washington Star.

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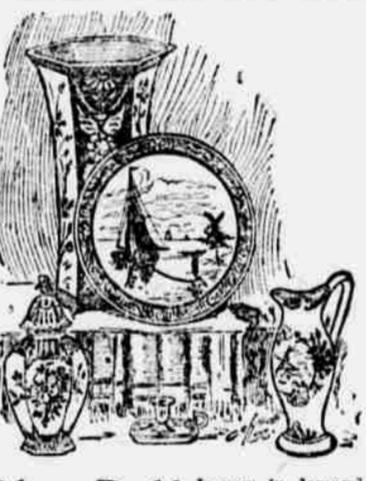
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