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SCRANTON, JULY 15, 1897. The selection of John Ball Osborne, of this city, for a consular position, reported to have been made by Major McKinley, was a presidential compliment to Mr. Osborne's father, the general, who during their terms together in congress was Major McKinley's close friend. It will probably not be charged to Pennsylvania.

### Give Hawaii an Answer.

The decision of the senate committee on foreign relations to urge the prompt consideration of the Hawalian arnexation treaty is based no less upon considerations of immediate wisdom. The matter having arisen for settlement, it is essential to the conventence of all concerned that it be settled without undue delay.

A conservative minority in the United States opposes annexation on general principles, just as it has opposed prior propositions for the exhas offered no reasons which might not lisher. as well be considered at once as at some later time. On the other hand, the obvious eagerness of Japan to frustrate the consummation of the new treaty and its equally plain desire, despite diplomatic assurances to the con- ballot law: trary, to acquire the Hawaiian islands itself, if not by open seizure, then by the no less dangerous process of gradual colonization, constitute important and, as we view them, imperative reasons for an immediate fulfilment of the purposes of the United States. If we mean to take Hawaii, let us do so and have the uncertainty ended. If ernment, and thus afford it an opportunity to carry its overtures for annexation to a more favorable quarter. The opinion of The Tribune upon

this issue has already been expressed, I: favore annexation unequivocally and with enthusiasm, and views in the present opportunity an incomparable chance to secure permanent protection for our present and future interests pers for presidential electors and state of in the North Pacific. Annexation will safeguard our commerce in the years to come and it will convey strategic stead of at the discretion of the court as position of inestimable value in the now. happily improbable but always possille contingency of war. Against these twin advantages the plea that Hawaii | than once by nomination papers. will necessitate naval enlargement and involve a race problem counts in our judgment as naught. Every bargain costs something; but the bargain we would get in Hawaii would be worth its cost, not once or twice merely but a hundred times over.

One of the principal reasons why a ought not to be precipi tated at this time over the somewhat humbuggish subject of currency reform is because the country is tired almost to exhaustion with legislative wrangling and wants a rest.

# A Tennessee Utopia.

In this day of socialistic dreamers it is refreshing to learn that in at least one community the ideal of these visionaries has been approximately realized. The Buffalo News give a description of a communistic organization at Ruskin, Tenn., which is interesting if true, and we have no reason to doubt its truth. The colony has 74 families, with a total population of 215, and that in the three years of its existence it has prospered is shown in the increase of its joint holdings from \$37,000 to \$80,000.

This singular settlement, the work of an Indiana country editor named Wayland, lives, according to the News, as one great family. It has a government of its own-by the people. It has its own system of money, in which the standard of value is an hour's labor. Supplies are had at the general community store in exchange for labor checks, the price list reading: "One pound of tea, 11 hours; one cut of tobacco, 2 hours; one pound of crackers, 214 hours; one pair best shoes, 70 hours," etc. These labor checks constitute the communtly money, and the holder never exchanges them for legal tender unless he has occasion to go beyond the limits of the colony. Each member must work, when able, at his trade, if that best suits the needs of the community, but at anything else if there is no demand for his particuiar craft. Thus far a day's work is 19 hours, but it is hoped to reduce this soon to eight with a Saturday half-

The wife is paid as much as the hus band; the community agrees to support the widow as it supported the man agrees to educate the children, promises a pension for the aged, supplies a perpetual home and maintenance for its citizens so long as they or their descendants shall prove honest at heart and willing to sew, spin and reap for the common good. It rates the labor or the talent of each alike, and even gives the children labor checks for attendance at school. Taxes are paid by the association. Medicines and medical care cost nothing. A community laundry takes care of the linen.

There is a kindergarten for the small children, while the older children are taught music, languages and indus- president of the United States be bettrial training. There are no financial inequalities, and no social distinctions. One person, or one family, is as good as another. Industry and good behavfor are the only excellencies of citize 1ship. The colony has no religious side, and every one is left to choose his or her own mode of worship. The leaders of the movement believe that it would be impossible to establish a commonwealth of equality among people divided on theology. Though several detriment of infinitely more important worship in outside churches, the majority are agnostics.

this, made up of congenial and care-The Scranton Tribune this, made up of congenial and carefully selected persons, be located in some fertile place far away from the main channels of human industry and intercourse, and it might easily carry itself forward for a generation, particularly if its organizers be men of a tranguil disposition. The test would ome when the second generation arose to try its wings in individual flight. Then contentment with standstill conditions would give way to clashing ambitions, curiosity to mix with the world at large and the venturesome spirit which would soon snap these voluntary communistic ties asunder.

While other journalists in this generation have been more prominently dentified in the public mind with the remarkable development of the newspaper industry which has taken place in the last decade, the late Frank Mc-Laughlin as publisher and chief owner of the Philadelphia Times probably did more than any other representative of the craft to make the newspaper of the United States attractive and artistic in appearance. It was his idea that a newspaper should not only be well edited but also neatly printed, and no expense ever deterred him from introducing improvements in the mechanical department. In consequence the Philadelphia Times became admitexpediency than upon those of ultimate | tedly the model journal of the country typographically and always locked a work of art. What this has meant for the eyesight and good taste of the reading public it is impossible to calculate. The contrast between the appearance of the Philadelphia and the London Times, for example, speaks louder than words a tribute to Mr. Mctension of American dominion; but it Laughlin's superior judgment as a pub-

### Deforming the Ballot Law.

The Philadelphia Times thus summarizes the amendments made in the last legislature to the Pennsylvania

1. The filing of an affidavit with the prothenotary of the county by five citizens representing a political organization that they have adopted a certain name or appellation gives the organization they

represent the exclusive right to the use of the name upon the official ballot.

2. Probibiting the duplication by nomination papers of the name or appellation of any party convention, primary or caucus representing a political party which not, let us so notify the Hawaiian gov-

3. Requiring that certificates of nomina-tion and nomination papers for presiden-tial electors, members of congress and state officers, including judges, senators and representatives, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth forty two and thirty-five days respectively be-fore the election instead of thirty-five and twenty-eight days as now.

4. In case objections are filed to certificates of nomination and nomination paficers the court of common pleas must hear and decide upon the objections at least sixteen days before the election in

5. Upon the official ballots the name of any candidate shall not appear more than once by certificate of nomination or more

"It is difficult," adds the Times, "to see wherein the law is improved except in the matter of preventing the stealing of a party name by irresponsible or bogus organizations, and for that matter if a bogus organization were to file its affidavit with the prothonotary first the real organization would be compelled to adopt a new name to get on the ballot at all None of the changes will tend to reduce the size of the ballot. The present system of voting an entire ticket by placing the cross mark in a circle at the top of the column is retained. and the amendment to section nine renders it impossible for two or more organizations to nominate or indorse the same candidate and get his name printed in their respective party colmns. In short, the amendments make the law a more perfect device for compelling straight party voting and discouraging and even preventing independent voting than it is at present, if such a thing is possible."

Perhaps that was what the framers of these amendments had in mind. We think it will be generally conceded that the last legislature had unusual reason to fear independent voting.

True friends of the Luzerne gubernatorial candidate shouldn't boast but saw wood.

# Mugwump Silly Billyism.

The Providence Journal, in bewalling the alleged recreancy of President Mc-Kinley to civil service reform, remarks with a sob: "Already, the president has shown that he cannot be trusted to observe the requirements of reform principles. The filling of the offices utside the classified service he has penly turned over to the members of ongress, only asking them to name the men they want appointed to the positions on which they assume to have a claim and agreeing to sign the commissions without question. So far as can be seen, he does not try to search out suitable men himself and makes no inquiries regarding the fitness of those recommended to him. It is a sorry record that he is making."

Let us examine this curious criticism. Suppose a president, in the midst of his innumerable duties, were to undertake to "search out suitable men himself" for the thousand and one minor positions in the unclassified public service, from janitors up. Would it not be quite as bad for him to distribute 'spolls" as for the congressmen in the districts in which the applicants live? Could he be expected to know more about these various applicants from all over the country than the members of their several districts? Is not the responsibility upon the member urging him to choose candidates for these positions acceptable to his constituents fully as great as it would be upon the president? Might not the time of a ter employed than in the work of "examining" the claims of every Tom, Dick or Harry who aspires to fold papers in the capitol or address envelopes in some of the federal departments? To the member it is a small task, because only a few appointments go to his district; but the aggregate bifrden if thrown on the president's shoulders would occupy nearly his whole time, to the obvious

duties. As we understand the facts, President The success of this experiment covering a period of three years affords, however, no adequate test of the communistic principle. Let a colony like

As we understand the facts, President McKinley is now as firm a friend of true civil service reform as he ever was; but he has not parted company with his common sense, nor got so tractive and seemingly sinister, without

fad that he can regard as "reform" the grossly partisan extensions by the previous administration of the civil service rules to cover rewarded Democratic henchmen whom Mr. Cleveland wished thus permanently to foist on the government pay rolls.

It is already evident that the muchtalked-of break between Guay and Hastings amounted in fact to a very minor misunderstanding. The senator a too sensible a man to wish to stop on the governor's toes, and the governor, although rightfully mindful of the duties and dignity of his office, is too broad-minded to court or consider a renewal of factional conflict. But for the purybodies that hang on the cont-tails of greatness there would doubtless have been no suggestion of unfriendly intent between these two leaders. A few days will surely still this latest tempest in a teapot.

Hastings with senatorial aspirations and again. two years hence. It is doubtful if he will oppose Senator Quay; but if Quay should again change his mind the state could not find a worthier successor than the governor.

Secretary Sherman's idea of England's course with reference to the scaling industry may be crystallized in the single colloquialism, "rotten," But that seems to be true of most of England's diplomatic dealings with the United States.

The westerner who, rather than meet his pusuing wife, killed himself, introduced a praiseworthy novelty in homicide ethics. Most murderously inclined husbands would have killed the wife,

The sultan has the powers themselves to thank for his present incentive to mischief-making. They sowed the wind; let them reap the whirlwind.

One disadvantage of the story that is not true

The senate foreign relations committece can punch Spain as hard as it pleases and it won't hurt our feelings

Just the same those Democratic papers which are deriding Mark Hanna wish their party had a leader like him.

# Will Quay Beat Cameron's Record?

Senator Quay announces himself as a andidate for United States senator for the third time. If he can elect next year a legistature which will serve that pur-less, he will have done what only the Camerons succeeded in doing in Penn-sylvania-obtaining election to the senate er more than two terms. Those who ave thought that he has been meditating etirement do not understand the man or his methods. There is no likelihood that he will be disposed to get out of politics until either he is carried out or until age has sapped a good deal more of his intellect and energy than it has even yet begun to do. Men who remember him as a youth before the war, coming home from not then have the appearance of a man who would live much beyond the middle years. He was not only delicate, but had manner suggestive of shyness and dif-idence, as, indeed, he yet has. Now, in his sixty-fourth year, he has both a mental and physical alertness, when his nature is aroused, that few men are capable of at that age. With an inherent love of case, fond of his books in his solitary communings as he is of his fishing rod, he has an astonishing capacity for arousng suddenly to vigorous and long-sus-ained action in the handling of a multitude of petry and operous details. He is as much capable apparently of hard work as he was when, as chairman of the Republican state committee, he pulled Hoyt through the governorship in the desper-ate campaign of 1878. During the long Harrison campaign of 1888 he felt day ef-ter day as if, to use his own words, he would like "to put a quart bottle under his vest;" but not until the election was er was he willing to relax. His campaign in Pennsylvania in the summer of 1895 reminded me of the celebrated de-scription of the Duke of Luxembourg when he was attacked by the allies. The great French marshal had kept guard carelessly; he had neglected warnings, and had taken false information; he had been taken by surprise, and he had first looked upon it slightingly; but it was in the midst of the confusion and disorder which preseged a sure rout that his clear and unerring judgment was at its best, and, rallying the household brigade to do its work with the cold steel, he shattered the army of the coalition, and won his greatest victory on the field of Steinkirk.

This is the way in which Quay, with utenants of marked inferiority to himself for the most part, and frequently of no popularity, has been able to hold his own, for his strongest qualities are usu-ally seen at their best in an emergency or crisis. Some of his friends thought that he had cut five years off his life in travel-ing thousands of miles up and down the state in the summer of 1895, writing or lictating thousands of telegrams and le ters, and attending to the thousands of little details in his marvellous memory and in his knowledge of the politics of sixty-seven counties. He is at about the ame age as Simon Cameron was who e went off to Russia after he was exiled from the war department, but Cameror had yet to enjoy his career in Pennsyl vania politics when he came back. He was still to obtain the complete mastery of the Republican party in the state, to return to the senate twice, and almost without opposition the last time, and to hand his seat over to Don; and he was seventy-eight years old before he actu-ally got ready to toast his shins for the rest of his days at the family fireside.

With the exception of Cameron, no politician in Pennsylvania, either Republican or Democrat, has held sway over a par. / organization longer than Quay has al-ready done. Sirce 1886-7 his personal supremacy has been maintained. The senior Cameron was sixty-eight years old when, after his final rout of the Curtin forces. after his final rout of the Curtin forces, he had disposed of all rivals who could ever again break him down; but Quay, since he was fifty, has been practically the controlling force of the state orgaiza-tion. There have been periods of per-sonal ascendancy in the Democratic party that have lasted from two to seven years, like the Wallace, the Randall, the Scott and the Harrity regimes, but each of them was finally overwhelmed or deposed or forced to the rear.

Up to the time when Quay entered the cenate there had actually been but five persons that had gone there from the Republican party, and two of them were Camerons. The other three, Edgar Cow-an, John Scott and John I. Mitchell, were single termers, all of them non-success-ful in politics, and only one, Cowan, mak-ng a more than ordinary impress on the

large riches of his own and rather cave-less of opinion, he has ruled the Repub-lican party by the sheer force of mental power, a full and exact knowledge of Pennsylvania temper and sentiment, and a realization of the fact that the stand-ard of political morality throughout the state is based on conservative and un-recuting and ethics. Dec. heree rootion of sentimental ethics. By a large portion of the people of this state moral reformers or advanced thinkers are instinctively distrusted, the philosophy of this peculiar cordition, which Simon Cameron early learned, was in the mixed character of the races and creeds that make up Penn-sylvania, and such virtues as thrift, cau-tion and sturdy sense are more relished in a public man than eloquence or showy parts or moral enthusiasms. Matt Quay with his simple habits, plain garb, acces-sibility, his readiness to serve his friends, his tolerance of their weaknesses or vices, his fairness in helping those who help him and his belief that regard for the material, rather than the moral, interests of Pennsylvania will do more for its greatness and happiness stands a good deal closer to Pennsylvania's un-emotional temper, especially the temper ew days will surely still this latest of most of the great country counties, than some of us think for. An emotion in Pennsylvania politics is a rare thing; the Blaine sentiment was one, and yet the Camerons and Quay crushed it time

Quay's influence over young men has been one of the secrets of his power. He cultivates young blood when it is likely to be grateful and dependent. No man is more of an adopt in catching a bright more of an adopt in catching a bright young fellow, perhaps not long out of college with fine ideals of public life or some 'self-made' country lad glowing with the impulse for a career and public usefulness, Despite his constitutional reticence he can be very winning to such men. Charles S. Wolf, in illustrating the difficulties that men of honest purpose had to undergo at Harrisburg, said that Quay's fascinations were at times irre-Quay's fascinations were at times irre-sistible in their subtleness, and the sense f intellectual superiority they suggested I have a recollection of a night in January, 1879, on the eve of Governor Hoyt's inauguration, when he delighted the parinauguration, when he delighted the par-ticipants in that nocturnal episode at the Lochiel—the proclaiming of the empire and the coronation of George Handy Smith as the Duke of Southwark—with his easy, good-natured complaisance when he was dragged in from his room by the Duke's minions and consigned by A. Wil-son Norris, the minister of war, to a mythical Bastille. The next morning I happened to be near the over door of his happened to be near the open door of his apartment in the hotel where an excel-lent Scotch-Irish Presbyterian clergyman Mark Hanna had permanently taken was seemingly highly pleased at his views his abode in the white house is that it on theology, the visitor having suggested the subject by some allusion to Quay's father, who was a Presbyterian preaches in York county. Now there was nothing in the contrast to indicate the hypocrite In these things, only an instinctive affa-bility; but it is in some such little cour-tesy or favor, in some promise promptly kept, in the certain reciprocity for a service done him and in the impression produced of a really great mind that a man may trust or lean up against if he is in trouble or needs worldly wisdom for his counsel, that Quay has found much of his loyal following.

If Quay shall return to the senate for a third term, the chances are that he will stay there until he goes back to Beaver, as Simon Cameron did to Donegal.

# THE STRIKERS ARE RIGHT.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times,

The Scranton Republican is led by its personal feeling of animosity into doing an injustice to Congressman Connell in calling him a "demagogue" because of an interview with him published in the Phil-adelphia Press in which he says the striking soft coal miners are in the right and he hopes they will succeed.

Mr. Connell is right and his views coincide with those of every other well in-formed person whose business brings him into a knowledge of the coal trade. Pres-ent conditions as regards the efforts of the south, where he had been something output within something like market re-of a roving pedagogue, say that he did quirements and then being able to command a decent and living price which would enable the operators to pay their miners good wages sie soft coal people have pushed production to such an ex-tent that the market is flooded and they cannot sell their coal at a profit and must cut wages to make both ends meet. This overproduction and consequen cheapness of bituminous coal has caused many former users of anthracite to change from hard to soft coal, thus rob bing us of a tonnage to which we are en-titled, but which we shall never get untithe soft coal operators are compelled to raise their selling prices through a suc-cessful combination of the miners or a restriction of the production. We can all oin with Mr. Connell in the hope that the strikers will win.

# TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astralobe cast: 2.31 a. m., for Thursday, July 15, 1897.

(2) A patriotic child born on this day will notice a few drops of perspiration still remaining on the brow of the Goddess of

If some of the aerated statesmen of the day could have their way we would doubtless all be obliged to pay toll upon every occasion that a step was taken over a county line in this state. The sensational journalist has more fun than any man on earth-until the individual with a shotgun arrives.

An organ is usually supplied with a crank, and in newspaper organs the crank often outlasts the organ. It is to be hoped that our Prohibition friends will not object to "full" time at the mines.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not worry about the threatened resurrection of Billy Bryan. Wait until the weather gets cooler.

GATHERING OF THE WIDOWS

They are coming, they are coming, You can hear their voices humming, You can hear their voices humming from the Yukon to the Ind; They flutter and they flurry.

They are all in such a hurry, they are all in such a hurry that they travel like the wind.

You can hear their heavy tramping, You can hear their feet a-stamping, s they bustle on to Lunnon at a speed that seemeth rash; They come from hut and chateau, They're the widows of Barnato, They're the widows of Barnato, and they're hustling for his cash. -Cleveland Plain-Dealer.



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