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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

State Treasurer-J. S. BEACOM, of Auditor General-LEVI G. M'CAULEY, of Chester. Election day, November 8.

It is sad for our Democratic friends that they must be disappointed by the work of the Republican convention today; but it is better that the disappointment should come to them than to the Republican voters.

The Re-opening of the Schools.

That is a noteworthy point made by Rev. Dr. Strong in the remark that if the rate of growth from 1880 to 1890 shall continue, in 1920 the cities of the United States will contain 10,000,000 more than haif of the population of the Azcarraga, Spain's new prime minisrepublic, and will take control of the national destiny. Thus we have it emphasized that the problem of a proper education of the youth of the city is one of the most important problems before us, not simply in its relation to individuals but immeasurably more so in its bearing upon the future of the social experiment called the United States.

As the teachers of Scrantor, re-enter the school rooms today, to resume what often in informal conversation is regeneral indifference, there's potentially being done in their time and vicinage, and therefore responsible, noble and in the largest sense patriotic. The teacher who is susceptible to inspiration and capable of worshipping an throughout the ensuing year and make ditches or pounding stone.

of the Reading convention?

The Future of Wheat.

Now that the benefits of dollar wheat have been sufficiently exploited in the press it perhaps is time to look forward somewhat. It is well known that the and even welcomed as our mourned principal cause of the present high price of wheat was the scarcity of wheat and rye in Europe and the failure of the crop in those countries that ordinarily feed Europe. In the nature of things we cannot expect this condition of things to become permanent. fled also of Spain's right to claim oth-Next year, or the year after it, nature may smile again in India, in South America and in the great grainfields of continental Europe itself, and then the American wheat-grower, having under the stimulus of high prices planted his utmost acreage, will find himself with a large yield for which the expected foreign demand will not reappear. How will that affect him? Will it cause a reaction in the rural districts upon which Mr. Bryan and his associate traders on agricultural discontent can build a new agitation for political revo-Jution?

Let us see. The maximum wheat yield of the United States is 600,000,000 bushels in round numbers. This represents as much wheat as the present wheat fields of the entire republic can produce when nature is propititous and when wheat is given as we may say the right of way. The American crop this year is not expected to amount to more than 500,000,000 bushels, of which possibly 200,000,000 bushels will be exported, leaving 300,000,000 bushels as the amount to be consumed at home, or 4 bushels per capita. If in 1897-8, during a period of recovery from a prolonged depression in all forms of business activity, when economy had impressed itself upon the family life of the people as an imperative necessity, the consumption of wheat is 4 bushels per capita, it would seem to be reasonable to expect for the ensuing year from say, July, 1898 to July, 1899, a per capita consumption ranging from 5 to 6 bushels. The fact that the people of the United States have in one year of plenty-1883 -consumed as high as 614 bushels per capita gives us ground for expecting a larger consumption next year than this. and increasing from that year onward in proportion both to the increase in general prosperity and the natural growth in population.

If next year the growth in population is 1,000,000 and the per capita consumption of wheat is 5 bushels, we shall have a home demand for 380,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus for export of not under any circumstances to exceed 220,000,000 bushels, but more likely to be from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. Such a surplus could easily be disposed of to Europe even were the world's yield restored to normal, because the famine in India and the seed needs of the Argentine and Russian districts would necessarily curtall their supplies available for export. The year following with a per capita home consumption of 6 bushels and a growth in population of 1,000,000, we should exhaust 462,000,000 of the 500,-000 to 600,000,000 bushels of our yield. leaving a surplus for export that would afford but slight if any embarrassment. Thenceforward, the natural growth of the United States in population would gradually solve the problem of a remunerative market for the American farmer's wheat until at a time not many years distant the diffleulty should be, not how to get rid to advantage of wheat that we don't need, but how to import sufficient wheat and receive a sound beating every day. to supply our increasing needs.

Of course, dollar wheat is a temporary price due to transient condiat work toward a gradual raising of

has characterized it during the past The Scranton Tribune has characterized it during the past five years, and it seems reasonable to believe that the farmer's long night is of Chicago, 49.98 per cent., of Milgiving way to the dawn of a happier and better day.

> Since the shindy at Reading both Mr. Garman and Mr. Lenahan have issued statements explaining their respective attitudes in the matter. A careful peusal of these documents, together with ollateral information, induces the belief that Luzerne county during the next few years, ample though its dimensions be, will be decidedly too small to hold both of these enterprising citzens with comfort to them and to the community, and it therefore becomes a question which one ought to get out. We have given careful thought to this phase of the problem, have weighed it is a fair synopsis and a just condensajudicially and endeavored to eliminate from our judgment every element of been the best argument that he could purely personal preference or bias, but the only satisfactory conclusion which stances; but entire silence would have we can reach is that he ought to get out who is carried out on a stretcher. Let free silver might better try to whisthe broil proceed.

Consideration Wasted.

The Havana correspondent of the Sun affirms that at a recent gathering in Havana of Spanish officials and members of the Union Constitutional ter, was read. Parts of it are quoted,

"The Spanish patriots in Cuba ought not to entertain the least apprehension about the mission of Mr. Woodford. According to the government's Information from its representative in aggerated, and besides our position is pel any unjust pretension of that naferred to as their "grind," they should before yielding to go to all extremes, carry with them the reflection that even to war if necessary, in order to though in a financial sense they may defend our sacred rights in Cuba. Nor, not in every case be adequately ap- if we go to war, shall we be less conpreciated and that notwithstanding the fident of the triumph of Spain. We will be the champions of the great pois the really important work which is litical principle of European colonization in America against that wrong idea that the United States is the arbiter of national life and property in the New World. We will have the sympathies of Europe, no doubt about ideal will carry this thought with him | that, and Europe will not consent to our expulsion from Cuba. The day in it the continually beneficent secret of which, by the power of arms, or yieldhis success. The teacher who is not ling before a war-like pressure from the thus responsive to the nobility of his United States, we shall give Cuba up, mission should resign and go to digging | that day would be the eve of England's loss of Canada and Jamaica, and France's departure from her American Commodore Singerly's Record advises | colonies. No, Europe will not consent Pennsylvania Democrats to get togeth- to our fallure, and apart from the fact er in opposition to the Republican that our arms will have a better oc-"machine." Upon what basis? That casion to display their strength in a contest against a civilized country than in the guerrilla fights in the maniguas of Cuba, we shall have, even if we fall, a hand to lift us up in the last moments.

> "General Woodford will be received Don Antonio (Canovas del Castillo) wished to welcome him. If he brings only claims of American citizens harmed in Cuba attention will be paid to those claims as far as they are just. In a friendly manner he will be notier damages, and instructions will be thing important to say on the injuncgiven for the purpose to our minister in Washington. But it will be a great mistake if he intends to suggest any other kind of American interference in Cuba. Canovas did not answer the proposals for home rule made by President Cleveland; but now, if the United States persists, the answer will have to be given. It will be straight and firm. It will end forever all those vain pretensions of the Americans to rule outside of their land. Spain will say that she does not admit in the least the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, that the war between the Cuban rebels and Spain is but a civil war, a contest of family, and that foreigners ought to keep hands off. And Spain will stand by her answer whatever the consequences may be." It is to be wished for the benefit of all concerned that these quotations are genuine, that the prime minister of Spain, if occasion shall offer, will stand by them, and lastly that occasion will

speedily offer. If it shall be necessary for the United States eventually to go to war with Spain in consequence of Spain's inhumanity and obstinacy in Cuba, the sooner the unpleasantness shall be over the sooner will both principals in the encounter breathe freely and be in a position to enjoy peace. It will simply make for additional mischief if this government shall hereafter pause in the performance of its plain duty out of wasted consideration for the mulish braggarts at Madrid Let us see what other power in Europe would have the effrontery to try to stay our hand.

Evangelist Merrell, who is now holding tent meetings in Philadelphia, is evidently a pessimist of a very uncompromising type. He showed up a mass of statistics Sunday calculated to convince the most happy-go-lucky individual in existence that the United States is growing no better fast. Among the enormities brought to prove his theory is that last year \$22,000,000 was spent on chewing gum. He concluded his dark and gloomy picture by predicting that before January 1, 1900, the American nation will groan in an agony of revolution, that there will be a hundred drops of blood for each gem that flashes on the necks of the rich and pampered women, ten days of blood for each tear that has washed the faces of the poor, and several other very unpleasant occurrences. As a calamity howler, Rev. Mr. Merrell certainly beats Bryan.

The Millville, N. J., girl, Amy Surran, who was dragged away into a swamp and beaten almost to death by her lover, Michael Gallagher, who believed she was accepting attentions from other men, now declares with true dime novel theatrical effect that she loves him better than any man she ever saw, although to set him at liberty will be to forge nails for her coffin. The only possible cure for such a goose is to have her marry Michael

That it is high time in this country to put higher the bars against immitions; but there are permanent forces gration is generally conceded; but facts on the subject are always interesting the price of wheat from the level which | and here are some: New York's for- ism is flatby and inert,

eign born population constitutes 42.23 per cent. of its total population; that waukee, 38.92 per cent., of Boston, 35.27 per cent., and of Philadelphia, 25.74 per cent. But London and Vienna have each but 2.2 per cent. of foreigners and Berlin has only 1.1 per cent.

We have been far too hospitable. Mr. Bryan has had his say relative to the growing divergence between the market value of wheat and silver. He occupies three columns with reiterations of the theory that if a rise in wheat now causes the farmers to rejoice, the subsequent fall, when the present foreign famine is ended, will cause them to return to a condition ripe for his picking. This we submit tion of his argument. It may have have put up, considering the circumbeen better. The Nebraska apostle of tle down a gale than to attempt to convince the farmers of the Northwest that dollar wheat on a gold basis, 100 cents good, isn't worth mentioning,

The railway problem is open to approach from a different point of view. party in Cuba a letter from General On Jan. 1 last there were 182,600 miles of railroad in the United States, and the average cost per mile, including everything was \$59,732. In other words our railroads represent an investment of \$10,000,000,000, and the fact that their net earnings for the year 1896 amounted to less than 31/2 per cent. ought to convince the sensible man that the Washington, the intentions of the railway business is by no means an ex-United States are probably much ex- tortion. A net income of only 31/2 per cent. on invested capital offers small so clear and our determination to re- inducement to further investment. From a selfish man's standpoint govtion so emphatic that we are resolved ernment bonds would be preferable, for the interest on them is steady and the purchaser runs no risk

> "A man who comes here to mine," vrites a correspondent at Dawson City, does it at the expense of his health, and it is a question of making a fortune quickly or taking chances with death." But of course the rainbow chasers will continue to take chances. In their rash gamble for wealth the fact that their own lives are the alternative stakes makes no difference. Advice is wasted.

> Consul General Lee returns from Havana at the same time that a letter is published from the prime minister of Spain asserting the readiness of Spain to tell Uncle Sam, if he says anything sharp about Cuba, to go to the bow wows. Is this merely a coincidence or is it a precaution?

Says Mr. Bryan: 'The Republican papers which are today ealling attenion to the price of wheat are simply laying up for themselves additional rouble." Well, trouble of that kind nakes business hum. Therefore, let it

Dearer bread is a price which we have to pay for prosperity, but prosperty like that which is now coming into

One thing seems to be certain. Congress at its next session will have some-

THE KLONDIKE GOLD BUG.

Editorial and News.

We have again to record a shameless piece of political treachery on part of the itizens of Klondike. At the caucus last night the claims of the editor of the 'Bug" were ruthlessly cast aside by an inappreciative mob and Jake Woods was nominated for the office of mayor in our stead. We should be tempted to allege that boodle had been used out for the fact that Jake's mother-n-law paid his fare from Scattle to Klonlike in order to get him out of the counnough together to make the return trip We know this and also know that Jake owes a big bar bill down at Slatter's and that the support of the pavillion was given Jake's candidacy on condition that he shall pay up when elected as fast as his salary will warrant. It is a sad commentary on the degeneracy of the camp when such a man as Jake Woods should be selected in preference to ourself.

Klondike need a curfew ordinance? That is the question which agitates the public. We think it unnecessary. The weather is such, a greater portion of the year, that the one promising kid who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Scroggins will scarcely venture to expose his three and a half year frame to the night afr after 3 o'clock p. m. Until Sammy Scroggins arrives at the age of ringing door bells and placing "tick-tacks" on our windows there is no nessity for passing laws to keep him in ights. Ring the curfew on such non-ensical legislation!

Billy Bush has an ambition to be nited States senator from Klondike. Billy imagines that he would look well in a frock coat in the halls of congress and we have been asked to support his andldacy. We shall not do it. The "Bug" sees no reason why its editor should sit up nights preparing matter alculated to swell the head of this ambitious young man. Billy is a nice boy and could probably round up a number of delegates, but his whiskers will rival those of the gentleman who was cured by St. Jacob's oil before his name will ever ome before the convention for this imortant trust. Give Billy a chance to

UTILIZATION OF REFUSE.

'rom the Springfield Republican. Lord Kelvin's declaration at the To-onto meeting of the British association, that the greatest invention of our times is the utilization of the refuse of cities nay seem a surprising and exaggerated tatement, yet it is hard to set a limit to the gain to the world from this procto speak of the advantage of doing away with the foul garbage which now pollutes our rivers, the economic gain is enormous. At Shoreditch, Eng., where the system has been applied, there are 12 furnaces, burning between 59 and 60 tons of refuse daily, working day and night. The power gained is used to light the city and heat baths, and there is a surplus of mater power to let. Workurplus of motor power to let, Work nen's dwellings are being fitted with noters on the penny-in-the-slot plan, giv ing light for six hours for a penny. The waste product is given away at present but ways of utilizing it for the manufac ture of paving stone are being devised. The former expense of \$40 a day for re-moving the garbage is saved, and the item of heating the baths saves \$5,000 a year. A new public library costing half a milion dollars will be built from the profits of two years.

HONORABLE.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The term "jingo" has come to be an onorable appellation in the United States, because it stands for American self-re-spect and sagacity, and because it is used as a term of abuse by those whose patriot-

An Invasion of Guaranteed Rights

It reems to us that it is of vital impotance that all respectable ad thinking per-sons in the United States should be unan-imous as to this matter of lynching. It also seems to us that the only reason why all respectable and thinking persons are not unanimous is the fact that the really not unanimous is the fact that the really important matter, lynching "per se," is continually being forgotten and neglected for the comparatively unimportant accidents of some single lynching, or class of lynchings, that, for the time being, happen to be especially occupying the public mind and furnishing the texts for the discussions of lynching. People fancy that they are thinking and talking about lynching when they are, in resulty, thinkynching when they are, in reality, think ng and talking about the accidents of a single lynching or a single class of lynchings. Thus race prejudice, sectional prejudice, natural detestation of the abominable crime of some guilty man who has been lynched, natural sympathy for some innocent man who has been lynched, and countless other coloring matters, all of which are, in reality, quite irrelevant to the discussion, creep into it, take pos-session of it and make it futile.

Men of every color, black, white, red and yellow, and of every race and nation, are subject to lynching and have been lynched in the United States. Men in ev-ery section of the United States, north, south, east and west, are subject to lynch ing and have been lynched. Innocent men and guilty men are subject to lynching and have been lynched in the United States. Offenses of every grade, from rape down to umpiring a ball game in a manner unsatisfactory to the spectators, are subject to punishment by lynchings and have been punished by lynching in the United States. So to fairly and use fully consider lynching in the United States we must thoroughly understand that the term "lynching" is so general that it covers every case of lynching and must eliminate from the consideration every thought of accidents (such as color race, nationality, guilt, innocence, etc. of any lynched individual, every though of the accidents (such as the place, direct and immediate occasion, etc.) of any special or special class of lynchings.

Furthermore, it should be clearly and fully understood that we are, for the present, looking at this subject from a point of view common to every human being , resident in the United States; that we are regarding only the aspect of it that is of equal and vital interest and importance to every living soul in this country; that we are considering it only as it equally threatens the sacred, common right to be fully protected by the law in life, liberty, person and property against everything except the law itself, that is equally held by every man, woman and child, white, black, red or yellow, na-tive or foreign, virtuous or vile, prisoner r free, high or low, rich or poor, unac cused or convict on the gallows, within the limits of the usurped jurisdiction of Judge Lynch, which are no less wide than the geographical limits of the United States. The individuality of the person States. The individuality of the person lynched is thus out of the consideration altogether. He enters it solely in his quality of denizen of the United States and representative of a common right equally possessed by every denizen of the United States. The accidents of any single lynching or class of lynchings are our of the consideration altogether. Lynching is in the discussion only as an illegal invasion of a sacred, common, vitally mportant right.

Having now before your eyes the real aked, lynching question, stripped of al its distracting non-essentials, what, over which any two same denizens of the United States can argue, can you find in it? Whenever a denizen of the United States is lynched a right common to every denizen of the United States is invaded and every denizen of the United States suffers. Whenever a mob, anywhere in lynches you, whoseever, whereseever (in the United States) you may be. The plair fact plainly stated is that the very bac terribly dangerous habit of of hand anybody against whom ange for any reason or no reason, temporar ly aroused, is rapidly growing on the peo pile of this country. If the habit isn't the fixed and universal custom of the per ple of this country. Which is to say that if this habit isn't checked, this nation's relapse into savagery is only a matter o

IRRATIONAL IMMIGRATION.

From the Illustrated American.

The question of how far and along what nes immigration to this country should be restricted, is muddled by a confusion of idea's. This confusion dates almost from the day when we declared ourselves an independent nation. We set out to be a model democracy. In these states was to be carried to its consummate development the democratic theory of govern ment. The people were to be ruled by the people; and ancient monarchies were to be shown how beneficently the people could rule. This as a sane ideal, alto-gether consistent with our temper and capacities as a race. The instinct of self-government was in our blood.

But, at the same time, through contemoraneous sympathies, we imbibed to some degree the ideals of the French evolution; and "Liberty, Equality, Fra ternity," seemed to us a gospel for all nankind. We enthusiastically proclaime that these states were to be a refuge for the oppressed of all nations, where the should taste the sweetness of libert; and be lifted to political manhood. Thi was a broad and humane ideal. It looked like a perfect supplement to the ideal of democracy. It has taken us nearly a hundred years, in fact, to find out that the two ideals are flatly at variance. The hard, inescapable fact is that men re not born equal. Neither are they orn free, but all in bonds to their anestors and their environments. Many achieve freedom, but by no means all The success of government by the people will depend upon the stuff the people are made of. The people must realize their responsibility to themselves. They must guard, more jealously even than their liberties, the quality of their blood.

A democracy like ours cannot afford to throw itself open to the world. Where witted or fanatical immigrant admitted to our citizenship is a bane to the comnonwealth. Where all classes of society merge insensibly into one another every allen immigrant of inferior race may bring corruption to the stock. There are races, more or less akin to our own, whom we may admit freely, and get nothing but advantage from the infusion of their wholesome blood. But there are other races which we cannot assimilate without a lowering of our racial standrd, which should be as sacred to us as the sanctity of our homes. In reality, it it only an old, long-settled civilization, where society is divided by inflexible lines of caste, that can afford to open cospitable gates to immigration. This country, the citadel of democracy, must consider the quality of those coming generations whose hands will make or mar her destiny.

Lost Arts.

"Americans," said the boarder who had pent two weeks in Europe, "do not know the art of living."
"Well," said the Cheerful Idiot, "and
yesterday my tallor tried to tell me that European goods were the best because the Americans had not mastered the art of dyeing."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Next Thing to It.

Shopkeeper-"What can I show you, Absent-minded Professor—"I want-let me see, what do I want? Dear me! I can't for the life of me remember what it is. Well. well. it doesn't matter; give me the nearest thing you have to K." me the nearest thing you have to it."



BAZAAR.

LTHOUGH the Telephone Company has taken possession of a good share of the street and the carpenters and masons are in the store, we have not lost sight of the fact that our customers will come to us to supply their early season's wants, therefore, have prepared a little Bargain Feast for this week,

At Our Dress Goods Counter

100 pieces All-Wool French Serges at 25 cents.

25 pieces 38 inch Wool Plaids, the 50 cent kind, at 25 cents.

75 pieces of Choice Novelties, Fall 1897, at 39 cents.

37 pieces 35 inch All-Wool Covert Cloths at 50 cents.

24 pieces 45 inch French Cheviots at 59 cents.

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