

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court—JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia.

If you examined yesterday's Tribune you saw one of the finest specimens of good newspaper work ever turned out in Scranton, though we do not think it ourselves.

A Hint to the Filipinos.

ONCE AMONG some of our Anglophobia friends the disposition prevailed, when anything went wrong, to put the blame on England, on general principles; and this idea seems to be at the bottom of the case made out for Aguinaldo by the "authorized personal representative of the Philippine leader" who contributes an interesting but hardly a convincing paper to the current North American Review.

"Perfidious Albion," he writes, "is the prime mover in this dastardly business, she at one side of the lever, America at the other, and the fulcrum in the Philippines, England has set her heart on the Anglo-American alliance. She is using America as a cat's-paw. What she cannot obtain by force, she intends to secure by stratagem. Unknown to the great majority of the American people, she has taken the American government into her confidence, and shown it the glorious possibilities of the East."

The alleged connection of England with our Philippine policy is wholly a matter of opinion. Nothing substantial has been introduced in evidence to prove that Great Britain has shown other than a friendly interest in our Oriental adventure. But if the Filipinos really believe that perfidious Albion is the party of deepest guilt, they might vary the monotony of their back-stabbing tactics in Luzon, now directed exclusively at Americans, by making a declaration of war on the British.

It has long been a cause of wonderment that the public should tolerate the preposterous bulk of the metropolitan Sunday newspaper, three-fourths of which, to any reader of discrimination, is absolutely valueless. The New York Times, which used to follow the blanket sheet procession, has switched off and announced that hereafter its Sunday edition will be limited to the real news of the day, with appropriate comment. May its good example spread.

The Boers and the Mormons.

THAT A settlement of the Transvaal controversy can be reached by pacific means seems now unlikely, yet of course it is greatly to be desired. A war between England and the Boers would exterminate the Boers and remove a serious hindrance to the complete modernization of South Africa, but it would be attended with frightful cost in human sacrifice and suffering and the price is not to be paid save no lesser one will suffice.

The Washington Post notes a parallel between the Boers and the Mormons which is of interest because it brings the Transvaal issue home to the American mind. "Theoretically," says the Post, "the Boers are in the right. When they found themselves crowded out of Cape Colony by the English, they harnessed up their ox wagons and trekked out into the wilderness for the sole purpose of establishing a government of their own. But hardly had they established themselves and made the desert blossom like the rose when the hated Outlanders were upon them again. Had valuable mineral deposits, especially diamonds, not been discovered in their territory, they might have been permitted to enjoy pastoral simplicity in peace, but at present they are in the attitude of impeding the commerce of the world toward a possession which it most ardently desires, and whose progress in the way of economic progress, be he heathen or Christian, will be crushed. This is a cruel proposition, but a true one. Commerce has no conscience, and economic laws are the only unchangeable ones on this earth."

"The nearest historic parallel to the case of the Boers is the history of the Mormons in this country. Being driven successively out of several states, the Latter-day Saints went far away from civilization and settled by the Great Salt Lake. But no sooner had they established themselves where they could enjoy their patriarchal system of government and peculiar religion when the discovery of the mineral resources of Utah brought the detested Gentiles down upon them. They at first sought to enforce their isolation by force, and the Mountain Meadows massacre was their bloody defiance to what they regarded as an invasion of their rights and territory. But they were quickly overwhelmed by superior numbers, and after a few generations of political sup-

pression, they learned that it was possible for Mormon and Gentile to live peaceably and profitably in the same country. There are a few differences between the Boers and the Mormons. The latter were polygamists, and their territory happened to be within the boundaries of the United States, which claimed the right to discipline them. The Boers are monogamous and not within British territory. But, generally speaking, the parallel is strikingly complete. 'No man liveth unto himself alone,' nor nation either in this age and generation."

There is something in old Paul Kruger's quaint mixture of piety and pluck which makes an appeal to American sympathy, just as there was in the early persecutions of the Mormons. But laying sentiment aside and examining the facts in the case, Kruger has hardly a point in equity to stand on. He must yield or be crushed.

General Funston recommends cavalry for the Philippine campaign, and Oils does not. The difference will be immaterial if Aguinaldo shall be speedily whipped.

Educating for Business.

WE HAVE hitherto called attention to the excellent judgment shown by the University of Pennsylvania in arranging certain special courses of instruction tending to broaden young men for careers in commercial or political enterprises; and we now take pleasure in noticing what it has to say concerning a special course in business practice and banking which is its latest offering in this practical direction. The course covers two years; and includes in the first year, instruction by lectures and reading in accounting, corporation accounting, theory and geography of commerce, the money market, domestic and foreign exchange, business practice, problems in economics and finance, American history, American political institutions, European political institutions, English composition and the English language. In the second year the range of studies is to comprise business law, theory of money and credit, modern banks of issue and deposit, political economy, history of banking in the United States and Europe, practical banking, monetary history, public finance, American commercial relations, English literature.

In behalf of this proposition the circular of announcement truthfully states that "the conditions of success in business have greatly changed during the last fifty years. Markets have widened, competition has increased, and the scale of operations has been enlarged. These changes have raised the standard of intelligence for success in the business world, and education has become as necessary to the man of affairs as for the lawyer, clergyman or physician. It must be both broad and special in character, not only producing intelligent, well-poised men, but also acquainting them with the laws and forces of the business world."

"Recent financial and political events render it necessary to dwell on the importance of value of education to the American banker. The magnitude of modern business undertakings, and the intimate financial relationship established by the cable and telegraph between all parts of the earth, as well as the relation of banking to great issues of national politics, have made a wide intellectual horizon essential to a banker's safety and prosperity. The theory and history of money, credit and banking, bank notes as issued in the United States, Canada, England, France and Germany, the experience of state banks prior to 1869, the economic and financial causes affecting the rate of interest and the prices of securities, the nature and history of panics, stock exchange operations, investments, the mechanism of foreign and domestic exchange, the international movements of gold, commercial law—all these topics, which are studied in the special course in business practice and banking, are indispensable to any adequate preparation for the business of banking."

"The fact is not overlooked that bankers and men of business need more than a special training for their vocation. 'Nothing would do more,' writes the Hon. James Bryce in the North American Review for June, 1899, 'to secure sound legislation in all questions of currency and taxation (and especially in tariff questions) than the possession by a considerable number of leading business men of a mastery of the scientific theory of these subjects.' That statement is particularly true of the United States. Many of the questions at issue in the politics of this country concern business men closely, and they are important factors in shaping public opinion. In this special course, therefore, an attempt is made to train young men for intelligent citizenship as well as for business life."

Those who deride school education for business will probably not be converted by this statement, but the number of such is necessarily few and diminishing.

And now the opponents of the administration are complaining that the president's Pittsburgh deliverance was a "campaign speech." If it was it was a good one.

The Danger in France.

THAT THE acquittal of Dreyfus would be followed by a revolution in France we do not believe. In a contest with the mob the government would have every advantage provided the army, or a large part of it, should remain loyal, and although the majority of the higher officers of the general staff appear to be in the conspiracy against Dreyfus it does not appear that the rank and file of the army is generally tainted with treason. Should the clique of generals prominent in the prosecution undertake to organize a revolution, dissensions among them growing out of rival ambitions would be inevitable almost from the beginning, and disintegration of their forces could not be long postponed.

The crisis, so far as the army was concerned, occurred at the beginning of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, when a cabinet avowedly favorable to revision was successfully fashioned out

of antagonistic political materials for the express purpose of saving the republic. Then was when the challenge was thrown down and the army scowled but did not pick it up. Since then a good deal of the down has been rubbed off the wings of the disaffected generals. Mercier, Rogot, Gosses, Bodauffe, all have suffered from the revelations of their intrigues made under the skillful direction of Maitre Labori. There must be men of sense in the army of France who in the light of these disclosures would not put their trust in such straw-and-buckram chieftains to the extent of following them into open sedition; and in the old "Silver Bells" war secretary, General the marquis de Gallifet, these men have a leader who is known throughout the length and breadth of France as a man of iron.

The peril in France today lies in the possibility, we may say the probability, of an equivocal verdict denying to Dreyfus the justice which is so obviously his due. The better informed public opinion of France, reinforced by the moral sympathy of civilization, is grimly determined that the rank sores exposed by the Dreyfus trial must be cauterized. A shuffling verdict would simply intensify this determination; and while the men who hold this opinion are not revolutionists or demagogues the orderly prosecution of their purpose is certain to excite forcible resistance and that being an acute crisis in which the elements of French society will line up for decency or for chaos.

Among the many who deserve credit for contributing largely to the exceptional success of Monday's parade, mention should be made of the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company. Its train service was first-class. Rarely has extraordinary travel been better handled.

The "aunties" at Cincinnati who attempted to mob Editor Halstead the other night, placed that particular class of cranks in a new light. It was the first instance in which the "aunties" ever indicated a desire to do anything but talk.

The country acknowledges with thanks the subsidence of the Admiral Schley controversy. May this happy silence never be broken.

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES.

President Grant's Suggestion.

An official who quite generally knows what he is talking about is dilating the other afternoon, says the Washington Post, upon the funny hopelessness for all reasonable purposes of many of the little creeks and rivers for the "improvement" of which congress was asked to appropriate money under the river and harbor bill. "The Virginia, who remembered Grant's crossing of the stream pretty well, replied affirmatively. 'Look here,' said Grant, after a pause, his face lighting up suddenly, 'why don't you macadamize it?'"

His Patience Gave Out.

A janitor in a neighboring school threw up his job the other day. When asked what was the trouble he answered: "I'm honest and I won't stand being shamed. If I find a pencil or handkerchief about the school when I'm sweeping I hang it up. Every little while the teachers or some one that he is cowardly to face me gives me a shun." "In what way?" asked an officer. "Why, a little while ago I saw written on the board, 'Find the common multiple.' Well, I looked from cellar to garret and I wouldn't know the thing if I met it on the street. What made me quit my job? Last night in big writin' on the blackboard, it said, 'Find the greatest common divisor.' Well, I says to myself, both them darned things are lost now, and I'll get blamed for swiping 'em, so I'll quit."—Stouben Republican.

Words Failed Him.

It is told of Admiral John Crittenden Watson, now in command at Manila, that at Boston, in 1882, the green hands of the naval militia came aboard his ship, and a practical joker far and told them they would have to deliver their fasks to the sailmaker's mate. That worthy, who was never known to refuse a drink, was shortly afterwards astounded to receive, as gifts as he supposed, a large number of fasks of good whiskey. He was found the next day asleep in the saloon, with dozens of empty fasks around him and on him, and was brought to the mast. Watson's voice trembling with anger or laughter—no one knew which—eyed him, and then blurted out: "Alek, I have no words with which to discuss such a case as yours. Go forward!"

It Was Merely a Habit.

The lawyer asked the witness if the incident previously alluded to wasn't a miracle, and the witness said he didn't know what a miracle was. "Oh, come," said the attorney, "supposing you were looking out of a window in the twentieth story of a building and should fall out and should not be injured. What would you call that?" "An accident," was the stolid reply. "Yes, yes; but what else would you call it? Well, suppose you were doing the same thing the next day; suppose you looked out of the twentieth story window and fell out, and again should find yourself not injured. Now, what would you call that?" "A coincidence," said the witness. "Oh, come, now," the lawyer began again, relates the Gentlewoman. "I want you to understand what a miracle is, and I'm sure you do. Now, just suppose that on a third day you were looking out of the twentieth story window and fell out, and struck your head on the pavement twenty stories below, and were not in the least injured. Come, now, what would you call it?" "Three times," said the witness.

rousing a little from his apathy. "Well, I'd call that a habit." And the lawyer gave it up.

"Joe" Blackburn Described.

When Joseph C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was elected to congress in 1874 his competitor was Ed Marshall, a brother of the celebrated Tom Marshall. Says a writer in the Sun: As a master of ridicule, Ed Marshall never met his match, not even in his brother Tom. Blackburn served up Marshall daily in every culinary style—roasted, boiled, broiled, stewed, and fried. In these days the financial question was in a hopelessly nebulous state, and then, as ever, Blackburn was the "more money," greenbacks being the scarce commodity. Blackburn was a man of sense in the army of France who in the light of these disclosures would not put their trust in such straw-and-buckram chieftains to the extent of following them into open sedition; and in the old "Silver Bells" war secretary, General the marquis de Gallifet, these men have a leader who is known throughout the length and breadth of France as a man of iron.

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LITERARY NOTES.

Number three of the Home Needlework Magazine published at Florence, Mass., has appeared. It is designed for artists and work are excellent and all interested in such topics will find its contents most valuable.

A timely article is John R. Spear's historical review of the "Progressive" Campaign of the successive contests between English and American yachtsmen for the America's Cup. "The Art of Buying Food for the Family," by Mrs. E. F. Benson, is a feature of practical interest.

"An American Forerunner of Dreyfus" is one of the latest articles in the September Century. It tells the story of a gallant naval officer, early in the present century, who was systematically persecuted throughout his career because of his Jewish race and antecedents. He had his supporters in high places, but a large majority of his brother officers seem to have regarded him very much as the French artillery officer of today is regarded by most of his Christian fellow-countrymen.

A new novel by Edward F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and "The Builders," will make its appearance about Sept. 8. It will be entitled "Mammon and Co.," and it is said to deal with persons living in the same society that was characterized by the two books just mentioned. Edward F. Benson, it will be recalled, is a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is thoroughly acquainted with the society in which he places the scenes of his novels. "Mammon and Co.," the good genius of the tale is an American girl, the original of whom is supposed to be a member of a well-known family. This novel will be brought out by D. Appleton and Company.

The Forum for September is a number of world-wide interest. William T. Stead, the author of "The Bitter Tea," is the guest of "The Conference at The Hague." President Robert E. Jones, of Hobart college, discusses "Washington's Farewell Address," and "The Progress of the World." Charles Denby, Jr., contributes an article on "Cotton Spinning in Shanghai." Sir William H. Ruggie, an eminent jurist and India expert, writes "The East and A. Cahan furnishes a review of "The Younger Russian Writers."

"Oom Paul's People" is the expressive title of an exceedingly interesting forthcoming book, presenting clearly his views of the first time in this country the Boers' side of the Transvaal question. The author is Howard C. Hillage, a New York newspaper man, who spent nearly two years in studying the South African question, enjoying special facilities at the hands of President Kruger and other officials, as well as from Sir Alfred Milner and other representatives of Great Britain. Among the noteworthy features of this book are an important interview with the Hon. Sir Alfred Milner, and a special study of Cecil Rhodes. The trouble between the British and the Boers is attributed to stock jobbers and politicians. The author believes that war is the probable final outcome. There is one chapter devoted to the American interests in South Africa. This book is to be published by D. Appleton and company, and it will probably be ready during the early part of September.

The nature and extent of "Imperial Influence" is discussed in the September North American Review by Dr. Henry M. Paul, who writes that the influence of Ingalls will not survive his long, Archibald Little, an English merchant resident in China, contributes a rejoinder to Vladimir Holst's recent article for a Russo-American understanding, in which he insists that there is little in common between Russia and the United States, and that America would be doing destructively with her commercial future in China if she joined hands with Russia there. The Hon. Francis B. Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela, finds a congenial subject in "The Foreign Service of the United States," resenting the constant and ignorant criticism to which our consular service has been subjected for years, showing, by citation of British, French and German opinion, the high esteem in which the service is held abroad, and making several practical suggestions for the correction of defects in it. A diplomat, whose name and nationality are not given, writes "Vindications of the Boers," confidently asserting that the Boers are in the right in their dispute with England. The authorized personal representative of Aguinaldo, "Aguinaldo's Case Against the United States," in an article evincing a very clear idea of our history and its meaning, and of the political principles with which the United States are identified in the mind of the world.

PERSONALITIES.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, is a skilful and indefatigable chess player. Congressman Norton, of Ohio, abandoned medicine twenty years ago for politics.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the well-known authoress, did her first literary work on the Chattanooga.

The Shub of Persia has one of the finest private libraries in Asia and spends much of his time with his books.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Curzon are two of the sixty women who have been decorated with the Star of India.

Jensmiah Curtis, the translator of Senkiewicz's novels, knows every language and most of the dialects in Europe, and is self-taught.

author of "Richard Carol," will, in future have his name on the title pages read: Winston Spencer-Churchill.

Emperor William has sent to the Crown Prince of Greece his portrait, inscribed with the well-known sentence from Homer: "Only one shall be ruler, only one King."

Montague White, consul general for the Transvaal in London, is not at all a typical Boer. He is popular in society, a good story-teller and a first-rate art and musical critic.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, besides writing most of the editorials in the Concord Monitor, reads a good deal of copy and makes up the paper on his managing editor's day off.

Hon. John A. Eichnam, who was a contemporary of Gaius A. Grow during his earlier congressional service, and a prominent figure in the Johnson impeachment, is living in poverty at Cadiz, O.

William M. Everts' poor health is treated lightly by that gentleman. When some Boer's comforter recently told him he looked about half his former self, he made answer: "I wonder if the other half looks as badly as this one."

Colonel Sir C. S. R. Parsons, who commanded the force which gave the Khuffs the final blow at Gadar last September, has been created a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services.

THE POSTMASTER'S GIFTS.

The lettered face doth move before his eye. The helmet of a silent ministry: He staves without palpitating fears On messages bedimmed and wet with tears.

In unmoved humor over he doth pass Words which to some fond heart may far surpass.

All others with their tidings of rare joy: The marriage of a belle, a new-born boy, The baby which can creep across the floor.

The far-off son unsmiling precious ore, The erstwhile tot now taller than her ma, The enlarged picture on the wall of pa. These and a thousand other tales relate The mistle's flitting on like wings of fate.

Dearest of cheer across time's dark abyss, Casting the olive branch o'er feud and schism; Thought-wafted tokens 'neath a filmy veil.

Sorted and shuffled in the endless mail. —Will Chamberlain, in Chicago Record.

Temperature Tamers.

Plenty of things right here to make the hot weather not only endurable but enjoyable.

And the price at which we offer them is not going to make anyone hot, except the man who charges a higher price for equal quality, and he is numerous.

Just think of these and get cool. Refrigerators at reduced prices.

Yard and Office

West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

Gentlemen's Fall Styles.

They differ from those of last year in the width and height of shoulders, greater amplitude of coats, slightly increased length, the cut of vests, and in the width of knee and bottom of trousers. There are changes in the roll of the coat and the arrangement of the pockets. On the street, these changes are as readily detected by the practical eye as would be a ready-made suit on the form of the wearer. While small themselves, these differences are just the ones that put character into a suit, give it value and proclaim the difference between a properly made garment and one carelessly or ignorantly made.

When you get your garments from us you get the best that Art and Fashion can produce. It is our exclusive business to give you such Goods and we attend to our business.

Another word. The people who do the largest business can do your work the cheapest and we are the people.

W. J. DAVIS,

213 Wyoming Avenue; Arcade Building



A gentleman residing in T street, N. W., Washington, D. C., asserts that he suffered for many years with dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness. He tried every known remedy, consulted many physicians with the hope of getting cured or even relief, but nothing seemed to relieve him. After meals he would feel as if a ball of lead was lodged in his stomach, tired and listless, as though life was scarcely worth living. Finally he was attracted to the ad of

RIPANS TABULES

and concluded to try them. After taking the first two or three he was surprised to find the relief they gave and soon he felt like a new man. He has never been without Ripans Tabules since, nor has he suffered since.

Star Automatic Paper Fastener

Fastens papers in a jiffy, feeds itself and improved in every respect. Prices lower than ever. We are still selling the Planitary Pencil Sharpener. The only sharpening device which never breaks the lead. On trial in your office for 10 days free of charge. We have numerous other novelties in office supplies, together with a large line of Blank Books and Typewriter's Supplies.

Reynolds Bros

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS. Hotel Jermyn Building.

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Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

#34 Lackawanna Avenue

Luther Keller

LIME, CEMENT, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

Yard and Office

West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

FINLEY'S New Fall Dress Goods

We open today our first importation this season of choice novelties in

Crepons, Serges, Cheviots, Tweeds etc., Also a magnificent line of

Plaids for Suitings and Skirts,

All Exclusive Designs.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

FOR \$10

A Twenty-Year Gold-Filled Gas: Waltham Movement.

Both Guaranteed

The Best Watch in the Whole World for the Money.

MERCERBAU & CONNELL

130 Wyoming Avenue.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

Flag Holders

All Sizes, 10 to 35 Cents.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

119 N. Washington Ave.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming District

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Shining, Basting, Sporting, Smoking and the Repans Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives. Room 401 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

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THOS. FORD, Pittston. JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth. W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.