

The Scranton Tribune

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The fact that one thousand Filipinos at Manila were concerned in a plot to embarrass the United States government by wanton murders of representatives of foreign nations at that city, shows that too much vigilance cannot be exercised even in case of the "Amigos."

Secretary Hay's Triumph.

FULLER information as to the scope of the concessions secured from the European powers with respect to American interests in China increases the significance of Secretary Hay's triumph. If the present expectations of our state department shall be realized, the result will constitute the most memorable diplomatic achievement of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Our government has not stopped at securing pledges of an "open door" into Chinese ports under European control, but has also sought to win certain privileges for American citizens in the leased territory and spheres of influence, such as a guaranty against discriminating rates on railways built and financed under foreign authority and against discriminating tonnage dues; the right to make contracts with the local authorities and Chinese merchants as freely as the subjects of other countries; the exploitation of mines upon the most favorable conditions offered any one; and an equal opportunity to bid for contracts for public improvements and for the use of such improvements. One of the most important questions involved refers to "Liken" taxes, or the Chinese local barrier charges, which, by manipulation, with the connivance of Chinese officials, could be made effective discriminations against American trade, even though an open door was guaranteed our merchants, and no discriminating custom duties were levied upon our merchandise. All these points have been covered in the correspondence which has passed between Washington and the European capitals; and it is authoritatively announced that the matter has reached the stage where a general written agreement having the character of an international compact is within sight. It is not definitely known that the United States has carried every point; but the belief is general that in addition to assuring an open door Secretary Hay has gained other advantages of a substantial and profitable character.

Again we must bear in mind that for these triumphs Admiral Dewey is partly responsible. But for his capture of the Philippines they would not have been possible.

The Twentieth Century City.

IN THESE DAYS of electric progress what changes will come to the government of our great cities is as near to a certainty as the fact that the people will be taxed, but in the Saturday Evening Post Mayor Harrison of Chicago hazards some interesting guesses.

For example, the typical mayor, fifty years hence, will be a man who has made a professional study of municipal problems and demonstrated to the people that he possesses exceptional business ability. He will receive a salary of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year and will not, in Mayor Harrison's opinion, waste much of his valuable time on the routine details of spoils distribution but will lead the thinking which generates public improvements. The people will demand that he be personally honest, politically clean and morally pure, and when they find such a man they will pile responsibilities upon him.

To relieve the mayor of the future of the great burdens of patronage some form of civil service will be necessary; but Mr. Harrison has faith that it will be a different form from that now in vogue. "It is difficult to believe," says he, "that the public sentiment of the twentieth century will be any more favorable to a standing army of mechanically appointed civil employees than it is to a standing army for foreign aggression or internal oppression. One is as bad a nuisance and menace to republican institutions as the other. A civil service that should not confine itself to mere mechanical questioning as to the fitness of candidates for office, but which should go further and take into consideration the character and capacity of all would-be public servants, would reach many evils now in existence. I feel confident that one of the important changes of the approaching new era will be public demand for a civil service law, national in scope, and national and local in application, which shall have for its distinct purpose an upbuilding of the moral character of office-holders."

In the twentieth century the young men of energy and character will be trained to go into politics for the public welfare and that, Mayor Harrison thinks, will clean out much of the present foulness. "It is the man who counts in public service. That man is growing more and more common each year. In a quarter of a century he and his fellows should be a majority

To Save the Anthracite Coal Trade.

WE REFERRED IN THESE COLUMNS a few days ago to the proposed new transportation route to tidewater via the Erie and Wyoming Valley and Delaware Valley and Kingston railroads. In that article we quoted from statements of the coal shipments of the Pennsylvania railroad as a proof that soft coal and coke were supplanting the market for anthracite coal. The figures related only to the shipments upon one road during the greater part of last year. The conclusion, however, drawn from these shipments is abundantly justified by statistics covering a larger field and a longer period. We have at hand the shipments from Pennsylvania of anthracite coal for four years prior to 1899, and of bituminous coal and coke for three years previous to that time. They are as follows:

Shipments of anthracite in 1895, 46,545,000; 1896, 43,171,000; 1897, 41,600,000; 1898, 41,900,000. This shows a decrease from 1895 to 1898 of 7.2 per cent.; from 1896 to 1897, 3.6 per cent.; from 1897 to 1898, an increase of .007 per cent.; or from 1895 to 1898 a decrease of 10 per cent.

Shipments of bituminous coal: 1896 50,925,000 tons 1897 55,189,000 tons 1898 64,712,000 tons showing an increase from 1896 to 1897 of 8.3 per cent.; from 1897 to 1898 of 17.3 per cent.; from 1896 to 1898 of 27 per cent.

Shipments of coke: 1896 6,613,000 tons 1897 8,533,000 tons 1898 10,171,000 tons showing an increase from 1896 to 1897 of 29 per cent.; from 1897 to 1898 of 19.2 per cent. or in the three years of 53.8 per cent.

Statistics for the United States show an equally rapid increase in the consumption of bituminous coal. They are as follows: For 1896 138,906,000 tons For 1897 146,573,000 tons For 1898 170,992,000 tons This shows an increase from 1896 to 1898 of 5 1-2 per cent, and from 1897 to 1898 of 21 per cent.

These statistics, which are merely confirmatory of the information which is constantly forced upon persons connected with the anthracite coal industry, prove beyond question that bituminous coal and coke are steadily and irresistibly forcing anthracite out of the market. The injury to the anthracite producer from this competition does not rest merely in the loss of tonnage. If the inquiry were confined to the larger sizes of coal from chestnut up, which command higher prices in the market, the result would be still more striking and startling; showing, as it would, that in all except the very small and cheapest sizes of coal the loss has been greatest. An analysis of the sizes of coal shipped recently, as compared with the sizes of coal shipped before the encroachments of bituminous coal in the eastern market became serious, will demonstrate that the large sizes of coal, upon which the prices are highest, are being crowded out of the market. The proportion of chestnut and larger sizes of coal to the whole anthracite tonnage was, in 1885, 82 per cent.; in 1897, 69 per cent. The proportion of lump, broken and steamer coal, which are used almost exclusively for the production of steam, is as follows: 1885, 23.7 per cent.; 1897, 14.8 per cent.

The following table shows more in detail and for a longer period that the increase in tonnage of anthracite has been almost entirely in the unprofitable sizes of coal produced by the operator, namely: Pea, buckwheat and smaller sizes:

Table with 4 columns: Domestic sizes which include chestnut and larger sizes, Pea, buckwheat and smaller sizes, Total, and Tonnage in 1880, 1890, 1897.

All this demonstrates that it is well known to all anthracite producers, that of late years it has been necessary to crush down into the very small commercial sizes a large proportion of the coal which used to be shipped in larger sizes.

This condition, which confronts all interests connected with the anthracite industry, has been fully realized by the operators for a number of years, and after exhausting all other devices to check the loss of the anthracite market, they reached the conclusion that the exorbitant rate of freight tariffs was the most serious element in the problem of reducing the price of anthracite to retain the market. They therefore bent their energies to the effort either to obtain a material reduction in rates from the present transportation companies, or to secure a new and independent outlet. All efforts to secure a reduction of rates by present transportation companies were unavailing. Through the co-operation of the Erie and Wyoming Valley railroad, however, and the timely abandonment of the Delaware and Hudson canal, the way was opened for securing a new road to tidewater at a minimum cost for right of way and construction, and with such favorable grades and curves as would enable it to transport coal at the lowest practicable cost. They have already entered into contracts for the shipment of a large amount of coal at prices which will place it at tidewater at a total saving of about thirty cents per ton over present rates. The success of this enterprise cannot fail to benefit all interests connected with the anthracite business. There seems to be no reason why, in view of the energy and capacity of the men at the head of the movement, it should not succeed and prosper.

in municipal affairs, even in a city as great as New York, where public interest in public affairs is at its lowest ebb."

So much for the manner of the government of the twentieth century city; let us next consider the results. Foremost among these, in Mayor Harrison's opinion, will be more sunlight, more pure air, more room, more green grass and a nearer approach to nature. Cities are not to be congested prisons but scientifically constructed abodes abounding in small parks and playgrounds, with no dark alley cesspools or garbage heaps, but with well paved and well lighted streets and boulevards, with elevated tracks for all steam railroads and automobile street car transportation doing away with bothersome trolley lines and incidentally with the now perennial franchise scandals. Questions of the public health and convenience will receive the attention of the best minds and be wrought out in practical form. Above all, a feeling of brotherhood now absent from city life will pervade the urban population of fifty years hence; and in consequence:

"Municipal hospitals will be plentiful and provided for all needed purposes. Health boards will have practically unlimited sanitary powers. Tenements will not be permitted to stand. Light, pure air, ample room will be provided for those to whom the fortune of life has not been kind. The municipal park will be a fixture in every district. Tree culture will be encouraged, and flowers will no longer be a rarity to the poor. As much attention then will be paid to the night school as is now devoted to useless charities. The common schools, the primary and grammar grades, will receive double the notice now paid them. The high school will be curtailed in power, because those wealthy enough to enjoy its comforts, being in a hopeless minority, should pay for the same or seek the private school, while taxation results are diverted to the schools for the people. We will no longer force a child to climb up to education. We will bring it down to him. Our penal institutions will take on the character of farms and gardens, and put off the character of prisons. Children guilty of first offense will never be incarcerated with confirmed criminals. Police authorities will have awakened to the fact that crime is as much a disease as

typhoid fever, and that the patient must be treated accordingly. Municipal law will approach recognition of moral law."

Secretary Hay wants congress to establish a training school for diplomats. If it should do this it should make Mr. Hay the principal instructor. He evidently knows his business.

Now that Aguinado's wife and other female relatives have surrendered, the pompador-haired chief may also soon be persuaded to come into camp and accept a government position.

LITERARY NOTES.

Five articles in the January North American Review are devoted to the South African war. G. Leveson Gower, formerly comptroller of her majesty's household, recounts the opinions on the condition of "The British Army," expressed in a recent conversation by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the queen, and for many years commander-in-chief of the forces of Great Britain. Dr. W. J. Leys, the European agent of the South African republic, answers a number of questions relating to the "Origin, Duration and Outcome of the War," giving a clear idea of the theories and expectations of the Boers themselves on these points. The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, who was for some time high commissioner of Rhodesia, discusses the relations between England and the Transvaal from the British point of view. Professor Hans Delbrück, of the Berlin university, examines the attitude which the great powers of Europe are likely to assume toward Great Britain at the present crisis. Vladimir Holmstrom and Prince Gokhromsky, in "Great Britain on the War Path," voice the belief of certain classes of intelligent Russians that Britain's war against the Transvaal is the first step in a gigantic military scheme whose object is to secure for England the mastery of the Mediterranean and of the Indian ocean as a means of securing her position in India. George Loney, who spent many years in business pursuits in the Dutch Republics in South Africa, contributes a paper entitled "Some Boer Characteristics," in which he draws a graphic picture of the farmer-inhabitant of the Transvaal, showing how they live and what manner of people they are. One article which is somewhat obsolete is from the pen of Amalario Mabini, formerly prime minister in Aguinaldo's cabinet, but recently captured by the American troops. It sets forth the grounds on which the insurgent Filipinos believe themselves to be entitled to the recognition of the United States as an independent republic. Needless to say, this article was written prior to Mabini's capture.

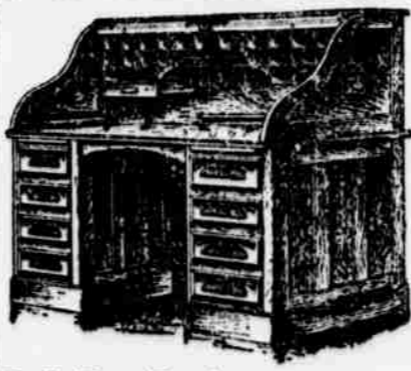
Street & Smith, New York, publish, in "Out of the Past," by Eleanor H. Coryell, a striking study of the evils, immediate and remote, of illegitimacy. A Sister of Charity discovers the dead mother and newly-born child, with nothing to show their identity or history. The story itself begins some twenty years later, when the child has become a man of great talent but overshadowed by the cloud which envelops his origin. The heroine, an American girl, has come to Paris for violin study, believing herself the daughter of a detected and rejected parents. In protesting against her father's second marriage she brings upon herself the shock and horror of the discovery that she is no legitimate daughter, but a waif adopted from the unknown past. The story goes on to its climax, showing how the curse of illegitimacy leaves unhealed wounds and falls in unforeseen places upon the most innocent. And yet the story is neither heavy nor sombre, but has both lightness and charm and the delight of unexpectedness.

The announcement of publication of a number of biographies of D. L. Moody has forced the family to deny that any such will have their authorization or cooperation. Although Mr. Moody was steadfastly opposed to any biographical notices during his life, he knew it could not be avoided after his death, and a few years ago expressed the wish that his sister should, if possible, should undertake it, in order that many false statements now current might be corrected. The family have a large number of private letters, as well as photographs and other material, which will be reserved for the only authorized biography. The request is made to friends all over the world who can contribute authentic material, to send it to W. R. Moody, East Northfield, Mass. Meanwhile a brief biographical sketch will be compiled by his son and issued in the Moody Colportage library with all possible despatch.

Laird & Lee, of Chicago, have just added to their admirable collection of reference books a valuable pocket compendium, entitled "The Twentieth Century Handy Cyclopaedia Britannica," compiled by Alfred B. Chambers, Ph. D. It is a 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inch volume, of 889 compact columns, containing a wealth of alphabetically arranged information. The subjects include history and dates down to the present year; geography and biographical carefully revised, all the leading facts, figures and discoveries in medicine, chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, astronomy, meteorology, etc., etc. Nothing of interest to the present generation has been neglected, and even law and business have received their share of the author's attention.

The richest woman in the world has taken up her pen to contribute to the Woman's Home Companion. In the February number of that magazine Mrs. Hetty Green will discuss "The Benefits of a Business Training for Women," writing from her own wide experience as a woman of affairs and a successful financier.

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- List of cities: Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Bannock, Forty Fort, Wyoming, Parsons, Miner's Mills, Mill Creek, Laffin, Yatesville, Pittston, Duryea, Lackawanna, Taylor, Avoca, Minto, Hancock, Starbuck, Conklin, Great Bend, New Milford, Alford, Georgetown, Hawley, Hotchkiss, Waymart, Elmhurst, Moscow, Gouldsboro, Tobyhanna, Mount Pocono, Pocono Summit, Cresco, Henryville, Spragueville, Portland, Stroudsburg.

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Ripans Tabules. "Two years ago I had the Grippe," said the wife of a Long Island farmer, "and since then I have never been real smart. Nothing that I ate seemed to set well on my stomach. I have never been much of a hand for doctoring, but I tried different kinds of herb teas, but they didn't seem to do much good. One day a lady asked me if I would try Ripans Tabules. Richard took some too. Whatever they are made of I don't know, but we have not felt so well in years. We work all day now and eat our three regular meals, and all kinds of victuals seem to agree with us. Don't hesitate about taking them. They won't hurt you."