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; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions of whatever nature and by whomsoever sent shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 20, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET. SCHOOL DIRECTORS .- C. C. Ferber, E.

In Chicago buffet attachments are to be added to the street car service so that hungry passengers can secure food and drink while traveling. During the snowy season in Scranton

Mayor and Speak-Easies.

sleeping cars might pay.

T IS NOT CLEAR why the mayor should need the help of a committee of councils in order to formulate a plan for suppressing the "speak-easies" or securing the additional revenue which would result from their being compelled to take out licenses. The mayor already has at his | he wished, take legal advantage, command not only the whole police and detective force but also a special fund intended for just such purposes, If he is in doubt about the facts, he can have the policemen and detectives report them to him. If he is in doubt the law within the city limits are al- | Harum," ready in his hands, and moreover he is under oath to use his best endeavors to enforce the law. Councils can neither help him nor stop him; and the Macedonian appeal to them for help looks as much like a play to the galleries as like the earnest move of a determined and fearless official.

The merits of General Leonard Wood have been pretty well exploited in this country, but the greatest one remains to be told. He has just subscribed for all the newspapers of Havana and pald his subscription in advance.

Let The Public Protect Itself.

HE PUBLIC will notice that

the talk of a mine strike in this region does not originate here, but is proclaimed as far away as Indianapolis, a city situated in the center of the bituminous coal fields. There is nobody in Indianapolis who has the moral right to order or to incite the miners of Scranten to quit work just as they are coming out of the long spell of hard times and beginning to share in the general return of prosperity. If a soft coal operator out in that country were to say to the anthracite mine owners "Here, you must close hereabouts: down your mines, your men won't let me fix their wages," the attempted dietation would be quickly resented, as well by the miners as by their em-

Why is it not equally the right and duty of the mine owners and miners of this valley to settle their differences among themselves? Why should the anthracite coal industry be attached as a kite to the soft coal industry, and the workingmen of our valley yoked to all the troubles and frictions of the bituminous district? The soft coal trade and the hard coal trade are rivals. They are each competing for business. Do the anthracite miners not see that it would be a mighty slick trick on the part of the bituminous people if they could force a suspension of anthracite operations at this particular time when anthracite is beginning to take a brace, and thereby take away permanently a large part of anthracite's natural mrket?

Every man of intelligence connected with the anthracite industry, whether as an employe or an employer; and every other conservative, fair-minded citizen, whatever his vocation, knows that a strike in our mines at any time, and at this time more especially, would be a misfortune for which there could not possibly be adequate compensation. For the miners it would mean idleness, debt, suffering and ill-feeling which years could not efface; for the mine owners, a handicap which it would take long to overcome, and for the community in general, business distress, restlessness, disorder-a tremendous loss absolutely without any gain whatever. Under these circumstances, what is the duty of the sensible citizenship of our valley? Is it not to put its strong hand upon this threatened evil and squelch it before it grows into proportions beyond control?

In making recent charges against the anti-administrationists, ex-Minister Barrett has aroused a fleed of "ominous silence" in certain quarters.

Make It General.

HE PROPOSITION to require the next mayor of Scranton to give a \$10,000 bond as an indemnity in case he should forget to turn over police court fines as required by law has its humorous side. It might be supposed that after the trouble which they have had in this matter the citizens of this town would show great care in the selection of their next mayor, taking pains to choose a man who is not only under no temptation to withhold city funds but one who, in a general way, possesses a mind and a will of his own, with common sense to boot. This would be the reasonable inference if the taxpayers took the same interest in the administration of the public business that, as individuals, they show in their personal

Evidently Councilman Melvin is in incertainty on this point and proposes to make assurance doubly sure by requiring the next mayor to

suggestion is good as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. The troubles of our town do not all originate with the mayor. His responsibilities are not trifling, but it must not be forgotten that connected with him in the running of the government are 42 ouncilmen, some of whom, upon occasions past, have, it is said, not even had a property owner's natural interest in economical government at the time of their first election to office, because at that time they did not own property. The fact that on a salary of nothing a year instances have been known of councilmen speedily acquiring property subsequent to their election, although not visibly engaged in other business than politics, would seem to suggest the need of a bond from the legislative as well as from the executive branch of the municipal government; and a

tolerably stiff bond at that, If before a councilman could qualify he should be required to furnish a \$10,000 bond that he would not succumb to the blandishments of street railway, telephone or other lobbyists; that he would not interest himself improperly, either directly or indirectly, in city contracts; that he would not use the ward appropriation in the payment of campaign debts but would expend it honestly and faithfully for the good of the city; that he would carry into the deliberations of councils a clean purpose to do his duty without fear or special favor, and that he would hew to the line, letting the chips fall where they might, it is not certain that our city government would improve, but an additional safeguard would be created of which the injured citizen might, it

Will Councilman Melvin accept our amendment?

So long as Julian Hawthorne does not accuse the late Mr. Wescott of having written any of Kipling's stuff, the reabout the law, the city solicitor's office latives of the dead novelist should try is at his disposal. The weapons for an to bear up under the ridiculous story attack upon those who are breaking regarding the authorship of "David

An Object Lesson.

IFTY YEARS AGO, three sisters and two brothers by the name of Wilson, residents of Brooklyn, all of whom were old enough to work for a living, appointed one of the brothers treasurer and agreed to turn all of their earnings into a common fund, from which the necessary housekeeping expenses were to be paid and the remainder invested for the benefit of all. None earned more than \$10 a week, and after some years one of the sisters pulled out of the syndicate in order to get married. but the others stuck together until the death of the brother who acted as treasurer forced an adjudication of the estate in the surrogate's court, whence came these facts.

In the fifty years property to the value of more than \$100,000 was accumulated and this did not include any extraordinary rises in property values but simply the natural result of close economy and shrewd judgment in the placing of investments. The treasurer's name was Robert Wilson. "He," him to pay what was due as salary. It was not very long before the besa found himself greatly in debt to his promises to pay were satisfactory to Robert Wilson, for he knew the boss owned real estate and would be compelled by law to part with it if it came to a pinch in a lawsuit over wages due. Finally when the boss was indebted to the workman for a large sum of money in back wages, the workman took a mortgage on the boss's house in Greene avenue, Brook. lyn. Robert Wilson continued to let his wages remain with the boss and he also allowed the interest on the mortgage to accumulate until he got ready to secure his claim by taking title to his boss's house. Then the Wilson co-operative family moved into the house and the boss moved out. They continued to save until Robert hell other real estate in his name and had \$50,000 invested in gilt-edged bonds." If Robert and the other Wilsons, nstead of saving with religious regu-

larity a large percentage of their modest earnings from week to week an1 contenting themselves to live in the most frugal manner, had maintained a showy household, wern fashionable clothes, exhibited the ambition to keep pace socially with neighbors possessing impler incomes, and given a free rein to the natural inclination of mankind for the good and expensive things of life, they would not have accumulated \$100,000 or any part of it; but on the contrary they would probably have gone into debt, been evicted by their landlord, and fallen into evil waysthe women into shame or squalor and the men into caronic malcontents, arguing on the slightest occasion that because of the greed of the plutocrats the poor man has no chance. Such is

At the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York on Monday next the Association of American Advertisers, a newly formed organization of some of the largest and best known advertisers in the country. will hold its first regular meeting. The very fact that interest in the subject of advertising should form the basis of an association of this kind, which includes within its membership many of the largest manufacturing and mercantile firms or corporations in the United States, is eloquent in proof that intelligent advertising pays.

the way of the world.

An Unnecessary Dictum.

UBLIC OPINION will not concur in the New York Tribune's dictum that Puerto Rico is not and never should be on the basis of a territory, in the sense that Arizona and New Mexico are territories; and that it has no claim to be considered as a territory in the matter of revenue legislation.

There are arguments against the conversion of the Philippines into territories in the constitutional sense which do not apply to Puerto Rico. In the former we have not only some 30 different tribal varieties to make complex give financial security to the city. The the problem of governing them, but we

have also a fundamental separation be-tween the Caucasian and the Malay races. The co-ordination of the latter with the former has never been accomplished in any part of the world and cannot be considered as among the possibilities of our Oriental dependencles. The gulf of division is even wider than between the white man and the negro; and one race problem such as we have today in our southern states is enough, so far as participation in the federal government is concerned,

But in Puerto Rico we are dealing principally with a branch of our own racial stock, containing no impossibilities of assimilation but on the contrary much promise of development in the next and succeeding generations. The element in control in Puerto Rico is the white man's element, not brought up to the Anglo-Saxon standards, but capable of being brought up. The obligation is upon the United States to provide opportunities so that this element can be Anglicized in the American manner; and the reward to be held out for that good achievement should be statehood and nothing less.

The scheme to allow Brigham Roberts to take his seat in congress and then expel him, will scarcely be agreed to by wide-awake members of the house. A man unfit to remain in is not fit to get in.

For a Neutral Canal.

T IS ASSERTED that in view of the disposition exhibited in conof a canal across Nicaragua under conditions which would Americanize both shores for a sufficient space to prevent foreign encroachments, the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and Germany have notified our state department of their intention to protest if there should ever be an attempt on the part of the United States to close the canal to other nations in time of war. Great Britain and Germany, it is said, are satisfied to have the canal constructed American enterprise, with special privileges for American commerce in time of peace; to this end, Great Britain is willing to consent to the abrogation of the troublesome Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But neither power will waive objection to the construction at either end or along the banks of the canal of any fortifications which might, in a period of hostilities, operate as a menace to European warships.

What truth there is in these representations we do not know, but they impress us as reasonable. To attempt to close the canal in time of war to the warships of any hostile power save by attacking and defeating those ships before they could reach the entrance to the canal would, as a matter of strategy, be ridiculous; and as a matter of policy it would be equally shortsighted in that it would provoke retailations should our own warships have occasion to solicit passage through the Sucz or similar foreign canals. The place to fight an enemy is not in a narrow ditch but near his starting point, before he gains an opportunity to do mischief. For this reason we need says the Sun, "was working for a a navy sufficiently large and sufficientjeweler and would frequently tell his ly swift not only to defend our coasts boss that there was plenty of time for should an enemy come within menacing proximity to them, but also to give enable us to strike when and where wokman. Promissory notes and other we please. In that way alone can our great expanse of seaboard, our enormous constwise commerce and our maritime prospects be properly safeguarded.

The Nicaragua canal, when built, will be an American institution, but it need not be fenced in.

The case of Julian Hawthorne is a startling illustration of the blighting of yellow journalism upon

In the opinion of General Buckner, Democracy and Bryanism cannot lunch on the same meal ticket.

President Snow's testimonial to Mr. Roberts proved to be a veritable bliz-

Venezuela is uncertain these days whether she has a government or not.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 3.34 a. m., for Saturday, January 26, 1900.

3 A child born on this day will realize that it is often a misfortune that we cannot analyze some men until it is too

Current strike stories are evidently like news from Ladysmith, written at quite a distance from the scene of action. Too much genius will sometimes pre vent a man from earning an honest fiv-

Marriage is not a failure in many instances. It is more apt to be the hus

The average husband is in doubt as t whether it is the bargain counter or the cooking school that contains the greatest element of danger. Friendship, like wine, should improve with age.

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not become excited over news from

Ladysmith or the state of the weather. You can't help it.

CASUAL SMILES.

His Strong Box. Lawyer-You say the miser kept his gold in a streng box? Witness-Yes, sir. He kept it in an

The White Man's Burden. Smith-My congratulations, old man hear you have another increase in your

empty limburger cheese box.-Chicago

Jones (sadly)-Worse; a son-in-law.-York Evening World. Drove Him Away. Lady-Here, take this broom and water and scrub down the dog house

Son or daughter?

Tramp-Never, ma'am! Dat's why I left ne happy home Lady-What for? Tramp-House-cleaning.-Chleago News.

Loyalty. "What did you smash 'im foh?"
"He insulted a frien' er mine."
"Go away! What did he say?" "He said dat nex' ter me, my frien wah de mos' ignu'nt pusson in dis com-munity."-Washington Star.

The Proportion of Rich Men to Poor.

THERE IS a part of the American newspaper press which is under the impression, or, at least, says it is, that in this country "the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer" as time goes on. These public journals, which are not all of the generally offensive yel-lowish hue, have the hearty support of not only our allen Socialists and Anarchists, whose creed is that "Property is Robbery," but of our domestic Socialists and Anarchists, some of whom call themselves social philosophers, or colitical economists, or statesmen, even if these workers of mischief and ers of discontent among the masses were all untaught, libterate, or mere selfish, sordid demagogues, they e much less dangerous to the institutions of society and government than they really are, as they are not confined to the noisy, lazy and vicious leaders of their kind. They are to be found at times in the editors' chairs of otherwise respectable newspapers, or among the teachers of the colleges and universities, or in the contributors' pages of the magazines and and the more pretentious Many of them mean well, and

are probably ignorant that in sowing the seeds of discontent, socialism and anarchy they are doing something not less dangerous to society and govern-ment than would be the throwing of taming brands among the dry stub-The contention of the Socialists and Anarchists that the rich are growing richer and the poor-poorer would be direful if it were true, but it is indis-

putably false, there being enough fice-futable facts to prove its inaccuracy. gress to authorize the building of a canal across Nicaragua disprove the verity of the contention; it is the thousands upon thousands of is the thousands upon thousands of the snug, comfortable homes of hun-dreds of thousands of the wage and salary earners of Philadelphia. They have in their equipment in lighting, heating, centilating, furnishing, and in their cooking, bathing and sanitary arrangements, elements of good living which a generation rgo only would have been and actually were, the prized luxuries of all but the few very rich folk. The industrious, sober, frugal wage carnet and his family are now well housed fed, clothed and sheltered from the storms of peverty. The wage carner is working shorter hours and receiving

> That the wage and salary earners are not obliged to spend all they get upon the butcher, baker and candlestick maker is made clear by the official report of the comptroller of the currency recently issued from Washington, of the business done by the Savings Banks of he country during the last five years dere are the figures which prove that in that brief period, in which is included some of the most unpresperous years of the present generation, the poor have not grewn poorer, but richer;

fairer reward for his labor than he ever

1895.	
Number of Savings Banks in	
United States 1	,030
Total deposits	.000
Surplus 163,000	600
Sundry assets 9,000	,000
Total assets\$2,013,000	(000
Number of Savings Banks in	
United States	942
Total deposits	,049
Surplus 195,000	000
Sundry assets 7,000	000

Total assets\$2,401,000,000 These statistics show that in five years the savings of the poor, put into the savings banks alone, the deposits of which represent only a fraction of the gross savings of the people, nave in-creased to the great amount of \$185,000. 000; that 693,000 depositors have been added to the list of those of 1895, and that the average deposit has grown from \$369

These figures refute the Socialists, Anarchists and demagogues of all degrees who contend that the poor are growing poerer in this country. What else they do is to give to organized society and government assurances of certain stability, of security from the practical op-erations of the Anarchists' creed that Property is Robbery." The deposit of the wage earner in the savings bank is ils property, his capital, and as dear to him as are the property and capital of his wealthlest neighbor. The savings bank depositor who has worked and de-nied himself in order to save a snug sum, thus accumulating property, is not going to unite with the destroyers of the tem-ple of society and government; he is going to unite to uphold and defend it agains its would-be destroyers. The savings bank depositor is, in fact, one of the sure, safe props and pillars of the state.

PERSONALITIES.

James Jackson, heir to the throne of Cabinda, is manitor of a flat in San rancisco Henry W. Corbett, United States senator from Oregon, went to New York in 1844 and worked in a store for \$3.50 a

George Gould, who has the fox-hunting fever very badly, has just purchased out-right one of the finest and largest packs of fox hounds in England.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox thinks the suc-

cessful man "is one who has made a happy home for his wife and children, no matter what he has done in the way of winning money or fame."
It is said that Levi Z. Leiter, the Chi-

cago millionaire, intends to creet a hand-some measument in the old Leiter graveyard on the David Strite farm, near Ha gerstown, Md., where he was born.

Dorsey W. Shackleford, who takes
Bland's old seat in congress, is a rich
man. He made his money in the large zine and lead mines of Camden county Mo., of the best of which he is practically the owner.

cultivated the art of using public libra-He spends much of his leisure time in the old Astor library of New York before a table literally burdened down with oooks and papers.

John Morley has just been unanimously elected honorary president of the Oxford Palmerston club. This post was occu-pled by Gladstone from the club's foun-Palmerston club. dation in 1873 until his death, since which ime it has been vacant, Roger Walcott, jr., son of the governor of Massachusetts, having graduated from

college, is new a student in the law school at Harvard. He has decided literary tastes and is a frequent contributor From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

New Albany, Ind., claims among its residents the oldest active politician in the United States. Ills name is John Stephens. He is 98 years old, and he occupies the position of Deputy Sheriff of Floyd county. His present assignment to built in the state of the second states.

is bailiff in charge of the grand bury.

Miss Marle Tempest, the actress, is a
great reader of English, American and French novels, and gets through nearly all the new novels of any merit as they are published. Her favorite novelist is Rudyard Kipling, so, needless to say, nothing of his ever escapes her perusal. Since the death of his wife, Lord Salisbury is leading a life so retired as to be almost that of a hermit. He will see only his oldest and most intimate friends or those who call on business of most paramount importance. Business, too

George Lypch, correspondent of George Lypch, correspondent of the Echo, who has been captured by the Boers outside the British lines at Ladysmith, is a bright journalist and an excellent artist, who did good work in the Santiage campaign, and who left London or twenty-four hours' notice to represent three journals. sent three journals. Lord Armstrong, the famous gun-

is the only thing that takes him out of

the house

maker, has just entered his ninetieth year. It is now just forty years since he was knighted for his discovery of the Armstrong breech-loading gun. But as the inventor of the modern system of hydraulies he deserves even greater fame than his gun has given him.

Emperor Wilhelm has ordered his court to learn the Koermagyar, a sort of minuct. It is an extremely difficult dance to master, and Professor Louis Pottak, who
is a justice of the peace at Miskolez,
Hungary, has been ordered to Herlin to
teach the court. He was recommended
to the emperor by the leader of the

John Jacob Astor owns one of the mos valuable manuscripts in this country. It is the famous Sforza missal, and was ught for \$15,000. It measures 1374x976 inches, has 184 pages of vellum and is bound in red merocco. It was made and decorated for Galeazzo Sforza by the great Florentine artist, Francesca Filippe

Lippi.

Mrs. Lydia A. B. Woods, who died recently in York, Neb., bequeathed \$10,000 each to York and Falls City, in that state, to establish public libraries similar to the one which Mrs. Woods gave. while living, to Humboldt. The residue of the estate, after some private bequests, goes to the Denver Orphans

Colonel Northcott, who was killed in the Modder river fight, has done some excellent natural history work in the Gold Coast hinterland, and was looking forward to returning to that part of Africa to prosecute his zoological studies. He had lately presented the British Museum with an interesting collection of West African birds. Many of the nurses who went to South Africa with the Canadian troops are

members of well-known families in the

Dominion. The head nurse, for example, is the youngest sister of Joseph Pope, under secretary of state. She ha been a nurse in at least three United States hospitals. Another of the Canadian nurses is the daughter of Judge Porbes, of Halifax.

Dr. John Contee Fairfax, a practicing physician of Bladenburg, Md., is the eleventh Baron Fairfax of Cameron. His right to the British title is acknowledged by the house of lords and by all the au-thorities on peerage, but Dr. Fairfax has

not the money to support a peerage The sixth baron lived in Virginia, and was close friend of Washington. Alfred S. Hartwell, who has consented to represent Hawaii at Washington as an unofficial territorial delegate at the coming session of congress, has for thirty years been one of the leading members of the bar of Hawaii. In 1868 he was ap-pointed first associate justice of the Sureme court, becoming subsequently at-

THE MAGIC LETTER.

torney general in 1874 and 1876.

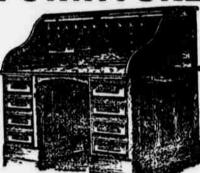
There was a little maiden once, In fairy days gone by, Vhose every thought and every word Always began with "L"
"I think," "I know," "I wish," "I say,"
"I like," "I want," 'I will," From morn to night, from day to day, "I" was her burden still.

Her schoolmates would not play with her Her parents tried in vain To teach her better, and one day Poor "I" cried cut in pain. "Help me, O fairies!" he besought. "I'm worn to just a thread, Do save me from this dreadful child, Or I shall soon be dead!"

The fairles heard, and heeded too, They caught poor "I" away And nursed him into health again Through many an anxlous day; And in his place they deftly slipped A broader, stronger letter. "The more she uses that," they said,

The little maiden went and sulked At first, and would not speak, But she grew tired of being dumb; And so, with in a week She used the substitute; and lo! Her playmates crowded round, parents smiled, and all To hear this novel sound.

She grew to use it steadily And liked it more and more, It came to fill a larger place Than "I" had done before: And each year found the little maid More kind and sweet and true What was the magic letter's name? Why, can't you guess? 'Twas "U!"



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