the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 11, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Congressmen at Large — GALUSHA A. GROW ROBERT IL FOERDELER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative.

First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS Second District JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District P. A. PHILBIN.

The question of law-enforcement is not nearly so complicated as it looks. It is the getting started right that is difficult. Once the start is made properly, the rest is simply a matter of sticking grimly to it.

Give Roosevelt A Rest.

HE EAGERNESS of certain politicians to force the vice presidential nomination on / Governor Roosevelt has a number of explanations. One is that he is a very popular man, whose appearance on the ticket with McKinley would enthuse the young men of the United States, especially in the country west of the Mississippi river, introduce "ginger into the campaign in the very locality where William Jennings Bryan is strongest, and thus help to bring out votes for the congressional, state and local Republican candidates. Another is that it would remove from New York state politics a factor not wholly pleasing to the large corporations, whose valuable franchises Roosevelt insists upon taxing, or to the trading politicians who have been accustomed to deal in leg-Islative exemptions and special privileges upon the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. A third is that those who have ambitions connected with the presidential succession after McKinley which the nomination of Roosevelt in 1904 would not gratify would be glad to put the vice presidential damper on the hero of San Juan under pretence of conferring a great honor upon him.

Those who really admire the strenuous qualities and practical hones; of Theodore Roosevelt do not press his nomination for the vice presidency for they recognize that, worthy as he is of all the honor that the country can give him, he is not fitted for the vice presidency nor is the vice presidency fitted for him. Under the conditions which exist in our government today and which are too secure to be overturned by the superabundant energy of any individual, the office of vice president is essentially diplomatic and advisory. It calls for a high quality of tact, finesse and the genius of conciliation, qualities which Colonel Roosevelt does not pretend to possess, and it offers almost no field whatever for the exercise of the militant, goahea.1 characteristics which are the sum of his impetuous and determined nature. If he were elected vice president he would be imprisoned in an atmosphere of inactivity and conventionality as distasteful and awkward to him as would be his strenuous life to the man whose temperament inclines him to retirement and repose. To borrow a simile more expressive than elegant, he would be like a fish

out of water. Nor would the misplacing of Roosevelt be justifiable on the score of party necessity. There is no such necessity. The Republican party is rich in material fitted to the requirements of the vice presidential office and not so poor in popular confidence that it has to employ extraordinary expedients to increase its electoral vote. As a candidate for re-election to the governorship of his own great state Colonel Roosevelt can make as effective use of his energies during the campaign as if he were on the national ticket; and if he shall succeed in carrying to completion some of the ideas which he has partially developed in the course of his gubernatorial career, the gain will be national in its educational

"Let Roosevelt alone. He is all right where he is. The square peg does not fit into the round hole.

Wharton Barker has at last got his long-coveted presidential nomination, All that he now needs is votes,

A Free Hand Essential.

UDGE LOCHREN'S opinion that the constitution automatically extends itself over new territory is coming in for a great deal of anxious discussion which seems to us to be in the nature of a waste of words. The judge's opinion determines nothing so far as national legislation is concerned. It is worth no precisely the opposite interpretation. It is interesting mainly as tending to than they could be bought for use inreveal the lines of argument which the side. The man who wanted bricks to Democratic opponents of expansion will employ when they shall undertake to convince the Supreme court that the constitution in its entirety necessarily and immediately follows the flag. It has no other value.

A very little practical reflection ought to satisfy those in perplexity with regard to this mater that a free hand for congress in relation to the administration of government under

pines is absolutely essential if that administration is to succeed. It must be evident from the most cursory glance at the early history of the United States that the federal constitution how desirous of improving his properwas intended to fit a population which had had a high order of experience in liberal self-government, which posessed a high percentage of popular education, which was homogeneous in character and which intended to establish a union of states, equal and overeign, with just enough power lelegated from state to federal authority to make the federation of states a fact rather than a fiction. In this spirit was the constitution drawn; and while the broadening influence of judicial interpretation has in the intervening years largely expanded it to fit the continuous growth of our institutions, it is not practically possible for any court to breathe into the letter of the constitution an elasticity sufficient to spread it in its entirety with successful application over the mongrel races of the Orient, just emerging from centuries of disqualification for self rule. As conditions vary in these differing dependencies so must details of administration vary to match them, a variation not to be hampered by any hard and fast constitutional barriers. It will be enough that in approaching these new problems of government our administrators shall be guided as to details by the just and elevated spirit which maketh alive where the letter

itself might kill. It is unlikely that the Supreme court, when it comes to pass on this great issue, will take a view in conflict with the palpable necessities of the situation. But should it affirm the interpretation laid down by Judge Lochren the only practical effect would be the development of an irresistible demand for a constitutional amendment permitting congress to legislate for the Philippines to fit developed needs.

There is really nothing so very sensational about Lord Salisbury's advice to Englishmen to equip themselves as riflemen until they shall surely be able to repel a hostile invasion should one arise. George Washington expressed the same wise thought when he said: "In time of peace prepare for war,"

Chicago's Labor War.

REVIEW of the labor situatien in Chicago, written by J. D. Whelpley, a careful and highly reputable journalist, for the Washington Star, presents many features of interest, some of them not previously understood, The public is aware that for several weeks the organized labor in the building trades in Chicago, to the number of 40,060 men, has been at loggerheads with the organized contractors, in which period of deadlock it has been in wages, to say nothing of the general less incident to a whole season's suspension of building operations in a community as large as Chicago; but there has not been a clear understanding of all the points at issue.

Broadly speaking, there are, accordthis controversy, the workmen, the contractors, supply men and the citizens. The workmen are represented by the Building Trades' council, the contractors by the Building Contractors' council, the supply men by another council and the citizens by individual grievance against the others. While it is true that some violence has been done during the past eight months of labor trouble, the class of men who are idle, says Mr. Whelpley, is the very best. The laborer proper is not involved, it is the carpenter, the mason, the plumber and the fitter who are waging the war. As a rule these men are intelligent, fairly well educated and full of pluck and resource. They are mostly of American, German or Scandinavian parentage and do not include the so-called dangerous or an- the people of the United States can rest archistic element always present in a assured. The present postmaster genbig city like Chicago. In the past eight eral will omit no necessary act of inmenths five men have been killed and 116 assaulted on account of labor difficulties, but the stories of intimidation are largely exaggerated. The war has been and still is largely a question of endurance.

The principal demands of the union. upon which has hinged nearly every strike or lock-out, have been: First, that the union should have the right to limit the amount of work to be done in a day; second, that the walking delegates of the union should have the right to transfer a man from one job to another at will regardless of the wishes of the employers; that is to say, which prevails in England whereby a steam fitter can cut only a certain number of threads for a day's work, or plumber make so many joints, no matter how short a time this may take or how much more he could do for his employer in the eight hours if he was allowed to proceed, the same idea holding good in all the trades. The right apart. to transfer workmen from one job to another implied the power of the walking delegate to go on to a job at, say, 3 o'clock in the afternoon and order a man who was working on that job to pick up his tools and go to some other employer upon whose work the delegate desired to put more men. These demands were resisted by the contractors and form the real basis of most of the trouble. The contractor, on the other hand, has a grievance against the supply men who have a successful trust for the sale of all building material sold inside the city limits of Chicago. No contractor was allowed to more than that of any other jurist of use any material bought outside of high personal character and respect- the city and prices were kept up above able scholarship, many of whom hold their natural level. Materials were sold for use outside of Chicago cheaper

against all concerned. The workmen demand high wages with control of their own time and movements. The contractor can give no guarantee of satisfaction; the supply trust charges him what it pleases such yarxing and peculiar conditions for his material. The result is that it as exist, for example, in the Philip- is not only expensive to build, but, in

use in Elgin. Ill., could buy them \$1 a

thousand cheaper in Chicago than he

could if they were to be used in the

city. The citizen who desires to put

up a building thus had a grievance

fact, almost impossible, owing to the continual conflict among those who do the actual building. The citizen or the corporation, therefore, no matter ty, can do nothing but leave the money in the bank, which would otherwise be expended for labor and find its way quickly into channels where it is most needed. Mr. Whelpley is obviously correct in saying that such a condition, if continued for long, means depression in all branches of business, idleness and want for thousands of people, and is a decided setback to any community

no matter how large or firmly estab-

lished, to say nothing of the increase

in crime which inevitably results. There is, this writer tells us, no ques tion but that many of the workmen are dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, and are willing to acknowledge they are asking more than can be given them. A realization of what the present strike has cost the people of Chicago, and the conditions sure to prevail in consequence next winter, is becoming more general, and has given rise to more openly expressed anxiety to put an end to the difficulty. It is freely predicted that the strike in its main features will be ended within thirty days, but the conditions of the building trade in Chicago when readjustment finally comes will be vastly different from that of eight months ago, greatly to the advantages of the of our written constitution-the spirit large investor, but to the ruin of many contractors. The latter are divided into three classes. Those with unlimited means and credit, those who are falcly well to io, and those who require the investors to furnish money as a building progresses. The first class, known as the big general contractors, does not comprise more than a dozen firms. The major part of the building is done by the second class. and the third class takes in all the smaller jobs the others do not care to

The result of the present strike when brought to an end will, says Mr. Whelpley, be the death of the material and ampply trusts, the wiping out of nearly all of the small contractors, the failure of many of the middle class and the great prosperity of the big general contractors. The present scale of wages will be continued, the unions will be refused the right to regulate the amount of work done in a day and the right to transfer men from one job to another at will. It is freely predicted that within a year the greater part of all building operations in Chicago of any magnitude will be in the hands of a haif dozen firms with large financial resources. The reason for this is that capital will not undertake a great building and our any risk itself. It will require the contractor to finance the entire investment until the structure is ready to be turned over to the owners. This will shut out from competition all except those who can furnish estimated that labor has lost \$29,000,300 | the millions necessary to carry on such a business. The downfall of the material trust will come through this condition also, for these general contractors buy at will in any part of the country, and are not dependent upon a local supply.

In the meantime Chicago has lost great prosperity. Times, Mr. Whelpley informs us, are good in all other lines of business and money is plentiful and ready for investment. Plans were made this spring for six great skyscrapers, and among the other buildings upon which work has been suspended are the \$3,000,000 post office and a half dozen large city school buildings. None of these can be built this year, and few will be commenced until another spring. The question arises. what has been gained for labor, capital or general public by this prolonged and costly civil war? It is a question which is more easily asked than ans-

There is one thing in connection with those Cuban postal scandals of which vestigation and will permit no guilty man to escape.

Senator Cullom is not the most brilliant man in public life, but he is experienced, conscientious, able and levelheaded. The Republicans of Illinois have done well to indorse him for re-

As the poet of the Wilkes-Barre Leader wisely express it, the success of the circus demonstrates beyond question that it pays to liberally ad-

The case with which the Standard they demonded the working system Oil company gobbled up the new gusher at Gaines indicates that even nature is powerless against the oil oc-

> Published reports of the Populist enventions indicate that it is wall that the two wings of the party are holding their sessions many miles

There is one merit in "insurgent" political literature. It insures that what the Wanamaker organs print one day they will have to contradict the next.

Admiral Dewey's platform no longer excites curiosity. Whether he shall issue it at all or not is fast becoming a matter of indifference.

The resignation of Food Commissioner Wells is taken in some sections as a triumph for oleomargarine jour-

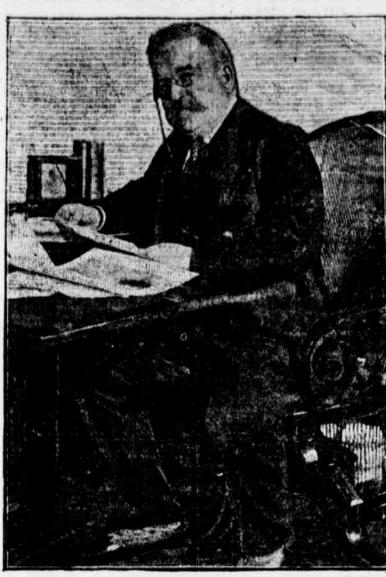
When Theodore Roosevelt grits his teeth and says "no," it is time to realize that he means it.

UNTERRIFIED.

There are microbes on your money," These grave scientists declare, With a smile screue and sunny And a manner debonnair. "There are ptomaines and bacilli, Getting rich is very rash. You will meet them, willy nilly, Every time you handle cash."

Loud and mighty through the air, which arouses this great nation Like a lion from its lair. There is heard a stern assurance Told in no uncertain terms;

MASSACHUSETTS' FAVORITE SON.



The duties of Secretary of the Navy during the Spanish War called the attention of th ountry to John D. Long, and now he is mentioned as a Vice Presidential candidate.

CONCERNING GAS ENGINES.

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In connection with your editorial "Gas Versus Steam" in this morning's issue of The Tribune, I beg to call your attention to an arciele in Science and Industry, a copy of which I send herewith, in which some of the possibilities of the gas engine when used in conjunction with coke and iron making are outlined. As (a as regards the development of the gas engin n Europe and America, it is true that this notor has not yet been applied in this country o the utilization of blast furnace gas, owing irgely to the fact that the most progressive American furnace managers now make such good ase of this fuel for steam making that they de-celop from it a surplus of power beyond the de-nands of the furnace plant itself. The success with which the gas engine has been applied to this work in Belgium is, however, attracting the attention of Americans, and they are no investigating this new field with the hope that at least a part of the possibilities mentioned in the article above referred to may be developed. There are now scores of gas engine builders in this country, many of whom have made notable uprovements in its construction and several are repared to build engines as large as have been built in Europe. I think it is true that the engines built by the Westinghouse company at their works in Pittsburg are among the most owerful that have ever been built.

[The article referred to appeared in the March

use of the gas engine are introducing a new factor in the problem of utilizing blast-furnace gases. As we stated above, the combustible por tion of these gases is largely diluted with inert gases, and, what is worse, they carry great mantities of dust, which gives more of trouble in the cylinder of a gas engine. Exten-sive experiments have, however, been made in ope that indicate that, notwithstanding the furnace gases can be successfully used in the gas engine. There are also indications that the waste gas from a ton of fuel that has been used or smelting iron in a blast turnace can, by for shelling from in a brast formace can, by means of the gas engine, be made to develop more power than is now obtained when the same amount of fuel is burned under a boiler, and nearly as much as could be obtained if the coke were made directly into gas for gas-engine driv

og.
"A blast furnace is, in reality, an immense gas producer of the best type, and, if it is desired to make gas for power purposes on a large scale, t would be difficult to design a more satisfactory device for the purpose than a modern blast furnace. These facts, taken in conjunction with the recent success in the application of gas enginer to large power units, have led to the very interesting conclusion that one of the most valu able products of blast-furnace plants of the future will be power in some form suitable for transmission and distribution, while the iron produced will be of secondary importance. Such a plan would involve the placing of the furnaces n the vicinity of large manufacturing centers, there there would be a ready market for both their products. If the demand for iron should be less than the possible output of the furnaces they could still be run at a profit, merely for the purpose of supplying power,

We understand that the new Buffalo plant of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company is liketo work out practically the idea suggested Mr. Turner in the foregoing quotation.—

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Miss Jimms-Yes, sir, of course; every time stop to get my breath I put in a comma, and always at the bottom of the page I make a pe iod.-Indianapolis Journal.

A Change of Plan.

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painted."-Chicago Record.

"No; Mrs. Folderol changed her mind, and concluded she would rather have the house

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I know a lady who was troubled with what her doctors termed intestinal indigestion. Her last doctor had her pursue the Salisbury treatment, which consists of eating only beef and bread dried in the oven and drinking all the hot water she could. I have seen her in the office where she is employed walk along with a glass filled with water steaming hot. The Salisbury treatment did give her some relief and she persisted in it for three months. It was then that she was induced to try Ripans Tabules, and now she finds that there are many eatables (chicken for instance) which she was not allowed to eat at first which she can now eat without distress. She says Ripans Fabules seem to counteract the acidity of her stomach. Their effect upon her has been wonderful and the relief she gets is as much as she ever experienced with the Salisbury treatment, and she can now choose from a more liberal bill of fare.

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