The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 25, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Congressmen at Large - GALUSHA A. GROW ROBERT H. FOURDELER.

Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, 19. Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN.

No one can question the sincerity of Mr. Sturges if he continues the fight after viewing the Philadelphia newspaper portraits of himself.

Clean Up!

OR THE TAXES which they are paying, the citizens of Scranton ought to have regular collections of garbage made under the asupices of the city, free of cost. If this were done with system and the garbage put to its best use, the city could get back the cost of profit into the bargain. This has been

done elsowhere. But if the time is not auspicious for the city's engaging in this enterprise there should certainly be a more vigilant and energetic enforcement of the sanitary laws and ordinances touching the matter of household waste. There is reason to believe that a considerable part of the recent severe epidemic of contagious diseases which swept over our city at the cost of many lives was due to neglect, both individual and municipal, in the matter of cleaning up refuse matter. As the case stands, there is absolutely no system whatever in this matter. Where one householder exercises prudence and fair regard for the public health, another lgnores both and the careless citizen generally neutralizes the carefulness of his neighbor.

Scranton has every natural advantage in the matter of good sanitation. Its situation on hillsides with natural drainage in the middle makes the problem easy. A good deal is being done in the construction of new sewers. But these do not abate the nuisance of reeking back yards where garbage piles fester in the sun and generate wings of the wind. This will yield lection of refuse matter. There is needed in Scranton something of the work performed and methods used by Dr. placed in charge of the city of Santi-

The Boer envoys are no doubt good promoters, but their scheme is not alluring to the one who carefully looks over the ground.

Pennsylvania's Great Commoner.

HE APPROPRIATE suggestion has been made that special honor should be paid at the St. Louis World's fair in 1903, in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase, to Galusha A. Grow, the author of the homestead law, the one great instrument in hastening the marvelous development of the territory comprehended within that purchase. Upon this subject the Washington representative of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune writes:

"Mr. Grow's famous bill was enacted in 1854. Up to that year the development of the west had been slow. The passage of the law made home-getting easy. It enlarged and quickened the currents of immigration, and homeseekers began to swarm over the vast tracts of virgin soil in the great sweep of country from the Canadlan border nexed to the United States. It is diffithat there is in congress today a man French courts. who is a link between the infancy of the nation and its present giant proportions-between the crude industrial conditions of the dawn of the century now in its twilight and the highly organized machinery of the country's and record the Hon. Galusha A. Grow his remarkable vitality and enthusiasm indicate that he will-he will occupy a Louis in that year.'

the United States cannot do it it all the shortcomings of individual congresses and congressmen but contends that under universal suffrage the vote of one fool counterbalances the vote of another fool and in the long run the common sense and common honesty of the plain people predominate and determine the policies of the government. From his long experience in public life he draws the conclusion that no substantially than is the United States | instruction in the primary schools in | mail at the hands of organized rapacity. Cor-

which the anti-imperialists affect to distrust; therefore he looks forward without misgiving to the new problems trising out of the war with Spain, and presents an inspiring picture of hopefulness and patriotic vigor carried forward to the age where most men exhibit the pessimism of waning phy-

Most appropriate, consequently, is the suggestion that special honors be paid to him at St. Louis.

The fact that his successor has just been appointed calls to mind a fading reminiscence of Mr. Webster Da-

That Toll Gate in the Park.

HE PRESENCE of a toll gate in a public park has nothing to commend it but its novelty and that can well be spared

The reason given for the continuance of the Elmhurst Boulevard company's toll gate in Nay Aug park is that the boulevard people, as a condition of its removal, want the city to reimburse them for the cost of their steel bridge spanning Roaring Brook just below the falls. There may be some equity in this desire, but it has no bearing on the toll gate proposition. The removal of that gate to a point east of the park limits would involve no sacrifice of revenue to the Boulevard com-Every wheelman and every driver who goes as far as the present toll gate on the boulevard goes further and would pay tell if the gate were set back. Those wishing merely to view the park can do so by means of by-paths and the Boulevard company has no means of enforcing the

collection of toll from them. The Boulevard company was organ ized as a manifestation of public spirit by gentlemen who had no wish to make money by taking unfair advantage of the public. We do not bethe collection and clear a handsome lieve that they have since changed their minds. If they were to consider that the development of Nay Aug park will add largely to the travel on their thoroughfare to the Speedway, at least, if not all the way to Elmhuret, they could very well afford, as a matter of business, to say nothing of sentiment, to make the city a present of the Roaring brook bridge and direct their toll collector to withdraw from the park.

> is charged against Mr. Neely that he also encouraged the stampcollecting flends. That ought to condemn him beyond hope of pardon.

Why Honesty Pays.

HE REMARKS of the Philadelphia Record under the heading, "A Lesson from Scranton," quoted elsewhere, are based upon a mistaken conjecture as to the origin of the present movement for better local government but are eminently sound in their conclusions.

For corporations, as for individuals, there is no better rule than that which affirms honesty to be the wisest policy. disease germs for distribution on the methods of gaining public privileges opens innumerable doors to future only to sytematic and compulsory cel- blackmail and brings its management into that costly public contempt which quickly is visited upon the cultivator of boodle methods. While large profits Leonard Wood when first he was may often be won by bribe-giving promotors engaged in speculation in corruptly obtained franchises, the management which undertakes to put those franchises to a business-like utilization has to endure many resultant evils. One of these is overcapitalization made necessary in order to float the franchise speculation, in the progress of which every agent expects and demands a liberal rake-off. Resulting from overcapitalization is the continual conflict between the expectations of security holders and the operating needs of the business. In the case of a quasi-public corporation, for example, this means a battle between public and private interests, in which the management receives blows from both sides and has to fee the leeches in exact proportion as public clamor over poor service increases.

On the other hand, the policy of honesty may have to do harder work to get its franchises through in the first place, but once this stage of the enterprise is passed, the rest is plain sail-

Friends of Captain Dreyfus express anxiety to have his case again opened in order that his name may be to the gulf, which Jefferson had an- cleared of any stain that may rost upon it. Drefus, however, will probacult for the present generation of biy hesitate about entering the Americans, surrounded by modern con- scheme. His experience with French ditions, with a flerce competition in justice should be sufficient to stifle any the struggle for existence, to realize inclination to voluntarily resenter the

Conditions in Forto Rico. TICTOR S. CLARK, who was president of the Porto Rico insular board of education under the military governcommercial forces. In his personality ment, has returned to Washington with some interesting information is that link. If he lives until 1903-and concerning the educational outlook in that new dependency.

At present only \$200,000 a year can unique and conspicuous position in the be alloted from the limited revenues celebration of the great event at St. of Porto Rico for purposes of public instruction. This is barely sufficient It is worthy of note in this connect to give elementary training to onetion that Mr. Grow takes a view of the seventh of the children of the island present problem of expansion strictly of school age. In Mr. Clark's opinion in keeping with the precedents of his it would take at least \$1,500,000 a year young manhood and directly opposed to to provide for the common school eduthe view held by so-called "anti-im- cation of all the children. The natives perialists," who doubt the ability of are quick to learn and seem desirous this government to maintain a success- of learning the English language. ful colonial establishment. Mr. Grow which they master somewhat more argues that there is nothing which readily than the average American acany government has ever done that quires command of Spanish. The native teachers, however, require Amerwants to and do better. He recognizes ican supervision and it is Mr. Clark's belief that for the best results a large corps of American teachers should be kept steadily employed for many years to come. Many things have to be unlearned as well as learned; and the average Porto Rican is quicker to

learn than to untearn. "We will probably," says Mr. Clark, "have to pursue in Porto Rico about the same course as has been pursued nation in the world is progressing more in India in school matters: Have the

under the very system of government | the vernacular of the island, a Spanish patois, and the more advanced schools provide instruction in English only. If the Foraker bill had provided for civil service examinations in the English language for all those natives desiring appointment to positions in the island, it would have helped very materially the efforts of the educators there, for then it would have been a great incentive for the natives to acquire English, and would have resulted in the more rapid establishment of English schools."

As to general conditions in the island the tenor of Mr. Clark's report is hopeful. Among the substantial elements in the native population American rule is welcomed and approciated, the chief discord arising from native politicians who fall to get offices. An orderly condition of affairs prevails, the excitement growing out of congress' enactment of a revenue tariff has mostly subsided and graduni progress is being made in the recasting of insular institutions to acgord with American principles. This, however, cannot be forced; and we infer from Mr. Clark's observations as presented in a published interview that he does not look for miracles of levelopment amongst a people the majority of whom are so poor and so dormant as are the lower classes in Porto

Here 's a statement adopted by the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia which deserves the widest publicity The present national administration has been peculiarly identified with the economic policy which has so largely contributed to our prosperous condition. It is imbued with the best of Americanism and animated by a lofty spirit of patriotism and nationality. It has our firm and unwaverng support under the wise auspices of the present incumbent. The financial policy of the nation has been setled upon a secure basis and the menace of a false financial system has largely disappeared. But the advoentes of that system, combining with the advocates of Populism and Socialism and all the other elements of discontent and disaster, are gathering their forces for a further effort to establish themselves upon the ruin of our industrial civilization, so carefully and so painfully built up, and it concerns all citizens, and in particular the manufacturers and business men of this country, whose interests are so largely in the scale, to see to it that no indifference, no overconfidence, shall give the enemies of order and presperity the opportunity to destroy the splendid edifice of national welfare which is the admiration of the world today,"

The Sportsmen's club of Wilkes-Carre has accomplished a good work in running to earth the Mount Vernon, N. Y., pot-hunters, who tried to ship a large lot of game to New York last winter. This gang, which included five hunters and several dogs, made a big haul of game in Bradford county, and when caught at the train refused to county officials evidently lacked cour-The corporation which resorts to illicit age to deal with the pot hunters and they were allowed to escape. The able expense has succeeded in capturing the lawbreakers and they will be commendable enterprise and will doubtless have a good effect in staying the bands of the class of alleged and appeal to the Supreme court, which consists sportsmen who would soon place game birds and small animals of this section among the extinct species if allowed to shoot and trap at will.

> The question whether the army canteen shall go or stay is a practical one, to be determined in a practical manner. Because many worthy citizens oppose it on principle and for reasons which have more to do with theory than with facts presents no justification for its abolition if in the practical judgment of a majority of sults upon the enlisted men. There should be manhood enough in congress to do what is right regardless of

Anxious newspapers may now find ocupation for a time in settling the question as to who owns the Lehigh Valley railread.

In the matter of filing papers Mr. Clark shows more enterprise than Mr. Maginnis.

'A LESSON FROM SCRANTON.' From the Philadelphia Record.

There are several widely different theories as who is behind the presecution of the eightee Secution councilmen who were arrested on Monday last on the charge of soliciting bribes. One story is to the effect that a local corporation having the use of the streets, and which is alleged to have been persistently plundered, has revolted against the extertionate demands of the ancilmen and resolved to stop the plundering n the only way possible without incurring the langer of adverse legislation. There may be no much in this theory, but that it has been sugrested is significant. Evidently there are people in Seranton who believe that there has been bribery in connection with the granting of public orivileges to the corporation. Whether it is the case in that community or not, in many cities the corporations which have acquired tran-

hises by corrupting the municipal legislators When a councilman once sells his vote he rever relinquishes his hold on his unhappy purchaser. Although he may have been indifferent horest in the beginning, when he has once had his hands filled with gold by ways interdicted by the laws of God and of man he is never conent with the slow profits of conscientions effort. Seeing him prosper by such methods, weak asso-viates insist on being bought. Moreover, dishonest men still outside the council chamber seek election solely in order to share in the spoils. Thus the corporation builds up around a rapacious hody of unscrupulous men who lemand stiff prices for the enactment of the demand stiff prices for the enactment of the most ordinary, necessary and proper legislation, such as honest councilmen would not hesitate to grant in the public interest. Menaced with persecution, it has to continue its payments to councilmen who may have resisted its first at-tempts at hribery, and who may have surrendered only when threatened with defeat at the next election through the influence of the tempter. These councilmen, once corrupted, quickly learn their power. They encourage other cornerations heir power. They encourage other corporations o enter into competition with the original buyer of votes in order to run up the price of official

perfidy and crime. Clearly, it does not pay in the long run for a ompany having permanent interests in a com-nunity, and subject to the control of municipal legislators, to seek favors by dishonest means.
It is far better to boldly demand what is fair and proper, and to stoully resist every attempt at extertion rather than acquire greater and un-warranted privileges at the cost of future black-



LYMAN J. GAGF, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

porations seeking municipal franchises of any kind should consider whether it would not be cheaper in the long run, and in every way better, to buy their rights directly from the city, though the price should be high, than to purchase the votes of unscrupulous councilmen.

A MODEL WORKING CHURCH.

St. Luke's church, Scranton, in which the late diocesan convention was held, is in some respects in the lead of similar institutions in the state and fully abreast of them in all respects. The parish has one of the handsomest, nost commodious and best appointed church edi-tees in the diocese, but it is not of that we propose to speak in this connection. It was the Parish house and the facilities it affords for work among the boys and the poor of the parish and the neighborhood that arrested our attention and commanded our admiration. It is an elegant three-story structure, with basement, the auditorium on the main floor, where the business ses-sions of the convention were held, with its latest improved chairs, being ample to accommodate a large assemblage. In addition there are rooms for various parish purposes, and a club oom on the third floor which is reached by an elevator, beside commedieus stairways.

But the unique feature is the "Boys Industrial association." It has enrolled over three hundred nembers, has an industrial department consist ing of four trades-chair caning, carpentering, printing and architectural drawing, each charge of an instructor and a room devoted to social games, which are presided over by men and women of the parish in turn each evening. There is also a complete gymnasium, in charge of a popular gymnast, and it was interesting to are the proficiency to which the little fellows had attained in these healthful exercises. There is also a bath room in the industrial department with dressing and tollet rooms, and three cold water and three warm water nozzles. The boys enjoy the bath hugely, and they are thus taught that "cleanliness is next to godliness." The toilet room centains four marble basins, with dressing seats and plenty of towels and soap, to help pay for which one cent a bath is charged. The best discipline is preserved, not more than five boys being allowed to take a bath at one

The organization is calculated to maintain disipline as well as to teach the principles of gov ernment. It consists of president, vice-president. secretary of sixte, secretary of the treasury, see when caught at the train refused to retary of the interior, secretary of industry, see pay the fines imposed. The Bradford retary of public works and secretary of gym nasium, each of whom have their respective and their senate, and common and Supreme court, Wilkes-Barre association at consider- in the week, who sees that no scuffling or quarreling is indulged in, and those who enter into the gymnasium or industrial department without a pass, which they must get from the secretary brought to that city for trial. It is a of state, are brought before him and fined. He also summons any one accused of slander or false accusation, and if he pleads not guilty, he of two boys and two adults. The senate consists of officen members, including the other officers, and meets every Saturday to transact the business of the club and to make new rules. This business is transacted according to parliamentary rules, the clerk of the senate keeping the record

The social department consists of twenty com panies, lettered from A to T, which meet on the nights respectively appointed for them, four companies to a night. There is a senator for each night, whose work is to see that the boys wno have just joined are provided with games and are made to feel at home. Every night the erokinole, etc., as are also the reading tables which have all kinds of papers containing whole-some reading. The boys are fond of reading and the reputable officers of the army its abolition would work detrimental rehibition in the club rooms, as are also the ex-amples of the boys' printing, their "Red Ribbon" and "Red Ribbon Leaflets," being written as well as printed by the boys. These boys are mainly from the humbler classes, many having been "bad boys" before they were brought into one can properly estimate.

> In addition to this great work for the boys the parish owns and maintains an attractive re-treat on the mountains, where they send two sundred women and their children during the sultry season, who otherwise we breath of invigorating fresh air.

> > customer.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Platt said Wednesday, Senator Bacon has no nonopoly of the shame and humiliation felt over ts revelations. Careful selections were made organization, where the men are all tried. quiry must be as to its treatment. The record here is unanswerable. The administration itself The acts and the instructions of the penses, improving its efficient all devising system which will prevent such scandals in the



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NOT STRANGE.

Serious this Cuban scandal is. As Senston

for these posts. The men chosen failed under temptation. Novel surroundings, large tempta-tions and the opportunities of a newly organized service proved too much for their integrity. This is the familiar experience of every great business when it newly organizes a branch. It is so when railroads acquire a new branch, so when a man-ufacturing company sets up a new plant, near or distant, and so when a great department stor opens or acquires a new store in another city. There is probably not a business man of wide experience who reads these lines who is not aware that, under these conditions, irregularities always occur in the new branch, plant or store, it greater proportion than in the old, established when this weakness comes the responsible it discovered the frauds. It exposed them. investigating them. It will punish them, Dem-ocratic interference with this work was certain For the Democrats of the senate and house national disgrace presents itself as a partisar opportunity, but the country will not be depostmaster general demonstrate that these scan-dels will be probed to the bottom. Still more the occasion is to be made the opportunity for investigating the Cuban service ucing its ex-



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A prominent vocal instructor, living in one of the prosperous cities of Connecticut, relates a curious experience: "In learning," she says, "to properly place and sustain the tone, pupils sometimes feel a faintness and dizziness arising from the peculiar action of the diaphragm and the effort of controlling of the breath. I have known a girl to actually have to sit down for fear of fainting. I became convinced that the difficulty came from a weak stomach and talked with my physician about it. He was inclined to think that I had the right solution of the trouble. Some time after that I, from time to time gave a Ripans Tabule to a pupil suggesting that it be taken time to time, gave a Ripans Tabule to a pupil, suggesting that it be taken before coming to the next lesson. The effect was precisely what I had hoped. The pupils were relieved of the difficulty and able to take the full half hour of vocal exercise without any of the old trouble. It seems a queer use to make of a medicine, but it was effective."

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