

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, JUNE 13, 1900.

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

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. State.

Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. VOORHEES, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHUPPER, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

The Boers continue to capture large armies of British in the afternoon papers, but they generally escape before the despatches can be verified in morning editions.

Mr. Connell Renominated.

WITH THE returns now practically complete, it is apparent that Mr. Connell will have nearly two votes to Mr. Spencer's one. It is at once a flattering tribute and a significant rebuke.

It is a tribute to a man whose career covering nearly half a century in this community has been an illustration of steady growth upon sound principles, both in the business activities with which he has been so largely identified and in the innumerable other relations which he has sustained to the benefit of thousands of the people around and about him.

Envy loves a shining mark and detraction is often virulent in proportion to merit. It has been so at least with William Connell. Few men have been more recklessly hounded; seldom has the vituperation of malice gone to more indignant extremes in trying to besmirch where blackmail would not work.

The result of Monday's primaries is a rebuke to this insane defamation and a notice from the people that they are sick of it. Under other circumstances Mr. Spencer's candidacy might have fared much better. He was free to promote it personally throughout the county; he had the means and the vigor to make his candidacy felt; and his friends were numerous and active. But back of his candidacy was the shadow of a foul publication reeking with venom and filthiness. The handicap was too much. It bore down his cause in defeat. In the circumstance is a lesson worthy of widespread heed. Abuse never yet helped the cause employing it. Trying to tear one man down does not lift another man up. If persisted in it reacts with fatal effect.

Aside from its personal aspects, the renomination of the present congressman is a logical result of his faithful and effective service, and in keeping with the general intent to let the incumbent administration carry out its uncompleted work. The decision is reasonable and just; and it supplies a new proof of the strength of popular government.

The Gold Democrats hesitate about organizing for fear that their party may be regarded as a political gold brick.

Thug Politics in Philadelphia.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia published in the Washington Post of yesterday, in a journal which is trying hard to manufacture campaign capital out of the postal irregularities in Cuba, sets forth the following information:

In view of the postal frauds in Cuba a number of the Republican clubs of this city of the state or Quay persuasion have started in on a crusade which has for its object the routing of Charles Emory Smith from President McKinley's cabinet. While all of the local Republican leaders deny that they are identified with the movement it is well understood that it was not inaugurated spontaneously by the clubs themselves, but that it has behind it at least the tacit consent and indorsement of the men who run the city and state organizations of the party.

The hall was started tonight at a meeting of the Harry B. Wiley Republican club, of the Thirty-second ward, of which William Porter is president, and which boasts of a membership of 250, all active party workers in their various elective districts. Mr. Wiley, whose name the club bears, is a deputy sheriff, and prominent in the leadership of his party in the Twenty-second executive district. The club at tonight's meeting adopted a series of resolutions, the preamble to which sets forth that "On account of the frauds recently exposed in the postal service in the island of Cuba, it is apparent that the head of the postoffice department at Washington cannot escape from the responsibility for the scandal which so outrageously attaches to the federal administration."

The resolutions call upon Charles Emory Smith to resign the office of postmaster general on the ground that the department which he now presides has been incompetently administered, and that his retention in office would accentuate the scandal and bring further reproach upon the Republican party of the country.

In the event of Mr. Smith refusing or neglecting to yield up his office, President McKinley is requested by the resolution to remove him summarily. "In view of the fact that General Alger was obliged to give up the portfolio of secretary of war because of the scandals growing out of the war with Spain, it is contended that the rule that prevailed in the case of Alger shall be enforced in the case of Smith, and that the postmaster general will be held accountable by the country at large for the outrageous conduct of affairs in the postal service in Cuba, just as surely as was General Alger made responsible for the shortcomings of the war office."

According to the programme outlined by the various Republican managers, the Wiley club resolutions are to be adopted by a number of similar organizations during the present week, including the Union Republican club, 300 members; Pearson Republican club, 500 members; the William R. Leeds association, 1,000 members; First Ward Republican club, 1,500 members, and other ward clubs, embracing in all more than 20,000 members.

The significance of the foregoing is apparent to all who are aware that

one of its motives is to becloud the situation with a view to obstructing the nomination of Mr. Smith at Philadelphia next week for vice president. If the ward heeled of Philadelphia's slum districts did not fear that Mr. Smith might be nominated; in fact, if they were not already convinced that his nomination, in spite of newspaper mention of other candidates, is extremely probable, they would not presume to instruct the president of the United States in his official duty. Their opposition will, of course, increase the popular esteem in which the postmaster general is held and renew public attention to the fact that of the various Republicans mentioned for vice presidential honors he is the peer of all.

It would take just such a show of thug hands as is indicated in the Post article to make fair-minded Republicans throughout the country insist upon Mr. Smith's nomination as an act of justice to the McKinley administration, which, over Mr. Smith's shoulders, is the real target of attack.

St. Louis is now reaping the results of electing a mayor who wanted to "stand in" with everybody.

The Ticket as a Whole.

THE PRESENCE on one ticket of three men who have been as widely at variance in the past as have Messrs. Connell, Scranton and Fellows illustrates the uncertainties of politics and also reflects the obvious desire of the party masses that past feuds should be harmonized. This manifest expression of the popular will has the force of a command and will doubtless be respected accordingly. No combinations were formed. Each candidate worked for himself alone. The outcome was wholly the work of party sentiment as directly registered at the polls, under these circumstances loyalty to party requires its cordial acceptance by Republicans throughout the county.

What is true as to these three candidates, who have freely opposed each other in the past, is equally true of the other successful aspirants. Their nomination comes directly from the voters, after a contest open to all. Such a situation does not call for sorneness or animosity on the part of the competitors that lost. They have the consciousness that they made a gallant fight and they have the future to look to for recompense. The public will view with favor a loyal acquiescence in its registered desire and visit with displeasure insubordination or political disloyalty.

This is presidential year when Republicanism is summoned to sink personal feeling in party fealty. The call to the party for unwavering support of Republican principles is also a call for unconditional faithfulness to Republican candidates. Disaffection cannot exist at any point without endangering the party interests throughout. Remembrance of this fact during the period of reaction following the intensity of the canvass for the nomination will promote victory in November and deprive the enemy of its expected encouragement resulting from anticipated Republican disaffection.

The Chinese emperor evidently believes in the efficacy of powers behind the throne.

The Vote of Mr. Sturges.

PERHAPS AS interesting a part of the primary election returns as any is the size and distribution of the vote for Mr. Sturges. With the field against him, divided as it was, his nomination by a large plurality was assured; the significance in his vote is its location. By reference to the table it will be perceived that while he ran well, as was to be expected, in districts dominated by what politicians speak of as the "better element," his strength in other districts was in excess of expectations.

Among many of the wards and districts where illicit liquor selling abounds and where the professional politicians are accustomed to electioneer in a manner calculated to create a poor opinion as to the sanctity of the suffrage, Mr. Sturges' vote is large and shows that even among patrons and proprietors of speakeasies and men accustomed to an atmosphere of lawbreaking there are many who respect the principles for which Mr. Sturges stood and admire his manner of fighting for them.

This fact constitutes the great hope of reform in our community. Reform is something that cannot be forced by the upper strata of society down upon the lower. It has to generate at the bottom and grow up. The vote for Sturges shows that however much men may err and wander from the paths of righteousness they have an instinctive respect for the courts of justice and a natural inclination to approve and support fair and open methods. From this as a starting point great improvement is possible.

In the South African campaign Lord Kitchener, the hero of the Sudan, is constantly reminded that in the matter of commanders there are others.

The Local Revenue Problem.

FOR A NUMBER of years the quasi-public corporations of Scranton such as the telephone company, the electric light companies, the water company and the street railway company, corporations that do business through the grace of the city as represented in special franchises, have enjoyed what many believe to be lower taxation upon their special privileges than is customary in well regulated cities, while during most of this time, certainly during the last few years, the city itself has been notoriously hard up; necessary public improvements have had to be postponed; unpaid judgments against the city have accumulated, and the general tax burden as felt by the ordinary owner of improved real estate has grown heavier year by year.

Two things in our city are absolutely necessary and may as well be faced. There must be a more economical and judicious use of the revenues already provided; and there

must be more revenue. The first of these necessities appears to have been firmly taken in hand by the Municipal League judging from the start which it has made toward checking leaks and wastes and more especially toward giving the public an incentive to demand a higher order of official conscience in the conduct of city affairs. The likelihood is that in the near future greater care will be taken by our city authorities in working out problems of economy in the public business than has been taken by the majority of them in the recent past. This is not going to happen all in one day. It will take time and work to get the standard of economy lifted up and nailed up, but it can be done and must be done at no distant day if Scranton's future is to be saved.

The second problem of more revenue requires to be solved in order that the city can put on some of the more modern embellishments of a city, such as park improvements, more and better streets and street conveniences, a more systematic collection and disposal of city refuse, more thoroughly organized sanitation, an improved protection against fire and crime and a host of smaller details incidental to the development of a progressing municipality. This will require more revenue, and where is more revenue to come from? Nothing more from the mass of people directly in the form of an increased tax levy, save as they shall themselves authorize by regular election, for the city's limit of indebtedness has been reached. Very little more in the form of petty licenses and fines, for these are pretty numerous already. The one remaining large source of additional local revenue is the corporations that use the public thoroughfares. It is therefore pertinent to inquire what would be the effect if the taxation of these corporations should be increased as proposed in the pending license ordinance.

Literature for the Army.

MENTION WAS MADE on this page some time ago of the need of a well-equipped public library in Manila, properly supplied with books and magazines for the use of our soldiers in the Philippines, the great majority of whom have nothing in the way of literature to occupy their leisure hours; and of the effort which is being made by the Woman's Army and Navy League, an organization of the wives of the American soldiers and sailors, to supply this need.

The president of the league, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, has since favored us with a circular explaining the enterprise more fully and including an interesting letter on the subject from Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, the chief Manila patron and promoter of the library for soldiers. Mrs. Greenleaf writes:

"We need financial aid now as well as books, for as you know General Otis did not feel he could give me a building or rooms for this purpose and so I was forced to rent at a high rate and also to meet the salary of my able and conscientious librarian, Mrs. E. G. Hertz, her assistant and all the other expenses incident to such a work. I greatly hope the women of America will take up this work, which is intended as a memorial to all our dead who have given their lives for their country's cause, and should therefore be a monument of which our country should be proud. So far, after such struggles I hope never to meet again, our rooms are opened with about four thousand volumes on our shelves, many of the books but poorly bound, soiled and worn, but some are well worthy of being placed in a nucleus of future greatness. Our reading room with magazines and about ten papers sent regularly from the states, are well patronized, and from thirty to forty officers and men are daily enjoying the privilege of quiet reading. To this room we ask the contribution of papers from every city and a copy of all the leading journals from the United States.

"We have distributed over twenty thousand magazines and numberless papers to the troops in the field and hospitals, also about six hundred paper covered novels. Grateful letters and appeals for more come by every mail. This work, of course, needs money and while books are most acceptable, money is more needed until we get thoroughly established. I put a bill before congress, but so far have heard nothing from it, the sum asked was probably too small to appeal to them—only five thousand dollars—but it would mean much to us here, for unless aid comes soon I cannot keep the library open. Most of the officers in the Philippines, if married, are as you know, supporting two establishments; the family at home or here and the officer in the field, hence we cannot look for much aid from them and surely those who stay at home ought to be willing to afford this recreation of mind to those who have the hardships of war in a foreign country. The citizens, mostly foreigners, we will not ask to help America place a memorial for American heroes, so unless our country supports us, we must acknowledge to failure. I think I can with great economy, keep things going for a couple of months or three at the greatest, but not longer, but my faith is strong that ere then help will come. At least I have the satisfaction of knowing that I believe is more appreciated than almost any that has been done."

Contributions should be made payable to "Treasurer Memorial Library Fund" and forwarded to Mrs. Marshall I. Ludington, Vice-President Woman's Army and Navy League, Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Foreign missionaries in China will doubtless all receive protection in the present crisis, but what of the unfortunate Chinese Christians who are being murdered right and left by the bloodthirsty Boxers? Little thought seems to have been bestowed upon the people of the land of discontent who have been persuaded into embracing Christianity in the hope that their conditions would be improved. How many Americans could be induced to adopt a strange creed under like circumstances?



CARTER HARRISON, OF CHICAGO.

LITERARY NOTES.

The June magazine number of The Outlook is the eleventh annual illustrated recreation number. In this issue, as usual, much space is given to illustrated articles dealing without order and without restriction. Among the writers for this issue are: Henry Van Dyke, who talks in a poetic and picturesque vein of Isaac Walton; Frank Spearman, the author of the best railway tales recently published, who, under the title, "From the Cab Window," tells a thrilling and spirited story of the adventures of a railway engineer; William Gillette, the actor, who writes of "The House Built in America"; Rev. Joseph H. Twitshell, of Hartford, who has a unique paper on the out door life of the famous theologian, Dr. Horace Bushnell; Dr. S. D. McConnell, whose topic is "The Moral Side of Gold"; Jane Barlow, the famous writer of Irish stories, whose tale of Irish life, called "A White Kerchief," is illustrated by original photographs taken by Clifford Johnson; Ernest Ingersoll, who has an illustrated review of Mr. Chapman's new book on "Bird Photography." There are other articles dealing with the Paris exposition, coming conventions, traveling about, and including the usual editorial review of the week and comment on current affairs and new books.

In recognition of the commencement season there is in the June Success a double-page exposition on "The College Men and Women of 1888" by six of the leading educators of this country—Caroline Hazard, David Starr Jordan, Seth Low, James Haines Canfield, Henry Van Dyke and Professor Savage. John D. Rockefeller's own story of his struggle with poverty is given, amplified by reminiscences of his boyhood days in Tross county, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio. Sam Lloyd begins an engagement with Success by telling of his winning puzzle, one of which is particularly brought in, one million dollars. Mr. Lloyd receiving \$100,000 as his share. One of the most striking features of the June Success is a thrilling novel story of the Japanese-Chinese war by Adachi Kinoshita, who is almost the only existing Japanese writer whose literary reputation has been established by his work in the English language. How the "Hiro" ran the gauntlet of the Chinese squadron, how the valiant Yamaji fulfilled his dedication by his dying father to the service of the emperor of Japan, all this is graphically and thrillingly told. The pictures are full of action and unusually effective. President Kruger, of the South African republic, is portrayed in an acute character study by F. Edmund Garrett, who has had the advantage of personal contact with the remarkable Boer leader, and is thoroughly familiar with his past career and with the political history of the Boers. Excellent portraits of Kruger and J. A. Alabaster, whose words of the Revolution and the War of 1812 have gained so large an audience here and in England, has been engaged for a long time upon a romance of the Civil war, which is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Company, under the title of "The Circled Camp." The scene is laid to open in Washington just before the arrival of Lincoln, and coming and inauguration are graphically described. Later in the story the leading characters are removed to the South, and the love story with its dramatic interruptions and suspenseful interest runs through the book. There are vivid pictures of Shiloh and Gettysburg, with adventures inside of the Confederate lines. In this strong, well-studied and absorbing romance the author has produced his most important work.

Current History for June sums up in admirable form the news of the past month. To the reader of the daily newspapers and all who try to keep abreast of the tide of progress in these days, this monthly epitome is of the greatest value. It contains all the essential and putting the reader in familiar touch with all the complicated issues of the day.

Hamin Garland's most recent work is a vigorous story of western life entitled "The Eagle's Heart." In this brilliant story he draws a remarkably strong picture of the adventurous life of a man and his wife, and shows every phase of the aggressive existence of a miner.

Among the thirteen articles in the June Forum there are at least seven which are being widely quoted and discussed: Consul General Ho Yuen's vigorous criticism of "The Attitude of the United States Toward the Chinese"; "Do We Owe Indemnity to the Philippines?" by the Hon. Charles Denby; Sir Charles W. Dilke's paper on "U. S., U. S., and the Ship Canal"; "The Present Position of the Irish Question," by the man best qualified to speak, J. E. Reimond, M. P.; Edward Emory Hill's essay on "Teaching in High Schools as a Life-Occupation for a Man"; Professor Hall's arrangement of "College Philosophy"; and the Hon. John Charlton's paper on "American and Canadian Trade Relations."

"Wonderland" is the title of an exceptionally interesting summer book issued by the Northern Pacific railway. It is an illustrated description of the picturesque territory tributary to that railway and includes a graphic narrative of Lewis and Clark's great exploration of the northwest in 1804-6. Any person interested in western travel or history would be well repaid for sending 6 cents in stamps to Charles S. For, general passenger and ticket agent of the Northern Pacific railway at St. Paul, Minn., and getting a copy of this sumptuous volume.

"Engineering a Presidential Campaign" is a timely and readable leader in Amble's for June. It was written by E. A. Coolidge, the well known Washington correspondent, and treats not of nomination oratory and the fireworks of convention, but of the infinitely more fascinating machinery that makes the wheels of convention move and of the men in the various parties who engineer the campaign.

We have received from the Philadelphia Inquirer a copy of the magnificent portrait of President McKinley which it intends to present to every purchaser of its next Sunday's issue. The portrait is by far the most elaborate and satisfactory of its kind that we have seen.

The new English novelist, Isabel Smith, whose story, "The Minister's Guest," published by D. Appleton & Company, has aroused much interest among English literary critics. Her new novel is spoken of as an example of remarkably vivid characterization and sustained interest.

McCall's Magazine for July is at hand and contains the usual array of interesting matter for women. Each subscriber receives a free pattern of her own selection.

Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why. There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is—that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.

Advertisement for 1901 Calendars for the New Year. An opportunity to secure exclusive patterns and first choice. Tinted Backs, Hangers, Colortype Backs, White Backs, Gold Embossed, Mounted Photographs, Half-Tones, Lithographs. Prices—From \$12 to \$95 per Thousand. THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.

Advertisement for FINLEY'S LINEN SALE. ALWAYS BUSY. You Know We Grow Enlargement Sale of 50c School Shoes For Boys and Girls. Lewis & Reilly Established 1888. 114-116 Wyoming Ave. For Wedding Presents? Yes, we have them, in Sterling Silver, Rich Cut Glass, Clocks, Etc. An interesting variety of the richest goods in America. Prices the lowest, guarantee perfect at MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

Advertisement for The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. #34 Lackawanna Avenue HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

Advertisement for DUPONT'S POWDER. Dupont's Powder, High Explosives. REYNOLDS BROS., General Stationers and Engravers, Scranton Pa. Hotel Jermyn Bldg.

Advertisement for Hill & Connell 1901 Calendars. "When I commenced taking Ripans Tabules six months ago," writes a Brooklyn lady, "I weighed 115 pounds. Now I weigh 135 pounds." This lady, who was troubled with dyspepsia, took the Tabules regularly for four months and has not had an attack of dyspepsia since. "I can eat anything now," she says, "without fear, whereas when I was troubled with that dreadful disease I was afraid to eat."