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When space will permit, The Tribune is al-ways 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 shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRNTON, JUNE 14, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

OF PENNSYLVANIA. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Congressmen at Large — GALUSHA A. GRGW. ROBERT H. FOERDELER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGIL

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

The Phttadelphia ward heelers who are attacking the postmaster general constitute so insignificant a fraction of the Republican party in Philadelphia that the national convention will be unable to notice them.

National Convention News.

ECOGNIZING the large interest taken by the Republicans of Northeastern Pennsylvania in the proceedings of the Philadelphia national convention, The Tribune has completed arrangements which it is believed will give its readers as accurate and comprehensive information as will be printed in any interior journal in the

We shall have, of course, the regular news service of the Associated Press, which on this occasion will be carefully prepared by a large corps of the most experienced newspaper workers in American journalism. But as an introductory feature to this conscientious narrative of the routine news of the convention, we have entered into an agreement with the New York Tribune whereby we shall receive, beginning on Sunday next and continuing until after the convention's adjournment, a duplicate copy each night of the special summary of the day's developments prepared by the chief political reporter of that superior journal. This will constitute a vivid word picture in outline of the entire field at Philadelphia and coming from a veteran chronicler of convention phases whose acquaintance with the interior workings of polities probably is not surpassed by that of any other writer for the American press, it will, we trust, be welcome to our readers.

In addition, The Tribune has been alloted desk privileges at the convention and will have present throughout the convention a staff representative to give special heed to Pennsylvania interests. These preparations should insure a series of convention reports which will be well worth reading.

Experiences at St. Louis have again demonstrated that it is difficult to control an excited mob by the "please don't" policy.

How to Save Roosevelt.

NDER THE heading: "Western Delegates to the Republican Convention Should Vote Against Roosevelt for Vice President," the editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, charges that there exists a well-developed conspiracy among New York Republican politicians to nominate Governor Roosevelt for vicepresident at Philadelphia, Mr. Kohlsaat asserts:

"Their desire to thrust this honor upon him is not inspired by loyalty to him but by the wish to get rid of him. His honesty is too strenuous for their style of politics. Governor Roosevelt is an ever irritating thorn in the side of the Republican machine of New York. He was forced upon it by the popular demand which followed his return from Cuba two years ago. He was only accepted by Boss Platt under the impression that when once elected he could be molded to the wishes of the state machine. Senator Platt believed that he could either destroy a troublesome popular idol or secure a subservient auxiliary by his powerful friendship. But he has been balked in both. He has been able to fret and check the governor in many of his policies. But he has not been able to seduce Governor Roosevelt to his schemes or to break the popular sentiment that sustains an honest official walking fearlessly amid traps and pitfalls set by party associates.

"Allied with Senator Platt in his conspiracy to get rid of Governor Roosewelt are the vast corporate interests of New York city which prefer a coward, a knave or a fool as chief magistrate at Albany to a man inaccessible to the influence of fear, corruption or cajolery. His plan for reaching the vast profits of corporations for taxation purposes, his plea for publicity as the cure for improper combinations of capital, have arrayed against him the opposition of the New York newspapers which are edited from the counting rooms of corporations and know these things and they respect. Roosevelt for the enemies he has made -if those enemies do not succeed in shunting him off onto the vice-presidential track. It therefore becomes a national question whether the Republicans of the country at large will assist in the consummation of a welldefined conspiracy to deprive New York state of a governor it needs by office where he is not needed and for

which he is not qualified." Mr. Kohlsaat has for his assertions. That he is sincere we do not doubt. China to railroads assures this. Other others, but in this country there are

But it is clear that it would be an outrage on the part of the Philadelphia convention to nominate Colonel Roosevelt for an office he does not want and says he would under no circumstances accept. It would be an exhibition of gross unfairness to the numerous other excellent Republicans who have been named for this place and who are not running away from the possibility of being chosen.

"Western delegates," continues Mr. Kohlsaat, "must go to Philadelphia deaf to every specious plea that calls for such a cowardly surrender to the malevolent forces in New York polltics. They must be prepared to resist every attempt of chicanery and sentiment to stampede the convention into nominating a man for vice president against his will in order to remove him from an office where he blocks the schemes of the enemies of good government and official honesty."

The best way for them to emphasize this resistance would be to agree to vote for the best candidate before the convention for vice presidential honors, who is Charles Emory Smith He is fit to be president; and if nominated he would accept.

The Philadelphia Times is kept busy nomination for Admiral Schley, but we do not hear much upon the subject from other sources.

Flag Day.

NE HUNDRED and twentythree years ago today the American flag as designed by Betsy Ross was adopted by the continental congress, sitting in Philadelphia. At that time it represented only the hope of nationhood, a hope made doubtful by the presence on American soil of large and continually increasing forces of British troops sent for the purpose of stamping out the insurrection, as well as by the indifference or active opposition of large numbers of well-to-do colonists loval to the standard and cause of King George III.

The battle for independence won, there still was doubt as to whether the newly created republic would live and thrive or degenerate into a group of warring states, soon to be wiped out by the invasion of a foreign enemy. As late as 1811 there was a large element of American citizens of high personal worth and better than the average scholarship who expressed grave doubts as to the success of the republie and some of them actively intrigued to bring about a condition of affairs which would culminate in the restoration of the royal standard of Great Britain. This element was strongest in Boston and, interesting to relate, included some of the ancestors of the present Boston group of "anti-imperialists" who want the American flag lowered at Manila and the ragged symbol of Aguinaldo's brigand dictatorship raised in its

To this day we occasionally hear from men who profess to have serious doubts concerning the destiny of this nation, despite the fact that its development has been the amazing and overshadowing fact in the history of the nineteenth century. The doubters are relatively few, however, as compared with their proto-types in the forepart of the century; and their psychological processes point to similar causes, such as impaired digestion a poorly working liver or a brain that has been permitted to go to seed. The flag designed by Betsy Ross, augmented by the new stars that have been born in the course of the nation's expansion, now salutes the breeze from San Juan on the east to Manila on the west-to-east: it floats over nearly 80,000,000 full-fledgea the ground: Americans and over 10,000,000 fledglings; and it doesn't take an inspired vision to foresee the day when it will float over Canada on the North, over Mexico on the South, and be regarded by the Central and South American republies as at their disposal in case of need.

In view of the past, how silly is the present outcry against expansion!

Chairman Jones reports that the Democratic issues have preserved through the past winter in pretty good condition. Naturally; they have been embalmed.

The Plight of China.

N CHINA, an army in the modern sense, is not deemed neces. sary. Foreign military students who have traveled in China express the belief that the average Chianman has many of the qualities of a good soldier. He is toyal, doelle and, except when influenced by superstition, brave. He can sustain himself on chean food and endures hardships and fatigue well and uncomplainingly. Admiral Dewey's tribute to the Chinese who served on board the American fleet during the battle of Manila is remembered. They were not in charge of the fighting machinery, but they lid other necessary work quietly and without panic while the guns were roaring and the shells exploding. Among the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China are millions of men capable of being converted into fair private soldiers. Under experienced and competent officers and with improved equipments they would

constitute a military force to be reckoned with. But in China the idea of maintaining a well equipped army has never been popular. A crude native police organization and equipment as to be of little value in an emergency. It has sufficed to quell small uprisings in detrusts. The people of New York state | tached localities, but time and again has been utterly powerless against oradmire and will re-elect Governor ganized mobs. The present frightful condition of affairs in the Chinese empire is not yet clear in detail to read ers of the fragmentary cable dispatches, but enough is known to show how helpless a government is which has no army for such emergencies. Out of it all will no doubt come progress in the direction of modern civilization. This is too clearly a matter of destiny nominating Theodore Roosevelt to an to be doubted. The old is contending with the new in China and this will mean disturbance and unrest for years. We do not know what foundation But the new is bound to win in the end. The opening of large portions of

improvements will follow. It is fortunate for American interests in China that American possession of the Philippines gives us better means for their protection than would have existed two years ago.

No one seems to have listened when China called a halt,

The Philippine Plank.

CCORDING to Walter Wellman, the Philippine plank of the platform to be submitted by the administration leaders to the Philadelphia convention was the only one in the drafting of which noteworthy differences of opinion developed. Some favored the withholding of any announcement of political policy beyond the execution of the work immediately in hand, others advocated an explicit declaration in favor of a permanent colonial establishment, resembling that of Frent Britain.

Neither prevailed. A middle ground was decided upon. Says Mr. Wellman: 'After citing the clear title of sovereignty obtained by the United States in the most honorable of ways, in discharge of a great national duty, the plank declares that the Philippines these days declining the presidential should be held, that local self-government should be accorded the people as rapidly as they can assimilate it, and that by this method of building up free institutions from the bottom, from the township or municipal units, autonomous government for the varous provinces and ultimately the archipelago as a whole shall be instituted, the United States to be the judge of when the people are ready to assume this responsibility. This frank declaration of the purpose of the Republican party will enable the people of the United States to know preisely what they are voting for when they cast their ballots for McKinley and a Republican congress. Moreover, it will serve as notice to the people of the Philippines as to just what they may expect if the Republican party remains in power-continned American sovereignty looking toward the education and uplifting of rude people as rapidly as possible o the estate of self-government under

complete local autonomy." In view of the impression fostered n the Philippines that not until after he presidential election will the Fillinos know their fate, it is manifestly advisable to have the issue fully and rankly met by both the big parties. A Republican declaration as suggested above would take a good deal of the wind out of the sails of both (General Aguinaldo and Colonel Bryan.

The governor of Idaho who, when the Coeur d'Alene mine strike culminated in the destruction of property by dynamita and utter anarchy in Shoshone ounty, suppressed the rioters by the vigorous use of troops, has been recominated by the Idaho Democrats. Thus is another great Bryan bugaboo disposed of. As an exponent of party regularity, Bryan cannot go back on Governor Steunenberg.

A Leech Lake, Minn., Indian has been arrested for calling himself the Messiah. The citizens of the frontier cannot bannish the suspicion that the noble red man is most dangerous when he becomes religious.

No Real Need For Endowed Newspapers.

From the New York Sun.

THIS LETTER from a gentleman of Nashvillle, illustrates a present tendency to run philanthropy into

"Practical newspaper men of this city have decided to found and esablish a daily newspaper to be given away free to the poore: classes, who are unable to pay for a daily paper. Parties of means will pay for their subscriptions, as is the usual custom. In the advance of civilization, the governments and philanthropists, which have provided free schools for the poorer children, will furnish free newspapers to the poorer parents. The progressive daily newspaper is now the greatest educator of the world and has left the college and the pulpit far in the rear. The dally newspaper of the future will be an endowed newspaper. Men who now give millions to colleges and churches will realize that their money will bring more and better results by the establishment of daily newspapers to be distributed free to the poorer citizens. It is intended to secure an endowment for the Nashville experiment from whatever sources it may be contributed. To make it a Chris tlan daily a chapter from the Bible will be published. The other part will be devoted to all the news and such matter as the editor deems timely for the good of the citizen. Contributions of any amount are earnestly asked from all persons to establish the journal."

The cheapest article produced in the world is now the daily newspaper. Not even the direst poverty need deprive itself the pleasure and priving lege of reading a daily newspaper; and actually there is no poverty which suffers from the deprivation unless voluntarily or because it has no desire for reading or ability to read. If papers were "endowed" and given away, their circulation might be somewhat more than it is now, but they would be far less read and less esteemed, and thus would be less useful "the poorer classes." For generations religious tracts have been given away by the million, but the only useful purpose they serve at present force exists but with such defects of is to provide waste paper from which to manufacture new paper. At this time newspapers and printed books more especially the great treasures of our literature upon which copyright has expired, are obtainable at prices that bring them easily within the reach of the poorest. No man or woman or child desiring good reading is now debarred from it by poverty. In the old days the appetite could not be gratified except at the cost of some self-sacrifice, and frequently it was great; yet that necessity brought with it advantages, for it made the reading more prized and caused it to be more thorough. Now, so cheap is the best literature that, except for books of reference and special works, public libraries have become largely unnec-

they? Some people are poorer than



GENERAL ANDRE, FRANCE'S NEW WAR LORD.

no "poorer classes"-people fixed in a condition of poverty. The Metropolitan Opera House is filled with people who might once have been so described. This country started poor. From the first, the number of rich people who have come over to settle in it has always been relatively insignificant. Were there any aboard the Mayflower? Are there any on the immigrant steamers which are now coming in? Were there any among the fifteen to twenty million of immigrants who came to our shores during this century up to the beginning of the present year?

A newspaper which is wanted by the people and therefore will be read by them, needs no endowment. Such need in it would be convincing evidence, complete demonstration, that it was not wanted, and that there would be no use in giving it away. The old proverb that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink, applies to the reading of newspapers. Because you give them away you will not get people to read them. or prevent them from buying and reading papers they want; and you will do them no good. Nor is there any probability that "practical, brainy and trained newspaper men" could get any nearer to the "ideal or Christian daily" than do our present newspapers. Already these are "for the good of the citizen," with execptions so few that the disreputable names occur at once to everybody. No profession has a higher ethical standard than the newspaper business as it is. Publish a chapter of the Bible every day! Suppose you put in one of the chapters pronounced false or spurious by the theological seminaries; and what would Dr. Briggs, Dr. Mc-Giffert, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter and their school say if you did not accompany the chapter with the explanation that it was fallible human literature only? Besides, what is the use of publishing what the people will not read or which, wishing to read, they can get elsewhere free as

Contributions to endow the Nashville free newspaper are "earnestly asked," but we are compelled to say that whoever should make such contribution would throw away his

COLLEGE TRAINING.

From the Indianapolis Press.

At this commencement season one cannot help noting how large a proportion of the graduate are young women. In the high schools the proportion usually runs as much as two to one while in the higher institutions of learning that have more or less recently become co-educational the number of young women is rapidly increaing. It is good to see young women ther-oughly educated; it would be better if the num-ber of young men pursuing higher education were increasing in like proportion.

The day is past when a college education I apt to make a coxcomb of a young man; university degrees are too common for that. And there are advantages the loss of which is not entirely made up by getting a boy launched early in business. It may be of some help in the mere matter of money-making to take a boy from school and put him to work, but, in view of the modern changes in educational work, this is doubtful. The rapid growth of technical schools has made it possible for a loy to learn in school practically everything that he could learn by experience in actual work, and learn it in better fashion, while he also has oppor-tunity to learn much that he would never learn by experience. Every man's experience is narrow; the field of education is wide.

The boy that goes to college or to a higher schnical school obtains a broader vision of th

world than the one that is put in the tread mill of routine work to Earn one thing only He is taught to read more widely and to think more deeply. He is almost certain to take up collateral studies that carry him into new field of inquiry and bring him new ideas and new ideals. And ideals are great realities in life That college or school is a rare exception which does not endeavor to inculcate in its students icher ideals of citizenship, of patriotism an of moral strength and marliness than they are apt to acquire if brought into daily contact wit be petry meanness of competition in the bus-ness world before they are old enough to see hem in their true proportion.

Many a costly college education is thrown away of course. This is but natural, since the college training frequently falls to the lot of a boy whose ambition is not stirred by the neces-sity of carning a livelihood. There are plenty of cak characters that cannot stand the possessi of money; but they would fail elsewhers, just they do at college. Other things being equal the boy is better for a thorough education and stands a better chance in the world for having it.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

In 1898 there were 23,900 books published in Germany, against 13,200 in France, 7,200 in Great Britain and 5,300 in the United States. Even

Out of the \$525,000,000 over which 150 women in England have evereised testamentary powers during the last eight years, \$13,480,000 has been bequeathed to charity. A mammoth tug is being built to crush ice on the "Soo" river. It will be 115 feet long, 20 feet wide, and plough through 12 inches of solid

Parsley should always garnish a dish contain-ing onions, as it takes away the odor most peo-ple object to. It even prevents the aftertaste it eaten by the individual who loves onions and at six miles an hour,

The 85 gold piece of 1822 is very rare. There The 85 gold piece of 1822 is very rare. There were supposed to be but two in existence, one in Philadelphia, the other in Boston, but a short time ago one was found in a money-changer's shop in New York.

Each average human being has about 15,000 square feet of skin to look after, and nearly 3,000,000 oil and steat glands. The outer layer

of skin is constantly wearing off, and must b constantly removed to allow the new skin be neath to form fresh, white and beautiful.



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"As a newspaper correspondent I often make long journeys," writes a gentleman whose home is in Eimira, N. Y., "and not infrequently my wife accompanies me. Long days of riding on trains tend to aggravate her natural trouble with her bowels, which are slow-acting. We have but recently completed a trip of over eighteen thousand miles, occupying four months' time; and a Ripans Tabule, taken at breakfast-time, has been the means of making the tour an enjoyable one. This statement of facts may not be a 'good one,' but the results obtained by the Tabules were good, and they now have a permanent place in our household."

A new civile product containing the appears wanted in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at a cores, role yet a carts. This low-proced sort is interned for the poor and the economical. One of the containing and the economical of the process of the containing for the poor and the economical of the containing for the poor and the economical of the containing for the containing for

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THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. poorer classes?" Who are NOTICE-Orders taken now for December delivery.