

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. D. F. BUCKNER, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VRELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but it is not to be understood that the publication of such letters is the real name of the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JUNE 19, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORDBERGER.

Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.

Treasurer—J. A. SCHANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.

Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BOWN, Register of Wills—W. E. BECK.

Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STRUBBS.

Legislative.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—E. A. PHILLIPS.

General Grosvener's insinuation that Colonel Roosevelt is merely pretending that he doesn't want the vice-presidency is ungenerous and unfair.

Mr. Smith Out of It.

THE DEFINITE refusal of Charles Emory Smith to permit the presentation of his name at Philadelphia as a candidate for the vice presidency brings to an end a movement in promoting which The Tribune, although unsuccessful, has nothing to regret.

The spirit in which his nomination was advocated by this paper was one that looked in two directions:

First, toward the selection of a running mate for President McKinley representing the best impulses and traditions of the Republican party; and thoroughly qualified to attract votes on election day, to perform with distinction the duties of the position which he elected and to measure up to the exacting requirements of the presidential office should he be called to fill it.

Secondly, toward the composition of factional strife within our commonwealth and the bringing to the front of a personality around which the self-respecting Republicanism of Pennsylvania could rally without fear and without regret.

Mr. Smith is a modest man; sometimes we suspect too modest. His brilliant accomplishments and splendid intellect fit him to lead when frequently less deserving men with greater self-assertion push in ahead and grasp honors more appropriately his. It would be a fortunate turn in the muddled party affairs of this imperial commonwealth could a man like Charles Emory Smith, statesman, scholar and gentleman, be called to a commanding place in the party councils and by his clean methods give inspiration to the better aspirations of the Republican masses.

Colonel Roosevelt's Future.

THE SUMMONS of a great party to accept its nomination for one of the two highest offices in its gift is something which no man has ever refused to obey or ever will. Theodore Roosevelt cannot decline if the supreme convention of his party with substantial unanimity presses him to accept.

A declination under such circumstances would destroy his prospects and put a period to his public usefulness. It would illustrate firmness degenerated into obstinacy and self-will bordering on intolerable self-conceit.

Colonel Roosevelt is aware of his own importance but he is not an egotist. In the larger view his motives and his aims are unselfish. He will do what he considers to be his duty.

A young man, he has already been politically dead many times, according to superficial opinion, and every time has resurrected himself by virtue of his superabundant energy and high purpose. He would not care for the quiet life of the vice-presidency and if he were vice-president his life would not be quiet.

On the platform and through the press his active mind would find liberal exercise; and we doubt not that he would restore the olden precedent which made the vice-presidency the stepping stone to the presidency. There is no need to worry as to Roosevelt's future. What we don't like about the movement to put him on the ticket is the effect its success would have upon the experiment of taxing corporation franchisees in New York.

Our Advertising Rates.

ON APRIL 1 last The Tribune adopted what is known as the flat advertising rate, that is, a fixed price for each inch of display space used, the same to every advertiser absolutely without variation, except extra charge for preferred positions and differentials to users of a graded number of inches.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Paper, Reading, Position. Rows for 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 inches.

The above table shows rates for space to be used in the year.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of Amusements, Excursions, etc., 60 cents per line.

Financial Statements, 75 cents per inch.

Legal Advertising, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Wants, one cent a word for ten words or more, 5 cents for five cents a word. Cash with order.

READING NOTICES.

Reading Notices, set in body type of paper, 15 cents per cent line. Contracts for 1,000 lines or more, to be used within one year, 10 cents per line.

This rate has been applied consistently and invariably to all new business, both home and foreign, received since its adoption.

It constitutes a fair price for good service and has the advantage that every advertiser can always know just what his own advertising as well as that of his competitor is costing.

Because of its justice and business fairness we believe this rate will grow in the favor of our advertising patrons. Here is what advertisers who have tried it say:

First—You pay for what you get, and get what you pay for.

Second—You can advertise "little" or you can advertise "big," as it suits you, and you get your money's worth every time.

Third—You can change your ad. as often as you like without additional cost.

Fourth—You can make special announcements, using a half-page, or page, if you choose, without its costing you an impossible price.

Fifth—You can be as erratic in advertising as you choose—advertise largely one month, and not at all the next month, and you pay at the same rate as though you advertised regularly.

Sixth—You are on an equality with all other advertisers. You pay no more; you pay no less. Everybody treated alike.

Seventh—It puts your advertising on a purely business basis, and you can see for yourself whether or not it pays.

Eighth—It avoids confusion and misunderstanding with the publisher.

The Paris exposition is not attracting much attention this year. Circumstances have been decidedly against the enterprise from the beginning.

With a war or two in progress and many other complications threatened, the world's fair and its accompanying side shows cannot arouse as much interest as would be taken in an amateur base ball game on circus day.

American Isolation Ended.

THE CHINESE crisis and the part which our government is forced to take in it in protection of imperilled American interests serve as a timely reminder that the days of American isolation are gone forever.

Without seeking it, without wishing it, the United States has become a world power, with inescapable obligations toward the preservation of international rights and in consequence with unavoidable need of a large navy and of an army in proportion to its widened circle of responsibilities.

The destiny which put us in control of the Philippines is now plainly calling us to an active part in the solution of the great problem presented in China's transition from ancient to modern conditions.

There may be those who would be glad to be relieved of this responsibility. It certainly has not been sought. But it is here, upon us; no international fact is plainer, and the question is, What are we going to do about it?

With China we have certain treaty stipulations, among them the right to trade with the people of China upon equal terms with the most favored nation.

The nations of Europe which have acquired territorial or political footholds in China have been asked to give assurance in writing that in all the portions of the Chinese empire which are now or in future may come within their jurisdiction or control these treaty rights shall be respected; that in those spheres of European influence the American trader shall stand upon a level before the law with the most favored trader of any nation; and they have done so. On paper our rights are secure. But is that enough?

The Boxer uprising, with its wanton murder of foreigners, including, according to unconfirmed report, the German minister and perhaps other personages of high official degree, brings within probability the early dismemberment of China.

Lacking cohesive power itself, China will either have to be propped up by a concert of the powers or partitioned among them with a view to the more convenient division of the labor of preserving internal order while external influences work out better native conditions.

In either case, it is futile to expect that the American government can remain a passive spectator. Participation in the task of restoring order is a necessary price of future commercial advantages. Providence does not help those who decline to help themselves.

Notwithstanding the ability of the foreign troops to disperse the elements of disorder in China, the probability that many of the helpless missionaries may be massacred before help can reach them makes the Chinese situation one for continued serious contemplation.

It looks as though the Scranton census count would be no social blue book affair this season. All willing to answer questions have been placed on the list.

Mr. Bryan wishes it distinctly understood that summer vaudeville troupes are not to have complete monopoly of the continuous performance business.

Dr. Swallow has changed his mind and announces that he may be tempted by a presidential nomination that is backed by a stampede.

The political boom of the "man who built the Oregon" seems to have been shipwrecked early in the fight.

Representation in Conventions

THE QUESTION of representation in Republican national conventions has been brought to the front in a way that will hardly admit of being left undecided by the body soon to meet in this city.

The national committee at its meeting last December thought best to leave the matter to the convention itself and not take the responsibility of changing the basis of representation which has been in use longer than any other party has.

The plan is in use up to the present time has been to give every state double the representation in national conventions that it has in congress without regard to the party vote cast in any state.

This plan might have contained in use indefinitely had not the suppression of the colored vote in southern states made it grossly unjust. The suppression of the Republican vote in the south, by force or by fraud, has destroyed the balance in many of the southern states and left Republicans in most of them with no power to aid in the election of a Republican president and congress.

But the United Kingdom in national conventions will in force these same Southern Republicans have been able to exert an influence in the nomination of president and vice president and in the direction of party policy out of all proportion to the votes they cast.

How grossly unjust this has grown to be can be seen from the following table, which shows the Republican vote cast for president in eleven southern states in 1868 and the number of delegates to which those states are entitled in a Republican national convention on the present plan of apportioning delegates:

Table with columns: State, Vote in 1868, Delegates. Rows for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

There are eleven states in a national election cast only 705,145 votes, or only about one-ninth of the total Republican vote cast in the whole country, yet under the present apportionment have nearly one-fourth of the delegates in the national convention.

Pennsylvania alone cast nearly as many Republican votes as all these states together, but it has less than one-third as many delegates. New York cast more Republican votes than one-third the representation in a national convention, but under the present plan it has only one-tenth as many delegates.

The Hon. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, proposed a scheme which would, in a great measure, remedy the evil. It gave every state, large or small, one vote and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes cast, or a majority fraction thereof. Under these terms the eleven southern states which lost nearly 214 delegates would, on the basis of their vote in 1868, have only 125 delegates.

A substitute for Mr. Payne's plan has been passed by the Rhode Island delegation now in Philadelphia to attend the national convention. It does not outline any definite scheme of representation, but pledges the Republican party to the enforcement of the section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to representation in congress, and urges that a just and equitable representation of the Republic be given in the Republican national convention of 1900. Whether it is intended to continue to have the apportionment of delegates on congressional basis after the number of congressmen from the southern states has been reduced according to the fourteenth amendment, is not exactly clear.

It is clear, however, that the plan which the strong Republican states now labor should be corrected, and that there is no better time to correct it than the present.

AN OBJECTION.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: I do not think it wise to air the troubles of the Republican party in the papers. The plea to settle these family differences is the convention. It would seem, however, that some of the party leaders are so infatuated with the Crawford county system they have parted company with prudence and perhaps reason.

When Mr. Chittenden files the following with you should understand he represents, if any one other than himself, an exceedingly small minority of the Republican party. "Of the effect of this proposal, as it would be, I have voted my vote for one of two offices and votes honestly on the remainder, realizing perhaps \$2 to \$10. Under the delegate system his vote went for a class of two or three and the delegate sold the whole office list to a state for \$200 to \$300. Surely you will approve of the greatest good to the greatest number." (Tribune of today).

Buying and selling votes "greatest good to the greatest number?" Pollution of the ballot "greatest good?" Degradation of American citizenship "greatest good?" The following strange bed fellows in the Republican party! I see no "good" in it at all either with delegate or voter. I would reform Brother Chittenden's sentence to read: "Surely you will not approve of the greatest evil to the greatest number." The Crawford system has its merits but one of them is not the buying and selling of votes, and those who claim to be its friends should understand this. —Charles R. Smith.

Elmhurst, June 18.

WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

The remarkable increase in coal exportations from the United States, coupled with the fact that it became in 1899 the world's largest producer of coal, gives special interest to an elaborate discussion of the world's coal product, published by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department in the April number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

Exports of coal from the United States in the ten months ended with April were nearly 50 per cent larger than those of the corresponding months of 1899, while our total production for 1898 was not only the largest in our history, but larger than those of any other country in the world.

For the first time the United States figures show a larger production than the British figures for the same period. The significance of this fact cannot be over-estimated. Coal is now more than ever "the material energy of a country, the universal stid, the factor in every thing we do." The relative abundance or scarcity of coal, therefore, is the true index of a country's industrial and commercial rivals.

According to recent information steamers have been chartered to carry coal from America to St. Petersburg and Stockholm, as well as to Italy, France and Germany. While these exports may be due mainly to the present abnormal condition of the British coal market, there is no doubt that in time this country will be called upon to supply an even larger part of the coal needed by foreign industrial countries, which, until recently, have been drawing their coal from the British output.

This is the more probable since our rate of production and price of coal show a falling tendency for this country, whereas the opposite holds true of European coal producing countries. The rapidity with which the production of coal has increased may be appreciated when we consider the present volume of that production and reflect in how recent a time the production formed but a very small fraction of that quantity. In 1860 the total coal-product of the world was 464 million short tons or 604 million metric tons. In 1870 it was 614 million metric tons, or about 10 per cent more than in 1860.

The production is chiefly in the hands of three nations, the Americans, the British and the Germans. During the last thirty years and earlier the world's production amounted to only 38 million metric tons, or about two-fifths of the present world's production and only one-third of the present output of Pennsylvania alone. In 1870 the production was much smaller still, but about 45 million metric tons, or about one-tenth of the present output, while during the three-quarters of a century since 1820 when the output was about 12 million metric tons, the production has increased 3,000 per cent.

The production is chiefly in the hands of three nations, the Americans, the British and the Germans. During the last thirty years and earlier the world's production amounted to only 38 million metric tons, or about two-fifths of the present world's production and only one-third of the present output of Pennsylvania alone.

While the continued output of these three countries has kept pace with the production of the rest of the world, their relative position has been materially altered. In 1820 the United Kingdom produced or consumed three times as much as either the United States or Germany, the output of those countries being approximately 22, 14 1/2 and 16 1/2 per cent of the total, respectively. By 1873 the output of the United Kingdom was still considerably greater than the combined output of the United States and Germany, the relative position being 45 per cent, 20 per cent, and 18 per cent, respectively.

The next half-decennial period witnessed a remarkable increase in the American product and corresponding relative decrease of that of Great Britain, the respective proportions being 36, 28 and 17 per cent. This increase was maintained in the present decade, and in 1898 the output of the United Kingdom was only 34 per cent, that of the United States 29 per cent, and that of Germany 19.2 per cent of the world's total output. These statistics clearly show that the United Kingdom is rapidly losing its former pre-eminence as a coal producing power, and that while its production is increasing rapidly its absolute increase is less than that of the United States and its relative increase considerably less than that of either the United States or Germany.

In 1898 the production of these three countries, the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany, in the order named was 115.5 million, 21.6 million, and 26.2 million net tons; in 1897 their output was 296.4 million, 230.2 million and 157.7 million net tons respectively. The absolute increase in the British production was 110.9 million, compared with 98.5 million for Germany and 168.6 million net tons for the United States. The proportional increase of the three countries (1867-1897) was 96.4 per cent for the United Kingdom, 100 per cent for Germany and 102.3 per cent for the United States.

Matrimonial Joys.

Young Mother—I can't imagine what makes the baby cry so. Young Father—I'll bet he heard me say I managed to get a little sleep last night.—Chicago News.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

France receives \$70,000 a year from taxes on bicycles. Japan will open twenty-one new ports to foreign commerce. As many as 4,000 dates have been gathered from a single palm tree in California.

The typhoid bacillus, frozen in ice, has been found alive after 102 days. The daily medical inspection of school children has been adopted in Philadelphia.

There are over 2,500 traveling libraries in the United States, Wisconsin has 215. The income from the Monte Carlo gaming tables for the past year reaches over \$60,000,000.

The pay of English officers, as well as men, is stopped when they are made prisoners by the enemy. Norwegian statesmen are planning a system of national insurance to protect people incapacitated to earn a livelihood.

For 300 years Mexico has produced one-third of all the silver that was mined. The production at present is more than 600,000,000 annually. Residents of Valparaiso, Chile, complain that the city is becoming a haven for American crooks, because of the absence of extradition laws.

An English authority has discovered that the average age at which Englishmen marry is 28 years of age, and that of women 25 years and 2 months. A good English authority estimates that \$1,000,000,000 foreign capital is now operating in Russia in manufacturing, industrial, steamship and other enterprises.

The United States turns out annually 185,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco, 12,000,000 pounds of cut, 14,000,000 pounds of snuff, 4,000,000 cigars and 5,000,000 cigarettes. Over five tons of documents produced by England in the Venezuelan arbitration case have been removed from Paris. They required two large railway vans to take them away.

The healthiest spot in the world seems to be a little hamlet in France named Annoux. There are only forty inhabitants, twenty-five of whom are 80 years of age, and one is over 100. At Johannesburg the telephone system is operated by the Dutch, and one has to pay a year's subscription in advance—about \$75 a month—and no service is furnished after 5 p. m.

The turkey was first discovered in America and brought to England in the early part of the sixteenth century. Since then it has been acclimated in nearly all parts of the world. Out of the Vatican's 11,000 rooms, Pope Leo has reserved for his personal use only three—a small sitting room, a little dining room and a bedroom.

The tomato is now definitely assigned a place as a tonic and food. A noted physician has made extensive experiments with it as a medicine, and says as a health-preservative it is unequalled. Canada lacks only 27,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe.

It is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 300,000 square miles larger than the United States. There are over 19 gold mines in the immediate neighborhood of Johannesburg, stretching out on all sides of the city. The monthly output of the mines is fifteen tons of gold, yet it is asserted that the grounds is only beginning to be worked.

In Texas a wealthy stockman will use an automobile for making inspection trips around the wire fence of his ranch. The country being level and free from brush and other obstructions it is thought that the automobile will prove practical. The new military motor cycle is a terrible engine of war. The machine is driven by an automatic petroleum motor and mounts a 27-pound automatic Maxim gun, capable of discharging 600 rounds a minute while traveling along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

There will be no parliament of religion at the Paris exposition, but instead a congress for the study of the history of religion. It will treat religion purely from a social and historic standpoint of view. They will not talk religion, but will talk about it.

There are nearly 500 gold mines in the United States, representing an investment of over \$60,000,000; horse-power electrically operated, 200,000. There are 600 miles of street railway operated with water power electrically transmitted.

The Lick observatory astronomers tell us the North Star is 255,000,000 miles away. The Lick telescope and photopneumatic have discovered four new stars. The star Mira, the middle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, has a brilliancy 100 times that of our sun.

Advertisement for Dupont's Powder, featuring an illustration of a bedroom and a suitcase. Text: Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suitcase. 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.

Advertisement for Hill & Connell, 121 N. Washington Ave.

Advertisement for Finley's Fans, Gloves, Belts and Fancy Neckwear. Text: We desire to call your attention to our fine stock of Fans, Gloves, Belts and Fancy Neckwear. Also to the finest assortment of HANDKERCHIEFS in hand embroidered, Real Valenciennes, Duchesse, Point Lace Etc., Etc. All of which articles are especially suitable and appropriate as presents for the Young Girl Graduate. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. WEDDING INVITATIONS, CALLING CARDS. Are you interested in the above? If so we invite you to call and see what we have in the latest and newest styles of Engravings. We have several new sizes to select from. REYNOLDS BROS., General Stationers and Engravers, Scranton Pa. Hotel Jermyn Bldg.

Advertisement for The Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna Avenue. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

Advertisement for Dupont's Powder, High Explosives. Dupont's Powder. Mining, Blasting, Sporting Smokeless and the Heppano Gunpowder. Co. company's High Explosives. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 101 Council Building, Scranton.

Advertisement for Thomas Ford, John B. Smith & Son, W. E. Mulligan, Pittston, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre.

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. Sizes from 5x7 up to 14x22. Prices—From \$12 to \$95 per Thousand. THE TRIBUNE has exclusive control of the finest line of Calendars ever exhibited in Scranton. It is early yet to think of 1901, but it is necessary to place orders early for the class of work here outlined. The full line of samples is now ready at THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second customer. THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.