the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always 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.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 30, 1960.

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The Philadelphia North American is obliged to use large quantities of display type almost every day in exposing people who attempt to "do it dirt."

Cuba's Real Liberators.

N THE opinion of one writer, "not since the visit of Peter the Great to England has there been such a momentous politico-economic event" as the visit to this country of the 1,200 Cuban school teachers whom Harvard is to treat to a free course of summer instruction, to be followed by an educational tour of the principal cities. This may be the language of enthusiasm; but the visit is certainly noteworthy and we trust that it will, as to consequences, fulfill expectations.

It is a tribute to the size of the scale upon which the United States does things that Cuba, which two years ago was the focus of all our talk and gencies not probable yet possible, thought, has since been dwarfed into relative insignificance by the far greater consequences of the war with Spain. But as two years ago we suffered from an exaggeration of Cuban importance, so today we are threatened with and have need to guard against a minimization of it. Time has taught us better to discount the Latin braggadocio and innate predisposition to substitute imagination for facts; but we must not forget that, in spite of racial foibles and faults, from which no people are exempt, the Cubans are in the main a teachable people, for whose right going we are respo and whose guardianship we cannot as cape save through their honorable graduation from under it.

The enterprise of taking on board boat an excursion composed of practically the entire educational corps of a people aspiring to nationhood and sailing it to a neighboring land for a three months' study of object lessons in how to do things is characteristically American and Americans have a right to be proud of it. It will be America's best contribution yet to free

Prohibition principles according to reports from Chicago consist princivally in a desire to "roast" the administration at Washington.

Goldwin Smith on China.

COURSE Goldwin Smith. who delights to be contrary. could not resist the temptation to get on the off side of the Chinese question. If Goldwin were really to concur with a representative public opinion of his time it might fall to project him into public notice and that would truly be a misfortune. Let us, therefore, hear him with due awe:

"The partition of China, on which under the pretense of carving out spheres of influence, was," says he "a match for the partition of Poland. Not a shadow of provocation had been given by the Chinese. That they should wish to exclude foreigners was not wonderful, when they themselves were excluded. Nor could they be expected to recognize a claim to the open door preferred by the author of the McKinley tariff. The pretense of protecting three other states in the senate in the missionaries in the work of conversion recalls the zeid of the Russlan Empress Catharine, herself a free-thinker, for the protection of religious interests in Poland. The motives for trampling under foot this ancient civilization, are entirely selfish; those who act on them are not unlikely to defeat their own ends.

"The Chinese themselves are excluded as pestliential aliens from the United States, and are refused admission to British colonies on equal terms with other immigrants. To mow them down for antipathy to foreigners would surely be the most barefaced injustice. There is no reason to doubt that commerce and friendly intercourse would in time open China as they have opened Japan. China might become a good customer and satisfy the commercial greed which is the real motive of this attack. If she is wrecked the spoilers may fall out among themselves, in which case the profit from the investment may be small. The collapse of the religious beliefs on which general morality was founded seems to have been followed, as a similar collapse was in the era preceding the reformation, by a failure of those moral restraints which protected the weak against the strong. The chief difference between the two epochs is the use by the imperialists and the expansionists of the present of unctuous terms, such as 'the white man's duty,'

of Providence' and 'the promotion of lylligation."

The Chinese have their vices and weaknesses, but not such vices and weaknesses as would warrant an otherwise unprincipled invasion. When those traditions of the past, by which the huge empire has hitherto been held together, have been destroyed, what will the conqueror put in their places? Bishop Earl Cranston, of

Colorado, is reported to have said would be worth any cost in blood to Christianize the Chinese. Is this tae oice of the churches? If it is the day may not be very far distant when people will spare themselves the exsense of maintaining the clergy. The breath of the pulpit is not needed to fan the flames of raparious and murderous passion. We may need learned and pious ministers to assist us in the worship of God. We can do our lemon worship for ourselves."

As a matter of fact, Bishop Cranston said nothing of the kind. The report that he had was manufactured. But what has Goldwin Smith's harrangue to do with the condition of affairs officially reported to be now existing in China, where thousands of citizens of foreign nations, in China in accordance with treaty stipulations and privileges, are menaced, tortured and in numerous instances shot by death? Would Goldwin Smith assent peacefully to the murder of his own wife, con or daughter under such conditions, because of his theory that commercial greed is the real motive of the whole trouble? What good does such talking do at a time when action is what is required?

Julian Ralph sounds a note of warnng to fortune hunters who are preparing to rush into South Africa as oon as peace is restored. The land that can be cultivated with profit is already held by the Dutch at fabulous prices and as for gold and diamond nining interests, one might as well attempt to stake out a coal claim in the Lackawanna valley as look for a mine in Africa. All available property was occupied by the representatives of big snydicates long before the Transaal war was thought of. The opportunities for chance fortunes in South Africa passed away nearly a generation ago.

What If Bryan Should Win?

HOULD the country next fall elect Colonel Bryan president and give the Democratic party a working majority in the house of representatives, continwould it lead to the overthrow of the gold standard; and if so, how? The question is a natural one and proper for present consideration. In the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune we find some information which tends to shed light mon these points. Among the states to elect United

States senators who will take their eats at the beginning of the Fiftyeventh congress are the following Colorado-To succeed Wolcott, Republican. Delaware-To succeed Kenney, Democrat, and also to fill a vacancy Idaho-To succed Shoup, Republican. Illinois-To succeed Cullom, Republican. Kansas-To succeed Baker, Republican. Minnesota-To succeed Nelson, Republican. Montana-To succeed 'arter, Republican, and Clark, Demorat. Nebraska-To succeed Thurston, Republican, and Allen, Democrat-Populist. North Carolina-To succeed Buter, Populist, South Dakota-To suceed Pettigrew, Silver Republican. West Virginia-To succeed Elkins, Republican. Wyoming-To succeed Waren. Republican.

"The representation of these states it present," the Tribune correspondent coints cut, "consists of fifteen Repubicans, one Democrat, and six Populists ind Silver Republicans-the Nebraska acancy caused by the death of Hayward, Republican, having been temporarily filled by the appointment of Allen, Populist. Of the twelve states mentioned, eight-Colorado, Idaho, Kansus, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming -were carried by Bryan four years ago. If he is elected president this year there is at least a reasonable probability that he will carry two of the others-Delaware and West Virginia-and that the representation of the twelve states in the senate will the powers had evidently resolved stand; Republicans, 8; Opposition, 16, as follows:

ı	BELLEBON ASS.					
ı	Himos					
١	OPPOSITION.					
	Colorado 2 Nebraska Delaware 2 North Carolina Idadio 2 South Diketa Kansas 2 West Virginia Montana 2 Wyoming "The representation of the thirt					

Fifty-seventh congress will stand as follows: Republicans, 28; opposition, 28. The senate would then stand: Republicans (or gold standard), 46; opposition, 44. The re-election of a Silver Republican senator in New Hampshire or the loss of a Republican senator in Illinois (which state sent a Democrat to the senate nine years ago) as the result of a flerce factional fight, would divide the senate equally on the money question, and the existing financial policy and legislation might be overturned and reversed next year by the casting vote of a Demo-Pop vicepresident, as the protective tariff was overturned in 1846 by a Democratic vice-president carried into office on the

war cry of 'Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842. White, as said before, this contingency is not probable, it is not impossible. The Sound Money Democrat who accepts Bryan on the theory that his free silver ideas are no longer dangerous takes a risk which prudent citizens would do well to avoid.

The peach crop is reported to be so large this year that the fruit is in danger of having a cheap taste.

Aguinaldo may be off on a pienio omewhere with the people who were healed by Schlatter.

In announcing his allegiance to 16 to

the finger of destiny,' 'the command I, Mr. Croker acts like a man who has some doubts as to the meaning of the tiding.

> In the absence of General William Shafter's buckboard, the war in China will lose one of the picturesque features of modern fighting.

Depew's Apt Illustration.

HE EVENING before Senator Depew sailed for Europe on the American liner, the St. Paul, he spoke at a meeting alled to ratify the Philadelphia nominations and in the course of his remarks he made use of the following triking illustration:

"Tomerrow I sail on one of the great steamers. Her speed and magnificent performance on the ocean are the riumphs of the American shipbuilder. Innumerable times she and her companion ship have carried passengers and cargo safely across the great sea. If I should leave her in midocean with all her comforts, her luxuries and the certainty of her safety and for her deivering me on time and happy on the other side, to take a raft for the puroose of paddling ashore on some unknown coast or to be picked up by ome wanderer on the wave, I should be furnishing an example for the voter who leaves the certainty of everything he cares for in this world for himarmed mobs of natives, who want to self and his family by leaving McKinput all foreigners to ignominious ley and Roosevelt for Bryan and Towne and the rudderless unknown." Could the case be more forcefully

> The professional poet might as well balls until the girl graduates have completed exercises for this season.

> ir would seem to indicate that there is a conflagration in the vicinity of the Scranton fire department. Seriously speaking, the Chicago

The large amount of smoke in the

platform should be provided with a lew rapid disappearing trap doors.

There is a disposition to talk Mr. Hill out of range before the exercises begin at Kansas City.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.08 for June 29, 1900.

3 The parents of a child born on this day will be pleased that he is not old enough to play with

men fire erackers. The high school graduate who fairs to secure position as bank president or railroad superinendent, can obtain employment in the hay and sarvest field for the next few weeks.

The man who waits for great opportunities ill in time probably decide that this is a very infucier world, One half of the world would not know how the

dier half lives if it were not for the Sunday arwspariers. No person can hold a fan so gracefully as the oman who wears a diamond ring. The world is all right. It is the tenants who

new we buy outright. Ajacchus' Advice.

Timid people should try to banish the blea hat the whole city is to move to Buffalo with departing steel mills. Quite a number of

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

IV .- Buffalo's Water Supply. (Copyright, 1900, by William S. Crandall.)

M UNICIPAL ownership has its weak points and failures as well as strong points and successes. It would not be logical to argue from the former premise, that all unicipal ventures are failures, nor from the latter that all are successes. The facts would fail to confirm either conclusion. In either case, or failure, if a careful examination be and not to the observance or non-observance of principle. Every city is not fitted or ready own and operate its public utilities. As a patter of fact, most cities need a tremendous mount of reformation before they will be fit for such responsibilities.

And yet it may safely be assumed that there re certain public utilities which are susentible of successful operation-under favorconditions-by the people. There is no comnodity of which this is truer than of water, Out of twenty-seven water works systems, carefully inspected by the writer in as many cities, twenty-five of them were found to be failure: then judged from a purely business standpoint But to the enthusiastic reformer they would all ippear successful. Two of the twenty seven could compare favorably with any private corporation in the country.

The one operated by the city of Buffalo was one of the twenty-five mismanaged plants. This aystem, taken as a whole, is so unique that it is worth more than a passing notice. Taking its supply from the Niagara river near

Taking its supply from the Niagata river near its source and located at the foot of the four great lakes, it has a supply which, for quantity, is only excelled by the cities along the St. Lawrence. That in itself leads to one of its greatest faults, for the people say, when cantioned about the waste of water: "There's plenty of water. More than we can possibly use, Pump it up to us." They do not stop to think of the millions invested in the plant use of of the millions invested in the plant, nor of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which are paid for its annual operation. This is outside of their humdrum life and so does not interest

heir humdrum life and so does not interest been.

The quality of the water is of the best when opared with other larger cities. The water blems of New York and Philadelphia, both as purity and quantity, would be solved if they ald only tap this inexhaustible supply. The sphoid death rate, and that of other diseases rising from an impure water supply, is at the um. Buffalo has not such conditions to

ombat as the Quaker City.

The pumping station is the largest in the ortal under one roof. It is a marvel of com-oteness and efficiency. To have the privilege of siting it is worth a day's journey. It has two monstrous pumps, each of 30,000,000 gallons ca-They were built at an expense of \$65,000 each. They are of the triple-expansion pattern. The diameter of each of the two fly-wheels is twenty feet, and they weigh thirty-two tons. They are driven by 1,200 horse power. The atroke of the engine is sixty inches, and with each revolution 1,079 gallons of water are

These two, together with seven smaller pumps, ring the total capacity of the plant up to 187,000,000 gallons per day. These are incompre bensible figures to the average mortal. That amount of water is almost equal to the flow of the river Thames. It is more than enough to supply the city of London with its 4,600,000 souls, figured on its present rate of consumption. And after supplying the metropolis of the world there would be enough left

The pumping station, together with the water ther necessary machinery, has cost the city of Buffalo, in the last thirty years, about \$9,000,000, which is largely represented in bonded indebted ness, with an annual interest bill of nearly \$150,000. And all this immense investment and expense to supply a city of less than 400,000 It takes the energy developed from

ons of coal to force the water through the 409 the steam pump, and an additional saving has niles of water pipes during a single year. The olpes vary in size from four inches to four feet. With coal at \$1.37 per ton-including the cost of housing—the annual fuel bill amounts to \$48,335.

The plant, in itself, is complete, modern and highly efficient. But these conditions alone do not produce success. The one fault is in its ad-ministration. And for that the people and politics are to blame. For the management would make the radical changes necessary to place the plant more nearly on a business footing if the people would only allow it to do so. But every movement in that direction is met with such indignant protests from the rank and file of the citizens, that it is simply impossible for the officials, who, after all, are but servants, to do otherwise than wait for the slow process of edu-

In round numbers, Buffalo is using water at the tate of 50,000,000 gallons per day, or 240 gallons per capita. No city in the world uses so much. Even New York, with its strong propensity to wastefulness, uses only about one-third that amount, while the per capita consumption of London, per day, is less than 40 gallons. Buf-falo is none the cleaner for this lavish use of water, for all over 80 gallons per capita is sim ply wasted. In this connection it is interesting to note the figures of the following

CITY.	Population, 1999.	Average daily con- sumption.	Meters in use.	Committee to the cap- its, per day in gal- lons,
Chicago Buffalo Cleveland Detroit Milwaukee Torento		273,655,816 50,000,000 51,835,816 10,002,152 23,188,550 19,000,600	994 2,151 5,470 21,008 17,000	115 210 108 103 80 95

The non-use of meters, for the domestic set rice, is the greatest cause, not excepting poli-ies, for Buffalo's municipal failure. There is a keep his stock packed away in moth balls until the girl graduates have sgainst the use of meters. Almost invariably rmong the citizens who assume their prejudic is well founded without taking the trouble to inform themselves. Hence the objections are founded on ignorance.

The experience of some cities in the use of seters is sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the general use of meters is the only wise course to follow in the management of a water system which is obliged to pump its supply. For instance, Milwaukee was once in nestly as bad a condition as Buffalo. In 1880, there were in use in that city only twenty-six meters—not quite one twenty-sixth of one per cent, of the total. At the close of 1898 the were 22,008 meters in use, or a trifle over 61 per cent, of the total number of taps. During the same period the daily per capita consumption

The writer visited Richmond, Va., last May and found, in the history of its water works, still more remarkable record in favor of th se of meters. Briefly, it is as follows: The resent superintendent, Mr. Charles E. Bolling was placed in charge of the works in 1885. A that time the capacity was 24,000,000 per day The population numbered 70,000. The superir immediately commenced to institute r orms, first dividing the distributing system into three districts-high, low and intermediate.

Under the old regime the per capita consu ion rapidly increased, as no meters were en ployed. In 1870 it was 45 gallons; in 1880, 9 gallons, and in 1885, 168 gallons. The water pressure was so low on the high points that patrons could not use the water on the second floors. The only solution of the problem was the use of meters, or larger mains. Additiona mains meant more pumps, and the whole cost or the latter basis would amount to \$270,000.

The superintendent was convinced that the ore economical course was the adoption of the neter system. He immediately began to agitat e question, meeting with strong opposition and delays. Finally, after years of pleading, com-plaint became so loud that something had to be done. In the spring of 1807 the city council appropriated \$15,000 for the purchase of meters and the superintendent was allowed to place them where he thought best. The work of set ting the meters commenced in June of that year and they were all located on the lowest plane irrespective of the size or condition of the seice. Nearly all the taps in this hed small dwelling houses, having tures-a hydrant and closet. The average 000 gallons, and in a few instances reached high as 140,000 gallons per month. The average amount of water which could really be used b such a small service—a hydrant and closet— would not exceed 20,000 gallons per year. This great waste was at once checked by the meter. or rather the bill, and by the close of that year the pressure at the high points had increased 40

Another appropriation of \$5,000 for meter vas made in 1808. They were also set in the low districts, and at the end of the year the pressure had increased 100 per cent, at the hig points. All complaint of the inefficiency of the water works ceased and every one was well pleased by the reformation. And the evil was remedied by an investment of \$20,000 in meters have cost the city \$270,000, besides on annual ex ense of \$17,000 thereafter for maintenance. Prior to the introduction of meters the water

pumps were insufficient to maintain the suppl and it was often necessary to run the steam pumps, which increased the cost of pumping \$2,500 per annum. Since the adoption of th meter system there has been no occasion to us

The per capita consumption for 1808 was D from that of 1890, and the quantity of water used now is 27 per cent, less than in 1800, al-though the population has increased 20 per cent, during that period.

From these two examples it will be readily seen that Buffalo is needlessly wasting water The possibility of effecting a large saving in the administration of its water bureau annually is so cicarly demonstrated that he who runs may read. Taking into consideration the reduction of the electical force in the office; the amount of coal used at the pumping station and other ex-penses incident thereto, it is conservative to estimate that \$100,000 could be saved annually by the adoption of the meter system and plac-

UNPRECEDENTED.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, There are no precedents for such a career personality and national popularity as Roose velt's in all the list of vice-presidents from th foundation of the national government dow to the present. So, whatever may be said o be the truth concerning either the functions of they present no reason for believing that the remarkable hero of American confidence and ad-miration, will not maintain his popularity through the brief term about to ensue and ther be lifted to the highest station of honor and responsibility in the republic.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The Troy, N. Y., Times has entered upon the fifterh year of its existence, Founded by the late John M. Francis June 25, 1851, it is among the oldest as well as the best and most prospe ous newspapers in the United States; and a convincing demonstration that merk will win.

The illustrated monthly, How to Grow Flow ers, which, by the way, is a valuable aid to those interested in home floriculture, has dedi-cated its columns to the booming of village improvement associations and proposes a national organization of these local societies.

Since its purchase by George T. Oliver, th Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette has secured th New York Tribune special service, strengthened its local news and started in to make things hum in the western part of the state.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

When it comes to a question of trusting Yourself to the risks of the road, When the thing is the sharing of burdens, The lifting the beft of a load, in the hour of peril or trial, In the hour you meet as you can You may safely depend on the wisdom, And skill of the average man.

Who does his plain duty each day, The small thing his wage is for doing, On the commonplace bit of the way, 'Tis the average man, may God bless him, Who pilots us, still in the van, Over land, over sea, as we travel, Just the plain, hardy, average man

o, on through the days of existence All mingling in shadow and shine, We may count on the everyday hero, Whom haply the gods may divine, But who wears the swart grime of his calling And labors and earns as he can, And stands at the last with the noblest, The commonplace, average man--Harper's Weekly.



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A new style packet containing ten are and tantles in a paper carton (without class) is now for eale at some drug stores—some type carto. This low-priced surt is intended for the sour and the economical. One dopen of the divergent cartons (20 talules) can be had by read by sending forty eight carton to the Errare (warring, No. 10 Sprew birect, New York—or a single carton (EEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.