

### The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cent a Month, in Advance.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.  
O. F. BRADLEY, 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 its rule is that those 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, JULY 11, 1900.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

#### National.

President—WILLIAM MC KINLEY.  
Vice President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

#### State.

Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FIEDLER.  
Auditor General—E. B. HARTENBERG.

#### County.

Judge—WILLIAM CONNELL.  
Sergeant—GEORGE M. WATSON.  
Sheriff—JOHN H. JONES.  
Recorder of Deeds—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.  
Treasurer—JOHN COPPOLANO.  
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.  
Recorder of Deeds—W. K. BECK.  
Recorder of Deeds—EDWARD B. STURGES.

#### Legislative.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.  
Second District—JOHN SHEFFER, JR.  
Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.  
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

The statement that large advance contributions to the Bryan and Stevenson campaign fund came from Pretoria confirms the suspicion that this Boer sympathy business would be expensive for some one.

#### Personal Acquaintance.

CHARLES M. PEPPER, the newspaper correspondent, who spent four months on board the train that in 1896 carried Mr. Bryan 18,000 miles while he was delivering more than 600 campaign speeches to an aggregate of 4,500,000 people, says that Bryan's renomination had been foreseen by him from that time. It came, he asserts, in consequence of this extended personal acquaintance. "Having seen and heard their champion, it was not difficult to understand that whether he was defeated or not the majority of these 4,500,000 people who felt they had not acquiesced personally with Mr. Bryan were going to be his zealous supporters thereafter."

Will not the same rule be likely to apply to Theodore Roosevelt on the Republican side four years hence? With the exception of President McKinley he is today the best known man in the Republican ranks. His western tours have made him known to hundreds of thousands, and before the present campaign shall end this number will have been increased to millions, distributed throughout the politically debatable territory both east and west, with possibly a following in the south, which will not be diminished in consequence of the fact that Roosevelt's mother was a Georgian, while of his two uncles one was an admiral in the Confederate service and the other was a midshipman who fired the last gun from the Alabama before she went down. It is evident from the tone of the representative southern press that there is in the south a widespread sentiment of personal admiration for Roosevelt, not only voiced with great force by Colonel Waterston and re-echoed by General Rosser of Virginia, which it would be difficult to develop into a political factor calculated to exert power at the next national nominating convention.

It will be remembered that both in 1888, at Chicago, and in 1892, at Minneapolis, there was a strong demand for McKinley's nomination, which he had the manhood to refuse on account of his relations with John Sherman. This was before the great demonstration by contrast, in 1892-3, of Protection's value and is to be explained less on the ground of McKinley's identification with the protective policy than from the fact of his extended personal acquaintance, derived largely from repeated campaign tours throughout large areas. The people who had seen him, shaken hands with him and heard him speak remembered him; he was not a political abstraction. The factor of personal acquaintance in politics is far more potent than money or great ability which keeps aloof from the multitudes. It is the largest single constituent of political success, as it also is of success in other walks of life. In other words, it is canvassing that counts.

Democratic organs this year appear to have utterly abandoned faith in the "boy orator" business as a winning card.

#### The Work of John Hay.

**A**N EDITORIAL in the Philadelphia Press, apparently inspired from Washington, accords to Secretary Hay the credit for having accomplished with regard to China a concert of international policy and action such as Lord Salisbury was unable to secure under similar circumstances in Armenia.

"But for the presence and influence of the United States it is not probable," says the Press, "that we should have seen, as in Armenia, Russia and France on one side and England and the Triple Alliance on the other, with Germany doing just enough to prevent all action. The English press at home and English correspondents on the ground have, not uncharitably, assumed that, as in Armenia, Russia would prevent all action on one pretext and another. But it is the inestimable privilege of the United States to be the only power in the world equally friendly to both Russia and England. Each desires our good will and at no possible point are we the rival of either. Japan is our next neighbor. Our most northern island in the Philippines is but a few hours from the most southern point on which flies the Japanese flag, and Japan understands, if some Americans do not, the advantage to civilization, humanity and future self-government of having the American flag in the Philippines. Secretary Hay has made a most useful use of this advantageous position. He led, as the United States could, without arousing jealousy, in outlining a plan for common cooperative action. Thanks to the astute and efficient diplomatic action of the administration at Washington, the work of restoring order and punishing the responsible authors of the Peking massacres has been begun on lines and along a policy which promise to insure the integrity of China, the creation of a new and stable government and the preservation of freedom of trade to a population of 400,000,000."

This testimony comes from a source which knows and can be accepted as true. It implies a remarkable tribute to John Hay's diplomatic ability but not more so than is set forth in the current issue of McClure's magazine by the Washington correspondent of the London Chronicle, A. Maurice Low. Mr. Low's article is a lifting of the veil from the secret diplomatic proceedings immediately prior to and early in the war with Spain. It gives the real story of the manoeuvres of the continental powers to save Spain from a thrashing and of England's part in declining to join in any anti-American combine, but it also explains details of Mr. Hay's work in this connection that reveal him as one of the most accomplished diplomats of this or any other time. According to Mr. Low, it was John Hay who averted war over the Venezuelan message. Bayard was then our ambassador at London and had grown sensibly sentimental. Graham was secretary of state and succeeded him and took hold in gladiatorial style. Bayard could not conveniently be deposed, but had to be counteracted, for he had utterly mislaid British sentiment; and the only way the Cleveland administration could find to do this was to send Hay over

confidential authority as to the closing, opening, alignment, widening, grading and cleaning of streets, squares, parks and every class of public ways, their use by persons, animals, vehicles, etc., their occupation by pillars, rails, pipes and other objects, and their paving, lighting and sewerage. It also gives them charge of the supply and distribution of water to parkways, streets, bathing establishments, laundries, fountains and troughs, and of the markets, slaughter houses, institutions of instruction and charity, prisons and the lock reformatory. The officials are also given supervision of the sanitary and hygienic service and of amusements and public meetings, the use of and the maintenance of good order upon public ways. This covers such matters as the display of advertisements, the exhibition of flags on the street, hawkling noises, the discharge of fireworks and fire-works within the city boundaries, the suppression of vice and immorality, the regulation of rates for vehicles, the regulation of gas, water and electricity, telephonic and telegraphic connections, the fire department, watchmen, private police and the imposition of fines for the breaking of ordinances are also matters with which they are empowered to deal. The municipal administration shall include the use, care and preservation of lands, goods and rights which are appurtenant to the city and the establishments dependent thereon, and the administration, distribution, collection and expenditure of and accounting for all income and taxes necessary to carry on the municipal functions. The officials shall also have power to grant franchises and concessions. Neither the central nor the provincial government shall have power to intervene in matters placed under the control of the city officials.

Such widespread powers as these were never enjoyed before by Cuban officials in Cuba. They amount practically to independence in local affairs, which is the necessary foundation of independence in all the affairs of the island's government. It is to be seen how this exceptional freedom of action will be used, whether wisely and well or tyrannically and in a manner to necessitate eventual curtailment. The United States hopes for the former but is not going to shirk any of its responsibilities in the event of the latter contingency. "Imperialism," concerning which our Democratic friends wax so eloquent in denunciation, means simply that where the Stars and Stripes have been lifted in consequence of the Spanish war, there has got to be in future peace, justice and good order. Nothing less will satisfy the American conscience.

In the coming National Democratic campaign it has been decided that Mr. Bryan shall play the larger circuits only and avoid provincial one-night stands.

#### Where Strikes Are Virtually Unknown

**O**F EXCEPTIONAL practical interest touching the labor problem and especially timely in the United States at the present moment, is Henry D. Lloyd's little book, under the title "A Country Without Strikes," which describes the scope and operation of the compulsory arbitration law adopted about five years ago in New Zealand, a country which Mr. Lloyd has recently visited for the purpose of studying its merits and demerits, and which he introduces by William P. Reeves, former minister of labor and author of the arbitration law, is a feature of the book.

Voluntary arbitration is now a familiar expedient in the United States and elsewhere. It has been deemed the only tolerable and practical kind of arbitration. It has been the resort of those who admit the need of intervention in the warfare of labor and capital, and who have asked and have received no satisfactory answer to the question: How can the device of a compulsory arbitration be enforced? Will you compel workers to work against their will? Will you compel capital to operate on losing terms? And so we have had voluntary arbitration boards created which were paid for by both sides and rarely have been accepted. They have simply been justly aside as workmen and employers come to blows, and are almost invariably just as interested and as helpless spectators of the strike as the general public.

Before passing a scheme of compulsory arbitration upon the New Zealand parliament, the Hon. Charles Seddon, a responsible financial body on the part of the workmen, with which the state can deal in enforcing its awards, the penalties being fines, if any organized body of laborers and some men in any other combination form themselves into a union under the law, if any such body of men have a grievance, such as insufficient wages, they can appeal to the local board of arbitration, and a hearing before an employer must come before the board with them, whether he wants to or not. The state of his affairs is then inquired into. His books are subject to inspection, and there is no one-sided case. The men present their side, and are obliged to do this themselves or through one or more of their number, no hired counsel being permitted to advise, and the hearing is on the facts, as if nothing had happened. If the final award is for higher wages the employer must concede the point. If he refuses to do so, the case is referred against him against his will, and he would then be fined again until he yielded, or chose to suspend operations.

But in fact little trouble has so far been experienced in making the awards effective. The court of arbitration is very generally resorted to for the settlement of disputes, and its awards are very generally accepted in good faith. An important point is that the case for both sides is given publicity; the facts upon which the award is based—aside from the veritable business secrets—are available to all, and public opinion is thus brought in as an important factor in bending the one side or the other to the decree. Other advantages secured by the law, besides the fact that it is a family of wages for like work in like trades, which extends, for example, from the driver of the cart in a single case throughout the colony. Wages and terms are available to all, and manufacturers can plan their business and enter into contracts without fear of labor disturbance, and workmen, in a confidence as to the future, never known before, can marry, buy land and build houses. As yet the operations of the law are confined pretty closely to manufacturing in industry, but it will doubtless in time be extended to other industries, and also to the government itself, as a railway employer and otherwise.

It is enough, however, to say of the act that it now has the support of all parties—the anti-union, and that of the conservative as well as that of the radical classes. So valuable is industrial peace to both workmen and employers that both are willing to strive for it, and their support of this law proves that it is effecting such a peace and the security and prosperity to business which must grow out of it. The story told in this

book is of very great interest to all classes in the United States. The New Zealand experiment now being tried in this country is successful, and it applies to a homogeneous political society exceptionally favorable to success. But its achievement to date is nothing less than wonderful. The possibility of a successful trial elsewhere is hardly to be doubted.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

"Time and again," says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "the assertion has been made by friends of Mr. Bryan that he is stronger today than four years ago. Of course, the truth or falsity of this idea cannot be established, not will it be, until the votes are cast and counted next November. But it is open to argument. We think he is weaker now than he was in 1896. Take the paramount issue, the Democratic choice to call anti-imperialism. Will that make Democracy a winner? Is there any serious disaffection among thousands, or millions, of voters over the course taken by the Republican administration in its dealing with the new islands? Has there been any outcry over the possession of the islands, or the government of the natives, as far as it has progressed? Are the people awfully? Have they shown in late elections any disposition to withdraw unworthy confidence and that imperialism was worthy to carry America to the demolition how-wood? We have not noticed it. In fact, as far as we can see, the people are paying but little attention to this matter. Of course, the Democrats—the regular dried-in-the-wood product—are shouting themselves hoarse over the danger of the Republic, and they cry for Bryan and the whole ticket. But that is because they are Democrats. Their action will add no new strength to Mr. Bryan. Then it is well to remember that the Democrats of declining tendencies will not hesitate to turn from the old party by reason of its ineffectuality and littleness. They want to see this nation in the lead of the world's progress, and it is to get there, and it is to get there by continuing the Republican party in power. As to the silver issue, no one of reason can see where Mr. Bryan is stronger in the west than that expelled fallacy, bismarckianism, and their cry for Bryan. Even in the west, where it had some strength a few years ago, it has gone glimmering, except among Democrats who have always been discontented with the silver issue. As it is not, then, a fair conclusion that Mr. Bryan will be beaten again, and even more decisively than he was beaten four years ago?"

The Philadelphia Times has been at the trouble to collate, classify and present to its readers the nine presidential tickets now in the field, as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
President, William McKinley, Ohio.	President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.
Vice-President, Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.	Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road).	People's Party (Fashion).
President, Warburton Baker, Pa.	President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.
Vice-President, Ignatius Donnelly, Minn.	Vice-President, Charles A. Towne, Minn.
People's Party (Fashion).	People's Party (Fashion).
President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.	President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.
Vice-President, Charles A. Towne, Minn.	Vice-President, Charles A. Towne, Minn.
United Christian.	United Christian.
President, Rev. S. C. Scullion, Pa.	President, Rev. S. C. Scullion, Pa.
Vice-President, John G. Woolley, Ill.	Vice-President, John G. Woolley, Ill.
DeLeon Socialist.	DeLeon Socialist.
President, Joseph P. Maloney, Mass.	President, Joseph P. Maloney, Mass.
Vice-President, Valentine Remick, Pa.	Vice-President, Valentine Remick, Pa.
Silver Republican.	Silver Republican.
President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.	President, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.
Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.	Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.
Former Governor Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, one of the most powerful Democratic leaders of this state, will not support the Bryan ticket in a statement given to the press. "I was a Democrat and a bolter in 1896, and as the situation has not changed, I am a Democrat and a bolter still. I rejoice that the Bryan ticket is so widely and justly criticized. The imperial, militarist and the other ingredients of the Kansas City platform will be well enough in themselves, but they are only used to lessen the foul taste of the 16 to 1 dose of poison the composition contains. The attempt of the Kansas platform to mislead thoughtful people by declaring that other issues will be made in the campaign more prominent than the 16 to 1 horse is too absurd and too silly to accomplish much harm."	

Particular interest centers around our 120 Three-Piece Bedroom Sultes. 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.

Yes, I am a chemist, and as a chemist I had an engagement for two seasons at Boothbay Harbor in Maine, a place where we took in fish scraps and other refuse and turned out bags of fertilizer, the first smelling about as bad as it could and the transformed substance I thought gave out an odor that was a little worse. I don't know that the smells had anything to do with upsetting my stomach, but I came away from that place with about the worst digestive apparatus I ever knew about and it was complicated with insomnia. When I did sleep I was not much refreshed. With a headache every morning, little sleep and no appetite for food, I lost twenty-five pounds in weight and my friends said my disposition was worse than my physical appearance. It was by the recommendation of a member of my own family that I first used Ripans Tablets, but the result was satisfactory and immediate. I soon gained in weight all I had lost and added three pounds more, and never in my life was my appetite better or my sleep more sound and refreshing than now. My daughter, who was troubled with a distress after eating, took some of the Tablets on my recommendation and says she thinks they are splendid. We are both well now. I was 44 years of age on the 17th of February.

A new style parlor containing 200 pieces of furniture in a paper carton (without stain) is now for sale at our store. Price \$100.00. The new style is intended for the parlor and the bathroom. One dozen of the new parlor (200 pieces) can be had by mail by sending your order to the Scranton Tribune, No. 12 Spring Street, New York—a single carton (the same) will be sent for the same price.



**PRINCE TUAN, HEAD OF THE BOXERS.**  
This powerful potentate, whose name sometimes is spelled Chun, is the seventh brother of the late Emperor Hien-Feng. Beside him on the chair sits the present emperor, while standing at Prince Tuan's left is the emperor's brother and heir. It is to raise this younger brother to the imperial throne that the unnatural parent is conspiring to have his eldest born assassinated.

Book is of very great interest to all classes in the United States. The New Zealand experiment now being tried in this country is successful, and it applies to a homogeneous political society exceptionally favorable to success. But its achievement to date is nothing less than wonderful. The possibility of a successful trial elsewhere is hardly to be doubted.

#### BRYANISM A DISEASE.

From Harper's Weekly.

By Bryanism a political faith, or is it a disorder like nervous prostration, for which time and a proper exercise of the will are the only cures? We should like to believe that it is the former, because if it were the latter, faith it would involve sincerely for a man, a decent regard for the facts of history, a lofty concern for the welfare and honor of the country, and a loyal adherence to some principle of government concerning which sane men may reasonably differ. Stripped of its eccentricities, if it were truly a matter of conviction with its followers, there would still be something left in its essential quality concerning which even its opponents would have to admit the value. There would be something in its creed to save it from utter and everlasting condemnation by the earnest and honest people of this country. It would represent an sterling principle, which should become a potential factor in the administration of the affairs of the United States. It would require a genius greater than that of Sheridan to find it. The eye that could detect the needle in the haystack would be powerless to ferret out this saving quality, and for the simple reason that it does not exist.

#### ROOSEVELT.

From the Troy, N. Y., Record.

Roosevelt is the typical American, brave, impetuous, generous, brave. He is popular because everyone recognizes the simple goodness of his nature and admires the energy of his purpose. He is admired because of his frankness in every undertaking, and is respected for the sterling character which leaves its mark upon every part of his work. He is loved by all who know him, and before the campaign closes he will stand higher than ever in the opinion of the people, whether they are admirers of simple human virtues or worshippers at the shrine of intellect.

#### Hill & Connell

121 N. Washington Ave.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Cool Shoes for warm feet, from 50 cents up.

### Lewis & Reilly

Established 1888.

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

## To the Public

The recent fire having destroyed our store, we have opened temporary quarters at No. 137 Penn avenue, where prompt attention will be given to watch, clock and jewelry repairing.

All repair work left with us before the fire is safe, and will be taken care of at our present store.

### MERCEREAU & CONNELL

Exceptional values in Fine Lace Trimmed Skirts and Night Gowns. The last call on colored Shirt Waists at prices to close them out quick.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

## The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

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.

### HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming District.

## DUPONT'S POWDER.

Shooting, Sporting, Sniping, etc.

### HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives.

AGENTS:

THOS. FORD, Pittsford.  
JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth.  
W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

Bedroom Sultes

Particular interest centers around our 120 Three-Piece Bedroom Sultes. 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.

A new style parlor containing 200 pieces of furniture in a paper carton (without stain) is now for sale at our store. Price \$100.00. The new style is intended for the parlor and the bathroom. One dozen of the new parlor (200 pieces) can be had by mail by sending your order to the Scranton Tribune, No. 12 Spring Street, New York—a single carton (the same) will be sent for the same price.