

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY R. RICHARD, Editor.
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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 it is to be understood that no article, or 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 28, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Vice-President-THOMAS ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressman-at-Large-GAUSHA A. GROW,
ROBERT H. FORDRICK.

County.

Congress-WILLIAM CONVILLE,
Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON,
Sergeant-JOHN H. FELLOWS,
Treasurer-A. B. BENTON,
District Attorney-WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
Prothonotary-JOHN COPELAND,
Clerk of Courts-THOMAS P. HANDEL,
Recorder of Deeds-EMIL HORN,
Register of Wills-W. R. BERT,
County Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGIS.

Legislative.

First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS,
Second District-JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.,
Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR.,
Fourth District-F. A. WILKINSON.

Senator Hear epitomizes the truth by saying that the election of Mr. Bryan would mean "dishonor and disaster." The American people want neither.

A Request for Details.

THE FOUNDATION of the free silver movement among those who honestly believe in it rests upon the supposition that the banks of the country, or some of them,—"the gold banking clique," to use the melodramatic phrase of our afternoon contemporary, the Times,—have in some dark and mysterious way conspired to do fell things at Washington. This idea permeates the literature of Populism and has been the means of causing more waste of nervous energy than any other bugaboo in our generation.

In order to elicit definite information upon this subject The Tribune yesterday invited the accomplished editor of the Times, who is a prosperous director in the Dime bank of this city, an excellent banking institution whose methods are, we believe, similar to those of other reputable banks, to explain from personal knowledge just what "the gold banking clique" is and in what respect it is detrimental to the public welfare. We quote his reply: "The banking and gold clique, of which The Tribune professes ignorance, is the association of speculators and bankers in England and America who demoralized silver, fastened the gold standard upon the nation, sought the government functions to issue the nation's money, were in understanding and communication with the government officials at Washington to buy or sell bonds at certain times, and thereby in position to 'bull' or 'bear' the money market."

As an explanation this leaves many things to be desired. For instance, it speaks of a certain alleged "association of speculators and bankers." What association? Where is or was it located? Who are or were its officers? If there has been any such combination among the bankers of this country the Dime bank ought to be in a position to know the facts and the Times editor, as one of its most enterprising directors, should look upon the work of exposure as a solemn duty, to be performed with conscientious attention to detail. We have heard much in a vague way about the alleged conspiracy among the bankers, and we should be glad to have this floating rumor reduced to the dimensions of actual, proved fact. Will the Times undertake to do this?

It is not militarism but common sense which demands an army proportionate to our needs.

Prices and Ethics.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of a recent decision of a United States court that the manufacturer of a commodity has the right to stipulate what prices his goods are to be sold for and also the right to refuse to supply any distributor who disregards his stipulations, the leading book publishers of the United States have formed a combination with the purpose in view of disciplining the price-cutting retailer, and particularly the profit-cutting department store. What steps the combination will take is not disclosed but presumably it will try to compel the retailers to observe a fixed schedule of prices.

It will be interesting to watch the developments in this fight. The department stores in many cases have afforded very desirable outlets for the publishers could not sell through the regular channels at the regular prices, thus enabling the publisher to convert embarrassing stocks into cash and at the same time affording to the reading public a welcome discount from list quotations. Many a publisher has met a pay roll or lifted a pressing business obligation by virtue of his dealings with the department stores in a time of trade lethargy, and while a few of the large firms, after reorganization, may be financially strong enough to carry slow-selling stocks until they can be got rid of, at a fixed price, we should not like to wager that the book trade will be revolutionized in consequence of the newly formed combine.

Nor are we sure that the court opinion mentioned above will stand as the final law upon this subject. The right of a manufacturer to fix his own selling price in the article which he produces is unquestionable, provided he does not live in one of the Populist states or attract the attention of the professional pursuers of

octopuses. But to say that he can require the purchaser in his turn to observe a stipulated selling price unless he chooses to do so of his own volition; or to say that in his endeavor thus to regulate the price of his product after it is disposed of by him he may employ threats or reprisals is a proposition which may be the law now, but which can hardly remain so when public opinion gets through with it.

Every sensible man recognizes that an article can be too cheap as well as too dear. If the latter is robbery of the consumer the former is robbery of the producer and neither kind of robbery is morally justifiable or economically wise. The man who writes a good book ought to get good pay for it and both the labor and capital necessary in the book's publication are equally deserving of fair remuneration. When a price is cut below a reasonable profit an injustice is wrought which is bound to fall heavily upon some one; and a civilization which emphasizes the Golden Rule as its ethical ideal should not regard itself as fully developed while this species of injustice is a common recurrence, proceeding without criticism or remark. Therefore the endeavor to enforce a standard scale of prices in the book market has arguments in its favor. But they are of a nature to appeal to reason; they can hardly be reinforced arbitrarily by coercion.

The estimated number of foreign residents in China prior to the outbreaking of the present troubles was slightly in excess of 17,000, of whom 2,355 were Americans.

Common Sense on "Imperialism."

ONE OF THE leaders in the last Congress was Nelson Dingley's successor, Congressman Littlefield. He declined to go with his party in a number of instances and was notably independent in his attitude toward the Porto Rican tariff. From this fact he has received much notting on the back at the hands of the Democrats, who evidently hoped that he would aid them in this year's presidential fight. That their hope has been vain is shown in the following statement of beliefs recently contributed by Mr. Littlefield to the Washington Star: "I do not see how the question of empire or imperialism can be an issue in this campaign. While the Democratic platform loudly proclaims against empire and imperialism and proposes to make it 'paramount,' I find nothing in the Republican platform that commits it to the idea of empire or imperialism, or that justifies the inference that it has any such purpose. The Republican party proposes that the republic shall fearlessly, faithfully and properly discharge the duties and responsibilities devolved upon it by the treaty of Paris. More than this is not required or proposed by the party in its platform. The treaty of Paris is not only an accomplished fact, but the fact that it could not have been ratified without the aid of seventeen Democratic votes and the personal influence of Mr. Bryan leaves the Democratic party and its candidates equally responsible with the Republican party for its existence. It is now the supreme law of the land, and as such must be obeyed and sustained by both executive and people." Mr. Littlefield continues: "The establishment of law and order, the protection of persons, life and property in the Philippine archipelago against insurrection or violence from all quarters is the constitutional duty of the president, and in its discharge he must be sustained by all right-thinking people. The authority to which the people of the archipelago have the right to look for this protection prior to the treaty was Spain. We have driven Spain out, and in so doing have assumed her duties and responsibilities, and we must manfully accept and discharge the responsibility. This is not imperialism or empire; it is simply an exemplification of the fundamental proposition upon which our institutions rest, that ours is a 'government of laws and not of men.' The turning over of the people of this archipelago to the tender mercies of Aguinaldo and his codicilators and assassins would result in atrocities and horrors paralleled only by the infamous now being perpetrated in China upon Christians by infuriated Chinese barbarians. The bitter, unrelenting hatred of the Catholic church is well known. Aguinaldo's ultimatum always has been that the friars must either be turned over to him or driven out of the country, and substantially that the property which they hold be confiscated. We could not with honor admit such a proposition."

It is difficult to believe that the Democratic leaders really favor surrendering to Aguinaldo and thus throwing wide open the door to general pillage and massacre. The more reasonable supposition is that they constructed their Philippine plank simply as a "good enough Morgan until after election." Yet it is a delicate matter to fool with. Trifling means bloodshed and the shedding of good American blood at that.

The customs receipts at the Havana customs house for the first six months of 1900 were \$8,121,565.59, against \$5,142,875.89, an increase over the same period of 1899 of \$2,978,689.70. A 29 per cent. increase speaks well for the prosperity creating efficacy of Republican rule.

The theories as to the real feelings of General Gobin in reference to the appointment of General Miller seems to be as varied, judging from the newspapers, as scraps of war news from the Orient.

Webster Davis, after a season on the Democratic oratorical bench, has finally been released. This is positively the most flagrant instance of ingratitude recorded against the Bryan syndicate.

The burden of Democratic oratory is ever upon the things that might happen.

Kentucky political arguments still

continue to consist principally in the statement that the other fellows are thieves, perjurers and assassins.

The "Jocob laid plot" to rescue Anarchist Berkman from the prison at Pittsburg was tunnelled too near the surface, after all.

It is announced that Mr. Clark, of Montana, expects to make his influence felt at Washington again next winter.

Hoodlum residents of New Orleans act as though they were jealous of the notoriety achieved by Pekin.

The Boer war, it seems, has not advanced beyond the state of sea-saw news.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.08 a. m., for Saturday, July 28, 1900.

A child born on this day will soon learn to whistle the dead march when orators and writers attempt to spring the silver issue in politics.

When a woman utilizes a second law beyond appearances it is evident that an important deal is on.

A good many men imagine that they are invaluable to their political party until they see its office.

The schemes of many men are but indications of the first stages of tuberculosis of the intellect.

Good health is only appreciated by those who are without it.

A bright future is always before some people.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Unless you are paid for it, never advise a man in any direction except that which in his mind is to go.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

VIII—"GLASGOW'S STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT AND ITS VARIOUS ECONOMIES."

(Copyright, 1899, by William S. Crandall.)

MUNICIPAL housekeeping has reached a greater degree of perfection in Europe than in America. Among the various problems requiring the attention of the civic authorities, none causes more trouble than the cleaning of the streets and the disposal of the refuse, dust and garbage. In order to be healthy a city must be clean, and how to perform this duty, in many cases, systems in use involve waste and create nuisances.

The city of Glasgow has an economical system of cleaning her streets and of utilizing city refuse. For about thirty years Glasgow has managed its own work in this line. The department has dust destructors and utilizers—machines which burn and machines which spit the vast mass of refuse into a large sea, and the sweepings collected every day. Glasgow, with its busy streets, its great industrial establishments, its heavy rains, is not an easy city to clean, but she has done it systematically and often. They make a vigorous use of the boom, and believe in the sweetening and purifying influence of water, a constant supply of which is always kept on hand.

The cleaning department owns 900 railway wagons, and sells its useful products to farmers in half the counties of Scotland. It has several farms with a total area of nearly 800 acres, which has transformed useless bog land into an agricultural paradise; it has its own railways on its estate; it owns quarries and workshops. Under the direction of the superintendent of the department 1,250 men are employed in connection with the cleaning operations and subsidiary industries.

For cleaning purposes the city is distributed into thirteen districts, and the staff is almost equally divided into day and night sections.

The paved streets are swept during the night, chiefly by rotary horse-drawn, of which there are thirty-three in use. The work begins at 10 p. m., and finishes at 9.30 a. m. Sweepers follow the machines, and gather the sweepings into bins, which are taken to the street, beginning their operations at 11 p. m. The principal streets are swept nightly, secondary streets every alternate night, and others of less importance as required. The superintendent of the department told the writer that he was decidedly in favor of sweeping well-paved streets with the rotary horse-drawn. "Cross-sweeping the granite paved streets with the horse-drawn is done at one time, but this practice was discontinued many years ago.

During the day the principal streets are "picked," and the refuse is taken to the dump in the pavements. There are 1,350 of these bins, and they are emptied at night by the collecting carts. The sweepers are paid at the rate of about three heavy falls, the extra cost being ten hours for five days, and upon Saturday eight, in all fifty-eight hours for the week. The waste paper is also collected. For this part of the service the department uses a change system, and apart from the sum received for the paper a considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of the streets, and also in the health of the city, due to the destructor works for cremation. The sweepings from the macadamized roads being valuable, are deposited in "traps," or trucked into the city for filling up hollow ground. The resources of the department are never exhausted by snowfalls. Some winters there is practically no snow. During the past winter, however, there were three heavy falls, the extra cost for removing the snow amounting to over \$200,000.

Glasgow has a population of 720,000; an area of about 50 square miles, and a total mileage of streets—including macadamized roads—of 315. The streets have an average width of about 100 feet.

The greater part of residential Glasgow consists of flats, with courts or entries. The cleaning of these courts is carried on by 225 men and three hundred sweepers. Every court, except those under private control, is visited and swept once, and in many cases twice and three times daily. With very few exceptions, all the back yards of the city are common to more than one occupant are thus cleaned.

The district courts in the poorer parts of the city are regularly washed down, for which purpose the department has fitted water mains with 1,172 taps. During the summer and autumn the courts are flushed daily. There is a good deal of street sprinkling, and the extra cost, which forty-eight water barrels, six iron tanks and nine revolving side sprinkling machines are employed. The side machine covers a road forty feet wide, but cannot be used in the more crowded thoroughfares, as it would seriously interfere with the traffic. Sprinkling is always carried on during the night to allay the dust which would otherwise be raised by macadamizing, accepting machines. There is, of course, no lack of water, as a plentiful supply is always at hand.

There are four kinds of refuse to be collected—(1) domestic or household refuse; (2) refuse from business premises, such as shops, warehouses and offices; (3) crematorial matter from public parks and dwelling houses; and (4) stable manure and refuse from abattoirs. In Glasgow domestic refuse is collected in ashpits situated in the rear of tenement dwellings, and these are emptied weekly over the city, while the portion of the central district, where they are emptied twice each week.

To facilitate and ensure systematic emptying, each district is subdivided into divisions, one of which is traversed each night. The men, called "wheelers," who empty the ashpits start work at 10 p. m., and are followed an hour later by the carts. They work, as a rule, in sets of two or three, each set being furnished with a carrying cart and a barrow (fitted with rubber tires). The barrow is, of course, used for level places, and the stool where the refuse has been carried up or down stairs. These men are paid by the ton, at rates varying from 15 to 21 cents. While the ashpits vary in size generally, a daily morning cart service is in operation in a portion of the west end of the city, where the houses are of the better class.

Refuse from shops, slops, warehouses, and other business places in the central business portion of the city is removed daily by the morning dust cart services. In connection with this

service, and for the convenience of occupants of such premises, the department supplies covered receptacles for the disposal of refuse, and these receptacles are not only light and easily emptied, and look better than some of the unsightly receptacles commonly used, but the superintendent is authorized to look on suitable receptacles being used. The refuse collected by this service is removed in covered carts with crank axles, so as to facilitate the emptying of the receptacles into them. They are larger than the ordinary cart, the material being comparatively light. This portion of the city refuse is, as a rule, cremated, nothing of the refuse value being in it. Recently a system of removal of fish refuse in pairs with air-tight covers such as are used for excrementitious matter was introduced. This valuable material is thus removed without annoyance to any one and instead of being burned is mixed and sold with the city refuse. The excrementitious matter which is mixed with the refuse is collected in receptacles in galvanized pails or regulation pattern, these being removed and replaced by clean ones as often as necessary. Owing to the extension of the waterworks at the instance of the sanitary department, the pails are being gradually abolished. The vehicles used for this purpose are four-wheeled vans, covered by a rubber sheet, with a fitted rubber tubing. On reaching the dispatch station the pails are emptied into a specially constructed receptacle, and after being washed in hot water and disinfectant are replaced in the van, which also undergoes the same process of treatment.

The removal and disposal of the stable manure, and the refuse from the abattoirs is, as a rule, no little item in the work of the department. In addition to the manure produced at the corporation tramway depots, as well as that from auriferous other stables, is dealt with. The refuse from the abattoirs is also mixed with the stable manure, and goes to improve its quality. For each ton of manure, which amounts to about 5,000 tons per annum, a ready sale is found, which brings the department a considerable income.

In addition to what is termed the ordinary refuse, the department undertakes the annual output of which runs to about 65,000 tons. The whole amount was sent direct to Liverpool, or, as we say on this side of the Atlantic, to the dumping ground.

The refuse of the adjoining borough of Partick and Glasgow is also sent to the department, and to the dispatch works for treatment and disposal. The quantity from these sources last year amounted to 17,744 tons.

Next to what will describe the treatment and manipulation of the refuse, together with the operation of the municipal farms, all under the management of the street cleaning department.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Canton correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, whose daily letters on political topics betray keen insight as well as exceptional literary merit, writing of the recent visit of Senator Hanna to the president, says, alluding to the Cleveland Warrent: "If Hanna comes out of this contest successful, he will have a high place in American history. He will deserve it. His work in the campaign of 1896 is a great personal sacrifice. He has done it for not the sake of money, but for the sake of the country. He has done it for the sake of the country, and he will have a high place in American history. He will deserve it. His work in the campaign of 1896 is a great personal sacrifice. He has done it for not the sake of money, but for the sake of the country. He has done it for the sake of the country, and he will have a high place in American history. He will deserve it. His work in the campaign of 1896 is a great personal sacrifice. 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