

The Scranton Tribune

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

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New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. E. VREELAND, 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 about letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but it is to be understood that no correspondence will be published unless the writer's name and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 28, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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

County. General—WILLIAM COVY, JUDGE GEORGE W. STANTON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FILLIERS, Treasurer—J. A. HARRIS, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS F. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN, Register of Wills—W. K. REYER, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHLEIER, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—F. A. PHILLIPS.

The Chinese boxers and New York boxers will go out of business about the same time.

Common Sense on the Strike Question.

THE COMMON SENSE of the strike question is very plain to all who want to see it. At best a strike means idleness, loss of wages, anxiety in the home and maybe permanent loss of employment; and the community with a strike on its hands can account itself lucky if it gets through without scenes of violence.

The coal operator, it is true, loses also. He loses what profit there is in the ordinary operation of his business; he loses from depreciation of plant while idle; he loses to the extent that rival interests, for example, soft coal interests, take advantage of his troubles to get possession of his customers. But his coal, his machinery, his plant remain; when the strike is over he can resume.

Then there is the community in general. It is the first to feel the ill effects of strike talk and the last to recover from them. When there is talk of a strike the merchant does not buy large lots of goods; the men intending to build homes or shops or new factories hold back; enterprise in its various forms halts like the outgoing ship in the harbor which sees the storm signal flying. This reaches, and in some measure affects, every man, woman and child. After the strike is over, there are its debts to pay. These all have to be made good before the community can resume the even tenor of its way.

A Business Man's Remedy.

AN APPEAL to business men to prevent periodical industrial depression by taking the tariff and money questions out of politics has been issued by Hon. C. G. Conn, of Elkhart, Ind., the former Democratic congressman from that district who has surrendered a proposed vacation trip to Europe to combat the Bryan menace of free silver coinage. In the appeal he says:

"The complications, controversies, and probable loss of trade incident to the pending political campaign naturally prompt thinking people to ask what can be done to protect business interests from needless politics. The problem that confronts the country is to find a way to prevent periods of distress and to establish our financial and industrial affairs on a safe and permanent basis. This should be done by business men because of their peculiar fitness for such an undertaking. The tariff and money questions belong to the business world. They are prime factors in regulating the pay of wage earners, and in fixing the prices of everything bought and sold, and their importance in influencing the steady upward tendency of business growth demands that they be treated as business negotiations."

"The appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission consisting of experts selected from different branches of the business world would take the tariff out of politics and correct its present inaccuracies. The duty of such a commission would be to revise the various schedules in strict accord with business principles. The comparative cost of production between this and other countries would be carefully considered, and due attention given to the preservation of our present wage scales. In preparing the levy, the commission would ascertain the cost of producing commodities controlled by trusts, and when their selling prices were unreasonable and burdensome, foreign competition would be permitted to enter our markets, and lessen the cost to consumers. The commission should also be empowered to employ our consular service as commercial agents and to publish bulletins at stated intervals showing the condition of trade throughout the world, and advising producers where they could find profitable markets."

"It is understood, of course, that a tariff commission could act only as a tariff agent for congress. It could have no authority beyond the preparation of the various schedules, and the collaboration of actual facts and figures to accomplish the result of its labors. But as it would be in con-

tinuous session, and as its work would be done without political prejudice, fear or favor, there is little doubt that its recommendations would meet with congressional approval. Such a commission would take an immense amount of labor off the hands of congress and be of great service to the country in regulating prices in accordance with actual conditions. It would, in fact, substantially abolish trust and high protection prices without injury to our industries or the pay of working people."

The way Mr. Conn proposes to take the money question out of politics is to have the influence of the business men of the country thrown so effectively against Bryan that his overwhelming defeat will end the attempt to debauch the American currency system. He intends to work toward an organization, non-partisan in its character, pledged to promote these ends, and to this end he invites correspondence and co-operation.

Most of the strike talk comes from people who are not striking.

Why?

ONE OF THE most carefully edited, widely circulated and influential papers in the United States is the Chicago Record. In politics the Record is independent and genuinely so, presenting on its editorial page its sincere convictions fearlessly. The tone of its recent comment upon the whole has been favorable to Mr. Bryan's candidacy because of the personal admiration it shows for the man. Yet the Record does not fail to perceive that Mr. Bryan's Philippine policy is impracticable; on this subject it says:

One of the most important questions before the people, Mr. Bryan says, is the danger of oppressive burdens due to a large increase in the military and naval forces of the government; yet it is difficult to see how we could give the Philippines a pro-territoire unless we maintained such a military and naval establishment as would prevent other nations from interfering with them. We should need a fleet on the Pacific station superior to the combined squadrons of any other power while an army of preponderant strength would also be required for immediate service whenever the Philippines should be in difficulties with a European government. No one can be sure that the Philippines are going to keep the peace with the rest of the world, and as long as we were obliged to make their peace for our own we should be forced to keep up a navy and an army greater than those to which Mr. Bryan is now opposed. The early evacuation of the Philippines by the United States has many strong arguments in its favor, but if we are to give the Philippines a pro-territoire, as Mr. Bryan recommends, we should eventually have only two alternatives to choose from: to give the Philippines the powers of the world or to go back again and subdue the Philippines. We cannot undertake an enormous responsibility toward a people even when we have no control.

If Mr. Bryan is wrong on his "paramount issue" and wrong on most of his other issues, notably free silver, why should any thoughtful and conscientious citizen, looking for the best interests of the country, vote for him? We should like to secure the Record's answer to this question.

It becomes more apparent daily that Mr. Bryan takes little stock in imperialism, anti or otherwise, save for campaign purposes.

Figures That Talk.

THE BEST gauge of the volume of business in this country is the bank clearing returns. They show, as no other figures can, the trade movement. Never in the history of the United States have they shown such a vast aggregate of business, such an immense increase, as during the years of the McKinley administration. The figures which follow are from Bradstreet's reports, accepted by all business men as authoritative. The comparison is made with the year 1894, as that is the year in which the Democratic policy of handling the finances of the country was in full sway.

In 1894 the grand total of the bank clearings of the United States for the six months of 1894 was \$22,052,671,196. For the six months of 1895 it was \$42,857,291,216, an increase of \$20,772,130,120. For the month of June, 1894, the grand total was \$3,576,315,239, and for the month of June, 1895, it was \$6,621,968,707, an increase of \$3,044,753,468. The figures by states show how this grand total is made up.

Taking the group of western states the grand total of bank clearings for the first six months of 1894 was \$314,339,706. For the first six months of 1895 the clearings were \$1,490,551,891, an increase of \$1,176,212,185. For the month of June, 1894, they were \$52,645,751, and for the month of June, 1895, they were \$250,455,109, an increase of \$17,809,418.

For the group of northwestern states the grand total of the clearings for the first six months of 1894 was \$2,673,723,499. For the first six months of 1895 it was \$4,377,914,389, an increase of \$1,694,190,890. For the month of June, 1894, it was \$469,949,917, and for the month of June, 1895, it was \$746,021,794, an increase of \$276,071,877.

For the group of southern states the grand total for the first six months of 1894 was \$392,054,770. For the first six months of 1895 it was \$1,338,564,473, an increase of \$946,509,703. For the month of June, 1894, it was \$214,260,577, and for the month of June, 1895, it was \$353,600,975, an increase of \$139,343,398.

For the group of eastern states the grand total for the first six months of 1894 was \$193,256,526. For the first six months of 1895 the total was \$1,370,871,682, an increase of \$1,177,615,156. For the month of June, 1894, it was \$196,184,924, and for the month of June, 1895, it was \$1,209,509,642, an increase of \$1,013,324,718.

Jeopardy by the election of a free silverer, a Populist and a flag-hauler.

The family reunion season is now in full blast, and there is no way in which a day can be more pleasantly if not profitably spent than in shaking hands with relatives near and distant and enjoying "all the delicacies of the season" under the luxuriant foliage of summer time. Happy indeed is the man whose family unites at least once a year.

The revival of the ancient beer keg snake story in the columns of some of our contemporaries may be counted as one of the results of the second installment of the hot wave.

The Japanese troops at Pekin have again displayed good judgment in locating in the vicinity of the rice bins and tael chests.

Mr. Towne is beginning to regret that he accepted anything in the way of a nomination.

The Chinese seem to think that they can take Pekin, too.

Responsibility Without Authority

THE RADICAL distinction between McKinley and the Bryan policies for the Philippines is that McKinley is a man of responsibility, while Bryan is a man without authority. Both concede that the United States, because of the treaty and as a consequence of the Spanish war, have a grave responsibility to the islands.

The president holds that where such a responsibility exists there is, or ought to be, any such authority in the United States. The president is, and for many months has been, manifestly at work establishing a stable government. That he would long ago have had a greater measure of success but for the encouragement of the insurgents by the Levermore, Schurz and Bryan cannot fairly be doubted. That government being established upon the lines which the president has sedulously copied from the precedents of Jefferson, Louisiana and Jackson in Florida, organized territories and states may be formed out of the islands whenever the congress shall decide that fitness is shown.

The president holds that under the constitution the federal government has plenary authority to govern all territories; the words of the constitution are clear and absolute on that point. Alas, that responsibility without authority is worse than mere mockery. Mr. Bryan threatens, if elected, to call a special session of congress so that he may exercise responsibility without authority.

He proposes to let the Philippines establish a stable government. Does he believe they have the capacity to do such a great thing that have the United States? Mr. McKinley, in behalf of our country, is now doing that very thing. Then, says Mr. Bryan, "I will give them independence." Does he mean absolute independence and sovereignty, or does he mean the same limited independence that satisfies the state of New York? Why should we give to these islands the absolute independence which we refused to the southern states? A refusal which was enforced by the greatest of all civil wars.

COUNTING THE COST.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. The situation in these anthracite coal fields is undoubtedly threatening. The question on every lip is, "Will there be a strike?" There is almost universal agreement, because a strike means more or less depression in every channel of business. Every merchant, every tradesman of whatever description, in fact every one who is affected by the amount of money in active circulation, contemplates a strike in the mining industry with anxiety. Whenever a question so momentous to a community is pending there ought to be the best possible light shed on the part of all concerned. What is likely to be gained by a strike? What will be the cost of the strike to the mine workers, to the operators, and to the business and industrial interests of the community? How can the threatened strike be averted? Who ought to interest themselves in efforts to avert it? These are some of the questions necessarily uppermost in the mind of the present uncertain condition.

Whether the present agitation in these anthracite coal fields was instigated by the soft coal interests, as is being so constantly alleged, be true or not, the fact inevitably remains that an extensive strike here will be of inestimable advantage to the bituminous regions. Every strike that has occurred in the anthracite fields has been the means of losing markets for our coal, not temporarily merely, but permanently. Now, as heretofore, "the hard coal men's market will be the soft coal men's opportunity." This is so palpable a truth that to one can successfully deny it. It is given by the fact that the anthracite coal field is limited to a small territory, and when the mines cease operating there is nowhere else to look for anthracite coal. The soft coal field is almost unlimited, and extends over so great a section that it is impossible to affect more than a small portion of it at any one time by a strike. When the output of anthracite is not sufficient to supply the demand of the market soft coal is substituted to make up the deficiency, and at least a portion of the former market for anthracite is permanently lost.

By years of effort the anthracite interests have in recent years succeeded in recovering numerous markets that had been previously supplied by soft coal. If by reason of a long strike we lose these markets now, it may take years to regain them. It, indeed, we ever succeed. If the hard coal mines shut down, the soft coal mines will go on working with increased activity, and after an exhausting contest, where will the hard coal mines be except to look on helplessly as we look for our own bread and butter and let the soft coal men do the same. Who in these anthracite valleys desires a strike? Certainly not the great mass of miners, many of whom know

from hard experience what an impoverishing strike means to them and their families. Not the men, for they know that it means loss of trade, uncollectable bills and empty shelves to them. Not the coal companies and individual operators, for the closing of their mines means heavy loss to them. It is only the 99 per cent. of every class of people, directly or indirectly interested in the uninterrupted operations of the anthracite industry in these valleys, who are to be benefited by the threatened strike may be averted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Maine elects in September a governor, attorney-general, secretary of state and treasurer, as well as members of the legislature. John F. Hill is the Republican nominee for governor, the resident of Augusta, Maine's town, and the capital, and was nominated by the Burger convention of June by acclamation. The Democratic candidates is Samuel L. Lord, of Bangor, who defeated for the office of governor two years ago. In the contest between the two there is no doubt of the success of Mr. Hill and the triumph of the Republicans in every congressional district of the state, and much less importance is attached to the year than usual to the size of the Republican majority, provided, of course, it is large enough to carry through the candidates upon the Republican ticket and to secure a Republican successor to Senator Fry, now acting vice-president, whose term expires on March 4, 1901.

"Republicans say we cannot haul down the flag where it has once been hoisted. If this is true, how are you going to get the flag away from Peking?" asks Mr. Bryan. The difference between the American flag flying in Peking and the one which is hoisted over Manila is a difference which would be of great importance to Manila when he used his influence with the Democratic senators to get them to vote for the Paris treaty, which made the Philippines American territory. Peking does not belong to the United States; Manila does.

"I do not object," says Candidate Bryan, "to the honest accusation of a weak and feeble government that gives every poor man the hope of being rich some day, a government that gives the rich man assurance that his children will be rich, a government that gives the poor man a government that protects a few men in their robbery of the masses, and then denounces everybody as an anarchist who does not like to be robbed. Where is there such a government as the one he objects to? Not in the United States."

The Missouri editor whose faith in the ascendancy of the Democratic star led him to offer to send his paper to all who sent in their names, with subscriptions payable by the Missouri State, has been so deluged with new subscribers on the terms offered, that he has been obliged to withdraw the offer.

LITERARY NOTES.

Dodd, Mead & Company announce a work on "The Chinese Problem," by Chester Holcomb, author of "The Real China," and "The Chinese in Peking, China, as an interpreter and secretary in the Chinese Legation in Peking, 1871 to 1877," and in other capacities, from 1871 to 1880; and since that time he has been concerned with extensive commercial and financial questions in that country. In his new book he deals with the peculiar character and conditions of the Chinese people, the products of the great uprising. These people are devoted to all sorts of secret societies for social, political, philanthropic and other purposes, and every uprising or disturbance in China has been brought about by such an organization. Mr. Holcomb thinks that the Chinese are quiet and orderly as a rule, yet given to perfect cyclones of rage and fury when excited, when they are wild with frenzy and know neither reason nor fear.

With the September issue, the little magazine "Impressions" is to bear the brief and more appropriate name, "Impressions." As its descriptive title indicates, "Impressions" is a little magazine, simply done, to tell the truth about books and other matters. In its six months of existence it has earned for itself a distinct niche in the magazine world, and is sure of success. The appearance of the literary and art interest, and a bright feature, carefully printed, in form for book-markers or for framing. Such gowns have been included as Steven's Christmas Sermon motto, the Foot-path to Peace, of Henry Van Dyke, a reproduction from William Keith's painting, Into the Shadows. Published by Elder & Shepherd, San Francisco.

Laird & Lee, of Chicago, have just published, under the title of "The World's Best Proverbs and Short Quotations," a most meritorious and useful compilation by George H. Ophyle. The public speaker, the author, the journalist, all know the necessity of such a work in the preparation of an article, or even an every-day conversation, like an apt, crisp quotation that wakes up the attention of the listener or reader, and adds to the whole topic with new freshness and life. Mr. Ophyle's choice in this almost inexhaustible treasure has been intelligent and clever; his method of classification by subjects alphabetically arranged will prove a boon to the reader.

From the press of Laird & Lee, of Chicago, comes "The Fairy Queen's Dream," a number of exquisite little pieces and a frontispiece, in color, by George Fries, the cover a delicate gem in well chosen tints. This volume, of large royal quarto size, will constitute a choice present for the young ones. While not exactly a book for the babies, it is entirely fit for the library table of the older members of the family, this delightful episode from the court-records of Queen Titania will prove admirably adapted for story-telling to the little ones.

"Imperial Democracy," Dr. David Starr Jordan's striking discussion of imperialism is said to be attracting a remarkable degree of attention as the campaign advances. The publishers, Dr. Appleton & Company, are fortunate in having recently issued another book which especially attention has been directed by the development of political events. The discussion of the Hon. Bird S. Cole's possible nomination for the governorship of New York has naturally increased interest in his recent book, "Municipal Government."

From cover to cover the contents of Every Body's Magazine for September are the most interesting of any issue of that remarkable periodical yet published. In praise of the cover itself too much cannot be said, for the beauty of its design, which is not only effective, but quite original; the march of improvement in the process of printing is nowhere better shown than in this specimen of multi-color work.

The Book Notes, published by Sigel-Cooper company, with the September issue changes the name to the Book World, and will henceforth be a high-class illustrated monthly magazine and review of literature, religion, science, music and art. It is owned by Dr. Madison C. Peters,

and has many new and interesting features.

The advance edition of Marie Corelli's "Master Christian," which is to be published about the end of August, amounts to 140,000 copies for America and England. Marie Corelli is now said to be the most successful English novelist.

Joshua Quincy's paper on "The United States in China," which the Living Age for Sept. 8 repeats from the Contemporary Review, is a thoughtful and sagacious discussion of the question, free from partisan bias.

"The Brass Bottle," the new romance by F. Anstey, which is said to be in the brilliant "Vice Versa" vein, is to be published probably in September by D. Appleton & Company.

"The Girl at the Halfway House," E. Hough's successful new romance, is appearing also in a Canadian edition.

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If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial.

We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., worth looking over—styles and price being correct. These in black only. Broadcloths, Venetians, Plaid and Stripe Back Cheviots, in a full range of colors and black.

Rainette

A new cloth which we now introduce, and which being thoroughly shrunken and spotless, will prove an excellent cloth for hard wear; in a good range of colors, including Silver and Oxford Greys, Brown, Blue, Etc.

All the new numbers in our "Guaranteed Black Taffeta" from 19-inch to 27-inch wide at lower prices than ever, to open the season.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

SOME CENSUS RETURNS.

Table with columns for City, 1890, 1900, and % Increase. Lists cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Detroit, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville, Minneapolis, Providence, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minn., Rochester, N. Y., Toledo, Allegheny, Columbus, O., Omaha, and Hoboken with their respective population figures and percentage increases.

Extraordinary Contest

The Scranton Tribune Offers Unusual Inducements for Earnest Efforts on the Part of Active Young Persons

The Tribune aims to largely increase its circulation during the next few months. It is the best and cleanest paper published in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and if it once finds its way into a family its merits will enable it to remain permanently. In order to introduce it we seek the co-operation of ambitious, intelligent young men and women, and to gain their help have put into execution a plan that will interest every one.

We are going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By scholarships we mean a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (3 years) including tuition and board... \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board... 604
3. Scholar... \$14
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music... 75
5. ... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 40
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course... 40
8. ... 40
9. ... 40
10. ... 40
Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

FINLEY'S

Early Dress Goods Buyers

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., worth looking over—styles and price being correct. These in black only. Broadcloths, Venetians, Plaid and Stripe Back Cheviots, in a full range of colors and black.

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LACKAWANNA AVENUE

A Brooklyn drummer suffered from biliousness, constipation and loss of appetite. He noticed that his brother drummers used Ripans Tablets, and tried one. It did him good, and now he takes them regularly. "My bowels are regular," he writes. "I have no bad headaches. I have a clean mouth and a good breath in the morning."

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE