

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...

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM McKinLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROV, ROBERT H. FORBES.

County. Judge—GEORGE M. WALTON. District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. RYNDOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.

The resignation by E. G. Russell of the general superintendency of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company is less of a surprise to those acquainted with the company's affairs than to the outside public.

"Ridiculous." The Republican newspapers are now finding excuse for the conquest of the Philippines and expansion of present territory.

LET US SEE how ridiculous this comparison is. The entire facts in the case were presented by Hon. William Dudley Foulke in an article printed on this page in the Tribune of Aug. 21.

The Louisiana purchase cost \$15,000,000; for the Philippines Spain received \$20,000,000. Fifteen millions in Jefferson's time meant a good deal more than \$20,000,000 mean today.

New Orleans then had 7,000 inhabitants, mostly French, creoles and half-breeds. Not one of them was asked to give his consent to the transfer.

The first government provided for the Louisiana purchase put the appointment of all officers in the hands of the president, without reference to the senate. He had absolute and unlimited power. No emperor ever had a greater.

Later the purchase was divided into two districts, the southern district known as the Territory of Orleans. A territorial government was established, in the formation of which the inhabitants had no share whatever.

The United States contributed liberally in assisting down-trodden Cuba to throw off the yoke of Spain; the United States paid \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands and is spending millions more in the endeavor to restore order in that far off land and uplift its people; but what is the United States going to do for the negro at home who is being disfranchised, maltreated and driven by blind prejudice from nearly every occupation whereby a man may earn an honorable living?

The Race Problem. THE EMINENTLY philosophical opinion is propounded by that most interesting American, Colonel Henry Watterson, apropos of anti-negro riots in New York and Akron, that "there is a deal of human nature abroad in the land. The race question," he adds, "is in good truth a serious question. It involves a problem the solution of which the wisest have not been able to compass, the end of which the most sagacious cannot see. Those who know most about it discard all theorizing and throw themselves back upon a simple, childlike faith in God, who can raise up as He has cast down and who doeth all things well."

Faith in the Lord is a beautiful attribute of well-developed manhood, but faith without works is dead. With regard to the negro, and especially with reference to the improvement of him as a factor now and hereafter to be reckoned with in American society, how do the people of the North and the people of the South compare? We ask the question in no sectional spirit nor as the Pharisee would, being duly conscious of northern shortcomings, but in the pursuit of truth.

In the endeavor of the Democrats to make it appear that the present administration contemplates the enslavement and spoliation of the Filipinos, not a man of them really believes it.

It is false that the editor of the Times "tried ineffectually to appease" the free coinage of silver at the Kansas City convention. He voted for the insertion of the plank, both in the state delegation and in the convention.—The Times.

Remembering how earnestly, early in 1896, the editor of the Times had supported the gold standard, we supposed of course he opposed the free silver plank along with the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation at Kansas City. His statement to the contrary shows we were in error. As a supporter of free silver at Kansas City, Mr. Lynett, since his return to Scranton, shows an unpaternal antipathy toward his own political offspring.

Our Export Trade.

THE EXPORTATION of manufactures continues to form the most striking feature of our rapidly expanding commerce. A year ago the record of a million dollars a day for every business day in the month was considered a phenomenal one; now a record of a million dollars a day for every day in the month, including Sundays and holidays, is the ordinary every-month affair. Even in July, which is usually a dull month in exporting, the total exports of manufactures were \$34,545,842 and formed over 35% of the total exports of the month, while for the seven months ending with July, the total exports of manufactures were \$268,309,159, forming 33.6% of the total exports during that period. In 1890, exports of manufactures formed 12% of the total exports; in 1870, 15%; in 1850, 12%; in 1830, 17.8%; in 1810, 23%; in 1890, 28%; in the 7 months of the calendar year 1900, 33.6%, and in the month of July, 1900, 35.6%. In 1860, the exports of manufactures averaged 3 1/2 millions per month; in 1870, they were a little over 5 millions per month; in 1880, they were less than 10 millions per month; in 1890, they were 12 1/2 millions per month; in 1899, they were 28 millions per month, and in the fiscal year 1900, 36 million dollars per month.

This rapid growth in the exportation of manufactures is particularly gratifying when compared with that of other nations which have heretofore chiefly supplied the world's markets in manufactured goods. In 1860, our total exports of manufactures were but \$40,450,821; in that year those of the United Kingdom were \$913,358,262; by 1870 our exports of manufactures had increased to \$68,279,754, and those of the United Kingdom were \$969,168,224; in 1880, exports of manufactures from the United States were \$102,859,015, and those from the United Kingdom were \$970,651,400; in 1890, exports of manufactures from the United States were \$151,102,376, and those from the United Kingdom were \$1,089,155,787; in 1900, exports of manufactures from the United States had reached \$432,234,236, while those from the United Kingdom in 1899, the latest available year, were practically the same as in 1890, being \$1,092,563,072. Thus it will be seen that our exports of manufactures are now ten times as much as in 1860, while those of the United Kingdom are but 1 1/2 times as much as in 1860.

The growth of the American export trade is the most significant fact in the business affairs of the world. Can the country afford to take political chances liable to affect disastrously its continuance?

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Only the other day in a New Orleans letter in the New York Sun we read: "There are two factions in the South on the negro question. One believes that the negro race will be elevated by education, and the South be advanced by teaching and improving the negro. The other still cherishes the principle of the ante-bellum slave code, which made it a felony to teach a negro to read and write without the permission of the master, and is opposed to giving the negro any education whatever, on the ground that it ruins him as a field hand and gives him a false idea of his position in society. While not advocating the denial of all education to the negro, this faction proposes what is tantamount to it, namely, that the money paid into the state treasury by white property owners shall be devoted to the support of the white schools, while that derived from negro taxes shall be employed in the negro schools. As the latter amount would be only \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year, in Louisiana, it would

close every negro school in the state except one in New Orleans. The faction that believes in negro education has been in a large majority heretofore, and all propositions as to the closing of colored schools have been voted down. There is reason to fear that the recent race troubles have given strength to the reactionaries, and have increased the number of whites who believe that education has a demoralizing influence on the negro."

The same article quotes ex-Chief Justice Campbell, of Mississippi, as having expressed pretty nearly the same nonchalant philosophical dictum uttered by Colonel Watterson and as adding thereto this supplementary opinion, which the colonel no doubt would not care to endorse: "The negro learns a great many things at school which unfit him for his ordinary and necessary condition, which make him unhappy and which fill him with desires impudic of satisfaction. Education among the race is a great provocation to discontent. It is true that the education given the negro does not amount to much and discontent seems to be the only result from it. He learns enough to read incendiary literature like the negro Charles in New Orleans and then he is ripe for disturbance. The negro should have remained in ignorance. The methods now used to solve the negro problem (by education) will make that problem a fearful one. The negroes are getting farther and farther away from the very basis upon which they can remain peacefully in this country, a distinct recognition of the racial superiority of the whites. This gives the only assurance of harmony between the two races."

"In the meantime, in New Orleans," adds the Sun correspondent, "the school board has decided to make a radical change in the education of negro youth. From this time forward, all grammar schools for negro children will be abolished, and the education furnished the negroes in the public schools will be restricted to the primary grades. In place of higher or grammar school instruction, a course of manual training will be introduced."

We are not prepared to dispute the wisdom of the substitution for the illiterate negro as he appears in the South of manual in place of academic training. It has many arguments in its favor. Many of the wisest negroes concur in it. Booker T. Washington especially endorses it and his opinion carries enormous weight. But the question presents itself: If the negro is to be educated manually because the whites view him with contempt in any other than an industrial relation—as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water—what will be the result when he comes into industrial competition with the whites; when labor unions will ask for legal protection against his competitive labor and the same hue and cry which has effected his disfranchisement will be raised to effect his ejection from the avenues of physical toil?

The North has its flashes of violence but the motive is not race hatred. There is no hatred of the negro nor fear of the negro in the North. Northern people do not demand that the negro shall keep away from school lest he become discontented. If this argument were to be applied logically and completely, it would do away with popular education. It is essentially imperialistic and undemocratic.

The Tribune in its creditable and popular support of an independent coal railroad to the water, has told its readers of the industry of the anthracite railroads, in charging individual coal operators with excessive rates and taking the major portion of the profits and committing to the sale of millions of tons of anthracite coal annually by preventing competition, in the sale of coal in the Basin. New York and other markets at reasonable figures. That the building and competition by the proposed new line would prevent discrimination and injustice. The railroads of the country, that enter, or pass through every state in the Union, have a moral understanding, one as binding as that between the Sherman anti-trust law was passed.—The Times.

It was to reach and break up just such "mutual understandings" that the Judiciary committee of the present congress on June 1 last brought before that body a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which should give congress power to regulate trusts or combinations wherever found. This failed of adoption because the Democrats would not support it. The Republican majority did its part but the Democrats flunked. Yet they have the hardihood to contend that the Republican party is dominated by trusts.

Professor Coles announces twenty high flood days for September. This is evidently to be the banner month for orators.

It begins to look as though New York would be obliged to turn the Dewey Arch over to Three Oaks, Mich.

As the fee season is nearly ended Mr. Croker feels that it will soon be safe to talk against trusts.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

A child born on this day will notice that the dollar that is always kept in one's pocket seldom does anything but jingle.

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BY THE SEA.

Here, where in peace the mighty ocean rolls, As 'twere alive with grandeur of great souls, (Slap! Slap!) Where, far away, the dreaming sapphire sea, Doth bend to kiss the waves which limp idly, (Slap! Slap! Slap!) Here care is blotted out by rich content (Slap! Slap!) And drowsy day with drowsy eye is bleat, (Slap! Slap!) Here Peace, in all her calm serenity, (Slap! Slap!) Doth smile upon the bosom of the sea, (See white!) Here, where the surf is sighing out its song, (Slap! Slap!) While happy fancies into being throng, (Wood! Oo-oo! Slap!) Comes smiling light with all her twinkling crew— (Biff! Slap!) (Drat that mosquito! He has run me through!) (S L A P !)

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XIII.—BUSINESS MEN AS CIVIC REFORMERS—THE WORK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

FIGURATIVELY speaking, six years ago the city of San Francisco was a huddle around in dirt and mire a political muck-rake as could be found in the United States. Except for the outward signs of civilization, as shown in the annual public health statistics and the attempt at public improvements, it would require no great stretch of the imagination to fancy oneself back in the days of '49, when law and order were at the low ebb.

Politics—dirty politics—controlled all functions of the city administration. Consequently the police, fire and other departments were run to suit the popular side of the politicians. Gamblers held high carnival, the rum-seller disregarded the law, the streets were filthy, poorly paved, lighted and cared for, and the public treasury was, in all appearance, created solely for the "easy loan" and to be looted by the gamblers. "It's a long lane that has no turn." Many citizens of San Francisco thought there was no change in store for them. But, with an unusual public sentiment, the more honest felt the turning point would be reached. And so, forty-seven who were of one mind in the matter banded themselves together in an organization named the Merchants' Association. Its object was to better the civic conditions in that city.

The outlook was so discouraging that the most sanguine among the charter members would scarcely have believed that the movement would ever reach 1,000. Yet today there are 1,238 firms enrolled as active members of the association, making it, numerically, the largest organized organization in the city. Its remarkably rapid increase of membership affords gratifying proof that the association has the confidence and support of the community. Strongly and persistently the association has endeavored in suppressing the vice, crime and misdeeds which had held undisturbed sway for so long a time.

During the last four years municipal affairs in San Francisco have undergone many striking changes. The public highways are better cleaned, paved, sprinkled and lighted. The rails on the public treasury have been discontinued. A complete reorganization of the more honest of the city administration. An obsolete, defective code of local laws has been supplanted by a modern, progressive charter. This metropolitan municipality has taken the more honest of the Golden Gate to properly handle the greater commercial interests of the Pacific coast, which recent national events will make inevitable.

As the Merchants' Association of San Francisco has justly been ascribed the preliminary steps that led to the creation and adoption of the new charter, the first fiscal year of its operation has just closed, and the eminent satisfaction of its builders. An organic law is not created for a day. It evolves often, with minor changes, for a generation. No fair estimate, therefore, can be given as to the upon the pleasing results following its adoption. The real test, and the lasting benefits will come with time, when its weakness and strength will be revealed. It rests, upon the most fundamental principle of civil service, economical administration and home rule, the present form of government can never lapse into the old state.

"Civil government is business, no politics." Upon these two fundamental doctrines the association rested its case in favor of the merit system in the administration of municipal affairs. The key-note of the San Francisco charter is the article upon civil service. It is the cornerstone of the entire structure. Without the merit system to control the appointment, promotion and removal of public employees, the main purpose of the charter would be defeated and the whole instrument would fall to pieces. The membership is a unit in its determination that the provisions touching this matter shall be faithfully executed.

The work of the civil service commission, which was created by the new charter, has been most satisfactory to the most critical. No party or faction has been favored. The charter provisions for such a commission were so different from those in use in any other city that pioneer work was performed by the commissioners in evolving the rules, regulations and examinations which should be employed in the selection of public employees. These rules were all carefully gone over by the chief of the United States civil service commission, who unhesitatingly pronounced them models of their kind, and frankly expressed his admiration and some new ideas therefrom, which could be used to improve the system employed by the Federal government.

The standard divisions are six, covering clerical, mechanical, stenographic, engineering, medical and police service. The number of applications received for each division and sub-division, during the first six months of the fiscal year, was as follows: Division A.—Clerical service: Copyists, 573; stenographers and typewriters, 60; ordinary clerks, 68; bookkeepers, 20; experienced clerks, 10; register clerks, 43; court clerks, 31; office deputies, 96; secretaries, 5. Division B.—Mechanical service: Sewer cleaners, 124; bricklayers, 35; rammers and pavers, 10; fitters, 16; plumbers, 49; plasterers, 13; painters, 5; masons, 2; machinists, 9; cabinet makers, 3; carpenters, 5. Division C.—Stenographic service: Janitors, 378; elevator men, 20; molders, 4; sawyers, 1; draftsmen, 5; architects and surveyors, 51; telegraph inspectors, 1; telegraph operators, 41; steam engineers, 20; electrical engineers, 17; civil engineers, 1; mechanical engineers, 1. Division D.—Medical service: Health officers, 2; sanitary inspectors, 40; hospital employees, 41; ambulance attendants and nurses, 41; pharmacists, 1. Division E.—Police service: Guards, 45; watchmen, 61; van drivers, 11; jailors, 14; bailiffs, 25; policemen, 198. Miscellaneous: 50 total, 5,331; laborers, 2,663; grand total, 6,131. Thus far the examinations have been conducted by the board. The result is shown in the following table:

Table with columns: Examination, Applicants, Examined, Passed, Failed, Percentage Passed, Appointments. Rows include Copyist, Sewer cleaner, Court clerk, Ordinary clerk, Total.

to him upon his music during his lifetime and who the greater parts of the profits after his death. In opening a Cuban opera's fair in New York recently the procession was headed by eight Japanese, including a woman and two girls in Jirokikhas. The sudden increase in the Japanese population of this country is a notable circumstance. Guesses on the population of the United States returned by the twelfth census range all the way from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000. The treasury department figures the per capita circulation of money on the estimate of 71,000,000 of population. Coal has been selling in Austria at \$10 a ton, and some of the German schools have been closed for lack of fuel. Exports of American wool to Europe are becoming common. An English syndicate is said to have contracted for 2,000,000 tons of Alabama coal to be forwarded by way of New Orleans.

ALWAYS BUSY.



You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of school shoes.

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

FIRESALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverware, Etc Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual.

Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



STOP

The time to stop disease is before it really gets started. Then it is easy. Almost all disease starts in the stomach. A little trouble planted there will spread its branches all over the body. Indigestion, which is a lengthening chain of disease, indigestion makes impure blood, it causes assimilation poor, makes the body weak, causes loss of flesh, and makes a hundred openings for disease to enter. Stop indigestion and you stop the rest. Go to the root of the trouble and you soon kill the branches. Keep the digestion in good order and you may laugh in the face of sickness.

RIPANS Tabules

are for the digestive organs—for stomach, liver and bowels. They stimulate the appetite, help digestion and assimilation of food, keep all the organs healthy active. They cure indigestion—that means biliousness, sour stomach, flatulence, headache, bad blood, bad complexion, pimples, eruptions, constipation and half a hundred other things that arise from the one cause. They cure the cause—the rest is easy. One Tabule is a dose—one gives relief. It should be taken at meal times, at bedtime, or whenever a premonition of a need of it is felt. You'll feel better, and quickly too.

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 scholars, 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 (4 years) including tuition and board.....\$1,000
2. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (2 years) including tuition and board..... 500
3. \$500 cash on exhibition at the State Fair..... 500
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music..... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 700 model on exhibition at Conrad Brothers, 248 Wyoming Avenue..... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College commercial course..... 60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College scientific course..... 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's on exhibition at Duane Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue..... 50
9. The Ohio Cycle, Peerless, Columbia, \$45 on exhibition at the Grand Art exhibition, 209 Wyoming Avenue..... 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or gentleman's on exhibition at Duane Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue..... 20

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all the money he or she has contributed.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription.....\$.50 1 Two Month's Subscription..... 1.25 3 Six Month's Subscription..... 2.50 6 One Year's Subscription..... 5.00 12

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all the money he or she has contributed. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for some, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blimps, which can be secured at The Tribune office or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900.

FINLEY'S

Early Dress Goods Buyers

Will send our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., 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 shrunk 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