

The Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Judges—WILLIAM CONNELL. Sheriff—JOHN H. LILLONS.

Our News Service. THE TRIBUNE is now the only paper in Scranton receiving directly and promptly by the complete and incomparable news services of the Associated Press.

When we say that the great dailies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Washington, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Atlanta, New Orleans and other cities of magnitude distributed throughout every section of this great country and having at their command exceptional and in many instances exclusive facilities for the collection of the news of their vicinages have entered most heartily into the reorganization and improvement of the Associated Press, in conjunction with a host of smaller papers, absolutely covering the American news field, and that they have agreed to put their immense resources and facilities behind the remodeled enterprise on terms of fairness to every interest, it can be understood that we are speaking advisedly.

There is hardly a place of any news consequence in the United States where the Associated Press is not represented both by skilled correspondents under instructions to report promptly every important occurrence with absolute impartiality and also by members under agreement to give careful supervision to this work and to aid it by the whole means at their command. What this is worth in insuring a comprehensive service instantly responsive to unexpected news happenings of great interest was recently shown in the Associated Press treatment of the Galveston flood, where the whole energy of its Texas circuit was at a second's notice available to convey to the world information, not simply from Galveston, but also from every important point within the storm zone. In news gathering it is the unexpected which must be provided for; and the measures of the Associated Press to provide for the unexpected in every part of the civilized or uncivilized world represent the best devices of the most elaborate and resourceful mutual news association ever instituted.

To be a member of the Associated Press with a voice in its management and control costs more than to be a tenant of one or another of the two or three small private news bureaus which are trying to compete with it; but the difference in cost represents the difference between certainty and uncertainty. This may not be apparent in a day or in a week, but it will be plain to everybody in course of time. The Tribune considers that its readers want the best and that the best is none too good for them.

People who read accounts of the various Republican campaign openings about the country will observe that the G. O. P. still possesses the ability to enthuse at the proper time.

Overworked Teachers. THE INDIGNATION meeting of school teachers on Saturday seems to indicate conclusively that the educational worm has turned at last. The protest against new duties imposed upon teachers by the Board of Control is one that deserves the sympathy of the public. There has been complaint for some time past of the numerous teachers' schemes that have been constantly brought forward to keep the teachers thinking in school and out, leaving scarcely no time for needed rest during the school term. The instructor who for five or six hours

daily presides over a room full of restless children in search of knowledge who are endowed in most instances with buoyancy of spirit if not abundance of intellect, generally needs all the rest and recreation that can be obtained in the intervening time. When one considers the amount of additional work that is continually being placed before the tired educational laborers in the way of new schemes to fill in the remaining hours of the day, it seems marvellous that cases of nervous prostration are not more frequent among the teachers.

President Kruger has saved England an immense amount of trouble by escaping at the proper time.

Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

THE COMPLETE though reluctant endorsement by Mr. Bryan of free silver coinage to be undertaken by the United States independent of all other nations, at the preposterous ratio of 16 to 1, when the market ratio is about 31 to 1, is the conspicuous feature of the Fusion candidate's letter of acceptance. He tries to get away from the silver issue as quickly and with as little attention to it as possible; and to cover his retreat he beclouds the air with denunciations of trusts, with abuse of Republican administrative policies and with a frantic bid for the support of Populists, socialists and the discontented of every stripe; yet the immediate great issue in his candidacy will not stay hidden.

When Mr. Bryan calls the Philippine question or "imperialism" the paramount issue, he knows that he is merely playing with words. If it had been paramount when the treaty of peace was pending he would not have urged its ratification, well knowing that in every action since President McKinley has simply executed the terms and requirements of a law that Bryan made. If it were really paramount now, he would not give away his case by urging the retention of Porto Rico while advocating virtual abandonment of the Philippines, the two having been acquired under the same treaty, irrespective of the content of the governed.

There is no overwhelming urgency in settling the details of our relationship toward the Philippines. The representative Americans, military and civil, now at work out there are doing their work well and progressing steadily toward the establishment of law and order. If Mr. Bryan was content to help to load those islands upon his countrymen he should not be in a hurry to find fault with the manner in which the task of pacifying and reconstructing them is being performed, especially when the testimony of a great majority of those who have been there say the work is being done as well as the conditions will permit. It is easy to find fault with the details of any great undertaking; much easier than to assume responsibility and then to do better.

But the stopping of the free silverite assault upon the integrity of our currency and upon the good faith of our government toward the holders of its obligations is an urgent consideration touching both the national pocketbook and the national honor. The longer this assault, whether direct or by disguise, is tolerated, the greater will be the temptation of unscrupulous politicians to play football with business confidence and to make party capital of a thing which should be secure, stable, and like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

In the year 1899, so far as reported, 107 lynchings occurred in the United States, of which 103 were in the South. This is a better showing than in former years, the average annual number of lynchings since 1884 being 164, but it is by no means as good a showing as might reasonably be expected from a civilized and leading democracy having open courts and a highly developed machinery for the prompt administration of justice. The field of home missions is still an attractive one to genuine philanthropists.

Admiral Dewey is again experiencing a taste of the ill-nature of a forgetful nation. His Washington neighbors are loud in criticism because the lawn about his property in that city is not kept in proper shape. Only a few months ago doubtless the people who now find fault with the admiral would have been glad of the opportunity to operate a lawn mower for him.

Third party men are not cheered this year at the prospect of being obliged to divide their votes with representatives of political creeds up to the eleventh and twelfth parties.

The Publisher's Desk.

"If that tooth not his own born His hour shall not be tooted."

THE TIME to make your advertising pay is now. The time is in your hands. Now that the strike has been declared bargains will be in demand. Some of our advertisers are already realizing this. There are others who should.

Change your ad, every day. Don't generalize; be specific. Mention your most attractive things. Describe them, and give their price. That's the way to bring business in strike times. It's the plan that can be profitably followed in almost any business at any time.

McKINLEYISMS.

"With us war always stops when the assassin's hand is raised to Grant's tomb or to the result of the process, the central government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the states and the national government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers."

Instructions to the Philippine Commission

Washington, Sept. 17.—The president today made public his instructions to the second Philippine commission, as follows: Executive Mansion, April 7, 1900. The Secretary of War, Washington.

Sir: In the message transmitted to the congress on the 4th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands: "As long as the instruction continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops." I am considering the subject of the return of the commission, or such of the existing authorities, and facilitate this work throughout the islands.

Headquarters at Manila. You will instruct the commission to proceed to the city of Manila, where they will make their headquarters, and will be in communication with the military governor of the Philippine Islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties.

Principles and Rules. It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine Islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably win the approval and demand universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules: That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witness against him, to have compulsory process to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; that the right to secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law which shall impair the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; that the right to freely exercise the rights of peaceful assembly and petition shall be secured; that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious belief and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

Land Titles to be Examined. It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or religious institutions, and to secure the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and equitable means to settle the same. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to be guided by the following rules: That the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own government which prohibits the taking of private property without the process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with the public interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held; that the system of land titles shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that upon the other hand no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire, and absolute.

To Promote Education. It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. This instruction should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is especially desirable that this medium should be the English language. Special attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity

ALWAYS BUST.

SCHOOL SHOES

THE CONSTITUTION. In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their work the governments established by the military governor under his order of August 3, 1899, and under the request of the authorities, was by the military governor by his order of January 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of municipal government, of which his honor, Cayetano Arriola, resident of the authority, was chairman, and they will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

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The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude every definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the solution of their own affairs; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, and who are to be selected by the people, wherever officers are more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found that stand stoutly at all times in their duties, they are to receive the offices of preference to any others.

The Officials. It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable special attention should be given to the merit and fitness of candidates for civil office should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust and authority is that candidates be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unshaken authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from the standard set at all times by the laws in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

In all the forms of government and administration, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for their satisfaction, or for their glory, but for the satisfaction and happiness, peace and prosperity of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits and their prejudices, and the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

At the same time the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the benefit of the customs and laws of procedure which they are familiar.

Principles and Rules. It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine Islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably win the approval and demand universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules: That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witness against him, to have compulsory process to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; that the right to secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law which shall impair the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; that the right to freely exercise the rights of peaceful assembly and petition shall be secured; that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious belief and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

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to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language. It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military government, should be referred to the civil government which will be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which should not be delayed, and if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or oppress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

Dealing with Uncivilized. In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same policy which has been followed in dealing with the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which may as those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, and a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and, without undue pity or interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and to introduce civilized customs.

Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the thirteenth of August, 1898, concluded with these words: "His churches and religious institutions, his educational establishments, and his private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unswerving guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States. William McKinley.

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.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

My mother's headaches were of the sort that people call sick headache. They always were in some way the result of a disturbed stomach. She would have them sometimes more than once a week, and then she might go several weeks without having one. Generally an attack would only spoil one day, but sometimes she would be sick for two or three days. When she learned about Ripans Tablets, she found that they always relieved her decidedly, and her attacks are now much less frequent than they used to be. She continues to make use of the Tablets when occasion arises, but she says that now one or two will not produce the effect they did in the beginning. She keeps a supply of them in the house all the time, and I believe if she would take them according to directions, they would cure her entirely. You know her life is that of a farmer's wife. I suppose her experience is that of thousands of others who stay pretty closely at home and depend for food mainly upon those things which the farm produces. Under such conditions the stomach will get upset now and then unless precautions are taken to avoid it. Ripans Tablets are precautions.

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Tribune's Educational Contest

The Tribune is 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 its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant 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 (4 years) including tuition and board \$1,000

2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3 years) including tuition and board 900

3. Schner & B Piano, including stool and seat (on exhibition at J. W. Gurney's, 314 Washington avenue) 450

4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music 75

5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Gurney's, 314 Washington avenue) 75

6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course 60

7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course 60

8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Gurney's, 314 Washington avenue) 50

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Pacer B. Cameron, 485 (on exhibition at Gurney's, 314 Washington avenue) 40

10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Gurney's, 314 Washington avenue) 30

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.

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FINLEY'S Steamer Rugs AND Golf Suitings

Our Fall line of the above have just been received, and your inspection of the same is cordially invited.

We are showing some handsome designs in qualities ranging from \$4.50 to \$15.

Plaid Back Golf Suitings 54 and 60 inches wide, a beautiful assortment of new colorings, including many novelties not shown heretofore.

We are making a special display of these this week.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

