

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Governor—GALVESTON A. CROW. Auditor General—B. HARDENBERGER. County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

A Note of Caution. AT A TIME like this, when thousands of men are at a high tension on account of the strike and when the usual opportunities for the development of mischief are in excess of the ordinary, the order-loving people of the community, whether rich, poor or medium; whether miners, operators or neutrals, have a right to expect newspapers and of public speakers moderation of statement and abstention from manufactured scares or threats.

In the main this expectation has been met; but it was unfair on the part of an evening contemporary last night to agitate with flaring headlines and with all the characteristics of yellow journalism that Colonel Waters had notified the captains of the Thirtieth regiment to hold the soldiers in readiness for an emergency call, the inference being that riot was about to erupt and a torrent of bloodshed to follow.

In this connection we note with regret the reported remark of a recent speaker at a mass meeting in this city, the purport of which was that if blood was to be shed the strikers would shed their share. It seems to us that this which should govern the words of those vested with large responsibilities and for the moment possessed of widespread power, would have been in questionable taste had there been any threat of bloodshed from any other source; but it was an unprovoked threat likely to scare the timid and to convey to the outside public the false impression that the mine workers of Scranton are men eager to enter into scenes of disorder. Their conduct shows clearly that such would be a false impression, for a more orderly movement thus far has not been recorded in the annals of labor conflicts.

Let us not solicit trouble by injudicious journalism or unbecoming speech. Let us have a due prudence of utterance. Most of us will want to live in Scranton long after this unhappy strike is over and it would be much better to conduct our actions now so that we will be able to live here in after years with the respect of our neighbors and the approval of our own consciences.

While talking of withdrawal from Pekin General Chaffee is wisely demonstrating to the foreign neighbors that he is prepared to stay if necessary.

A School Board Injustice.

IN THE readjustment of pupils made imperative by the overcrowded condition of certain school buildings at the beginning of the present school year some injustices have been wrought which seem hardly to have been necessary. In one instance children living in a central city school district were taken from rooms which were not crowded and sent to a school in another district where they were not welcome and where the conditions were in some ways undesirable. Every day since the changes have been made these little ones have returned home in tears because of attacks made upon them by pupils who regard them as interlopers. To compel them to endure this kind of hardship is inhuman and to keep them out of school is to violate the law. The only alternative is for their parents to send them to a private school and this is expensive and in derogation of their rights as taxpayers.

by special permission. In order that the outsiders may be accommodated where they do not belong, pupils entitled to admission are sent where they also do not belong and where they are practically deprived of the advantages for which their parents pay generous taxes. We are advised that this is not an uncommon occurrence, if so it is none the less indefensible.

In fairness to the city superintendent it should be noted that he is not to blame in this matter and is heartily opposed to such manifest discrimination. The evil traces back to thoughtlessness on the part of the Board of Control and to the reluctance of individual controllers to stand firmly for the rights of their constituents in general as against special influence and "pulls." Its remedy must come through those affected in each case making it warm for the responsible agent.

Statistics concerning Porto Rico affairs show that foreign trade is constantly increasing, having doubled itself in three years. It is only the Democratic orators who can discover that this prosperity which furnishes a revenue for the islands through a moderate duty is a calamity.

Consolation.

IN THE COURSE of one of his speeches made in the Maine campaign, Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, cited some figures of current prosperity that are worthy of widespread notice. Said he: "When the people have money they spend it for luxuries and give it for charities. In 1898 the American people gave for charitable gifts, a total of \$22,584,000. In 1899 the total charitable gifts amounted to \$7,749,956. With the advance of good times the use of luxuries increased at a tremendously rapid rate. In nine of the states of the northwest more pianos were sold in six months of 1899 than during the previous six years. In 1899 seven million more money orders were issued than in 1898. The average savings deposited per individual increased from \$39 in 1898, to \$116 in 1899. Crime everywhere decreased. A little more than one-half as many persons were convicted and sent to the penitentiaries in 1899 as in 1898. Prosperity brings with it a feeling of hope, and it is now easier to earn a living than to steal it. Perhaps the change has been greater in the west than in the east, but even in the anthracite coal fields the increase in production was five million tons last year, reaching a grand total of fifty million tons, which is more than was ever mined before, and the prospect for the coming year is good for a further substantial increase, which means more work and more wages."

Since these words were spoken the anthracite industry has become involved in an unhappy and we believe an unnecessary strike, and the prospect of another year's improved time in the mines, due to the market's acceptance of more coal, but indicative of better earnings for the men employed, has been, as we believe, unwisely canceled. It is now doubtful how soon this bright prospect can be recovered. No man can tell what effect this strike will have upon the future of anthracite, for the reason that no man can estimate accurately in advance the extent to which bituminous coal will occupy anthracite's forcibly vacated place in the market or how long, after the strike is over, it will be able to keep anthracite out of the latter's old place. The leaders of the strike say that no soft coal will be allowed to come into anthracite's place, but if anthracite cannot be had and soft coal is to be had, fuel users will have to buy it, whether they like it or not; and it is a matter of fact that it can be had, for offers to supply it are circulating freely among former purchasers of anthracite, nor can the miners' union say to the soft coal operators, with whom they are under yearly contracts, hardly half expired, that no bituminous must go where anthracite has gone. This would mean a strike in the bituminous regions as well, and then where would the striking anthracite miners get financial help?

We must expect as a consequence of the present strike a large loss of markets to soft coal and gas. This is not a partisan statement but a matter of plain fact. It is likely to take years to recover the ground lost. How far the sacrifice of markets will adversely affect business in the anthracite territory or in future limit labor's chance of employment cannot be foretold but must be taught by dear experience, gained with suffering and sorrow. While going through this painful experience it will, however, be in some degree consoling to realize that the remainder of the country is prosperous as never before, and in enjoyment of substantial blessings which we might have shared had wisdom prevailed over folly.

The suggestion of an exchange to the effect that Chinese missionary money should be sent to Galveston is timely. It will probably be necessary for the United States troops to perform missionary work in China for some time hence, and the regular funds can therefore be used at Galveston immediately.

The Danger of Imperialism in Bryan's Election.

(By Hon. Henry W. Palmer.) IF THIS REPUBLIC ever becomes an empire the causes of the change will not be found in the acquisition of territory or the increase of the standing army. As neither can take place without consent of the people, neither is to be conceded as a possible agency in the subversion of the liberties of the people. We shall be no exception to the rule that has always governed in every case in history where imperialism has succeeded democracy. The liberties of Greece were surrendered to the Macedonian empire only after the warring states had subverted all government, and the people welcomed any government as better than none. The Rome of Marius and Sulla devastated Rome because she accepted in exchange for anarchy and civil wars the despotism of Julius Caesar."

Napoleon rode over the French Republic after and not before Danton, Marat, Robespierre, and the Sans Culottes had overthrown all law and drenched France with the blood of a million and a quarter of her best citizens. "Democracy never passes into empire but through anarchy and revolution." The election of Bryan and the consequent triumph of the ideas he represents will be a far longer step toward imperialism than the acquisition of the Philippines or the increase of the standing army. Not all, but some of his followers favor a debased currency and a consequent repudiation of just debts. Not all, but some of his followers deny the power of the federal government to force a mob to allow the United States mails to be transported without molestation anywhere in the United States. Not all, but some of his followers believe in the justice of suppressing by threats and violence the rights conferred upon large bodies of citizens of the United States by the constitution, because in His infinite wisdom the Creator saw fit to color their skins a shade darker than the Filipinos. Not all, but some of his followers believe in the assassination of all rulers, both kings and presidents, and the depriving of all holders of wealth of their rights, privileges and property.

Let the lawless and discontented followers of Mr. Bryan get control of the government, place Algeird, the anarchist, on the Supreme Bench, make Tillman secretary of state, and send Croker as minister to the Court of St. James, (events not only possible but probable if Bryan is elected) and the country will have taken the preparatory step toward imperialism.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan is not a revolutionist, but the revolutionists are without an exception Bryanites. Give them control and the time would not be long before the American people, torn and distracted by outrageous spoliation, disorder and unpunished crime, would welcome a dictator, king or emperor, as the French nation welcomed Napoleon, the English, Charles Stuart, and the Romans, Julius Caesar.

Many persons will doubtless be astonished to learn that Mr. Algeird has appeared in print denouncing anarchists of high and low degree. But when considering the position assumed by some of the New York Democratic politicians towards trusts at the waning of the ice season one is liable to conclude that it is perhaps best not to be surprised at anything.

While the movements of Oom Paul Kruger may to a certain extent be clouded by uncertainty it is a relief to learn that the "Philadelphia A. D. T. messenger boy" has returned home.

Coming Meeting of Municipal League

Philadelphia, Sept. 18. THE EIGHTH conference of the National Municipal League, which will be held in Milwaukee Sept. 19, 20, 21, will attract to that city many public spirited men from all parts of the country. The steady progress of the league in its fight for the betterment of municipal government has been made possible by the efficient services of its officers and active members. These gentlemen, although busily engaged in their respective occupations and professions, have given their time, means and energy to furthering the objects which are the fundamental principles of their organization. This effort has not been confined alone to their own communities, but has extended throughout the entire United States. The league was organized to study the municipal problem as it exists today in the cities of this country and to create a deeper interest and more intelligent extension of the same. It does not stand for any party or any particular form of government; nor is it bound by resolution or by law. What it does seek is to study and consider carefully public questions in its conferences and through its publications all the many phases of the serious problem of municipal government; to promote a deeper interest on the part of citizens generally in municipal questions; to act in co-operation with those striving to throw off the shackles of corrupt and selfish rings; to create a higher and more enlightened civic spirit and to prevent the growth of that inferior and demoralizing class which is fostered by the long-continued control of affairs by any one powerful political organization.

The first and only president the league has had is James C. Carter, esp. of New York city, who for years has enjoyed the distinction of being a leader of the best minds of the Empire State. Notwithstanding the demands of a large and exacting practice he has always found time to give a very considerable portion of his time, money and energy to the cause of municipal reform. An active and influential member of the first committee of seventy, which overtook the Tweed regime; he was also a leading member of the later committee of seventy which overthrew the later and more skillfully organized Tammany. He was the president of the City Club until a short time ago and presided over the first national conference for good city government, held in Philadelphia in January, 1896. Professionally, Mr. Carter has achieved the highest honors. He has participated in nearly, if not all, of the leading cases of later years. His best moments, however, were spent in his arguments in the income tax cases and before the Belz, v. Tribunal in Paris. He has twice been president of the Association of the Bar of New York, perhaps the most active organization of lawyers in the United States, and he has also been president of the American Bar Association, and of the Harvard alumni. Despite the onerous duties of his large and important practice, he has never allowed a single civic or professional duty to go by default.

Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, has been active for years in the task of improving the political condition of his city and state. In industry and enthusiasm he is surpassed by no other member of the league. Mr. Woodruff is a young man, but is one of the prominent reform figures of Philadelphia. He has written extensively on municipal topics. His claim as a specialist lies in a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies of municipal government, and an earnest, energetic delivery. His law practice each year makes greater demands on his time, until now his connection with reform movements is only maintained by an actively and industry which make him one of the busiest men in Philadelphia. He has served two terms as a member from the Fifteenth district, of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, where he has persistently, and often with success, advocated such measures as were calculated to restore political liberty in the state. During the session of 1899 Mr. Woodruff introduced and had passed a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment in the interest of popular registration and ballot reform. This will come before the legislature of 1901, and if again acted upon favorably, will go before the people for their approval in November of next year. Mr. Woodruff is counsel for the Municipal League of Philadelphia and a member of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association. He is also a member of the executive committee of the State Civil Service Reform Association.

though enjoying a wide reputation as the grand old man of the law in Westphalia, he does not have to depend upon his ancestral distinction for the prominent place he occupies in the public affairs of his native state. He was elected chief justice of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, and of the Union for Public Good, and is a leading member of the Baltimore Reform League. He has always been prominent in the political life of his state and city. He is an effective speaker, always listened to with great interest on all occasions. He has been prominently identified with the civil service and municipal reform movements since their inception.

Fe. Judge E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, although no longer a member of the executive committee (having been succeeded by Harry A. Garfield, the son of former President Garfield), is still an influential member of the league. Like Mr. Carter, also identified with the movement since enjoying an extended practice, he always finds time to discharge any civic duty imposed upon him. He has been particularly interested in the movement, mainly through his judicial and legislative activities and as one of the representatives, both of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He has twice engaged in similar work in different times much needed reform. It may not be generally known, that although the Ohio constitution forbids special legislation, nevertheless, a loophole was found by which special laws for cities, under the guise of an alleged classification, are permitted, and have been enacted to an absurd length. To change this state of affairs, which results in special legislation, a special government, Judge Blandin has been devoting his time and energies. One result of his labors is to be seen in the interest manifested throughout his state in the subject, and in the fact that he is now acting for the appointment of a commission to draft a municipal code.

Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, the first vice-president, met with justice he called the founder of the league. It was due to his initiative that the first conference for good city government was called. Out of this, the league now meets in similar work in different localities. The league was designed to fill this need. Mr. Richardson is an unusual type of man. He retired from active business in the prime of manhood, but he might devote his time and attention to public affairs. He did not continue until he had acquired a large fortune, as he might easily have done, but retired with a competence sufficient to give him the time and attention to public affairs. He was a member of the old Philadelphia Committee of 100, and has been a leading and influential member of the Civic League of Philadelphia. He is the vice-president of the Municipal League, of Philadelphia, a large, flourishing and increasingly useful organization. Indeed, he has been a large and strong force in the city since its incorporation. He has been a member of the Philadelphia A. D. T. messenger boy, and has since gone out to do his own share of the work, with a full measure of his spirit. Perhaps the most important contribution was his article on the "Municipal Ownership of Gas." Certain it is that his arguments prevailed in Philadelphia in 1886, and in many other communities. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his influence, he has inspired many of his students, who have since gone out to do their own share of the work, with a full measure of his spirit.

Professor Edmund J. James, another of the vice-presidents, has done perhaps as much as any other man in this country to popularize the study of municipal government. During the thirteen years he was connected with the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania he not only published numerous articles on the subject which have had a large and strong influence, but he has also been a large and strong force in the city since its incorporation. He has been a member of the Philadelphia A. D. T. messenger boy, and has since gone out to do his own share of the work, with a full measure of his spirit.

Mayer George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga, a member of the executive committee, was a reformer in office. Twice elected mayor of Chattanooga, he demonstrated the sincerity of his reform convictions by his conscientious discharge of his duties. Not only did he introduce numerous economies and reduce the debt of his city, but he at the same time inaugurated many improvements which have benefited the city and which are still being carried out. He has been a member of the Philadelphia A. D. T. messenger boy, and has since gone out to do his own share of the work, with a full measure of his spirit.

ITS PUSHING SPIRIT. From the Philadelphia Record. Scranton is now a city of the second class, taking its place with Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the rate of increase with over 60,000 people and less than 100,000 population. Its municipal government is one of the best in the State.

ALWAYS BUST. SCHOOL SHOES. Lewis & Reilly. Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

government will have to be reorganized on a second class basis, the terms of its present officials expiring on the first Monday in April next. Scranton is one of the most progressive towns in Pennsylvania, and has by no means attained the limit of its growth. It has great undeveloped advantages as a site for manufacturing, being the chief among the great centers of anthracite coal production and notable for the pushing public spirit of its inhabitants.

MCKINLEYISMS.

"They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves; they will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing exactions, taxation without equity, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"We are now engaged in looking after ourselves and in taking care of ourselves; and we have discovered that the best citizenship for America is that which looks to the highest interests of American labor and the highest development of American resources."

"The school house goes with the pioneer. The family, then the school house; and out of the school house comes those who finally become the citizens who are to carry forward this great work of government."

"Nothing is ever permanently settled, so far as the governmental system is concerned, until it is settled in the consciences of the people, and by their enlightened judgment."

"We are not a military government, and never will become one; it is against the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the people."

"The flag of our country that floats over the Philippines floats in honor for liberty and humanity and for the American name."

"Wherever the flag goes there go character, education, American intelligence, American civilization, and American liberty."

"The American name up to this hour has never had any taint put upon it, and I trust and believe it never will have."

"It is that American home, where love is found and virtue presides, that is the hope of our republic."

"Cultivate good homes, make them pure and sweet, elevate them, and other good things will follow."

Continued

FIRE SALE. 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.

They have visiting them at the Nelsons' a Mrs. Duckworth from Kentucky, who used to be a great sufferer from constipation. She says she used to suffer greatly with headache too, due, no doubt, to indigestion and constipation, and tried every kind of remedy, but could find no relief until she began using Ripans Tablets. The very first Tabule gave relief, "and now," she says, "headache is a stranger." The indigestion and constipation disappeared, and she never felt better in her life than she does now. She considers Ripans Tablets the best medicine in the world.

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 800
3. Scherer & B. Piano, including stand and seat on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 311 Washington avenue 450
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyoming 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 Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Peck & Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art Company, 502 Wyoming avenue) 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) 30

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...1.00 1 Three 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 money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. 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 same, 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 blank, 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.

Each contestant failing to secure one of the special rewards will be given 10 per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.



"Don't Swear" 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 North-eastern Pennsylvania. It's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermy Building.

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.

In Imported Steamer Rugs

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

Paid 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