

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, but it is to be understood that no correspondence will be published unless the writer's full name and the condition precedent to publication is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President—WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Governor—LEROY GALTSHA A. GROW.

Robert H. Fordeber, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERG.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—GEORGE M. WAIRSON.

Sherriff—JOHN H. BELMONT.

Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.

Recorder of Deeds—THOMAS R. LEWIS.

Notary Public—JOHN COPPOLANI.

Recorder of Deeds—THOMAS R. LEWIS.

Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.

Recorder of Deeds—W. R. BECK.

Recorder of Deeds—EDWARD H. STURGES.

Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.

Second District—JOHN SCHUEER, JR.

Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.

Fourth District—P. A. PHILIPS.

"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.

First Week of the Strike.

THE FIRST week of the strike ends with the men successful in suspending production in a portion of the anthracite territory and partly successful in curtailing it in the remainder. In order to win they must tie up the whole production, and keep it tied up. Nothing less than this, both proclaimed and actually accomplished, will render possible a victory.

With minor exceptions, the conduct of the men has beyond criticism and public opinion has not failed to give them the corresponding credit. In the Lackawanna valley, this is especially noticeable. It is a conspicuous proof of the deep-seated respect which exists among honest toilers for law and order. A continuance of this conduct may confidently be predicted in this part of the coal fields, but everywhere the wisdom of peaceful conduct should be emphasized.

Certain fundamental principles may wisely be borne in mind. Men have the right to strike and the right to work, as they may elect, and the one right does not cancel the other. The highest guarantee of our free institutions are at the service of the individual whose liberty is infringed upon, whether to work or to strike. Comprehension of this truth will tend to expedite a just conclusion.

It costs \$20,000,000 a year to govern Philadelphia. We trust that the men who pay the freight are getting the worth of their money.

Our Trade with Canada.

THE CANADIAN preferential tariff in favor of the United Kingdom has not had the expected effect of reducing the proportion which the United States supplies of manufactures imported into Canadian territory. The Canadian manufacturer sharply calls attention to the fact that imports of dutiable articles into Canada from the United States in the fiscal year 1899 aggregated over \$41,000,000 and from Great Britain less than \$25,000,000, and that the United States is furnishing a much larger amount of manufactures of iron and steel than the United Kingdom, and adds: "The preponderance of trade is overwhelmingly in favor of American manufactures, and tariff preference in favor of British goods to the contrary notwithstanding, American manufacturers are taking the cream of the business. Is it possible that British manufacturers are entirely unable to compete in the Canadian market?"

The Canadian tariff, it will be remembered, was in 1897 so adjusted that the duty on articles entering Canada from the United Kingdom was made, beginning with April, 1897, 12 1/2 per cent, less than the rate from other parts of the world, and on July 1, 1898, another reduction in favor of the United Kingdom was made, bringing the total reduction to 25 per cent, as against goods coming from other parts of the world. A recent announcement indicates that beginning with July 1, 1900, a still further reduction would be made, so that the rates of duty on articles from the United Kingdom would be 23 1/3 per cent, less than those from other parts of the world. While the effect of the third reduction of 12 1/2 per cent, which went into operation July 1, 1900, cannot yet be determined, it is practicable to compare the imports of manufactures into Canada from the United Kingdom and the United States respectively during the years ending June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900, and thus determine whether the advantages which the manufacturers of the United Kingdom have had over those of the United States during that time have had a perceptible effect upon the relative growth of the imports of Canada from the two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. For purposes of comparison staple articles of manufacture, such as fabrics of cotton, linen, wool and silk, metal manufactures, refined spirits and commercial oils, together with agricultural and industrial implements, furniture, leather products, etc., may be taken. In 1898 the total of imports from England of these articles was \$14,899,185; in 1899, \$14,971,702; and in 1900, \$18,027,154. In 1898 the total of imports from the United States was \$10,855,922; in 1899, \$13,215,073; and in 1900, \$15,498,577. Thus while the Canadian preferential tariff has stimulated the dominion's trade with Great Britain it has not, on the other hand, retarded the growth of American imports. Incidentally it may also be mentioned that the total exports to British North America from the United States in the fiscal year 1900 exceeded those of any previous year in our history, being \$97,641,722, against \$89,570,458 in 1899, and \$84,889,819 in 1898.

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McKinley on Arbitration.

ON APRIL 2, 1886, while a member of congress, President McKinley made a speech which has peculiar interest at this time. The house of representatives was considering a bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property and passengers and their employees. During the debate Mr. McKinley said:

"There is a sense of fair play among the people which, when crystallized into public judgment, is as potent—aye, more potent—than statute or judicial decree. No railroad corporation, no labor union, no body of laboring men could hold out against a fair and equitable demand, backed by a willingness to submit the justice of that demand to a board of competent arbitrators. I believe in arbitration as a principle; I believe it should prevail in the settlement of international differences. It represents a higher civilization than the arbitration of war. I believe it is in close accord with the best thought and sentiment of mankind; I believe it is the true way of settling differences between labor and capital; I believe it will bring both to a better understanding, uniting them closer in interest and promoting better relations, avoiding force, avoiding unjust exactions and oppression, avoiding the loss of earnings to labor, avoiding disturbances to trade and transportation; and if this house can contribute in the smallest measure, by legislative expression or otherwise, to these ends, it will deserve and receive the gratitude of all men who love peace, good order, justice and fair play."

The Inevitable in China.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by Attorney General Griggs after yesterday's cabinet meeting that the cabinet was a unit in its resolve to tear the United States loose from the threatening entanglements in Asia by leaving the field to those powers that are resolved upon territorial acquisition" will be received with enthusiasm by opponents of militarism and by those who believe that the United States should within narrow limits mind nothing beyond its own actual business. As a declaration of practical statesmanship founded on the virtual inability of the American government at this time to do anything else it expresses executive necessity.

But at the same time we doubt that it is a satisfactory policy to those compelled by circumstances to adopt it. They undoubtedly foresee that to leave a helpless and derelict empire like China free to European spoliation and dismemberment, putting into jeopardy valuable American treaty rights and virtually closing the open door, is more easily said than done; and we dare say they appreciate the fact that while withdrawal now may gain an interval of rest the time is bound to come when American interests in China will have to be secured.

It is plain that the powers meditate the mutilation of China and that the soft phrases of their diplomacy are but feints to locate the opposition. Should the programme of international confederation be consummated it will be idle to expect that the despoilers will admit American products into their spheres of influence without obstruction or discrimination. The American people, if they mean to preserve their rights and legitimate prospects in China, might as well open their eyes to the cold facts in the case, chief of which is that the only way to retain those rights in their undiminished essence is to enforce them.

This inevitable may be deferred but it cannot be escaped.

The experiences of Corbett and McCoy prove that men should not worry their wives with business cares and secrets.

Duty Versus Desertion.

THESE WERE those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequences, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treaties must keep them.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is the rock upon which the Republican party was built and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war and for which a million lives were offered and billions of dol-

lars expended to make it the lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands, but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

NO. XVI.—THE WATER SUPPLIES AND THE WATER RATES OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 22.

THE WATER QUESTION is one of the most serious problems confronting the larger cities of the United States. To some of them it is the most acute. Philadelphia, for instance, is in dire need, not only of a pure but adequate water supply. To solve the problem it recently set aside \$15,000,000. Many thousands of dollars are being expended in making elaborate surveys to find another source of supply than the Schuylkill river; thousands more will be expended before a satisfactory method for purifying the water of the Albany, N. Y., river to have solved the latter part of the problem. When the unpurified Hudson river water was used the death rate from typhoid fever was alarmingly large, as Philadelphia's is and has been; but since the installation of the large filtration plant—about a year ago—the typhoid rate has fallen to the minimum. It has proven so satisfactory that other large cities have been induced to decide in favor of the same filtration scheme, notably Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. At present the Albany plant is the largest in the United States, but the others will greatly outclass it.

M'KINLEYISMS.

"The cause of humanity has been triumphant, and that cause committed to our hands will not suffer. Wherever we have raised our flag, we have raised it, not for conquest, not for territorial aggrandizement, not for national gain, but for civilization and humanity. And let those lower it who will!"

"One thing that can be said of this nation, for which we should give all our thanks and praise, is that it never raised its arm against humanity. Never struck a blow against liberty, never struck a blow except for civilization and mankind."

"We are not just a strong for country as we ever were, and we are just as sensitive of national honor as our fathers were, and we are just as determined to keep unimpaired the American name as those who created us a nation."

"We are not there to establish an imperial government; but we are there to establish a government of liberty under law, protection to life and property, and opportunity to all who desire them."

"Contentment and despair have given place to faith and courage, the voice of slavery is no longer heard in the land, and the orator of distress and discontent is out of a job."

"I am not one of those who would take a laurel from the brow of the American soldier or a jewel from the crown of American achievement."

"Responsibility born of duty cannot be evaded with honor."

Mercereau & Connell

Jewelers

Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

FIRESALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, 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 Jermy Building.

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510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Always Busy.

SCHOOL SHOES

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

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1885. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

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Table with 2 columns: City, Water Rate. Detroit, Mich. \$2.00; New York 7.00; Cleveland, O. 4.50; Chicago, Ill. 7.00; St. Paul, Minn. 3.50; Buffalo, N. Y. 5.50; Minneapolis, Minn. 1.50; Brooklyn, N. Y. 8.00; Baltimore, Md. 4.00; Cincinnati, O. 5.20; Columbus, O. 3.86; Louisville, Ky. 6.00; Indianapolis, Ind. 5.90; Toledo, O. 5.00; Rochester, N. Y. 12.00; Milwaukee, Wis. 6.00; Newark, N. J. 6.25; Pittsburgh, Pa. 5.50; Albany, N. Y. 12.00; Jersey City, N. J. 10.45; Boston, Mass. 18.00; St. Louis, Mo. 6.00; Philadelphia, Pa. 5.00; Allegheny, Pa. 10.25; Syracuse, N. Y. 3.00; Omaha, Neb. 6.75; Nashville, Tenn. 6.00; Providence, R. I. 6.00; New Orleans, La. 11.00.

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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 (2 years) including tuition and board. 600
3. Schner 5-8 Piano, including stool and seat (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 211 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, 217 Lackawanna avenue). 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Race R. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 217 Lackawanna avenue). 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 217 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 as follows: One Month's Subscription... 50; Three Month's Subscription... 125; Six Month's Subscription... 250; One Year's Subscription... 500.

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. 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 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 blanks, 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 OUR FALL OPENING OF INFANTS WEAR.

"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.

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

Will Occur on Thursday, Friday and Saturday

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