the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VERFILAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Screnton, Pa., as Second-Class Mull Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent 'o acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Cles-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. longressmen at Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERER. B. MARDENBERGIL.

County. Courtes—WILLIAM CONNELL
Judge—GPORGS M. WATSON.
Sherift—JOHN H. PULLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attories—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Profice attories—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Profice attories—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Profice attories—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Recorder of Decks—EMIL BONN.
Recorder of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Foorth District—ED. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I two certainly common sense teaches 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.

Legislature.

Probe to the Bottom,

◀ HE SICKENING narrative of municipal corruption disclosed at last evening's hearing before Alderman Fuller excites mingled pity and indignation. For ex-Mayor Balley, broken in purse, health and reputation, there will be no demand for severity. His case calls rather for charity. He was weak, he was tempted, and he fell. Punishment has already overtaken him.

For his rempters; for the men in and out of public office who have been the procurers of official prostitution and the auctioneers of public rights, there must be an accounting without let up. The Tribune supported the ten-year believes that the principle behind that contract was sound; that it offered the the outery against the Barber company as having been inspired by disappointed competitors.

But if the particular contract entered fraud, it should be smashed into smithcreens and a new one constructed at fair price and with clean hands. This city must be purged of the bood-

Mr. Bryan's flerce attack upon the starch trust looks like an effort to divert public attention as far as possible from Tammany ice.

Rational Comment on the Strike. N AGREEABLE contrast with

the reeking effusions of yellow journalism touching the strike treated in today's Outlook. Its staff in the Tammany fee trust; correspondent, Mr. Charles B. Spahr. long experienced in industrial investigation, in a four-page letter from Hagleton, sets forth the more substantial of the actual grievances of industrious miners and in the following paragraph epitomizes the pivotal difficulty, now, it is hoped, in course of modification:

The conflict centers in the attitude taken by the railroads. Those, the men know, own 72 per cent, of the anthruette fields, and by charging for the disputent of hard coal three times as much as railroads usually charge to ship soft coal, the roads make it impossible for any of the operators to grant their emidoyes the advances sought. The strike, therefore, is strike against the erioriton of the railroads. To hard-real reads charge twice as much for haut-ing authoracite at the soft-real roads charge to freight of all closes. Coal is noteriously the cheapest kind of freight to length. The charge for handing authoritic result be reduced one half and still leave an excessive margin. Th of encount would mean 70 cents a ton to be divided between producers and con-

In its editorial comments upon the strike, the Outlook is also sane and sensible. It affirms there principles which embody incontrovertible truth:

I. The workingman's worst enemy is he who endeavors to persuade him to dishonor himself b Violating his sacred world or by entering into labor war when he has no cause. The miner who are working for G. B. Markle & Co. ar without a grievance. They have agreement with their employers to arbitrate a differences which may axise. The endeavor a agreement and go upon a strike when they have no grievances to be redressed is bad morals and had policy. It is bad morals because it socks to stir up cansoles strife between copartners is a common undertaking, and because it asks me to violate a solemn contract made to meet it such exigencies as the present. It is bad policy because if employers learn that he who treat his men well is just as liable to a strike as I who treats them III, and that agreements arbitrate are binding only on employers but not on employed, all interest to treat men well and all motive to submit issues to voluntary ar-

bitration will be taken away.

II. The first and fundamental right of laborated and fundamental right of laborated areas. is the right to be free. This right the statought to protect at all hazards. It ought no to leave it to be protected by private enter prise. To permit a corporation to arm its retainers by awearing them in as deputies in to incite to private war. This method always has led to violence and always will. Governor Roosevelt, when the workers at Croton Dam were threatened by a mob, set an example which we are glad to see there are indications the governor of Pennsylvania is inclined to follow. With the first threat of danger there ought to be sent to the scene of disturbance a body of well-armed and well-drilled troops, in the pay of the state and under the command of the state, prepared to protect person and property from every form of violence. Whenever as wherever the right of any man to work peaceab where he will, for whom he will, at what wages he will, under what conditions he will, for threatened, it should be protected—not by privately armed forces, but by the state. If the terms and conditions on which labor may

carried on are to be determined at all for individual laborer, they must be determined the state, not by an irresponsible body whose

ilcts are enforced by a mob. on private employers and employed to be settled privately when no great public interests are involved. But when the conditions are such at the interest of the public is directly and argely concerned, the public through its properly constituted officials should have the power its own interest, to intervene and to dete be dependent for its fuel on the chances private war waged, for no one knows howing a time, between the mine-owner and the torker. We do not allow individuals to ttle their controversies by a duel; much less whit we to allow great bodies of men to settle our disputes by a conflict which entails privastate ought to provide by law compulso ditration in all cases in which the communities a direct and considerable interest in the areful adjustment of a labor controversy, whi to require the corporations to submit court constituted for that purpose any com-laints presented by or on behalf of its men-ned it ought to torbid men from combining t

and work in order to enforce their demandcases in which such legal redress of wrong The crilicism is possible that the foregoing view is ideal, not practical We see no reason to believe so. Courts now pass on questions of life and death. Human life frequently hangs on a court's decision. Is a largely mathematical question involving at the most differences of only a few per cent between wages paid and claimed, and the determination of a few facts as to conditions in controversy, impossible of adjustment by a regularly constituted tribunal and possible of set tlement only by that violent and destructive war measure, the strike? It other words, is civilization a success only in individual matters, but fallure where the dispute assumes magnitude of numbers? Those who

Hon. Adlai Stevenson displays good taste in his letter of acceptance to the Populists, in refraining from making promises.

decry arbitration invite the strike. It

is one thing or the other and of the

Croker and the Trusts.

that the former is preferable.

CCORDING TO Bryanism's right bower, the Honorable Richard Croker, boss, of New York, "one of the encouraging signs of this great political fight is the intelligent activity of young men. They realize, the head of Tammany goes on to say, that a continuance of the Republi can policy means that their future employment will depend on the will of the trusts. They must choose as their master either Mark Hanna or the men he dominates on the one hand, or a government elected and controlled by themselves on the other. Trust government means non-employment, distress, beggary and despair, and will inevitably result in the los street repair contract. It believed and of our liberties. I advise all young men, irrespective of party affiliations, to read, think, talk and act. It is they only practical assurance of continuous and they alone who are to decid and effective street repairs. It regarded whether they will live under a trust controlled empire, or a republic found-

of on the consent of a free people." Coming from one of the principal shareholders in the Tammany lee into for the repair of our asphalted trust, this will no doubt make a deep streets was secured by corruption and impression on intelligent young men who read and think. That combinawill be remembered, bought ice in Maine at 31,50 a ton and retailed it in the tenement districts of New York at 60 cents the 100 pounds, equivalent to \$12 a ton, double the price of coal and six times the price charged for Maine ice down in Savannah, Ga. The reason the Tammany ice trust could charge such highway obbery prices was because Tammany entrolled the docks of New York city and would not let competing fee come in. For the benefit of young men inclined to read and think we reproduce is the conservative and intellis the names of certain high exemplars gent manner in which this subject is of Bryanism who were stockholders

Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor-10,175 shares, Augustus Van Wyck, brother of mayor, Deratic candidate for governor, 1898; New York member Kansas City platform committee, author of the anti-trust plank-7,000 shares. J. Sergeant Cram, dock commissioner,

Charles F. Murphy, dock commissioner. John Whalen, corporation counsel, delegate to Kansas City convention.

H. S. Kearny, commissioner public buildings, ghting and supplies,

George V. Brawer, park commissioner, Brook Randolph Guggenheimer, president of council Joseph E. Newberger, judge general sessions. Martin T. McMahon, judge general sessions.

Rufus B. Cowing, judge general sessions. Among the other members of the judiciary either of the Court of General Sessions or of the Supreme Court whose names were found on the register of stockholders were the following Democratic judges: George C. Barrett, George L. Ingraham, James Fitzgeraid, H. A. Gildersleeve, Edgar L. Fursman and Edward Patterson. But more illustricus names than theirs are to follow. Richard Croker, the Democratic boss, who led the New York delegation in the Kausas City convention and deputed Augustus Van Wyck to act as a member of the platform committee, is down for one thousand shares, and the names of several mem-Lers of his family also appear on the list of stockholders. John F. Carroll, the deputy boss, who acts in Croker's absence, and who was also one of the delegates to the Kunsas City con-

vention, is down for 10,256 shares. If "trust government means nonemployment, distress, beggary and despair and will inevitably result in the loss of our liberties" we advise the reading and thinking young man to think twice before voting to extend Tammany control from New York to

Washington. The experience of Mr. Michael Davitt in the Transvaal seems to be another evidence that most of the latter day patriots look better at a dis-

Expansion Inevitable.

(William M. Ivins, in the Sun.) HE SAME tendencies that have made us the greatest, the richest, the most progressive of modern states; have given our people the highest average enlightenment and the greatest general well-being; which have supplied us with all the means instrumentalities of commerce and manufacture, and of facilities for the highest intellectual life, now oblige

of Christendom, which has been going on for centuries for the civilization of the whole world: that is to say, for extending the boundaries of Christendom until the modern economic state and the international community of states, governed by the principles of modern international law, shall be co-

terminous with the world. If we are to have any place in the settlement of great questions which must immensely affect our ultimate prosperity as a manufacturing and exporting nation, we must accept the responsibilities of our geographical and economic place in the world. There is no longer any "Central Sea of Civilization," as the Mediterranean was from the days of Homer to the days of Dante. There are two great civilizing Dante. There are two great civilizing in the establishment of municipal plants. But seas, and the United States, and the united States alone, occupy the shores to share in Glasgow's possibility, or probably. United States alone, occupy the shores of each, in the most favored one. The Atlantic and Pacific have pre-determined for us our place in the world. Down to today our progress has been fashioned by the Atlantic. It has been the "civilizing sea," as the Mediteranean was before. Now the Pacific comes the active agent of civilization also. We felt it first on our westrn coast. The Far East began to feel its influence when Japan opened her doors to the world. China cannot now escape it. All of the Western nations will be contributors to the civilization of the East. There will be the same sort of action and re-action between the United States and Asia in the future as there has been between the Inited States and Europe in the past. The taking of the Philippines, the assuming of our proper position alongside the other nations in the Chinese difficulty, are only symptoms of a tendency which we can no more control than we can the movement of the tides. The seas are our highways, and America occupies a position with regard to them such as no other nation has ever occupied. Both the Atlantic and Pacific are great Mediterraneans, and we live on the shores of each. We possess all the advantages of a great continental position and all the advantages of a great insular one. We are already the greatest continental power and we possess every facility for becoming the great-

est sea power. Were I to be asked what is the most mportant fact in our national history dince our birth as a nation, I should say the fact of growth, or, as it is called today, expansion. As compared with this, all other facts are secondary and symptomatic only. The same conditions which led to continental expansion (now that the sea is no onger a limit, but a pathway) lead o expansion beyond the continent, just as in the case of Alaska they led to expansion beyond immediate contiguity. If we are to hold our own in he world's market, to guarantee to ourselves that outlet for our manufactured goods, without which we can never realize the opportunities we posess in our wheat and cotton fields, n our coal and iron mines, in our tre mendous tracts of grazing land, in our apacity not only to produce the raw naterial for the world but to manufacture it for the world as well-we must welcome and not repel expansion. If the taking of this position be nperialism, which is the strange name that has been folsted upon it by the men who are afraid of being called jingoes, then I believe that, instead of driving votes away from, it will have the effect of inevitably attractng votes toward the Republican party. If this be imperialism, it is a sort imperialism of which the American cople are not afraid, and the next election will demonstrate that the vast majority of Americans are imperialists of this type.

"It is not a theory that Mr. Bryan would revolutionize our system of currency if he could. It is a certainty, and all of the consequences-that is, disaster and ruin-are known. As to the consequences of what certain gentlemen see fit to call imperialism, they are theories, pure and simple. It will take the bread out of no one's mouth the shirt off no one's back. But if Mr. Bryan be elected, his election alone-even though he has to wait for a congress to carry out his will-will have all the direful consequences of panic. If there be those who do not believe this, they have only to turn back to the summer of 1896 to see that our standard of value is to be disturbed. These anti-imperialistic gentlemen are quite willing to pay the price of a panic for their theory. Some of us, however, are like Bismarck, and are willing 'to sell our run the risk of drowning in order to escape the consequences of a predicted shower. It will be time enough to check imperialism when it makes ome sign of vitality. Meanwhile It is not necessary to commit financial suicide throughout fear of it. The fact is that this issue of imperialism is the happy hunting ground of the politically lonesome, who shudder at the Immitigability of their predicament, and seek almost any ground for revising their apostasy of four years ago,"-William M. Ivins, in the Sun.

The courts of New Jersey have just nposed sentences upon another lot of ticket scalpers. The railroad ticket broker, like the dealer in oleomargarine, conducts business in a way that makes conviction difficult in cases where law is volated, and he is also imbued with the idea that acts against or regulating his traffic are infringements upon personal liberty. Prompt measures, like those adopted in New Jersey, will do much to suppress the business, which is monopolized at this

While Earl Li talks peace and promises protection for all, the Downger Empress continues to issue instructions to her followers to exterminate foreigners. It is, perhaps, just as well that the reduction in allied forces should be postponed until the question as to who is running the Chinese government has been settled.

day principally by swindlers.

Where there is a will to settle a us to take part in the great movement | big strike there is usually a way,

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XVII.-MUNICIPAL HÉALTH RE-SORT.

REAT BRITAIN meems to have gone mad on the subject of municipalization, Starting in with the more practical of the public utilities it apparently proposes to run the esting on its laurels. Enormous sums of money suve already been invested in water, gas, elec-iric lights, tramways and lodging houses by the nicipalities until it would seem that the end of the enterprise in this direction would soon be reached. But the end is not yet.

Glasgow has filled all America with Uteplan ideas as to how the modern city should conduct its affairs and has led all other British cities to lead in the race. As a health resort it ha long been famous, but for many years past it has had strong competition, so much so that the power of its attractions seemed to be on the wane. The municipality as a corporation put its shoulder to the wheel, proposing to once more tur'n the tide of popularity in its favor. For years it has been living on the glories of its past and its natural beauty and advantages, and emparatively little effort has been made to maintain the prestige of its undisputed popuwhich have been capable of development have iceable asset of this nature is the aquarium

The squarium was provisionally opened in 1872, and was finally thrown open to the general public in the following year. The scheme originated in 1806 in the mind of the city engineer, who had visited Boulogne and been greatly impressed with its magnificent acquarium. He returned to Brighton with the idea that a marine aquarium might be constructed in England upon a scale hitherto unattempted. The idea speedily took shape, the vast popularity of Brighton suggested it as the best locality, and without delay a bill was introduced into parliament to enable the rejectors to acquire the real estate necessary o its establishment. And the scheme was nunched, developed to a limited degree, but by its projectors. Until recently the property has lain in this dormant condition, but still full of

Now Brighton sees her opportunity and intends is likely to improve the status of the popular health resort and which will help to attract visitors from the busy metropolis and other crowd-ed cities, has always been a noticeable feature in the municipal life of Brighton. It was a bold stroke, for instance, on the part of the corporation to secure possession of that fantastic pavilion which George IV erected in a moment of extravagance when it became vacant, and the uses to which it has been put add not a little to the attractions of the town. The corporation has for years past sunk huge sums of public money—the more mention of the figures would strike terror into the hearts of some timid Americans—in developing the parades, the Maleira walks, and the promenades along the scahere, until at last the corporation has out-tripped seaside rivals all along the coast in the matter of inxurious attractions for the visi-tor. This latest venture, then, is in keeping with the progressive tendencies of a progressive

with all manner of good things in the fish linehat the entertainments provided are not of a sufficiently high class character, or whether the caside visitor has lost his interest in things pisotorial, it is difficult to decide; it is sufficient o say that the aquarium company was not sat-sfied with the return on its capital and recently the opportunity was seized of disposing of the dertaking, at a very fair price, to the munici

As has already been indicated, the corporation as lost no time in taking steps to restore the opularity of the aquarium and thereby add to ts own attractiveness. Of course, the scheme greed upon is yet in its embryonic stages, and nonths, maybe years, will clapse before all the en, a concert room, an improved terrace and city fathers, as to the wisdom of the last osal, for whereas some members are confident e finest sea water baths in the world, others se firest sea which point out that Brighton is arready covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately, and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately and especially swimming bath, and lately and especially since I have covided with a municipal swimming bath, and lately and especially swimming bath, and lately and lately and especially swimming bath and lately and especially swimming bath and lately and l errent effect upon the council, However, the nall majority of the city fathers have set their ginds on numicipal sea baths and the developent of the larger project, and for the present

With Barnum-like enterprise it dwells upon the sectacular side of the scheme. It proposes to now how the masses and the classes can be made enjoy the benefits of this great municipal play to enjoy the benefits of this great manucipal play garden and yet not conflict with each other. It will be thrown open to the general public at certain hours of the day, and at another period opened only to the "upper class." The price of admittance will be graduated to the several pocketbooks represented by the patrons, and the more sanguine of the projectors are already ounting up the profits which will accrue to the

It is proposed to expend \$2,500 immediately in an outlay of more than \$1,000,000 during the next twelve months. The best architects in England gested tentatively. will be brought into competition, through the offer of large premiums, who will submit elabor-ate plans for the alteration and enlargement of the old aquarium, so as to harmonize with the

In addition to a well-stocked aquarium, there what may result from a simple fear is at the present time on the site a theater, organ, that our standard of value is to be shooting gallery, billiard room, restaurant and clothes. He has old-fashioned ideas about the reading room. The whole building is over 700 government service, too; thinks a man who takes feet in length, and has an average width of 100 a lead pencil from Uncle Sam should be prose-feet. The old building will be literally swal-cuted for petty larceny. He is a stickler for feet. The old building will be literally swal-lowed up by the larger and more magnificent the merit system, and can't get along very structure which will ultimately be creeted upon this site. The winter garden, the concert hall at loggerheads with several important member and the ball room will be fitted up with every of your national committee, I am sorry to say, theories extraordinarily cheap. Above modern convenience which inventive skill has all, we are not willing voluntarily to made practicable, while the appointments of the ball room, particularly, will rival anything of the kind in Europe, for that is one of the features which will be set aside for the thee of the titled lasses only. When completed this will be the largest venture of its kind ever undertaken by a municipality, and its operation will be watched with considerable interest on both side of the

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 1.06 a. m., for Sabirday, Sept. 29, I 0 20 A child born on this day will notice that

wincing eratory is not always of the kind that jars one's ear drums. Mr. Bryan thinks that something more than full dinner pail is needed. So does the inividual who "rushes the prowler."

me conscience. He may have a note in the A full hat is not always proof of a clear mind, It is generally easier to get rid of a daughter

There is never objection to free speech that agrees with what we think, Ajacchus' Advice.

other people with "the courage of his convic-HIS INSPIRATION.

If there he good in that I wrought, Thy hand compelled it, Master, Thine; where I have falled to meet Thy thought, I know, through Thee, the blame is mine.

In that dread temple of Thy worth;— it is enough that, through Thy grace, I saw mought common on Thy earth. -Rudyard Kiriling.

The Publisher's Desk.

House for Rent.

DO YOU EXPECT a possible tenant to walk all over town till he strikes a sign on your empty bouse?-Put the sign where that possible touant will see it-in The Tribune.

Store to Let.

Some merchant in a nearby town wants to ove here, He comes to town, and where does he look first of all? In the paper he buys. Put

Situations Wanted.

We print your 'ac' in The Tribune for nothing. Is that not putting our aims under

Help Wanted. We print your ad, of ten words in The Trib

Outline Studies of Human Nature

A Piller of the Constitution.

SENATOR SPOONER was advertised for a speech on the Porto Rico bill. It was to be a constitutional argument, a masterly defense of the power of the congress to do what the Republican majority wanted to do. Everyone knew that Spooner, the little giant from Wisconsin, was just the man for the task. He is eloquent, learned, courageous, powerful. But Spooner was in poor health. It was feared he might not be to deliver his speech-for a speech Speener is no parlor game, no polite and platitudinous perusal of a neatly typewritten sheaf. It is something but from the heart and brain, impromptu, glowing, often interrupted-a debate rather than a declamation, a battle instead of a dress parade. For a Spooner speech Spooner needed to be himself; but the morning of the appointed day he was ill.

"Doctor," said he to Magruder, M. D., "give me something to brace me up." "What time do you come on!"

or more; then comes Depew-he'll need forty minutes, no less, no more, for all his speeches are nicely rehearsed before a mirror, and they o make the most of it. The holdness with which he municipality plunges into any venture which s likely to improve the status of the popular Senator Culion has a few minutes after Depen." "Here are three pills," said Dr. Magruder; "take one of them for Bate, one of them for Chauncey-you needn't take one for Cullomand you take the third when you are about half way through."

Senator Spooner followed the doctor's direc-tions. When he went into the senate chamber he felt so badly he could hardly hold his head up. The Bate pill braced him up a bit. The Depew pill made him feel like a new man. He had not been on his feet thirty minutes till he knew he was all right. He was striking fire. Brain and gall and tongue were all working well together. Bacon interrupted politely, and was led away by his merciful friends. Tillman jump ed in savagely, and was picked up by his seends and restored with much difficulty. Th third pill, swallowed with a bit of senatoria apellinaris, kept the Wisconsin man at ful steam for two hours and a half. It was a thun utional argument heard in the senate chamber nce the days of Webster and Haynic, "Well, how did the medicine work?" asked

Dr. Magruder next day, "Splendid, splendid," replied Senator Spooner Doctor, permit me to congratulate you. You have preven yourself to be one of the pillars of the Constitution,"-Wellman in the Times-Her-

No Opposition. THE PROFOUND address delivered before the American Bar association at Saratoga b George R. Peck, of Chicago, has, writes "Holland," reminded certain lawyers here of a witticism of Mr. Peck's which may have been cur maybe years, will clapse before all the rent elsewhere, but which had not been told filled in. But with the true American in this city until the able address of Mr. Peck, instinct for getting the worth of its money, the proposed plans are to be widely advertised and As the story goes Mr. Peck has been a lifelong the impression given that many of the features will be among the attractions of the coming sea- state under Cleveland. When Mr. Peck visited on. It is suggested that in addition to the in Washington to appear before the Suprequarium the city should provide a winter garrt, as he often did, he always called u Olney and was often entertained by the secre ch, a concert from, at important to be divided, among tary of state. It was in the last part of the city fathers, as to the wisdom of the last Cleveland's administration, only a tew weeks before Cleveland's term expired, in 1897. Mr. at the aquarium site the council could make Peck was dining with the secretary of state and he said to him when they were alone: one thing has been peculiarly impressed upon melately, and especially since I have come to

Olney, who knew his friend's capacity for wit and humor, nad who perceived that some humorous suggestion was in his mind, urged Pect to have no modesty but to out with his thought "Well, Dick, it is this," said Mr. Peck "Cleveland's administration went in with ver zically at the secretary of state, who nodded his locad, and then Mr. Peck added, "and it going out with no opposition at all."

McKinley's Intuitions.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has an almost infalls ble instinct as to the character and capa bilities of men. He rarely makes a mistake A few months ago some one was wanted to go Cuba to supersede Postal Director Rathbor and give that branch of the public service a

"I know a little about Bristow-tell me more," said the president.

"Well, Bristow comes from Kansas. He to an old-fashioned sort of man. He believes in living within one's income, whatever it is, and I think he pays about \$5 a week for his board here in Washington. He wears very plain "He is just the man we want for this Cubar investigation," remarked President McKinley. "We'll send him right off this week." natter of history how he shook up the dry born rvice down there .- Wellman, in he Times-Herald,

LEPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

August exports to Asia and Oceania show a falling off of nearly \$3,000,000, as compared with August of last year. There are two reasons for this: First, the war in China; second, the re-fusal of exporters on the Pacific coast to fur hish statements of the value of their exports to the Hawaiian Islands, which they claim are no longer foreign territory and that therefore the bureau of statistics has no authority to require statement of the quantity and value of me handise passing between those islands and the United States. The reduction in exports to China is from \$1,302,205 in August, 1809, to \$216,300 in August, 1960, due, of course, to the existence of hostilities in that country. The apparent reduction in exports to Hawall is from \$1,087,421 a August, 1899, to nothing in 1990, though it Man's long face is no indication of a troubleis probable that if the facts were known the exports to the Hawaiian Islands in August, 1900, could show a much larger sum than in August,

Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, one of which is real and the other one apparent, our vent; statesmanship must be wise as well a exports to Asia and Oceania will show during fearless—not the statesmanship which will comthe eight months ending with August an in-crease of more than 20 per cent, over those of the corresponding months of last year, as The man who does not possess a long pecket-nok will do well not to be too active jarring against an increase of 9 per cent, in our exports to the South American countries and 14 per cent. In our exports to Europe. In no other part of the world do American exports show as rapid an increase as in Asia and Oceania, To Japan our exports during the eight months ending with August amount to more than \$21,000,-000, as against \$12,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year; to China, our exports in the seven months ending with July, up to which time the disturbances had not seriously affected the exports, showed an increase over the corresponding months of 1800 and 1808; to Hong Kong, our exports for the eight months amount to nearly \$0,000,000, as against a trifle more than \$5,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and to do Philippines, our total exports for the eight months amount to \$1,826,000,

ewis & Reilly Means It's O. K.

Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But in trade a name means very much. We claim and there are thousands who will say the same thing, that our name stamped on a shoe means that the shoe is the best of its kind. The best at the price. Why? Because our name represents a life work in the shoe business. Our constant study, Our constant labor. And to it we have given our best thought and our best efforts, and you have helped us. New Fall Styles for Men and Women.

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against \$391,856 in the corresponding months of

The following table shows our exports to each of the grand divisions of the world during the sponding period of 1809; North America 107,060,380 South America 24,256,606 44,634.01

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"Duty determines destiny, Destiny which "Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and perfits, but nover failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look custer and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable."

14.507,500

"The currents of dealiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them Who will divert them? Who will stop them And the movements of mon, planned and de signed by the Master of men, will never be nterrupted by the American people,

"That flag has been planted in two hem spheres, and there it remains the symbol of erty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over which it float its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?"

"Without abandoning past limitations, tradi tions and principles, by meeting present oppor-tunities and obligations, we shall show our-selves worthy of the great trusts which civiliza-"Patriotism must be faithful as well as fer

mand the applause of the hour, but the judg "New combitions can be met only by ne

methods. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and visely, is to b the mightiest test of American virtue and ca "The past of our country is glorious. Wha

it shall be in the future rests with you-rests with the whole people." **Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States, **

"The virtue of the people lies at the foundation of the republic."

"The power of the republic is in the Amer

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