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

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1900.

The bargain counter syndicate is trying hard to make itself believe that it has Quay licked, but its daily relterations are suggestive of skepticism.

Future of the Democracy.

T IS ANNOUNCED with great positiveness in many places by many men of high renown that the Democratic party must be reorganized. This opinion has been expressed with two exceptions every four years since the first election of Abraham Lincoln. It is a quadrennial feature of after-election comment among those who fondly call themselves the disciples of Thomas Jefferson. We concur heartily in the opinion that a reorganization of the Democracy would be highly desirable. It is impossible to imagine government in the United States without the mechanism of political parties and it is evident that when only one party can be in power at a time the party out of power, being always liable to get in, should be as good a party as possible. But though there is much high-

sounding talk of a reorganization of the Democracy to conform to the glorious principles of Jefferson and Jackson, with an occasional tribute to Cleveland thrown in, nobody has yet clearly defined just what it all means or how the proposed transformation is to be effected. If it means riddance of free silver but restoration of free trade. the wisdom of the change is certainly debatable. If it means a pitching over of Populism, Socialism and the Tillman-Altgeld-Pettigrew type of Anarchism, with extinguishment of demagogic appeals to the poor to go gunning for the scalps and treasures of the rich, it is respectable, but it means a frightful loss of votes. If it means doing nothing, proposing nothing, simply yelling "halt" at the Republican procession, it is interesting on the score of frankness but hardly important enough to justify the effort.

The eminent gentlemen who loudest in their exhortations to their Democratic brethren to reorganize are likely to discover before they are done with this matter that the rank and file is pretty well satisfied with the Democracy as it is. Their party has always been wrong and they are used to it. Those who prefer to be identified with a constructive and progressive party, a optimism, a party of expansion, have already enrolled in the Republican column and are under no particular temptation to leave it.

Among the messages of congratulation received by President McKinley was one from John Wanamaker, John's contribution to the Republican cause was to try to defeat Republican congressmen.

Campaign Methods.

PART FROM the work of the various state committees, the Republican national committee in the campaign just ended arranged for and paid the expenses of 15,000 public meetings, besides distributing more than half a million dollars' worth of literature. Speakers and literature were the best that could be secured and both did excellent work.

The literary department, thanks to Perry S. Heath, was especially efficient. It kept the mails and wires busy distributing, not long-winded discussions, but crisply worded facts, put into newspaper English. Secretary Heath's idea evidently was that if the voter could get information in front of him in clear, understandable shape, he would much prefer to construct his own opinion with reference to it, without interference or aid. This is the journalistic view. People are like jurymen, who ignore much of the special pleading, but give close attention to salient evidence.

The old idea of a campaign committee as being simply a headquarters for financial encouragement to every brok- tracting widespread notice. For referen down office holder, office seeker, or common boodler willing to apply is exploded in most communities and must soon disappear entirely. With it will go much of the nausea super-Induced by extravagant and wasteful use of money in politics. In place of it will come literary bureaus aiming to put documents of interest before every voter and an appreciative view of party journalism as offering the great constant means of political pub-·lic education.

The Russian government officially denies that it is hard up. There is reason to suspect that Russia is being roughly handled by the international campaign liar.

One Sign of Danger.

selling price of beef, pork and mutton without any rise in the price of live-stock is one which clearly calls for legal investigation. A conspiracy to extort money by unjust boosting of the prices of necessaries is man anti-trust law; and inasmuch as depends largely upon its relations with

limes-Herald, in a recent article said: Already Republican leaders of the better sort admit that they have This reputation must not be lost. learned one great lesson in this campaign. The danger to the Republican party is that, rightly or wrongly, it is regarded by many men as the party of the rich, the party of the trusts, the party of the favored classes, the party of the money power. If the Republican party is to save itself from defeat in the near future it must not only purge itself of whatever tendencies it may have in this direction, but it must convince the country that it is not traveling that way. It must do that by legislation. It must solve the trust problem. It must put a stop to all suspicion of alliances with plutocracy. It must modify its tariffs and its war taxes. It must in every way show that under its rule there is to be no upbuilding of favored classes at the ex-

ense of the masses." Mr. Wellman's diagnosis of the situation is clearly correct. Bryanism went down because its chief advocate overdid the role of appellant to class prejudice and discontent. But we have a man in the Democratic party who keyed his indictments of Republicanism in just the proper tone to win over the non-partisan reserves which hold the balance of power in presidential elections. Grover Cleveland talked ponderously of the "communism of pelf," and a majority listened. The Republican party cannot always have Bryan as its opponent. While it has no reason to fear mere demagogism when addressed to discontent, it must take care that just complaint cannot be laid at its door. It is not a foe of wealth and enterprise, but neither is it the shield of scoundrelism. Those who use their wealth to oppress must be brought to book and the Republican party must do its share to bring this

Under a special charter, requiring all public franchises to be sold to the Progress Made in highest bidder, a street railway franchise was auctioned off in Syracuse the other day at the magnificent sum of \$1. This was certainly cheaper than mortgaging a majority of the couneilmen.

A Busy Session.

T IS EVIDENT that the approaching short session of congress will have its hands full. Ordinarily the three calendar months of the second session of a congress are occupled almost entirely with talk and wrangling over the routine appropriation bills. But this time, in addition to the annual supply bills, some important general legislation is pending. One of the first measures on the house calendar is the bill to impose a prohibitive tax on oleomargarine colored to imitate dairy butter. Powerful influences are at work both for and against this bill and the fight of last session will be repeated. In the senate the Nicaragua canal bill which passed the house shortly before adjournment last summer is a special order for the first week and its discussion is bound to include a wide divergence of opinion covering the ground of contention over the Hav-Pauncefote treaty, which is yet unratied. Another important subject is the provision of an army to take the place of the 40,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers whose term of enlistment expires by limitation next July. The country having declined to be scared at the campaign cry of militarism, congress will be expected to fit the number of regular soldiers to the existing need and also guard against emergencies

The ship subsidy bill, congressional reapportionment with a reduction of representation where large numbers of citizens are disfranchised, and reduction of war taxes are also themes of certain discussion if not of specific action; and the new colonial problems will press heavily upon the short session even if the drafting of legislation for Cuba and the Philippines shall have to be deferred until the ensuing congress. Farewell oratory from pollticians about to expire is to be expected, and this, with the necessary routne work, will make up a busy session

It strikes us that the worry over Eryan's future is superfluous. He will ake care of his future all right. There s much greater reason for those whom concerns to worry over the Demoracy's future. That just now looks anything but hopeful.

In Coming Years.

HE ESTIMATES of future population based on past United States census figures recently published by President Pritchell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and referred to in The Tribune at the time, are atence purposes we repeat them:

Year.						6		Popu	lation
1910					12222	4990		24.	672,00
1920		****		****				114.	416,00
1959	2664			****				190,	740,00
2000								385.	860,00
2100,								1,112,	867,00
2500								11,856,	000,00
2000								10,852,	273,00
Fe	w	of	us	nee	d e	ore	ern	ours	elve
with	ı t	he	ren	ote	г у	ears	, v	vhen	the
erov	by	W	ill	be		10	thi	ck	tha
men	*	111	ha	ve	to	jui	np	six	fee
or	hig	her	11	nto	th	e	air	to	fine
			1.0	411	/ 4				3000

room in which to turn around; but the prediction of nearly 200,000,000 population for 1950 appeals to the imagination and self interest of those whose expectancy of life reaches beyond that date. Perhaps a third of the Americans now alive will be liv-HE ARBITRARY action of ing then and the prospect of particithe packing combination in pating in the great activities and deadding a cent a pound to the velopments of the intervening years is, as Professor Holden in a current

comment points out, well calculated to inspire them. If this general ratio of increase should apply locally, Scranton in 1956 would have close to 250,000 clearly contrary to common law as well population, but such a result cannot as in obvious conflict with the Sher- be expected unless our citizens who have means put their spare change to the success or failure of this conspiracy work in projects of local development. The departure of industries from

Walter Wellman, of the Chicago Our's has hitherto been a publicspirited city with ready and generous encouragement for new enterprise.

The last Virginia legislature tried an experiment in the liquor business which is of interest. It authorized the establishment, at Franklin, of a sample dispensary. Whiskey and other spirits are sold in packages only, the smallest being a half pint, and it cannot be drunk within ten feet of the dispensary. There can be no entrance except through the front door, which is kept open from sunrise to sunset. The state gets one-fourth the profits, and three-eighths go to the town of Franklin for general purposes and three-eighths for school purposes. This dispensary was opened six months ago. In that time, after paying in full for the stock on hand and meeting current expenses, the board of managers have cleared \$600, of which \$150 goes into the state treasury. The success of this experiment, at least from the revenue point of view, is likely to lead to state assumption of the saloon business, placing to go back no further than 1892 to find Virginia in the category with South Carolina.

The much heralded ice trust in quiry has ended in a failure to convict. That there was a crooked re tionship between the American Ice company and numerous Tammany officials is plain, but there was no evidence directly connecting Mayor Van Wyck with it. He escapes, but Tammany must take a trouncing.

From Indiana comes news of a movement to recommend Harry S. New for secretary of war. Mr. New is the Indiana national committeeman with an excellent record. But the man for secretary of war is the man now holding that office. His peer

the Philippines

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Manila, P. I., Sept. 12. THE CIVIL COMMISSION, Judge Taft presid-

ing, today inaugurated the application, un-der civil administration, of the principles of American fairness and honesty to Philippine affairs. In public session the commission introduced, discussed and made law four bills appropriating to the needs of these islands a to-\$2,010,435.02, Mexican currency, of the six millions surplus of Mexican currency turned by the army to the commission Sept. 1,

Modestly and without ostentation, with dignity, common sense and that American democra ver and wherever it is found, the five members lic legislative action this morning. When their ods and their attitude at this public session became generally known and are discusse and digested by the Filipino people, they can-not fail to be pleased therewith. The commission has shown a consideration of the wants and clouding of official action in mystery and secrecy the work of the new legislative power was hon est, earnest and open and showed a sure inten to do well by their wards. Successful legisla tion for the Philippine people imperatively requires two conditions—the first is what to do. second is how to do it; and it is believed Filipines are sensitive as to the way in which they are handled; and legislative measures, excellent in itself, loses one-half of its efficacy if not promulgated and administered in the right way. Just what this right way may be in its details people here do not yet know; but today's session showed clearly one valuable thing, namely that the commission has begun operations in this right way.

The session opened at 10 o'clock, all five members of the commission being present. Mr. A. W. Ferguson acted as secretary and translator, and Mr. W. L. Pepperman as recorder. The first bill was introduced by General Wright. It appropriated two millions, Mexican, from the insular treasury for the construction and repair, under the supervision of General MacArthur, of highways and bridges throughout the islands, Outside of the representatives of the press and couple of army officers there were but three Filipinos in the room. Judge Taft had pub-licly announced that discussion of all bills would be allowed, and District Attorney Torres was the first Filipino to claim this privilege before the Senor Torres made clear the fact praise it, and he complimented the commission on its promulgation, declaring it provided for what the people, and particularly the that he did not come to attack the bill, but to what the people, and particularly the turalists, most needed. Senor Torres to Senor Torres then went on to say that under the Spanish regime public moneys had often been misspent, and he outmoneys had often been misspent, and he buil-lined the system of Spanish proceedings in public improvements, which made such mal-admin-istration possible. He asked the commission for information as to how the provisions of this that unless carefully watched, unscrupulous contractors would find opportunity to divert this two millions of the people's money from bringing

to the people the greatest amount of good. For the benefit of Senor Torres and the people at large General Wright explained that the actual work of construction of the roads and bridges was to be done under the supervision of MacArthur, who remains the executiv nead of the insular government until pacification is thoroughly accomplished, at which time the civil government will complete the work of road building. General Wright further pointed out that the construction of these roads would furnish employment to a large number of worthy people who needed the work on account of reerses suffered during the insurrection, and that he building of highways was as necessary for the government as for the people themselves.

Judge Taft then addressed the commission and
Senor Torres in the following words:

"We assume that the personal character and equipment of the present military governor is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be done quickly and economically. Naturally, the im-mediate departments of the work will be under the supervision of the corps of engineers, who are paid from the treasury of the United States. The chief engineer, Captain Biddle, is a graduate of merit of West Point academy, and a man of the highest attainments and personal character Senor Torres and the public at large may rest assured that there will not be a repetition of past occurrences under the Spanish re-

carried out it is a failure. The laws of the Spanish government, so far as I have inspected them, are all right. The defect has been in not carrying them out. We hope in this, our first bill, to present an object lesson to the Filipinos, and convince them that we have intelligence sufficient to enact wise laws and see that

are enforced.
"It is to be inferred," continued Judge Taft, "that all bills are to be administered as is this one. The greatest need of these islands today s pacification, and nothing contributes so much o policing and the celerity of movements of police as good roads, and roads constructed for that purpose also help to improve the com-mercial interests of the country.

This appropriation is in the nature of an emergency appropriation, and the necessity for its immediate appropriation is the true ground its immediate appropriation is the true ground for its expenditure. The military governor is at the head of the military machine. He has under his control 65,000 men paid from the United States treasury, and they are widely distributed throughout the islands. He can call to his assistance as fine a body of engineers as can be found in the world. This is why this nill is framed to give the military governor discretionary power to spend the money appropriated.

military governor. The governor, by his economical administration, has accumulated a surplus of \$0,000,000. The fact that he has been able to do this I regard as the strongest earnes of his able administration of affairs." Senor Torres expressed himself as highly sat-isfied with the explanations given him by General Wright and Judge Taft.

Sanor Felipe Colderon then addresesd the mission on this bill, setting forth that if it was so provided that the country people should be given opportunity to work on the roads during their idle months, when they were not occupied with harvesting, the beneficial result to them would be greater than if no selection of time

and season were made.

The pertinence and sense of Senor Colderon' remarks were freely admitted by the commission was suggested that he put then ing and submit them to the military governor.

Discussion on the first bill here ended and it became law by the unanimous vote of the con

General Wright then introduced a bill pro viding for an appropriation of \$5,000, Mexican currency, for the purposes of making a survey o ascertain the most advantageous route for railroad into the mountains of Benguet Province sland of Lazon, and the probable cost thereo In speaking of this bill General Wright explained it was but preliminary to measures calculated to open up a rich country, and the expenditure by a prvate corporation of considerable money in railroad construction, all to the advantage of the people. "It will make the beautiful mountain people. "It will make the beautiful mountain-ous country of Benguet," said the general, "con-venient to the public. I might say that in these mountains is found a perfection in climate; a climate in which both natives and foreigners can recuperate from diseases prevailing in these islands. People in ill health can take on vigor: or, from a business standpoint, it opens up a country rich in coffee and coal and, perhaps. puntry rich in coffee and coal and, perhaps, gold. There is also extensive cattle raising. I

"I also desire to say in this connection that the commission has specific instructions from President McKinley, through the secretary of war, to push this work as fast as money and me can do it. Moved by these directions, this bill was introduced. The engineering party is now n the field and on the scene of operations." This bill also passed and became law without

more than the intentions of this measure.

Professor Moses then introduced two bills, the first providing for an appropriation of \$2,617.96 in American gold, for the purpose of paying the n American gold, for the purpose of paying the alary and expenses of Mr. F. W. Atkinson from May 5 to Sept. 1, 1900, for services rendered and expenses incurred by him under direction of the commission preliminary to formally assuming the duties of his office in these islands. These services consisted in an inspection and study of certain industrial and manual labor schools in the United States. Professor Moses' accord bill provided for \$100 in gold in payment of the salary for the month of September of the prop erty clerk in the department of education These two bills were passed without discussion

The commission adjourned at noon to mee

n public session again in two days. The foregoing is a record of the commission first legislative proceedings and the local press, both Filipino, Spanish and American, are com-menting most favorably not only on the measires adopted, but also on the manner of their adoption. The fact that the commission makes its sessions open to the public and gives opportunity for any Filipino to discuss and expression opinion upon the measures under considera tion is a most popular prevision, yet it will probably cost the commission considerable loss of time in listening to inopportune and irrelevant remarks from Filipinos who desire to "hear then nentary prominence is well developed in thos to lose. The temptation to occupy the center of the stage, to address in public the highest power n the land, to make proud oratorical effort it he hope of their words being reported in the s one which will doubtless bring many Filiping o bore the commission with flowery Spaniohraseology and to tax the great patience their able secretary and excellent translator, Mr Ferguson. But, they have made their bed and they must lie in it; they have announced that iscussion will be permitted and this popular provision can hardly be rescinded. Yet there is one consolation, to listen to th

versa, is of great practical aid to the student of Spanish and the commissioners are one and

SCRANTON'S NAME.

David C. Harrington in the Philadelphia Press. I notice in a recent issue of the Press an a count of the death of Rev. J. D. Mitchell, with the statement that he formerly resided in Scran ton and had been largely instrumental in chang ing the name of that place from "Sleepy Hol low" to "Scrantonia," and afterward "Scran-ton." Your correspondent is in error, as the place was never called "Sleepy Hollow," It was named "Slocum's Hollow," after Joseph Slocum, one of the early settlers there. His sister was Valley by the Indians and carried west. Sh was adopted by the Indians and married an In-dian chief. She was found through the efforts of the late Hon, John W. Forney, while he was editor of the Press, and her identity established by her brother, Joseph, who subsequently visited

Seldon T. Scranton, and cousin, Joseph H. Scran ton, were living in Scranton at the time that Mr. Mitchell was pastor there. They were largeifterested, were promoters and ploneers of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company in Scranton, When they went there, from 1840 to 1842, the place was called "Slocum's Hollow," After the ad started in business a postoffice was estau lished and its first name was "Harrison" after President Harrison. By both these names I knew it as early as 1849.

The name "Scrantonia" was adopted and used but a very short time, when it was changed to "Scranton," the latter being its name when it was incorporated as a borough. When the city of Scranton was incorporated it included within its limits the boroughs of Scranton, Providence Mr. Mitchell was a man of large, commanding presence, and, if memory serves me right, was the first Presbyterian minister to live in what was the borough of Scranton, although the Rev. N. G. Parke, of Wyoming, had preached there for some time and established a Presbyterian

I knew Mr. Mitchell from 1852 until he left Scranton. He was the pastor of what is now the First Presbyterian church, and many of his friends still residing in the city of Scranton will remember his labors there.

VOTING BY MACHINE.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Voting machines were used in a number of cities in New York state in the recent election and the testimony from every one of these places is that the machines worked admirably and justified every claim made in their favor. One of the chief merits of this method of voting is the speed with which the results can be an-nounced. In Elmira, N. Y., for instance, the count was made public fifteen minutes after the polls closed and the result was known in St. Paul. Minn., an hour before the count in any ward in the latter city could be given out. It is safe to say that had the machine method of voting been in use all over the country the final result on president could have been announced before 10 o'clock election night, except perhaps in Kentucky and Nebraska, and every one but newspaper men might have been in bed by 11 o'clock. The Australian system of voting is an improvement on the old ticket system, but it is clumny and slow in operation. There is very little doubt that voting by ballot will be discarded ultimately everywhere and voting by machines substituted.

AN OPINION ON BRYAN.

From the New York Sun. Much good nature has been wasted on Mr. Bryan's supposed honesty of conviction and pur-

Bryan's supposed honesty of conviction and purpose. Ilis course this year has shown that he is only a shallow trimmer with an inexhaustible thirst for talk and office. The man is essentially hollow, artificial and theatrical. If he seems honest and sincere to himself, it is only because like many tragi-comedians of private life, he is the dupe of his own acting. Besides, he has talked so long that words must have lost their definite shape and color for him. We have no wish to judge him severely, and his palpable depends largely upon its relations with interstate commerce, means of remedy ought not to be inaccessible.

One of the ableat of the newspaper ambassadors stationed at Washington, indeed and needed badiy.

The departure of industries from industries from Scranton to other communities is a rectionary power to spend the money appropriated. "I ought to add, after consulting with General Wright, that this bill has been approved by the secretary of war upon recommendation of the impartial mind.

of Human Nature

A Story for Art Lovers. OUT IN ONE of Cleveland's eastern suburb lives an ancient dame of Pennsylvania Dutch persuasion. In addition to this she is an acknowledged master of the art of housekeeping, and the evidences of her neatness are worth going miles on a suburban car to inspect.

miles on a suburban car to inspect.

Some time ago she determined to paint the
woodwork in her kitchen. She didn't want a
man mussing around, and so she determined to
wield the brush herself. She went so far as to purchase a quart can of ready-mixed paint of a light blue tint. This she took home and laid light blue tint. This she took nome as when aside to await a favorable opportunity. When the opportunity finally came one cool June afternoon she had no brush. But time was preternoon she had no brush, store was a long discious, the nearest brush store was a long dis-tunce away, and necessity is the mother of ex-She went upstairs and came back with her

usband's lather brush. Then the can was cut open and she spread on the blue mixture in a great hurry. The brush from the shaving mug didn't hold much at a time, but with frequent dipping it worked fairly well. But when it came to portions of the job where she had to reach high she presently found that almost as much paint ran down her hand and wrist and arm as went on the wall. But

finally the job was completed.

In a hurried way she washed out the brush and replaced it, and then set about preparing the evening meal. Her liege lord returned from his daily toil presently, but it was too dark to call his attention to the improvement. Besides the thin places.

suppor the husband went upstairs to After shave and the old lady sat down in her favorite rocker in the living room to look over the evenupper regions:
"Amelia! Amelia! Come quick I haf de blue

ickness!" The startled old lady hastily climbed the stairs. and there stood the old gentleman before the looking glass on the bureau, his eyes popping from his head in terror as he stared at his own ountenance.

"Vat it ees, Heinrich?" she tremblingly cried "Look, look, Amelia!" he almost shricked Ton't you see dot mortifications was setting in ly plood vas all conchesting in my wains! Look at my face vonce!

And he turned his agenizing countenance to ward her. It was completely covered, ears and all, with a light blue tint. The old lady stared at it, and she stared at the shaving brush, and then she dropped into a chair and threw her apron over her head and

hricked with merriment.
"Vat it ees, Amelia?" cried her astonished part-" she cried. "I painted de kitchen mit And she went on with her hilarity.

The husband was a good-natured man, and, eaides, he felt greatly relieved.
"Vell," he said, with an effort to be sarcastic, 'I s'pose ven you uset my latter brush to paint kitchens mit it, you will uset my razor to open obster cans mit it."

Then he stared sgain at his ghastly reflection.
"Vell," he slowly added, "yen I uset plue
paint for lattering my face I should uset a
putty knife to shave me mit."

And learning to the start of the start of the shave me mit." And he laughed as he said it.-Cleveland Plain

Cambridge's Witty Lawyer.

WHENEVER a group of Massachusetts lawyers get to telling yarns it is dollars to dough-nuts that one or more will concern the late Henry W. Paine, of Cambridge. One of the probable nevertheless that he will be chiefly reembered for his exquisite gift of repartec. It was Paine who, on being interrupted during an argument by a notoriously brusque Supreme court justice with the remark, "Mr. Paine, that is not law." replied instantly.

"It was law until your honor spoke." On one occasion while riding from Cambridge to Boston on the horse cars with a green bagful of sheep-covered volumes in his lap, Paine was addressed by a youthful acquaintance, a Harvard

tudent, with the remark:
"You have quite a load, Mr. Paine. La books, I suppose."
"Oh, no," said Paine. "Merely Supren

court reports."

Not long before his death Paine became in terested in a case, as a matter of charity, in which a lad of some 15 years was charged with arson. Paine defended the boy and offered conclusive evidence that he was, to all practical purposes, an idiot and totally irrespesible. Nev ertheless the jury in the case, after a charge from the court which was virtually an order for acquittal, brought in a verdict of guilty. That presiding judge then addressed Paine: "You will move a new trial, I presume, Mr. Paine.' Paine rose with a demeanor that was painfu

its solemnity. said, "but I am oppressed with the gravest new trial in this case. Your house, I have at ready asked for and have received for my idio client the most precious heritage of our English and American common law-a trial by a pury of The judge then ordered the verdict set aside.

He Was Going.

T WAS a one-horse wagon loaded with boxes and barrels, and the driver suddenly turned into the curb and got down and stood off a few feet and looked carnestly at the horse. Four or five pedestrians came to a halt, and one of them promptly called out:

"That horse has got a chill and you ought to "It's a case of bots." added a second. "He's got the blind staggers, or I don't know anything about horses," put in a third.

The four or five pedestrians grew to five ten, and ten to twenty or thirty. queried a fat man, as he "He's balky, ch?" orced his way into the crowd.
"Holler in his ear!" shouted a boy who was

up on balky horses,
"All you fellers get hold and push the wagcommanded a citizen, who appeared to The crowd grew to fifty, eighty, 100, and the

street was blocked. Men examined the wheels on the wagon, the feet of the horse and the harness. The driver stood there with lines and whip in hand, and said nothing and made no move until a policeman forced his way into the crowd and excitedly asked:
"Now, then, what's all this about? What's

the matter here?'

"Nuthin'," was the calm reply. "Horse sick?"

"Is he balky?" "Naw.

"Then why don't you go on?"
"I'm goin'."
And he put his toot on the hub of a front wheel and sprang to his seat and drove off at a sharp trot, and all the wondering crowd said as it looked after him was:

"I thought so all the time."—St. Paul Dis-

LITERARY NOTES. The Thanksgiving number of The Saturday Ev

ening Post is dated Nov. 10. The opening ar-ticle is "The Lesders in American Diplomacy." by Hon. John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state. Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant sce-retary of the treasury, contributes "The Onward March of American Trade." Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, has an article on "The Defacement of the Modern City." Major Arthur Griffiths, of the British army (retired) has an anecdotal sketch of General Wolseley "The Adventures of a Pioneer Plainsman" are told by Captain John J. Healey. The fiction in-cludes "Senate Bill 578," by Brand Whitlock; cludes "Senate Bill 578," by Brand Whitlock;
"For Divers Reasons." by Charles Battell Loomis;
"The Banner Bearer," by Mrs. Burton Harrison;
"The Diary of a Harvard Freshman," by Charles
Macomb Flandrau; "Mooswa of the Boundaries,"
by W. A. Fraser; "Enry 'Iggins' 'Eart Story,"
by Joe Lincoln, and "A Supper by Proxy," by
Paul Laurence Dunbar. There is a half-page
poem called "The Ballad of Ozy B. Orr," by
Holman F. Day. The editorial page deals with
timely subjects; the department of Men and
Women of the Hour contains new stories, and the
"Publick Occurrences" tell of the efforts to
capture South American trade.

With the single exception of Frederick Douglas. Booker T. Washington is the greatest leader of the negro race who has come up out of slavery itself. Every one knows what Mr. Washington has done at Tuskegee and elsewhere for the edu-

cation and uplifting of the race. It is also true that he is a man of intensely interesting personal character and history. All these things lend peculiar attractiveness to the series of autobyographical articles which Mr. Washington has written for The Outlook under the title, "Up from Slavery." The first instalment is in the November magazine number of The Outlook, and is prefaced by a lifelike and atrongty-drawn portrait made for The Outlook by the artist, Mr. Alfred Houghton Clark.

The social and material rather than the politial growth of the United States, is the motive of "The Expansion of the American People," by Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago. The book describes the movement Professor Fulmi Eric Sparks, of the University of Chicago. The book describes the movement of the people across the continent, weaving in local history at every point and showing how all these incidents have led to the making of the Routes of migration, means of travel, and increase of communication are given a large space. The book is profusely illustrated with rereductions from photographs of historical places and rare wood-cuts, which the author has spent many years in collecting. It will be published by Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT.

From the New York Sun.

The equanimity with which the American peo-ple accept the decision of a popular election and their cheerful acquiescence in it, however bitter may have been the preceding political con-troversy, afford the best assurance of the unchanged, maintenance of our political institu-

The truth is that never before was this re-public so securely established in unity and per-petuity as this election has proved it now to be anchored. Popular government is now safer from subversion by imperialistic, militaristic or oligarchical forces and tendencies than ever be fore in our history. During the whole period from the formation of the constitutional Union up to the close of the war of secession the securi bond binding together the states was always weak. Threats of disunion, early uttered and persistently thrown out, finally culminated in the Civil war; thus proving that the unity es-tablished by the constitution was artificial and not compacted by a common national pride and sympathy. The election of Lincoln in 1860 merely furnished the occasion for carrying out ruch threats, for in no way did it assail or at all affect the constitutional rights of the se-ceding southern states. Then the republic was, indeed, in mortal peril, in peril of "imperial-ism" and of "the man on horseback," or from "militarism" But it passed through the awful ordeal unharmed and popular government, made more real by the destruction of slavery, was firmly intrenched for the first time. The last remaining restraints on popular suffrage were removed and popular sovereignty was established

At the election of last week fifteen millions of rotes were cast and the most majestic manifes tation of the power and development of popular sovereignty in the history of mankind was made. Everywhere throughout the forty-five states of the Union there was complete and cheerful sub-mission to the mandate of the popular will. The secoding states of 1860 again arrayed themselves in opposition to the president elected as the Re-publican candidate, by giving nearly all of the electoral votes which will be cast against him; there now any trace of rebellion or even dis-

President McKinley will be inaugurated on the 4th of next March for the second time with the most complete and cordial acquiescence of the American people since the first inauguration of George Washington. American liberty is now ecured as never before and the love of it and he determination to preserve it from every assault are now stronger and more universa republic. The only break in this concord is the negro disfranchisement at the south; but that reactionary spirit cannot long continue. The ime is not distant when the southern states themselves will be eager to get into the current of American sentiment by discarding feelings and discriminations which belong to a past period when the harmonious and passionate spirit of American nationality had not yet been de-

QUAY'S RETURN FROM ELBA.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Pennsylvania senatorship go on vigorously, bu vithout much effect on the public estimate of the situation. While the fusionists claim Quay has not a majority the fact the public know is that he won most of the places where they gave him battle and where he was not given battle the Republican candidates were already pledged to him by the state platform.

The Philadelphia North American, which speaks for Mr. Wanamaker, says that the anti-Quay managers dld not reveal their whole strength, that some who ran and were elected as Quay men or stalwarts will vote against him when the time comes. We take small stock in this, Quay, Stone, Reeder, Durham and the rest of the state machine are apt to know their men the state machine are apt to know their men beforehand. Besides, there will be no such ex-cuse for bolting Quay next January as existed last time, when he was under indictment at Philadelphia and the cry "No Trial, No Caucus" was good justification for revolt. Since then he was good justification for revolt. Since then he has been rehabilitated by the court and endorsed by his party, and his men have successfully run the gauntlet of popular election. Those therefore who wish at all to be considered within the pale of party organization will find it much more difficult than before to find an excuse for going back on their party's en-dorsement of the "Old Man." Whether people like Quay or not should make no iota of differ-ence when it comes to dealing with the facts. The fusionists may put up to the last almost as stiff and beautiful a bluff as the redoubtable colonel himself could and certainly would do if occasion required, but the situation is rather against them this year.

The Beaver county Napoleon is returned from Elba. He will find his way to new opportunities. Whether they are to end in a Waterloo later on or in credit to himself and benefit to the public

depends upon the use he may make of them. For the present it is enough to note that the signs point to the control by himself and his colleagues of the legislature and senatorship.

THREE LITTLE NEWS NUGGETS.

Over four hundredweight of scaling wax per month is used by the Great Scal, of which the Lord Chanceller of England is the official cus-A crematory has been built at Rouen and oth-

ers are in course of construction at Havre and Marseilles. Last year 4,513 bodies were cremated in France.

Humming birds in Minora, one of the Philippines, are very pugnacious. Hundreds of them simultaneously attack a huntsman and seriously injure him.

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