

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will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but it is not to be published unless the writer's name and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Reading Position, and Price per inch.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising the Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 20, 1901.

The contention which has arisen over the question of salaries vs. fees for the officials of Lackawanna county suggests the need of state legislation to prevent such complications in the future.

Concerning Boycotts.

FOR SOME TIME The Tribune has been receiving at frequent intervals, with requests to publish, resolutions passed by various organizations, declaring boycotts upon certain enterprises with which the organizations have had difficulties.

While we are always glad, as space permits, to print communications of public interest which come within the limits of honest journalism and are properly signed and authenticated, we feel compelled to give notice to all concerned that we cannot print boycott notices. The courts, with unvarying uniformity, have held that boycotts are illegal, and without proof the creators are liable to prosecution, conviction and punishment.

Moreover, the boycott, as familiarly employed, is almost invariably unfair and unjust, since its effect is to take away value without due process of law.

Hampton and Its Influence.

NO INSTITUTION of learning in this country has wielded a greater influence in proportion to its years than Hampton Institute, Virginia. Founded in 1838 as the result of the untiring labors of Dr. S. C. Armstrong, its thirty-third anniversary, just celebrated, has found it with 2,000 graduates on its list, 5,000 students in all, and of the entire number scarcely one to be marked off its honor roll of men and women who have devoted themselves to the uplifting of their race.

Of Some Historic Places.

WILLIAM DUPONT, the head of the great powder works at Wilmington, Delaware, who is well known in Scranton, where he has relations, has just become the owner of a plantation at the foot of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, the home of President Madison from birth to death, the place where he was born, to which he brought his bride, where he died, where he remained and here he is in a simple inn near the house. The widely known writer, William E. Curtis, in speaking of the sale of Montpelier, says that Jefferson's home, Monticello, is the property of a lawyer in New York; that the ruins of Jamestown, the first white settlement, belong to a lady in Dayton, Ohio; and that the list of endowments and legacies enjoyed by the university of that state shows that it has been supported by northern men who were not educated there.

"Old Dominion" ought to make a better showing than this.

Happy Mount Vernon was secured for the nation by the women of the nation.

Southern Men's "Race" Talk.

THE AMERICAN Academy of Political and Social Science has been holding its fifth annual meeting in Philadelphia. The papers of that city report that its closing session, on Saturday afternoon last, was devoted to a discussion of race problems in the South and in the West Indies. The Ledger calls it an "enlightening discussion."

From one point of view it may be called "enlightening." That is as to the determination of Southern whites to keep the negro out of all powers of government or exercise of the franchise. The "enlightenment" on that subject was not an original outburst.

The action of Southern legislatures has already thrown a ray of blue fire, as of sulphurous emanations, into the atmosphere of national politics. The speakers on Saturday afternoon were all from the Southern states. They reported the discussion, so called, was an absolutely one-sided business, and the "enlightenment" was solely another statement of the Southern white sentiments which have brought about the roll upon congress to attend at its next assembling to bringing the representation of Southern states down to constitutional requirements.

Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, ex-Secretary of the navy, gave his opinion that "the great mistake of the nineteenth century was universal suffrage and the Fifteenth amendment." He announced that it was a wrong to the negro because it interfered with "his habits of industry acquired while a slave" and a wrong to the white man because "after a few years experience he came to the conclusion that in order to save his civilization it was necessary to defraud the negro at elections."

George T. Winston, president of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, announced that "reconstruction offers the saddest picture in the annals of the English-speaking race." People who are not wholly blinded by race prejudice know that "saddest picture" was supplied by slavery in the South. He went on to remark that "the two races were closer together under slavery than they have been since."

Booker T. Washington, the great negro educator and leader, president of Tuskegee Institute, sent by mail a paper to be read on this same "race problem" in the South. The reports indignantly state that "it will be published in the annals of the academy" — safely out of the way of the general reading public, smothered so far as the academy can do so. But Booker Washington's work and words for his race cannot be smothered. They stand out already in the clear light of his country's and the world's knowledge and approbation. He is worthy to bear the honored name of "The Father of His Country."

The authors of the new medical "science" at Jermyn have displayed good judgment in first trying it on the cow.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER

When to Advertise—How to Advertise—Where to Advertise—Flat Rates.

A WRITER IN THE ADVISOR says: "A great many leading advertisers are actually considering the proposed changes altogether on account of the fact that when they compare notes with their neighbors they find that where they pay 10 cents a line, another one pays 15, and a third one 25 cents per line, thus demonstrating that even large newspapers whose rate sheets are supposed to be made up of all kinds of prices to different advertisers. As I have often heretofore said, it is a pleasure to do business with a newspaper whose rates are absolutely and positively alike."

"On the Level." The Tribune is doing business on the same basis as the Journal mentioned in the following story from the Advisor:

"There ought not to be inside rates for any one in the advertising business. All patron ought to be treated on the same basis."

"When—Where—How." The paragraphs above show where to advertise—these below show when and how to advertise:

"The following item is from a Missouri paper: 'When we were publishing a paper in Mt. Vernon, Ill., in 1872, on the second floor, a store kept in the building under the name of the proprietor came up stairs and contracted for three columns of space for twelve months, with local in this issue. He remarked that it was a snap to get a man to advertise in a newspaper. In three years it had money enough to buy two stores, one in Sedalia and one in St. Louis. He kept and carried partner and carried a field to himself. Byron Nugent was the partner who made the contract, and is now the senior member of B. Nugent & Brother, the great St. Louis house. Mr. Nugent, before Byron Nugent ever saw that place, and who never advertised, are still in business and grumbling about dull trade and hard times.'"

"When a child born on this day will notice that the mad dog scare has subsided without the death of a single canine."

"If many men believed all the papers said about them they would order asbestos caps in advance."

"Officially speaking, Mr. Hatton seems to have difficulty in keeping his head on."

"If money could be borrowed as easily as trouble, collateral would soon be a drug in the market."

"A man can spend money like water in liquidating his debts."

"Handsome covers often enclose very dull books. It's so with men."

"It is better to shake your carpets than your winter flannels this weather."

Our Export Trade Continues to Boom

THE FISCAL YEAR 1901 in its record of exports from the United States. The steady growth of our exports from 392 million dollars in 1870 to \$5,100,000,000 in 1900, 1,029 million in 1892 and 1,974 million in 1899, has been a subject of much attention and much favorable comment, but it seems that 1901 is to surpass the record of the year 1900 and bring the export figures nearly if not quite to the billion and a half mark. The March import and export figures, just completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show a total exportation from the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1901, of \$1,191,022,575, or \$86,530,032 in excess of last year which held the highest record in the history of our export trade.

Another interesting fact developed by the March figures of our foreign commerce is that imports seem likely to show a decided decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900, while the exports show the increase above indicated. The figures of the nine months ending with March, 1901, show a decrease of \$42,522,039 in the imports, as compared with those in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Thus the excess of exports over imports in the nine months under discussion is more than \$100,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year and far beyond the figures of any preceding year. The excess of exports over imports in the nine months ending with March, 1901, is \$540,087,247, as against \$115,543,999 in the corresponding months of 1900, an increase of \$424,543,248 in the net value of exports over imports in the nine months of 1901 as compared with the corresponding period of the last year 1900.

The figures are apparently the chief feature in this remarkable increase in our exports, and in the fiscal year 1901, showing greater gains in their exports than in the manufacturing, whose record in 1900 and 1901 is still greater, showing a growth of 10 per cent. in agriculture. The analysis of the bureau of statistics of the March exportations of domestic manufactures has not yet been completed, but of the eight months ending with February, 1901, showed an increase of eighty-eight million dollars in the exportation of agricultural products, and but \$2,000,000 in manufactures and products of the mine, forest and fisheries. This check in the growth of the exportation of manufactures is more apparent than real, being mainly in part due to the change in the temporary reduction in the exports to China due to the disturbed conditions in that country, also accounts for the lack of growth in the figures relating to the exportation of manufactures.

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When a Census Goes Into Effect

THE PROVISION of the Federal constitution which requires the taking of a decennial census, congress passed an act, approved March 2, 1901, directing the taking of the twentieth census, establishing a census office in the department of the interior, with a chief officer, to be known as the director of the census, and in the act of an assistant director, statisticians, clerks, etc., and authorizing him to appoint supervisors, enumerators and special agents; the boundaries of supervisors' districts to conform to the boundaries of congressional districts. The president is required to appoint the director and assistant director as soon as practical after the passage of the act. The supervisors are to be appointed at least six months before the day of June, 1900. The enumerators are required to complete his enumeration of the territory assigned to him and to make returns to the supervisor on or before the first day of July, and within two weeks thereafter to report to the director, and the only returns that are to be published are the census reports, which are to be published not later than the first day of July, 1902. The director, however, is authorized to print, publish and distribute, from time to time, the preliminary and other reports of various information required by the act. The enumeration of the population is to commence on the first day of June, 1900, and shall be taken as of that date. All actual counts are to be returned to the supervisor on or before July 1st; and within two weeks as relates to cities of eight thousand or more inhabitants. Every intelligent man, woman or child, who reads the newspapers know the director and assistant director were appointed by the president, when the supervisor for their own congressional district was named, and in more restricted localities it was known who the enumerators were, and that those enumerators were making journeys in the neighborhood, and calling on house by house, and returning with their returns without a violation of the law. Every one knew these things, except, possibly, candidates for office, who shut their eyes, and even closed their ears to the shouts of the boys on the country streets: "He comes the census man."

This census, thus taken, binds the federal counts and all departments of the federal government by its count, and the first day of June. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in its judicial wisdom, has declared that it "is to be counted as the best evidence of the population of a county in case of a classification of counties by population"; and that "the United States' decennial census is the only official determination that we now have." This makes the census a binding on the states as on the federal counts, and necessarily carries with it the uniform construction given it by the different branches of the federal government. The burden of the analytical criticism, which is made by the "liberal and exhaustive" seems to be that Judge Beaver used the word "ascertainment" instead of "ascertainment." An examination of the paper books will show that the constitution of a classification of counties by population of Nov. 19, 1900, was controlling, and all Judge Beaver says upon that subject is in deference to that constitution and in absolute repudiation of it. The constitution of a classification of counties by population, and the fact that the foundation was and is practically that the ascertainment of the population, and not its ascertainment, governs. The word "ascertainment" is not used in the constitution, and in what sense it is used in the article.

ascertainment of the population is of the first day of June; the fact is not ascertained as to any other date. The actual count was made between the first day of June and the first day of July and was then, at least, in the custody of the supervisor, and could have been easily ascertained by any citizen interested, especially if his inclination to run for a county office was dependent upon the population of the county. It is said in the article, Lackawanna county has had a population of over 150,000 for seven or eight years, then the only reason it has not affected the composition of county officers is that the supervisor of that county is consistently fixed by the decennial census, and it so happens that the population reached the decisive mark shortly after the census of 1880. This is the good fortune of that county, but it is a gross injustice to the people of the county, and practically an habitual violation of the constitutional provision and of the act of 1870, and it ought long ago to have been remedied by the legislature. It is suggested that "the completed ascertainment and publication, so that it becomes public property" ought to govern the change in classification. Only one needs to be informed that a public property immediately upon its taking effect; that the completed ascertainment ought long ago to have been remedied by the legislature. It is suggested that "the completed ascertainment and publication, so that it becomes public property" ought to govern the change in classification. Only one needs to be informed that a public property immediately upon its taking effect; that the completed ascertainment ought long ago to have been remedied by the legislature. 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