the Scranton tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager,

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short betters 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 to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to effect of the relief of the rel

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

For earth of thanks, resolutions of condolon and similar contributions in the nature of all vertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line, Rutes for Classified Advertising furnished on

SCRANTON, JUNE 4, 1901.

It is not surprising that the Demoeratic Times favors the retention of James Meir as recorder.

House of Detention.

ANOTHER column appears a communication from Police Magistrate W. S. Miller, call ing attention to the urgent need house of detention in this city. te justances cases whereto he is compelled to send girls of tender years to the county juil, pending the disposition of their cases in court, because there is nothing else for him to do under the circumstances.

What effect months of incarceration in the county prison, in company with hardened criminals, must have on girls and boys who are just beginning to tread the treacherous path which leads to ruin and degradation, need not be commented upon. It must be everything but beneticial.

Secunton ought to have a house of detention, but such an institution ought not to depend upon the charity of anyone. It ought to be a public institution, supported by the public,

It is easy to start a presidential boom, but even Mr. Bryan has been convinced that at times a large quantity of gas is required to keep it

It Must Be Solved.

NE OF THE propositions Stone in his annual messame, but little heeded by the legislature, was compulsory arbitration. Considering how other prorosed legislation of interest to labor leaders to march hosts of workingmen to the state capital to intimidate the law-makers, it may be well that tion has been allowed to go over Certainly the subject is too intricate to be adjusted in an atmosphere of

But the intelligence of the country is intent men solving the menace of strikes. New remedies are being suggested frequently. Civilization is reluctant to admit that it can provide no better court of trial for issues affeeting employment than the arena of savage strife. It compels individuals to adjust differences peacefully or suffer punishment. Can it not comrel corporations and labor unions to be likewise subordinated?

The New York Tribune, discussing this theme, said yesterday; "The labor situation in this country today presents some features worthy of study by students of social science. The prevailing strike of the machinists, which bivelves probably 70,000 out of the 150,-000 members of that trade, apparently arose out of a mistake or misappreheusion as to the real meaning of an agreement into which the machinists entered with their employers a year ago. The employers declare that their employes have broken a solemn bar gain to refer all disputes to arbitration, and the employers now assert that they will have nothing more to do with a union which seeks to bind them but will not be itself bound. The question which this raises in the minds of studious observers is whether some tribunal should not be created which could enforce the carrying out of agreements between labor and capital, and also interpret unmistakably the

terms of such agreements. "That such an end is being aimed at In some parts of the country is shown by the fact that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Massachusetts legislature providing for the greation of industrial courts, whose province it shall be to hear disputes between corporations and their employes and decide what shall be a fair minimum wage and a fair maximum workday. If a corporation refuses to pay such wage for such workday it shall be tried by jury in the ordinary courts, and if found guilty shall be fined lightly for the first offence, heavily for the second, and have its charter revoked for the third. It is not intended to give the industrial courts jurisdiction over indivdual or partnership employers. President Compers of the American Federation of Labor is working out the details of a different plan by which it is hoped to form national or international unions in all trades. Conferences can then be held between representatives of each of these unions and the largest employconférences agreements as to wages and working hours will be reached which will be binding on all employes in the country belonging to the particular trade represented at each con-

Until recently the attitude of the average man concerning strikes not the agitators and let labor and capital fight it out. But people are discovering that this attitude is expensive. Labor and capital cannot fight long tempt to make any effort towards it.

Nor is the end in sight. A feeling of estrangement between employers and employed has ripened into bitterness; the only painers have been the professional labor politicians. This state tion. of things will not cure itself. It requires skilful treatment. Compulsory arbitration has its objections, but until a better remedy is offered, it will impress many men as deserving a

All save the followers of the frenzied Chicago prophet will be of the opinion that it is a long jump from John the Baptist to John Alexander

The Nation's flemorial Day.

Dowie.

T IS interesting to group together a very few of the notable instances that prove what we had occasion to remark on Memorial Day-the manner in which that anniversary has helped to bring freshly into popular thought the memory of the heroes of all our wars, the great soldiers and civilians of every period of the national history.

In the yard of historic old Christ church, Philadelphia, the long sought for, unmarked grave of General Lee, of the Revolutionary army, had been found, and was decorated by a Grand Army post. The same post held memorial services over the graves of Renjamin Franklin and Robert Morris, both interred in the larger build ground, also belonging to Christ Our Trade With church, at Fifth and Arch streets The grave of Mrs. Betsy Ross, designer and maker of the Stars and Stripes, the nation's flag adopted by congress June 11, 1777, on the blue field of which new stars continue to cluster, was decorated by Betsy Ross council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The young people do not propose to have the designer of the flag fergetten.

In New York city Minister Wu Tingfang laid on General Grant's tomb the memorial wreath ordered by Li Hung Chang to be laid there each Memorial Day. The Sons of the Revolution decorated the statute of George Washington on the steps of the sub-treasury, and the graves of the soidiers of the Revolution in Trinity church yard, Alexander Hamilton. Captain James Lawrence, Admiral Farragut and Major General Richard Montgomery were among the country's earlier heroes specially remembered and honored. In Trinity church yard the honors paid to the soldiers of the War for Independence, were followed by those to General John A. Dix of the war for the Union. Over in Paris the Americans resistrongly urged by Governor dent and visiting there gathered at the grave of Lafayette in solemn and beautiful memorial service. Presently will come the word of the keeping of Memorial Day in the Philippines; as, already, we have the strewing of has been promoted by threats of labor flowers on ocean waves in memoriam of the soldier and sailor dead who lie beneath them. But always, and evcrywhere, the day's central meaning. this subject of compulsory arbitra- its profoundest grasp on America 1 recognized wherever march the veterans of the war to preserve the Unionthe war that settled for all time the fact that "the United States is" a

> Covernor Bliss, of Michigan, acknowledges that there are few things more annoying than a balky legisla-

Term Averages. E HAVE spoken repeatedly of the better effect. for all classes and conditions of pupils of the school term average over the averages resultant from close of term examinations. Wherever, and in whatever special method of marking has been kept records of the children's advancement and their variations in comparative improvement from week to week or month to month, there have been the schools that have unfailingly done the most good to the greatest number of children. Where each child knows that promotion will depend on daily understanding and attention to lessons and school room work, not on the memorizing of facts fragments of text book setting forth, when these have been called for in unrelated and fragmentary questions at the end of term, that child's heterest is awakened, attention stimulated, perceptions quickened, the whole mind is alert to improve.

We referred a few weeks ago to the method of enabling the teacher to gauge and keep record of the different pupils' attention and improvement week by week, month by month, and making a fair mental average of all those who ought, on the basis of such record throughout the term, to be marked by such figure, out of "a possible hundred" for perfect school work, as justifies their advancement to the higher grade and its studies-the method introduced by Mr. Ridenour, now of the International Correspondence Schools, during his long term of service in a Brooklyn school, with some seventy teachers under his supervision. That system, as we then mentioned, proved so thorough a success that Mr. Maxwell, then city superintendent of Brooklyn's schools and now of those of Greater New York, had it quietly introduced into all of Brooklyn's schools, where it continues to give the utmost satisfaction. That is brought afresh to mind by the initiative, just taken in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn by the teacher in chief authority there, of prize giving-not for reaching a certain point in scholarship, nor for surpassers of that kind of labor. At these ing other pupils, but for general improvement, for steadfast, faithful work in striving to learn more, to develop in knowledge and character. The dullest boy may gain such a prize if he sets himself to do his best: and he will set himself to that when he would simply be discouraged from trying at all by the setting of a competitive directly hitting him has been: Sick on prize. That last he would be certain some brighter boy or some one with greater home help and advantaged

would gain, and he would not even at-

without making mincement out of or towards the improvement it was general prosperity. One year's strikes expected to stir the class to strive for, n Scranton alone, it is conservatively The discouragement to dull ones by figured, have cost \$2,000,000, or \$100 the competitive prize offer is the same apiece for every head of a family, exactly in kind, if not precisely in degree, as that resulting to the dull, and those slow of memory in regard to isolated facts, from the present method of examinations for promo-

> The term average test for promotion equalizes far more nearly the advantages for all, from the day that school "takes in" to its close. It is of double advantage, to both teacher and pupil, because it releases the teacher from endless marking of roll books and papers of every kind that some superintendents delight in requiring, and so leaves the mind of the instructor fresher and brigater for the actual work of teaching and of adapting the instruction given to the individual minds of the children.

Investors who leaped into the Franklin syndicate some time ago, expecting to pocket 520 per cent. dividends, will receive, by order of court, about six per cent, of the money invested. This is rather better than could be reasonably counted upon unfer all the circumstances.

There now seems no reason why the traw hat, well protected by strings, should not have its innings.

Wall street prophets, like the veather prognosticators, show a disposition to hedge.

Spain Yet Good

Washington, June 3.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS between Spain and

the United States seem to have been fully restored, and it is not improbable that our experts to that country in the fiscal year sul will be greater, with possibly a single exception, than in any preceding year. Exports from the United States to Spain in the nine conths ending with March, 1991, were valued t \$11,879,319, against \$10,081,920 in the corre-conding mentls of last year, and \$7,091,043 in corresponding period of the fiscal year 1899. the figures for the year up to this tim cate that the total exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year 1901 will be about \$16,000,000, while in 1891 the exports t spain were \$11,619,335, in 1880 \$14,657,881, and in 1885, the one year in which the differn-million line was exceeded, \$16,931,287. On the import ide the figures of the present fiscal year arargely in excess of those of 1800, though slightly ess than those of 1900, which were the largest nce 1891. The annual imports from Spain into the United States since 1891 have ranged from to to 6 million dollars, averaging about, 452 million dollars, while for the present fiscal year cal year 1899, which felt the full effect of the war between the two countries, the exports om the United States to Spain were \$9,077,867 in 1000 they rose to \$13,300,650, and in present fiscal year will closely approximate

ures are the principal articles which we ex out to Spain, raw cotten being by far the largest in volume. Fruits, nuts and wines are at present the principal articles imported from Spain, though in earlier years iron ore formed an important item in our importations from Spain. Importations of iron ore from Spain love also increased in the year 1900 as coming in 1900 to \$645,279, against \$41,618 in 1899. and 8502,337 in 1836. Going back to 1890 and sul, however, our importations of iron ore from amounted to nearly \$1,000,000 per annum Ulmonds, raisins and oranges are the frints imported into the United States from Spain, the almond importations averaging about \$500,000 annually, and those of raisins from \$500. 00 to \$1,000,0000 per anno

Raw cotton is the largest single item in or exports to Spain. The exportations of cotton from this country to Spain have increased from 87,669,782 pounds in 1890 to 123,306,186 pounds in 1999. This particular feature of our export trade with Spain was not materially affected by the war, our exports of that article to Spain in the 1896 and 1899 having exceeded in quantity the figures of any other years during the decade. The number of pounds of cotton exported to Spain from the United States in 1900 is but slightly below that of 1890, while the increased price per pound brings its value to a higher figure than that of any other year 1891. Our total exports to Spain in 1900 vere valued at \$13,390,680, and of this amount more than two thirds of the total-represented the value of the cotton. The next important class of our exports to Spain is wood and manu-factures of wood, and in this class the prininal items are shooks, stayes and headings, of \$500,000 annually during the past ten years. Following wood in importance is the class designated bread-tuffs, the total for 1850 being \$518. 088, as against \$1,911,396 in 1893. Our export of this class of merchandise to Spain has fluctuated considerably from year to year, being governed largely by crop conditions in Spain.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Ochre Mining.

Vanciuse, in South France, is a center of the chie industry. Sometimes the ochre is excavated freet without mining, but often shafts are sunk. material when brought to the surface in asported to the valley below on carts and i ben washed. Mining is only done in the winter ason, as the water courses are dry in summer y means of successive settling basins various de es of fineness are secured in washing the or the end of the winter these basins are filles it is ochre in the ferm of mud, which dries han uring the heated term, and is then cut into locks of regular size and dried in the sun. It is hen either cut into blocks or crushed into pow fer for shipment and is sorted for color; the vol shades command the highest price. The I production of these mines last year was bout 180,000 tons, and of this amount 3,000 ton ie shipped to the United States. Although mines have been worked for many years force not exhausted. A very similar process of mining is employed at the other beds it Lehigh county, a few miles from Allentow where an excellent quality of the pigment is

Trend of the Inspector.

Not long ago a Gateshead school teacher to iving his class a lesson in geography, and i o doing he gave the boys an account of the escription as interesting as possible, and point ed out that the ancient city contained side structures, mentioning its cathedral, cas tle and prison. A few days after H. M. Inspector paid his annual visit, and put some geography estions to the same class. Among others

"Suppose I visited the city of Durham, to wha arge building abould I be likely to go?"

The eyes of one bright boy sparkled; he eye burly had remembered at least a part of the essent given a few days before, and promptly restant. "The fail, sir."- Tit Bits.

A Cautious Man. A sectain judge by the name of Greene was to trying a case in which one of the attor neys was munistakably a son of the Emerald Isle. The indge ruled against the attenney on several points in a manner that the latter regarded us delitiars, and finally, just as the judge was out to decide another point, he arose an aid: "I hope yet honor will not decide agains

me on this point until he has read the follow

inquired the impr "Browney, yer honor: B-r o-w-n-c, Browney. said the judge, "is spelled Orecene; how would you pronounce that or 'Greeney'." "I shall reserve my judgment on that, yer

lonor," replied the attorney, "until the honor able court has rendered a decision in this case.

His "Strenuous" Voice.

The following anecdote, told by William C. with, formerly deputy state afterney of Maryland, may not be without local parallel: "While I was in the state attorney's office I had to try a case against an otherwise honest German for selling liquor on Sunday. The detendant had retained a certain member of the bar who is noted for his high C voice. During this attorney's rather loud address, his German client looked on in rapt admiration, and he was heard to re

' 'Ach, dot's der kind of lawyer to haf, yet,' "'Why?' he was asked,
"'Because,' was the reply, 'he hollers so
loud he seares der jury,' "-Buffelo Commercial.

Willing to Lose His Eyesight.

One of the New York state senators tells a good story on himself, relates the Brooklyn Eagle. He indulges freely in wine, but never becomes intoxicated. His doctor informed him that if he did not give up liquous of every de-scription he would be "stone blind." "What! Do you really mean that, doctor?" the man exclaimed in evident consternation. The doctor assured him that he did, The senator thought for a moment and then, with a deep

sigh of resignation, said: "Well, I guess I've seen everything worth

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Investors can buy it with confipany's holdings and the character and ability of its managers and directors are established. The company refers by permission to the President of the Broadway Bank & Trust company of Los Angeles, Cal. Any bank or banker or prominent business man in the towns of Bakersfield, Sunset, Midway and McKittrick will testify to the great value of the company's 320 acres at Midway. It is in section twelve and is in direct line with the best wells in the district and Midway is at present the centre of excitement.

The stock is selling freely in California to men who know the value of the Company's property and the ability and integrity of the Company's managers. So much as this cannot be said for the stocks of many companies that are largely advertised in the East. We honestly believe that this is the best oil investment offered to the Eastern public. Buy it while it is cheap. For all particulars apply to the

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THE TRIBUNE'S

EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE has inaugurated its second Edu-

\$3,000 in Special Rewards.

cational Contest which, like the first, is open to every ambitious person, not only in Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. This contest will be even greater in magnitude than its predecessor, embracing special rewards of the very highest character, and will be carried out in strict accordance with the rules of fairness and justice.

The first contest, which occupied the attention of our readers from July to October of last year, met with such encouragement and was so successful in every way that it has been decided to repeat it.

This year the special rewards are limited to those of an educational character, eight scholarships being offered to the very best educational institutions in the state.

The Special Rewards.

Scholarship in Swarthmore College 1,00 Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School 67 Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College,		
Scholarship in Swarthmore College 1,00 Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School 67 Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, \$60 Each 18	\$1,000	Scholarship in Lafay
Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School 67 Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, \$60 Each 18	1,000	Scholarship in Swart
Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College,	al School 675	Scholarship in Stroug
\$60 Each 18		
Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music,	180	
	servatory of Music,	Two Scholarships in
\$75 Each 1	150	

Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in, N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants securing these will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in to The Fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest.

ing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

One Month's Subscription ... \$.50 1
Three Month's Subscription ... \$.50 1
Three Month's Subscription ... \$.50 1
Six Month's Subscription ... \$.50 1
Six Month's Subscription ... \$.50 12
The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards: the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward, and also those who select the first two scholarships, will be given ten per cent, of all money he or she turns in.

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points.

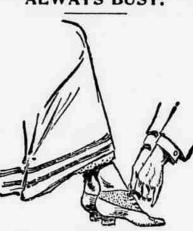
All subscriptions must be paid in advance, Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names were on our subscription list prior to May 13 will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if tound irregular it, any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfer can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribuna office within the week in which they are se-

cured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. The contest will close prompily at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, August 31, 1901

Full particulars will be furnished all interested, including a list of the winners last year with the number of points they secured. EDITOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST. Tribune, Scranton, Pa

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description of each fabric in particular,

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mention the materials and state that

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