

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 its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the real name, and the editor reserves the right to accept or reject any contributions that shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FIFTY RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Table with 4 columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Reading Position, Full Rate. Rows include 100 lines, 200 lines, 300 lines, 400 lines, 500 lines.

For results of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising the Tribune makes a charge of a cent a line.

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JUNE 7, 1901.

It is proper to say of Captain Moir that in private life he will have the best wishes of every one who felt compelled to dissent from his course in the office of recorder. There was no unkind personal feeling in the movement which led to his resignation.

The Volunteers of America.

HERE is probably no city in the United States where the reports sent out of a "reconciliation" of the Ballington Booths and Commander Booth, and of the "amalgamation" of the Volunteers of America with the Salvation Army, have awakened more interest, more concern, and more disapproval than in this city of Scranton, where Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth are so well known and so highly regarded.

The cause of the rupture of relations between them and the commander is perfectly understood here. The commander, who is an autocrat in his family and in the Salvation Army more despotic than any crowned head of a nation save Turkey's Sultan, disapproved vehemently of the Americanization of the Army methods that was introduced by the Ballington Booths.

The cause of the Volunteers of America was fully set forth in Scranton immediately after its organization, by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth in person, and its plans explained and approved here by substantial help given. The approval and the help have never since failed. In a very wide circle here it is perfectly understood that Ballington Booth spoke the simple truth when, in denying the reports of reconciliation and uniting of the "Volunteers" and the "Army," he said last Monday afternoon in New York: "The government and principles of the two movements are so at variance that a union would be impossible."

The prison work, and the work for discharged convicts that has been so large a feature of the Ballington Booths' work from the day that the Volunteers were organized has grown in scope and in success with each succeeding year. The "Homes of Hope" they have established on Long Island and in an outlying suburb of Chicago, as official records give assurance, restored almost all of the inmates whom they have received from New York and Illinois penitentiaries to honest lives.

At the present time General and Mrs. Ballington Booth are preparing to start a great industrial settlement on a tract of over 15,000 acres in Southern Georgia, for which the negotiations are almost closed and the plans for settlers are outlined. The announcement is made this week, a little earlier than it would have been given out but for the reports of an amalgamation.

The Teaching of Spelling.

THE LITERARY notices of many leading papers make special and approving note of the new spelling book just issued by the educational publishers, Ginn & Co., of Boston—"The Guilford Speller, with Word Studies and Dictionary Work," prepared by A. B. Guilford and Aaron Lovell. One reviewer puns briefly what some others describe more amply by saying: "A characteristic feature of this book is that it does not make spelling merely an act of memory. The pupil is taught to reason and to use the dictionary, with the result, it is believed, that he will cease to guess the spelling of words."

The reviewers of the book go to show that it is in principle a return to the valuable and successful methods in vogue in at any rate the best of the academies, high schools and higher grades of the city grammar schools of fifty years ago, when the "Etymological Dictionary" was in the hands of every pupil of those schools and good spelling was the rule, the reverse simply the exception that proved the rule.

Later, as a so-called improvement

of what named itself the new education, came the vicious fad still rampant in many schools of "reading without spelling," which, as Edmund Clarence Steadman recently told an association of New York city teachers, is sending out to business and professional offices hundreds and hundreds of boys who are bright enough to be taught, but who have to be taught in those offices, by their employers and the senior employees, the spelling and use of the English language they should have been taught in the school room.

That such a form of educational book publishers as Ginn & Co. has found the time ripe for the issuing of "The Guilford Speller" is a hopeful sign of returning sanity of methods of teaching, in at least a fair proportion of the common schools. With a return to sensible methods of teaching spelling in the preparatory schools of Columbia university will be able to discontinue the teaching of that branch, which it has found itself obliged to incorporate into its curriculum of studies. Harvard and the other great universities that have been for years making complaint of the ignorance of the rudiments of the English language, especially in mathematics and classics, are also in the list of promoters of a movement for a reform of primary school methods that shall bring about a knowledge of correct spelling.

Mr. Tillman insists that there was no string to his resignation. He can well be spared.

Turning a New Leaf.

THE ONLY conceivable justification of a ripper bill is its producing good results. Such a production was not possible in an administration headed by James Moir. It is only possible through the appointment of a recorder who measures up to the office. The vacancy caused by Captain Moir's welcome resignation, a selection reflecting the spoken wish of many representative citizens, will, we believe, be commended by a large majority of the inhabitants of Scranton irrespective of party. It should result in the substitution of order, system and definite policy for the flabby capriciousness so long characteristic of our city affairs; and with an experienced and trustworthy guiding hand in control, the whole force of subordinate city officials and employees should fall into line heartily for better results. Our city's magnitude and importance demand a recorder of the first class. Thanks to Governor Stone, it now has one.

The uncertainty and turmoil of the past few weeks have been charged very generally in published comment to the ripper clause and charter, but as a matter of fact they were due absolutely to the unfitness of the administrator. He brought troubles upon himself until they overwhelmed him. A chance will now occur to test the new charter under better auspices. Public opinion may well decide to await this test before pronouncing final judgment. The ripper invests the recorder generously with power. We have seen how this power has contributed to mischief when wielded responsibly and on impulse. It is the belief of the new recorder's friends, a belief based upon three years' demonstration in the city executive's office, that the same power, when wielded judiciously and in pursuance of distinct aims, can and will contribute greatly to the promotion of good government and of that spirit of public confidence which is the parent of permanent development.

The people of Scranton are less concerned over the personal vicissitudes of office holders than they are over the welfare of their government and the aid it gives to encouraging the forces of progress. For five years the government of Scranton has been the theme of jests at home and of surprise elsewhere. The time has come for the turning of a new leaf. Expectation will naturally and should be high. Provided it is also fair, and coupled with cordial co-operation, we have no doubt of the vindication of the governor's choice.

Governor Stone believes that five million dollars' worth of balling machines will not make a dishonest voter honest. No doubt many will agree with him when asked to express opinions at the polls as to whether the expensive device should be adopted in Pennsylvania.

Trans-Alaskan Railroad.

IT APPEARS, by dispatches from London, that the plans are all formed for the building of a trans-Alaskan railroad the terminus of which shall look across the forty miles width of Bering's Strait at the terminal of the trans-Siberian railroad which all the world knows of Russia's building. These London dispatches say that Captain John Healy of Klondike fame, sailed on June 1, on the Compara, for New York, and bears with him the plans for a land route across undisputed United States Alaskan territory. Also that he has secured the co-operation of Senator William A. Clark, the copper king, and of another American millionaire, unnamed.

As outlined by Captain Healy before sailing, to the London representative of the Chicago Record-Herald, the southern terminus of the proposed railway will be at Valdez, adjacent to the Cooper river, one day's steaming from Sitka. Thence the line will pierce the valleys of the Copper and Tanana rivers, bending westward at the junction of the Tanana and Yukon

rivers, thence to the Bering Straits coast, via Norton Sound, to Port Clarence and the Nome country—a total length of more than 1,200 miles. At Port Clarence the road will then branch separated from the Siberian empire by only forty miles of sea, with the Diomedes islands intervening half way across.

With reference to advantages the projector says: "We propose to traverse the territory covered by Lieutenant Allen's ill-fated expedition of 1854. Since then the land has become one of splendid fertility, with a wealth of timber and meadows, and as capable of sustaining a hardy population as any similar section of the United States.

The terminal points selected are natural harbors, open the year round. In between them lie valleys whose hills hold fortunes destined to make the discovered riches of the Klondike poor by comparison. The railroad will be an all-American route, though we shall tap the Canadian border at desirable points.

The colonization of Alaska by immigrants from Sweden and Norway, as the regions are opened by the projected railroad is among the propositions included in these plans of the new enterprise. Such an immigration as that would secure for that far-off region of the United States a most loyal and prosperous population, as some regions of our great Northwest already have come experimentally to know.

The decision of the courts to the effect that Mrs. Woodbury has not been injured by the alleged slanderous remarks of Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, may possibly be construed into an intimation that the court regards the utterances of the queen of science of trifling importance when brought to bear upon the questions of everyday existence.

The inauguration of a strike is always recorded in a yellow journal with hand-bill display of type; but when the trouble has been settled and peace and prosperity take the place of ill-will and turmoil, a three-line paragraph will generally suffice to convey the news to its readers. It is never difficult to define the real sentiments of the modern yellow.

Is Anything the Matter with Scranton

A STRANGER landing in the midst of us and taking a general survey of the situation, would have no reason to think that anything is the matter with us. The stream of traffic flows steadily and powerfully through our streets. Our cosmopolitan crowds are as large as ever, and the walk with the heavy and cumbersome characteristic of a metropolis. There is no sign of cessation anywhere in the channels of trade. And yet, should this visitor talk with our average citizen he would be told that the town has a black eye, and is running its industries as leaving us, no money in circulation, real estate dead, nobody can tell where we are going to land, etc., ad nauseam.

What has become of our nerve, our enterprise and our courage? If we really want the city to go to Davy Jones' locker, by all means let us keep up this style of conversation. Let us stimulate our careless fears by gloomy cat-waivings, as we come down on street or railroad car to business, if we really desire a general slump.

If, on the other hand, we believe in our town let us consider the facts: 1.—A tributary population of 200,000, one most of whom intend to stay right here and work, eat and dress as in the past. 2.—More actual cash paid out in this valley every two or four weeks than in any other locality of same population in the country.

3.—This is the natural point for great railway shops and bond have will remain and expand when so-called cities are moving the grass in their quiet lanes. 4.—Other great railway corporations cast an eager eye on our direction and while they are waiting to acquire property and intend coming our way to stay. Our facilities of transportation, great already, will soon be international.

5.—The International Correspondence schools are the largest in the world. Scranton a household word the world over, and instead of contracting their operations are rapidly extending their gigantic plant. Few appreciate the scale and magnitude of this great enterprise.

6.—Our public affairs, while somewhat confused, are about to assume shape along greatly advanced lines. We shall soon lightly talk of the late unpleasantness. 7.—Buses were not built in a day. Our half century of municipal life will not be completed until 1916. Compare records with our neighbors; while we should be better, we might be worse. However, inequity is not to be condoned, but fought methodically, with vigor and persistence. Using the means within easy reach, evil can be crushed and virtue placed in power and kept there. The "saving remnant" is here and not powerless when concentrated. The Sturges jury conspiracy is a sample of what can readily be accomplished along reform lines if we only say so good and loud.

7.—We have here the ideal location for great hubs of industry. Many are here, more will come, few will leave. 8.—The removal of the steel works has already been discounted. If this has been the natural location for the industry should go quickly then, slowly become moribund. Steel rails, blooms and billets, together with structural work, can and will be made in Scranton with a profit. There are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught, and no one can deny that our fishermen know where they are and will haul them in.

9.—As for facilities for culture, they are beyond the standard of our years. Churches, schools, charitable institutions are all excellent and are not by any means yet fully developed. The new building of the Young Men's Christian association, when completed, will mark an epoch. It is evident we are very much alive. Why, then, talk of general obsequies? Finally, we should drop all absurd local jealousies and think only of the greater Scranton. Instead of condolence let us have encouragement.

ENOUGH seems a little dormant just now, but the virility and force that have built this city in forty years are just as potent as ever, and our pace will not only be maintained but increased beyond all past achievements.

What's the matter with Scranton? Past, present and future—She's all right.

—B.

OUTLINE STUDIES OF HUMAN NATURE.

Widow Got the Verdict.

"Never cross-examine an Irishman from the witness stand," advised one of the foremost trial attorneys of the age. "Given if he does not think of an answer he will stumble into some bolt that will demoralize the court and jury, and whenever a witness ticks a jury his testimony is valueless."

"Yes, I'm speaking from experience. The only witness who ever made me throw up my hands and leave the court room was a green Irishman. A section hand he was killed by an express train and his widow was suing for damages. I had a good case, but made the mistake of trying to turn the main witness inside out.

"He got quite too smart for me. I had a graphic description of the fatality, occasionally shedding tears and calling on the saints. Among other things he swore positively that the locomotive 'hit me' and was killed by an express train had passed over his departed friend. Then I thought I had him.

"See here, McGinnis," said I, 'you admit that the whistle blew.' " 'Yes, sir; it blew, sir.' " 'Now if that whistle sounded in time to give Michael warning the fact would be in favor of the company, wouldn't it?' " 'Yes, sir, and Mike 'ud be testifyin' here this day.' The jury giggled.

"Never mind that. You were Mike's friend, and you would like to help his widow out, but he'll get you just as quick for that purpose there could be for the engineer to blow that whistle after Mike had been struck."

"I presume that the whistle wore for the mortification of me, in no other way." "I left and the widow got all she asked,"—Detroit Free Press.

The Kaiser His Limit.

A correspondent in the Chicago Journal relates how the Kaiser, at a recent review in Berlin, "blitzed" the Kaiser's speech. "I was losing his mind at a critical moment. 'If your Majesty thinks I am going to old, I beg of you to allow me to resign,' said the king. 'You are too young to resign. Indeed, if your blood didn't course through your veins quite so fast you would be a more useful army leader.' " "I left and the widow got all she asked,"—Detroit Free Press.

"Ah, Meerschmidt," cried William, "that is right, you must take care to keep your temper that suitable temper of yours will soon vanish." The general bowed as he retired: "If he had only said, 'You Majesty! A young emperor and a young wife would be more than I could possibly stand.'"

A Good Bite.

It isn't safe to be too quick in endorsing what a companion says, even if it is done upon the spur of the moment. One of our cases made a prominent minister seem to use profanity. Down on the end of Long Island lives old Josh Fourier, who is a great fisherman, and, altogether, a character. He takes bass and black fish, but enjoys the hours by telling stories. He loves to tell of the time the Rev. Dr. Smith, a prominent clergyman in Brooklyn, so forgot himself as to say to him: "What! You fish the astonished minister, 'Dr. Smith is my pastor.' No provocation would make him blasphemous."

"I didn't say anything about blasphemy, but he did say it." "What did he say?" "Well, I gave a jerk to my line and said, 'I had a good bite, and he gave a jerk to his line and said, 'so did I.'—Brooklyn Eagle.

OIL

THE NEW YORK SUN Money Article, Headed

The Financial Situation published each Monday, has for 15 years been looked for with the greatest interest in banks and counting rooms and among all financial men, and has been respected as perhaps the most intelligent review of the money market and stock market. In this issue, Monday, June 3, the Sun in the course of a review of the business and condition of the Southwestern Railway systems says: "Another potent incentive affecting Atchinson for good is the oil discovery. People here have not paid as much attention to this matter as they should. The general tendency has been to scout it as a craze. But there is no longer any doubt that it represents permanent and almost incalculable increase of wealth to the Southwestern territory, and hence, inevitably, to the Atchinson, Southern Pacific and other railroads in that section. These railroads will gain much by these additional supplies, generally growing out of the new development, but their chief product will be in the astonishing saving rendered possible to them in the cost of fuel. A ton of coal in oil does not cost over \$1, whereas the coal used by the Southern Pacific and Atchinson railroads last year cost between \$3 and \$4 a ton. As the expenditure for this purpose is nearly 25 per cent of the total cost of transportation on the roads, the importance of the new found economy is apparent. It means millions of dollars to these railroad properties."

This article fairly represents the trend of thought toward the oil industry among financiers generally. The magnitude of the industry and its importance as a source of wealth is perhaps not yet appreciated by the general public, but the leaders in finance recognize fully that oil and its products is to cut a great and constantly growing figure in our domestic and export trade, the extent of which is already colossal.

To make money in oil it is only necessary to discriminate carefully and invest in stock of companies that are under practical and responsible management and have large holdings of oil lands secured at low prices. THE PACIFIC COAST AND TEXAS OIL COMPANY is such a corporation and this stock offers the best opportunity to investors of any now before the public. The company refers, BY PERMISSION, TO THE PERMISSIVE BROADWAY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL. You can buy the stock now for 20c PER SHARE. The price is subject to advance without notice at any time. It will sell for 40c very soon and is fairly worth 40c now.

THIS STOCK WILL SELL FOR \$1.00 PER SHARE BEFORE OCTOBER AND MAY SELL FOR MANY DOLLARS PER SHARE BEFORE CHRISTMAS. Investors can buy it with confidence because the value of the company's holdings and the character and ability of its managers and directors are established. Buy it while it is cheap. For all particulars apply to the INVESTMENT AND FINANCE CO. Room 1, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Pa.

THE TRIBUNE'S EDUCATIONAL CONTEST \$3,000 in Special Rewards.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE has inaugurated its second Educational 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.

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.

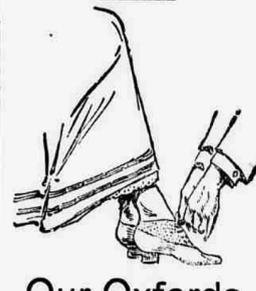
N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants securing these will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in to the Tribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest. 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 12 will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in 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 Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, August 31, 1901.

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

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THE People's Bank,

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Capital Stock, \$100,000 Surplus, - - - 25,000 Savings and Business Accounts Solicited.

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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL AND ANNEX. Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Sixty years, 250 beautiful rooms, electric and with bath; hot and cold seawater baths in hotel and annex. Location select and central, within few yards of the Steel Pier. Orchestra. Offers special spring rates, \$12 to \$15 by week, \$25.00 by day. Special rates for families. Cooking most all trains. Write for booklet. CHARLES E. COPE.

HOTEL OSBORNE. Atlantic City, N. J. One square from beach, New 7-room annex. Modern appointments. Unexcelled service. Rates, by the day, \$1.50 and upward. By the week, \$8 and upward. Capacity, 100. R. J. Osborne.

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THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS OF EVERY CHARACTER PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

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Parlor Hotel. Accommodations unsurpassed. Special SUMMER RATES to permanent guests. Get them. Table Board. W. H. WHYTE.

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We make a specialty of fine bread stuffs. Orders for Salads, Oysters, Croquettes, etc., promptly filled. A full line of Leo Cream and Ices.

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128 and 130 Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa. Office hours—8:30 to 12:30 p. m. 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Only practicing lady osteopath in Northeastern Pennsylvania.