THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901.

The gulf

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month,

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

New York Office: 150 Nassan St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter,

When space will permit, The Tribume is sloways glad to print short betters from its friends bear-ing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's freal name; and the condition precedent to ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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

 Run of Paper
 Siding on Reading
 Full Position

 chest
 25
 275
 30

 29
 29
 24
 10
 175
 19

 155
 17
 185
 15
 18
DISPLAY. Less than 500 inches 700 inches 1200 2000 4 6000 -10 -155 -15

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-vertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents Rates for Classified Advertising furnished or

SURANTON JUNE 16 1961

The International Machinists' assowhich m has "picked up the gauntlet" of the National Metal Trades association and "limited back defiance." Let to have peace.

The Lackawanna Hospital. THETHER or not the allegation brought by disgruntled members against the clerk of the

house at Harrisburg have any foundation-whether or not any one who did net vote came to be marked as voting too the Lao kawanna hospitat bill-it appears by even the lowest figures of any one's counting that it had a very large majority. Assuredly it is a bill that ought to pass on its merits. No greater or more necessary work of morey than that of the Lackawanna hospital exists in this great anthracite region; and now that almost all of the mines have passed into non-resident ownership and, thereby, the gifts that heretorore have come to it from employers are cut off or menaced, there is every reason why the state should accept it and assume its support. This wifi undoubtedly be done,

Some of the big life insurance compapies have been asked to make lower rates for total abstainers than for moderate drinkers, and one of them is gathering statistics on the subject. It is an interesting inquiry,

Water Rates.

T IS TO BE HOPED that the suit of Conrad Schroeder to test the power of the city to supervise the rates of the

Scranton Gas and Water company may be fought through the courts to a conclusion. Such a result would be of interest everywhere.

The existence of such a power is strenuously asserted and ouite as

viously published, has escaped our ation. Then there was the girl pupils' The naval blockade of exhibition of domestic science-launnemory. Cuba, so inconclusive in results, was at dering, housework, and sewing done the time generally attributed to Ad- in full view of the audience of hunmiral Sampson. Admiral Evans puis drods of white and colored people." the responsibility on the naval depart- In view of this it is not surprising ment at Washington, Sampson wanted to take Havana immediately should have pointed out in his report after war was begun, and drew plans by which it could have been done, last year to the "Fifth Conference for He was overruled. The valor of the Boers has certain-

ly carned Britain's generosity,

The Keeping of Flag Day. fore as the races will not study to-NCE MORE we mention that gether, he says, there must be negro June 14, next Friday, will be colleges. , He is doubtless correct in Flag day-set apart as such saying there are too many of these.

by congress, the anniversary He reports thirty-two, while ten would amply suffice "until the industrial of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national emblem by the schools by their very development increase the demand for thinkers, of Continental congress on June 14, 1777. Every flag in Scranton should be in their own race, to guide the workers." evidence next Friday, and every But his report shows, in detail, that "the higher education" for the negro school, public and private, should make some suitable celebration of the already, imperfectly as it is as yet given, has its justification in the good day.

It is interesting to recall in connecdone by it for both races. tion with this the celebration of Mem-It would be very interesting to have orial day and the practical lesson of as good a showing as this for the the flag given to the five hundred southern poor white. In the past he Russian Jewish children who compose has had no more "academic" training the membership of the Baron de than the negro, and has held himself Hirsch classes in New York city, None "above" industrial training and manof them had then been in this counnal labor. The classes above him in try over seven months, some of them the social scale are beginning to see less than half that time. But they the necessity of both kinds of training were already able to sing in chorus for him also. The social revolution it many English songs; all were rapidly will bring may, however, be counted learning to use the language of their upon to be sufficiently slow in evonew home lution to avert any great economic

In an address to them A. S. Solodisturbances of the fabric of society in mons, the agent of the Baron de the southern states while it is going Hirsch fund, told them, in words they on-or afterward. ould understand, how they should try

to learn American ways and ideas. Es-The firing of St. John's college and pecially they should learn how to love seminary in Brooklyn last Wednesday the flag and to remember that "it is night, when the lives of nearly fifty the only flag but one under which the persons were deliberately imperilled-Jew can live and have the same priviapparently meant to be sacrificed by leges as Christians." Then he gave to the incendiary-is another instance of each child a flag, with the charge to the kind of wickedness that justifies hang it up in a conspicuous place at the often expressed belief of demoniac home, where every day they could look possession of some human beings. Deupon it, and remember that it is the liberate arson, especially at night, and emblem of the country that gives them deliberate train-wrecking certainly befreedom and protection. long to the class of crimes properly That was a good lesson for the young

denominated as fiendish. inmigrants. Not less should every American born child be taught We note from Rochester the inforto love and honor the flag. By all mation that the Society for the Premeans let Flag day be celebrated vention of Cruelty to Animals in that properly. city is greatly encouraged by the

manner in which the children there Whether it be the juvenile court law have taken up the idea of a junior ordauses with reference to "dependent" hildren, or some other influence ganization. Such an organization, with some enthusiasm in it, would be a good strong enough to cause the poor board thing here also. But equally good to take action to place all the chilwould be enough sense of what is dren now at Hillside Home in the cruelty to animals among the grownvarious charitable homes for children in this city, it is well, indeed, that ups of this city who, in great numsuch action has been taken. A "poor bers, are again using the intolerably house," no matter how well managed, eruei tight check rein.

is not a fit place for children to grow The acceptance by General Miles of up in. Now will the authorities bestir themselves for that "suitable place of an invitation to spend Flag Day in Buifalo doubtless precludes his prescontinement for delinquent children" commanded by the law? ence at the armory ball. But there will be enough other celebrities to

Of Southern Education.

THE PROBLEMS of negro The auxiety of a number of applieducation and of education cants to secure the Pretoria confor the southern poor whites atlate will not down" any more \$2000 to meet living expenses of \$10,000 than would Banquo's ghost. As we a year, indicates that the thirst for mentioned at the time of the recent Educational conference in the South it was fully admitted by both northern and southern representatives taking part therein that the civilization and the safety of the South depended on the industrial and academic training of both races, and the tentative steps for a comprehensive educational scheme. Significant Gain planned by public spirited northern men of wealth, were arranged. This

Spanish-American war which, if pre- a carpenter shop and lathe in full oper- per cent, in 1807 and 4.8 per cent, in 1805. Newport News shows a rapid growth in its export trade, which in 1000 represented 2.5 per cent. of the total exports of the country, as against 2.1 per cent, in 1897, and less than one per cent. In 1803. Its imports have also increased materially, being in 1900 more than eight times those of Sot, but forming, however, less than 1 per cent, of the total imports into the country. The gult ports increased their exportations materially, that Professor DuBois, of Atlanta, especially in cotton, wheat and flour. Galveston increased her expects over those of last year about on "The College-Bred Negro," made 57,000,000, and New Orleans increased her's about \$25,000,000. New Oricans also materially in-creased her imports, which in 1900 were \$5,500,000 the Study of Negro Problems," held in that city, that the only way to have greater than in 1899. good primary or industrial schools is

OUTLINE STUDIES to have road high schools and normal schools and colleges. So long there-OF HUMAN NATURE

Same Joke Was Worked Twice.

Paderewski, the eminent planist, is little known America save as an artist. The social side of s character is soldom in evidence here, says he Chicago Chronisle. When in his Swiss home accounded by his friends, he is very fond e playing practical jokes. Among his guests not how not was a well-known London gentleman, ho is found of boasting that he fluances s triend who is interested in the say line of business. A telegram was concoted for the firancies asking him to meet his portege hen much in need of money, it was urged-at the Lansanne railway station, but after a usele-a ourney and weary waiting the benevolent gontlman returned to the chateau, a sadder but ap arently not a much wiser man--tor a few days fterward the wife of the eminent musician and few friends determined to play a similar jeke n the chief joker. Paderewski received a telearam signed "Arthur Balfour," asking the artist to kitchy space a tew minutes to greet him on passing through Lausanne. Paderweiki, as mual, as ready to shirk and social responsibility after twisting and turning the taestage about,

"Besides, how do I know that this is not a The financier rose to the occasion and broke

Will, let me go; I know Mr. Baifour well, and recognize his gracious style in the wording of the message."

The funncion had another useless lourney to the ausaring station

Proctor's Idea of Punctuality.

Sonator Prostor, of Vermont, is a business man arough and through, and there is nothing in hir whole communical make-up which is so strong as his sense of punctuality, and his estimate of the value of time, relates the Washington Fines. Recently Senator Clay, of Georgia, had an appointment to meet Mr. Prostor in the Public Land Committee rions. The hour set was 11 n'clock, but about 20 minutes of 11 Mr. Clay mne in.

"I thought I'd be in time," he remarked, "These New England business men are zo eN cossively prompt that you don't dare take a minute leeway." Senator Clay sat before the firand tead the paper, while the minutes ticked away on the little French mantel clock. It was just about to strike, when Mr. Clay looked up and observed rather sareastically: "This New England business man had belter hurry up o he will be late to his engagement. There, he late." he concluded. One, two, three, four, fivethe clock struck, and at "five" the door opence and in walked Senator Proctor.

"Six strekes more of that clock and you would have been late, scenaror," said Mr. Clay, as he walked into the inner room.

The Caddie and the King.

Tom Browne, of Musselburgh, who has just elebrated his golden wedding at the age of 53 njoys a great reputation locally as the king's addie, says the Loudon Daily Mail. When the Prince of Wales was attending the rector's classes in Edinburgh, he went to Musselburgh to learn golt with Sir J. G. Baind. Browne, who was a attendance, did not approve of the Prince's strokes. He hore, with ill concealed impatienc an creatic drive; but a push in place of a legiti mate bit led him to expostulate. Sir James Baird warned him to be more careful in an dressing royalty, but Tom was imperturbable.

"His royally, feit. Tom was imperturbable, "His royal highness mann learn," he said, "If he had done that in a match, he would have lost."

Money Article, Headed

ENEW

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 ambi-

tious 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.

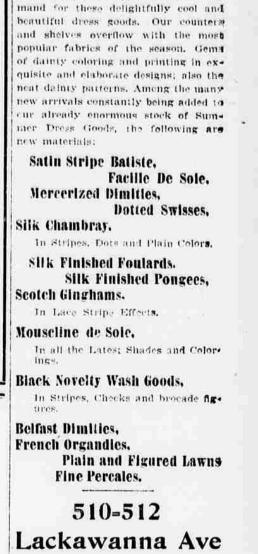
Scholarship in Lafayette College \$1,000 Scholarship in Swarthmore College Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, 1,000 675 \$60 Each 180 Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, 150 \$75 Each \$3.005

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 confestants securing these will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in to file fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest.

The special rewards will be given to the All subscriptions must be paid in advance. persons securing the largest number of Only new subscribers will be counted. Points will be credited to contestants secur-ing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: Renewals by persons whose names were on our subscription dist prior to May 13 will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate cach subscription and if found irregular u-any way reserves the right to reject it. Points. Full particulars will be furnished all interested, including a list of the winners last year with the number of points they secured, Address EDITOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST, Tribune, Scranton, Pa. ALWAYS BUSY. Summer Shirls Straw Hals.... THE NEWEST STYLES. THE LOWEST PRICES.



FINLEY'S

Dainty,

Crisp,

Dress

Materials

Now that summer is here, Wash

Goods and light Dress Materials be-

come the important features of warm

weather wardrobe. We were never in

better shape to supply the great de-

Cool

A Second-Class City with a First-Class Stock of

strenuously denied. Consequently there is just one way to settle the matter and that is to fight it out. Against a company having the resources of the Scranton Gas and Water company, the ordinary citizen is practically powerless, because he has not the means to conduct an exrensive legal tussle. Mr. Schroeder, being more fortunately circumstanced, can pertorm a public service in helpiar to bring about an exact definition of the limitations of public power in this direction.

Quite as interesting as the question of rates is the company's assertion of its tight to suspend service upon the consumer's non-payment of dues. If it were a private purveyor, not enjoying a legal neonopoly, this right could not be questioned. No grocer or butcher or baker can be made to sell to persees who will not pay. But with a tublic utility there is reason to believe that the conditions are in some respects different. Water being a public as well as private necessity held in one company's control, its stoppage strikes at the community as well as at the individual. Recovery of debt at low is provided for: protection of the public health, if not, should be.

We notice that the people of Buffalo are threatening to make Colonel Edward II. Builer, of that town, their next mayor. It would serve him right,

Rapid Transit Prospects.

T OF the rush for charters tor new tapid transit, corcorations which has taken

place of Harrisburg following the governor's approval of the Forht and Linexy bills, there is bound to result a decided betterment of the travel_facilities of the more populous communifies of the commonwealth. No diabt lanong these incorporations are many that are speculative, but in view of the fact that these charters are valueless without local consent, it iests wholly with the people through their Frepresentatives, to establish adequate safeguards.

The need of improved rapid transit facilities is natent to everybody. It exists not only in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but is likewise keenly felt n Scranton. These necessities are growing more imperious every year and where existing corporations are the unable or unwilling to provide for them. the entrance of new ones into the fidd for the purpose of supplying the public want, as facilitated by the lows, is naturally welcomed by newpublic contation.

Sympathy for the older companies is not called for, They had their days and years of opportunity. Where nove improved these, they will they hardly he disturbed for the reason that competition would be unprofita-Where they have neglected or ble. alienated the public, they have no reason to expect to evade the natural consequences.

In "Fighting Bob" Evans' intensely interesting book. "A Sailor's Log." being a yarn of some of his expertences during forty years at sea, mention is made of a fact about the were shown, and an iron smithy, and

1988 Sec. 1

question in its broad aspects will be brought by the president of that conference before this week's southern in-

dustrial congress in Philadelphia. Industrial training for the poor whites of the South is given chiefly, if not indeed wholly, by schools sustained by various religious bodies in the North. Of these there are none to compare with Hampton and Tuskegee in the extent of their work, nor with some of the similar institutions for colored people sustained by the churches of the North. Indeed the educated · classes of the southern people seem to be only just awakening to the fact that the great ignorant mass of their own race must have industrial training, and that they are almost as lamentably lacking in even primary academic schooling.

On the other hand, the educated southerners and a good many northerners have been insistent not only that the negro needs industrial education, but that he needs nothing more, beyoud the simplest primary teaching. It those of New Orleans, is but just beginning to dawn on some of these people that any industrial training which is to be of value either

to the individual or the community involves of necessity a good deal more than that "simplest primary teaching." minierce of the country, against 52.5 per 1800, 51.1 per cent. in 1806, and 48 per Not to instance alone Hampton and Tuskegee's graduates, let us look at the wit, in 1897. The loss is principally in exporta-ions, which in 1800 were but 37.21 per cent, if the total exportations of the country, as general industrial exhibition given on May 30 and 31 by the graduating class against 11.5 per cent in 1894; while the importa-tions of 1960 were 65.2 per cent, of the total imand the undergraduates of St. Paul's school at Lawrenceville, Va., one of perts of the country, as against 63.4 per cent. those sustained by the Episcopal church, and, so far as shown by the reports of other schools, and by their Boston did not make a satisfactory record either exhibits at the Atlanta and Nashville a its imports or exports during the fiscal year 1000, and the nine months' figures for the presen expositions, it is a fair example of fiscal year already received show a shrinkage

what many denominationally supportof nearly \$5,000,000 in its commerce as compared with the preceding year. Its imports were only ed schools are teaching. Here is the report: "In the evening Sly per crut, of the total imports of the coun (of commencement day) there was a gainst 11.8 per cent. in 1897-10.1 per cent 00, and 8.1 per cent. in 1893. Its esports general industrial exhibition in the 1960 were only 8 per cent, of the total, as against 10.8 per cent, in 1996, 10.5 per cent in 1995, and temporary pavilion. We may instance printing and book department. 10.8 per cent, in 1855. Taking the total outs and experts of the country, Boston had a 1960 but 8.2 per cent, of the total, as against Students and foreman appeared on the stage, with their apparatus. The type 10.5 per cent. in 1896, and 9.6 per cent. in 1893.

was set before the audience, the proof taken, corrected, and type imposed, in Philadelphia's percentage of the total fore the presence of the audience. The same connerce of the country has remained alread tationary in the last four years, having bee life-like and real exhibition was made 5.25 per cent. in 1807, 5.31 in 1809, and 5.80 per cent in 1800. In imports there has been a slight of agriculture, harness-making, shoemaking, brick-laying, plastering, and loss and in exports a corresponding gain. Its in ports were 6.1 per cent, of the total imports int garment-making. Then an invitation was extended to the audience to visit to country, while in 1897 they were 6.3 per cent. and in 1894, 8.2 per cent. Its exports in 1990 formed 5.02 per cent. of the total exports of the just completed residence of the president, built by student labor and the country, as against 1.5 per cent. in 1507, electrically lighted with the first dy-5.6 per cent. in 1892. namo ever installed in Lawrenceville.

Baltimore has gained in both imports and At the continuation of the exhibition ports. Its percentage of the total imports a on Friday evening steam and electrical aports of the country was in 1900, 8.28 per cent. a 1807, 5.15 per cent., and in 1895, 7.6 per cent engineering was practically illustrated. Products from the architee-Its importations in 1990 were 2.24 per cent. Its importations in 1860 were 2.21 per cent, o the total imports into the country, as agains 1.1 per cent, in 1807, and 1.6 per cent, in 1807 Its share of the total foreign counnerce of th country in 1900 was 6 per cent, as against an tural, mechanical, and agricultural department and work from the sawmill

glory is becoming abnormal. The Chinese problem is unsolved, but it cannot be said that China remains unlooted. in Southern Trade Special Correspondence of The Tribune Washington, Jun-THE GROWING disposition of our exporters to distribute through the ports south of New York a part of the export trade which formerly passed through that great city is rated by a study of the barcan of stastistica figures showing the exports through the various ports of the United States in the fiscal year 1990. buring that year and the months which have allowed New Orleans has taken second rank as exporting port and has displaced Boston h its position as the second exporting city of the

.....

make the local occasion historic.

which provides a salary

the most intelligent review of the money market and stock market. In this article, Monday, June 3, the Sun in the course of a review of the business and condition of the Southwestern Railway systems says: "Another potent influence affecting Atchinson for good is the oil discoveries. 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. there is no longer any doubt that it represents a permanent and almost incalculable increase of wealth to the Southwestern territory, and hence, inevitably, to the Atchinson, Southcountry. The very heavy expertations of cetten and the high price at which it is experted has argely increased the value of the experts through ern Pacific and other railroads in that the southern ports, while it is not improbable that the calveston disaster may have resulted in temperarily diverting to New Orleans some of the business which otherwise would have gone section. These railroads will gain much by the additional business generally growing out of the new de-velopment, but their chief product Galveston. The emports from New Orlians will be in the astonishing saving the fiscal year 1900 were \$115,858,704, the high rendered possible to them in the cost of fuel. A ton of coal in oil does not at figure in the history of the port except 1892 m increase of \$25,000,000 over the fiscal y During the nine months of the fiscal y cost over \$1, whereas the coal used 1991 the exports from New Orleans were \$122,954. by the Southern Pacific and Atchinsecuring tor that city a clear and undisputed son railroads last year cost between \$3 and \$4 a ton. As the expendiitle to the rank of second in the list of American cities, the figures for Boston, which to ture for this purpose is nearly 25 merly held second place, being for the nine per cent of the total cost of transnomilis \$\$1,173,051, or over \$10,000,000 less than portation on the roads, the importance of the new found economy apparent. It means millions of dol-A study of the percentage which each of the lars to these railroad properties." mincipal ports handled of the commerce of the outry handled in 1900 compared with the pre-This article fairly represents the trend of thought toward the oil ineding year develops some interesting fact ing with the part of New York it is four handhed only 17.3 per cent, of the fe

dustry among capitalists 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 numerous by-products is to cut a great: and constantly growing fig-ure in our domestic and export trade. the extent of which is already colos-

To make money in oil it is only necessary to discriminate carefully and invest in stock of companies that are under practical and respon-sible 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 PRESIDENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF 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 S1.00 PER SHARE BEFORE OCTO-BER AND MAY SELL FOR MANY DOLLARS PER SHARE BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Investors can buy it with confidence bec the value of the company's holdings and the char ofter and colliny of its managers and director are catablished. Buy it while it is cheap. its all particulars apply to the

INVESTMENTand FINANCE CO Room 1. Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Pa.

