the Scranton Tribune

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

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

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

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

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 there must be signed, but publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition pre-edent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

	DISPLAY.		Siding on Reading	Positio
Less	than 500 mehr	2 57	.975	.30
500	Inches,	0 130	399	24
1000	** *********	19714	333	-19
2000		4.5	117	.185
FORM	0 200		.165	18

of similar contributions in the nature of all rrising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents Rates for Classified Advertising furnished or

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1991.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Supreme Court WILLIAM P. POTTER. Treasurer-FitANK G. HARRIS.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a leg-acy of almost \$10,000,000 or debt. This debt. by wire administration under Republican rule, his been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools untiwe aroul at the load of the American states it toppest of popular education. Under Republicat administration there has been paid on a year loo classificational purposes more than was appropriated by the Demogratic purp in their quirter of a century of miscale. We have increased our appro-polations to charitable and electroscients instituions until we can make the boast that no state between the two occups supports these instituprople are industrious, honest, law shiding are happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prespectors business enditions, with people haspy, employed and contented, and with every average of business and trade fully so-upsed, and with the prespect of the future brightening and growing more bepetal, the old historic parts of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hyperiay and insincerity for the purpose of militaring the people and regalin-ing but power." From the Republican State Parties

If certain "organizers" could be muzaled for a season, these good times would be liable to make us all forget that we are "slaves."

On Taxing Corporations.

MONG the items of taxation proposed in the license tax ordinance to be considered by councils tonight is one imposing a levy of 2 per cent, on the gross receipts of electric light companies. An effort was recently made to raise this to 5 per cent., and it failed by a narrow margin. It is understood that it may be renewed.

The right of the city to impose this tax is, we believe, generally conceded. It is also widely believed that most of corporations are undertaxed at present, when due account is taken of the value of the privileges which they enjoy, and when comparison is made with the taxation paid by the ordinary property-owner. Yet it should never be the city's wish to increase taxes without carefully considering the consequences; and it may well be asked whether a suddenly imposed 5 per cent. levy on the gross receipts of electric light and power companies would not represent an overstaxution that would really be charged back upon the consumer and in the end hurt the city. Such a lovy would certainly get back in time, on the user of electric light or power, who would thus pay his own tax and part of the company's in ad-

There is this to be said in favor of the local electric company: It is furhishing electric power to consumers at a rate almost as low as those prevailing at Niagara Falls, and as its lines extend over the entire city, it is no lenger necessary for a manufacturer to legate his factory rolely with reference to convenience in obtaining and handling coal, her does he have to erect a cumbersome and costly plant of boilers and engines. He has only the needs of his business itself, and the cost of land, to consider. Few people realize how many uses electric power is applied to, or the number of consumers of power in one form or another. That form of power is esposially favorable to the development of small shops and factories, to which the cost and maintenance of a steam plant would be prohibitive, and the larger its extension, the cheaper it can be furnished to the consumer. Many of the hundreds of users of power in this city would be injured. Jerhaps some of them ruined or driven away, by the increase in rates which would necessaffly follow a sudden and excessive increase in taxation. We do not want to discourage the multiplication of

small new industries. So far, the policy of the company has been to furnish current at the lowest possible rate in order to encourage the general use of electricity, believing that it is better to obtain a small profit from each of a large number of consumers than a large profit from a few. The natural tendency of the principle of overtaxing the gross receipts of such a concern is to encourage precisely the opposite system, by making it an object to the company to keep its prices high and its gross receipts low

in proportion to its profits. We are not holding a brief for taxdodgers. Every corporation should pay to the city a fair tax on the privileges it enjoys as well as upon its real estate. But where changes of taxation are proposed, let them be well thought out and if increase is deemed just and wise, let it be made in a manner the least likely to disturb business values. Our city has been made by corporations. We are largely dependent upon them for the growth that we expect in the future. It is to our interest, therefore, to treat them fairly and not to indulge in any splurge movements that may recoil. Those who like to hurl bombast at corporations and pose before the unthinking as great champions of the

the long run.

It is probable that both Venezuela and Columbia will heed Uncle Sam's gentle hint and be good in future.

Much Ado About Nothing.

ATURALLY all those influences in Pennsylvania polities which are antagonistic to the Stone administration, is well as to Senator Quay, are doing their best to manufacture discord out of the political situation in Pittsburg. This explains the large number of sensational articles that have recently appeared in print. A small matter has been largely exaggerated but it is not believed that any harm has been done, The public generally discounts these publications.

So far as we know them, the facts are that the governor, in his natural desire to have Allegheny county contribute a rousing majority for Judge Potter, his former law-partner, new a candefate for the Supreme court bench. endeavored to heal the wounds and soothe the aching nerves of the various factional elements in the party in that county by arranging a modus vivendi of harmony and good feeling. It was a proper purpose that when hearing exc ution was beset with unexpected diffiulties and after a gallant struggle it succumbed. This is liable to happen to my peacemaker and generally does when the belligerents are as hungry for forc as are those of Allegheny.

Having done his best to compose a eace and failed, the governor was next importuned to ally himself to one of he factions, one that had hitherto bittarly opposed him, and help to carry on a relentless war. Naturally he declined to do any such thing. He is for peace with honor, based on party regularity and fair play. If that is not possible immediately, it may be later.

This, we are satisfied, is the substance of the entire matter. Other vertions represent only imagination, invention and mendacity.

Reports from Minnesota demonstrate that it is impossible to strangle the bill. No doubt the defendant has a Roosevelt boom.

From Capital's Standpoint.

expected from the new ontract-breaking strike against the similar emergency. steel trust, is made in the Pittsburg Dispatch by W. S. Nicholas, a writer of renown, who has recently devoted much time to the study of the execu- money. tive men and methods in command of our large industries.

He reports that those closely in

ouch with the toilers expect a silent but effective reconstruction of organs ized labor along lines that will view capital as a friend rather than as an enemy and that in place of club and torch will emphasize diplomacy and reasonable argument. And this is to be welcomed and aided by the powers our franchise-enjoying public service behind the great industrial combinations, who are genuinely anxious, for selfish reasons, to cultivate friendly relations with their employes. "It is not," writes Mr. Nicholas, "that the millionaire wants to take the toilstained brother into his parlor or share his bed with him. A desire to establish relations for the insurance of peace and stability in the businesses that give employment to capital and labor is the main motive. The rich man is in business to get all he can out of it, but now more than ever be fore he consults his personal comfort in the getting. Freedom from disturbance in the conduct of business is more highly prized than ever before in the world's history, and the men who have the direction of large affairs will pay a greater percentage of net results to obtain that end than would have been possible to wrest from the employing classes under the old regime before the era of combination," This writer adds; "On their own motion, influential members of morthan one of the great industrial combinations have been at work for many months trying to invent plans whereby there can be a distribution of results among workingmen as well as shareholders on some equitable profitsharing basis. No satisfactory plan has yet been hit on, but considerable progress had been made when consideration of the question was interrupted by the inauguration of the strike. That the matter will be taken up again is certain, and the persons

> How this co-operator from the ranks of labor can be most effectively brought about is thus indicated: "The great captains of capital whose milons are invested in the manufacturing combinations have no quarrel with labor. They will hall with satisfaction and delight a condition such as has been brought about between the railroad companies and the locomotive engineers, largely through the efforts of Brotherhood President Arthur, the greatest labor diplomat of the age. By the faithful observance of contracts the locomotive engineers, under his wise guidance and counsel, established standing and limitless credit with the employing corporations. The success of the Arthur policy finds illustration in the fact that danger of labor disturbances in that quarter is reduced to a minimum and members of the Arthur organization are the best paid workmen in America. By the exercise of tact and diplomacy Mr. Arthur has been able to get from the railroads vastly more for the members of his association than could have neen wrested from them in a thousand years. Mutual respect has taken the place of distrust and ill feeling. Contracts and agreements are observed with religious fidelity on both sides, Points and differences are fought over earnestly, but friendly conclusions are always reached and the element of vicious friction has been practically

who are moving in it are advised that

representative workingmen will cor-

dially co-operate."

eliminated." There has, Mr. Nicholas assures us, never been any warrant for the assumption that the controlling influences in plain people are often less qualified to the so-called steel trust have declared

fetermine what rate of taxation is just war on organized labor and decided. than are men who own property, do to smash the unions into smithercens, business and have sense enough to ap- Having themselves demonstrated their preciate that fair dealing pays best in belief in the wisdom of the combination tendency, they are willing to concede labor's equal right and duty to combine. But they are determined that those combinations of labor shall be conducted on a basis that will invite public confidence; on a basis of fidelity to engagements, respect for truth and fair play and not as dangerous playthings in the hands of unprincipled or incompetent labor leaders. In other words, they want fewer Shaffers and more Chief Arthurs.

> According to accounts the Electric chicle company proposed to pay dividends so long as the capital stock held

> > Interesting, if True.

SUIT said to be unique in the legal history of Pennsylvania and to involve some points of widespread interest new pending before the courts of Dauphin county. As set forth in the Harrisburg papers, it appears that one Theodore Meyers, while visiting on the farm of John Crum, was taken ill with smallpox. A physician was summoned, he correctly diagnosed the case, and directed that Meyers be removed at once, in a closed wagon, to a Harrisburg hospital. Instead of that Meyers was taken to the Meyers homestead where Elmer and Elizabeth Meyers, husband and wife, their four children and Elmer's mother resided. The disease was communicated to

these inmates, and to a baby born she asked shortly afterward. This baby died; the father, mother, and the four other children were stricken and had to be taken from home to the pest house. greatly to the mother's injury; and the older Mrs. Movers, through anxiety and in consequence of having to live in strict quarantine alone at home, became Insane. Damages in \$10,000 are demanded of Crum for not obeying the doctor's orders to deliver Theodore Meyers to a hospital instead of de-

livering him to his home, where the foregoing evil consequences resulted. This representation of the facts, it should be said, is from the plaintiff's different story. The courts can be relied upon to unravel the truth and administer justice as the truth shall CANVASS of results to be indicate. We mention the case only because it is very uncommon and also foreseen failure of the because it teaches the wisdom of obey-Amalgamated association's ing physicians' orders in times of

> That \$400,000 yachting bet at Pittsburg may have been made with stage

Outline Studies of Human Nature

How Bill Nye Was Discovered.

Colonel "Bill" Rost, of Laranne, Wyoming, at then Island, tells the following story new he "discovered" the humorist.
"Bill Nye," when he was a young man, ow away or just die of plain starvation age never would come his way, and that same bed through many rock places. Everything which he formed his hand seemed to without

then I said to him and are wife one day. Come of to the runch and stay with me for a while, but they came. Long before this time Frances, all's wife, had made up her mind that Bill was at in the mold of a lawyer, and nothing would o but Bill must study law. So Bill came along oth his old books and would wander around backstone. But the cankerweim of worry was dues I had in a supleard seemed to do little

cite something be called funny, send it away, ad anxiously wait for the lightning, in the upe of a check, to strike. Now, Frances disaged all this. She wanted the law or noth-she felt that once Bill hung out his shingle all the world would immediately get into trouble

Well, one day Bill met me about three milefrom the ranch and sold: 'Bill, I want advice, I've got something in my pocket my mittel, and I want you to tell me

t a letter from a Denver newspaper inclosing mak for \$39, showed if to me, and asker I I become a funny man or a lawyer?" died at Bill, and then at the eleck, and back Bill again. That cloud, surprised me even or than it did him. But I was there to give

ore than it the him. But I was there to give digment, and had to do it,
""HIM," I said, "it you can find foolish people pathers in this world who are ready to part it good bank checks for that stuff you grind it, you go right to the house, get a big bother it of the cuphoard, put a wet towel about or head, and sit down and grind. A man not have frains to be a lawyer."
"And Bill's alie never spek to me for three

"And Bill's wife never spoke to me for three

Told by the Undertaker.

min entered my salesroom some the resulted a St. Joseph undertaker, "as that he wanted to select a casket and d. I taked what sezed casket he wanted to ansexyred. Well, you can measure me is said. I want the tasket for myself.' I a falon by surprise, and he noticed it, but appeared to think that there was nothing inul it his quiet. I am six feet tall, he said.
Without further clear I began to allow him a
different cashets the was very particular nt it—they all are—and it took him about hour to choose what he wanted. He then se-ed a shroud and other necessities and gave order for four carriages. When we were ough he asked the price end I told him \$150, paid, over the eash and I gave him a receipt his own litteral. That man was apparently ng and robust at the time. Six weeks later I fixed a telephone message from one of the ried out just as he had planned it."-Kansa

General Sherman Had Definite Plans. therein) Sherman was one of the most approximable men who ever commutated a great proximable men who ever commanded a great array. During his famous "March to the Sea" theth North and South were completely mystified as to what point be was striking for, relates Lippincott's, and one day an old Genrgia planter who had valled at his headquarters and enjoyed his good cheer asked him plamply if he had any objection to telling where his army was bound. "Nor the least" said Sherman. They bearing "Not the least," said Sherman. Then, leaning out, he whispered in his guest's ear, but so welly that everybody clse in the tent over-

Kind-Hearted Conductor.

He was very old and very teeble; and ne signatled that he wanted to get off, while did by tottering to his feet and waving a thin arm at the conductor, the car was by to a gradual standstill—a full impressive stand-still with the brakes all set and groaning—and the conductor came briskly down the aisle to hi assistance. He helped him to alight with a gen tleness and care that were as touching as un

im clear to the sidewalk. Among those who witnessed this little act of courtesy there was not one who did not real like apologising to the young man at that mement for all the mean things they had said and thought about street car conductors. Their faces softened with hearty interest. Suddenly they saw the conductor drop hold of the old man's arm, and leave him lear-ing against the fence: "You old faker," he called back, as he rang the starting bell, "You ain't goin' to fall off my cart"—New York Even-

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Mr. Arthur Topes was showing Mrs. Arthu Tapes the wentlers of the Stock Exchange at the on the day following the end ose of business on the Owir wedding tour,

Their wedding four.

"Who are all thous young fadies I see on the treet." asked Mrs. Tapes.

"They are typists from the hundreds of ofses around here." answered the husband.

That was all that was said on that phase of
usiness life until Mr. Tapes and his bride were

njoying dinner in their cosy flat, "Have you a typist?" she asked. be answered, and again the subject

can dropped. The next morning at a quarter past 10 o'clock Mrs. Arthur Tapes entered the office of Mr. Arthur Tapes and approached a babi-headed clerk, "Is Mr. Tapes in;" she asked, "Yes, ma'am. He is busy with his typist in he next room," he answered, as he pointed with its left elbow to a partially open door. "Shall

"No! I will wait," replied Mrs. Tapes, us she took a seat that gave the best possible view of the open door. It was a most provoking view, for it gave Mrs.

Tapes only a glimpae of Mr. Tapes' side clealeaning position, apparently toward the ... Then the distance was such that she uld hear the sound of his low voice without In a few minutes also moved her chair nearer

which did not help her view, but made the voice more distinct. Mr. Tapes leaned so far forward hat he was entirely out of sight, and Mrs. Tapes showed agitation by rapidly tapping the floor with her right front. Then she rose and approached the busy smooth-pared clerk. "What is the name of Mr. Tapes' typewriter?

"Hannah. She returned to her chair and drew it a little arer the dierr as she sat down. She saw he ishand standing, and then disappear as h stepped behind the typest. She heard him laughter a low laugh that she had delighted in. Ther e heard him speak with some emphasis

a must have yours. I hope you will have as ne a time as we had when we took our vaca Mrs. Tapes sprang from her seat, thrust the door open and entered. Mr. Tapes stood with hands affectionately on his typist's should es, and the two turned quickly towards her

"I diein't expect to see you here. What a pleas-int surprise! Allow me to introduce my typist to you! Mr. Hannah, this is Mrs. Tapes. You my dear, Mr. Hannah has grown gray in the I had my training in his office, and, the taught me well, like many others he has met with disappointment."

Mrs. Papes grasped the old man's extended hand and the sunshine of relief dispelled slouds. it suspicion from her pretty face. - Tit-Bits.

Comptroller Dawes' Kindness.

Many stories are told in Washington of the indices of Charles G. Dawes, President Me-inley's closest friend, who recently resigned as unptroller of the currency in order to be free work for an Illinois senatorship. The one high follows is vouched for by J. S. Henry. Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia

The deputy controller of the carrency had signed and there was an army of applicants of the position. The appointment laid with for the position. The appointment laid with Mr. Dawes, and one day, calling his faithful private secretary. Thomas E. Kine who had been serving in the office for years, he said: noting some one in this office for merit. I am going to name over the men and I want your pinion.

Mr. Kaus spoke in the highest terms of each

no at his associates in the office and gave the improfler a truthful statement of cash one's nalifications. Then Mr. Dawes mirror and factions. Take a letter to Secretary Gage."

follows: "Dear Sir: He began dictating as follows: "Dear Sir: I hereby recommend for appointment as deputy implication of the currency, vice L. O. Murray homas P. Kane-The astonishment of Mr. Kane can be imag-ned, but Comptreller Dawes made no mistake

Chamberlain Had No Orchard with Him.

Joseph Chamberlain's love for the erchid is well known, and is responsible for the following: During the progress of a political meeting lately, according to Pearson's Weekly, in the provinces, at which Mr. C. spoke, an old man of the la-boring class pushed his way to the front, and asked of an old acquaintance:
"Which is he?"
"Who?"

"Why, Chamberlain Which of that lot's

"That clean shaven chap there him with the eglass," responded the man addressed, "Is that Chamberlain!" lowly ejacu lowly ejaculated the nerist in a disappointed tone.
"Of course it is. Want do'e think of 'im?"
"Why. I think he's a regular fraud. That's

ot I thinks." His companion at once entered into a spirited leiense of the politician, "I knows nothin" about politics," remarked he laborer, pushing his way to the door. "They aid as 'e were a little crehard in his buttonhole and, theer, it ain't nawt but a tater-blossom."

A CHANGED GIRL

I sing of her with deep "blue" eyes, The editor put "brown," But lett them "like to summer akies," Altho' he changed her gown.

I praised her "slender as the doe,," He gave her malt extract, And made her besom "amp "ample" grow, Quite matronly, in fact,

Her "golden" hair he dyed to "black"-Thank heaven, it was not red :- had it hanging down her back, He put it up instead.

She left me "pale," he made her blush— With ample carac. I'm sure. The liberties he took would flush

I sent her torth on "daints" feet. But she came back on small. The wonder is, so young and sweet, She kept her feet at all.

Now, all of this I might have stood Without a word of blame, Had he, while changing, been so good As just to change my name.
William Wallace Whitelock, in Leelie's
Monthly.

Refrigerators,

Oil Stoves, Screen Doors, Gas Stoves. Window Screens, Hammocks.

325-327 Penn Avenue.



From Shoe Strings to Boots

No Order Too Small, No Order Too Large, Not Profit but Business Increase, Lower the Price, Larger the Trade,

Reilly,

SEE OUR SCHOOL SHOE WINDOW.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF SCRANTON. Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$525,000

United States Depositary.

Special attention given to

BUSINESS, PERSONAL and SAV-INGS ACCOUNTS, whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 8 to 9 o'clock.

WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELIN, JR., Vice Pres. WM. H. PECK, Cashier

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

Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware Clocks, Etc.

Suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

See the Point-Always Busy

largest assortment of Purniture ever presented to the

people of Scranton.

arranged than ever before.

Our prices are right. We buy our goods in large quantities and our prices are

correspondingly low to you. Our manner of doing business, our custom of fair treatment, has won us

If you have not yet dealt with us, don't fail to give us a call at the first opportunity.

121 N. Washington Ave.

We are now showing the

Our stock is bigger, our salesrooms large and better

You will have no trouble in findnig just what you

thousands of friends.

We can save you money,

Hill & Connell

ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS. GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL AND ANNEX Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. sixth year: 350 beautiful rooms ensuite, sing and with bath; hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel and annex. Les ation select and central, within few yards of the Steel Pier. Orchestra, Offers special spring rates, \$12 to \$15 by week; \$2.50 up by day. Special rates to families. Coaches meet all trains. Write for booklet.

CHARLES E. COPE.

FABRICS In the fashionable world today black holds distinguished.

BLACK

DRESS

sique place; it is always in style, dignified and

Exhibit of

Today we present for your inspection the new fabrica for Fall and Winter. They form an in-

comparable exhibition of high class materials. These fine goods of exquisite texture finished to r special order come to us direct from the most oted manufacturers in France, England, Ger many and America.

Prominent among our foreign collection are the famous "Priestley" and "Lupin" fabrics in un-stinted quantity and in all the newest weaves,

Biaritz Suiting, Satin Raye, Pouzinette Crepoline Armure Indecise, Etamine, Etc.

At prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.00 a yard. We aim to have the best goods obtainablethen we offer the right goods at the right prices. What you want at prices you consider fair; and best of all, we guarantee every yard we sell

A visit to our store will make it clear to you that this exhibit of ours is different to any other No advertisement can do justice to the exquisite

We invite you to call and see them. No need purchase till you are ready.

A few specials at popular prices.

At 45 Cents

40 inch pure wool Cheviots and Storm Serges 40-inch pure wool satin finish Jacquarda 40 inch pure wool Allutross and Surah Serge

45-inch Silk Stripe Crepolines, 45-inch Mohaus and Soliel Jacquards, 52-inch Serges and Cheviota.

At \$1.00

At 75 Cents

40-inch Armure Indecise. Poplins and Paquin Suitings. 51-inch Serges, Chevicts and Camela' Hair.

510-512 Lackawanna Ave

Successors to Machine Business of

Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton

Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. ster, President Elmer H. Lawall, Treas.

Stanley P. Allen.

description we can give of our line of and Winter Shoes Fall

Johnson & Murphy's and the Stetson

Are Leaders in Men's Footwear.

Shoes Are Leaders in Ladies' Footwear.

And we feel assured of an extraordinary fall trade on high grade Shoes. We have made extensive preparations to meet every demand both for prices and quality, and have succeeded in getting the best in the market. Buyers appreciate satisfaction and we guarantee that. . . .

The Children, Boys and Youth Department Full of the Best Values in These Lines.

ELewis, Ruddy, Davies & 330 Lackawanna Avenue.