The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Supreme Court-WILLIAM P. POTTER.

Treasurer-FRANS G HARRIS.

Election Nev. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power i in a state of the ball of the American states in the second states of the states of th support of popular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of mismic. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and elemonymary instituions until we can make the locast that no state between the two occurs supports these institu-tions as well as dues one own. Our 7,000,000 of provide size industriants, howest, howesholding and harpy. Ver, surrounded as see an energy side with prespective barriest conditions, with prespec-harpy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade tuffy occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of kinds are frightfully more frequent in bioarms more imports, the out nation party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical sty of false pretense, hyporus, and inducrity for the purpose of mideading the people and regain-ing lost power."—From the Republican State Data

It is not easy to see why the Lackawanna Iron and Steel compary should expect to pay loss myser on a tragt of land than would be assessed against

another holder. Example Among Corporations.

GHT years ago, when H. H. Vreeland, who had shortly before been a conductor on a small steam railroad, but

a good one, knowing his own business and the company's business thoroughly, took the management of the Metropolitan Traction company, which now owns or operates by lease most of the surface street car lines in New York, there were only four points at which transfers were given, nor was there any contract obligation to give transfers. Today there are more than same time only five lynchings, or only 300 points of transfer and 50 per cent.

of the company's 295,000,000 passengers

lished accounts for what it may be then asked, and he replied as before worth. The number of past failures "He did not." This is interesting and scored in the search for a germ-killer fair as a matter of political history, that may safely be taken into the especially in view of the claim by blood, reinforcing its own combative | some of Flinn's former followers that qualities, so as to fortify the patient | Flinn was gold-bricked. The governor against disease, breeds conservatism of Pennsylvania is a man who keeps but does not necessarily discredit new his word. daims of success. These must be

tested and sifted as they arise. If Dr. Fralick has done only half of what he benefactor of humanity and laid a broad foundation for enduring fame.

Scranton now needs to get over its anti-corporation spasm and settle down to real business.

Lynchings.

NE OF THE common replies made by Southern people to fellow. Cuba needs the United States other sections of the lynching needs Cuba or Cuban trade. habit is that "the North needn't talk. in proportion to its colored population it lynches as many colored men as the South does." The spirit of this reply employers determine and so announce is unfortunate, for it indicates a belief that back of these criticisms is a sectional animus, which, generally speaking, is not true. Here and there in the is a drastic remedy, lacking in sympa-North, as in the South, there are persons of strong sectional prejudice, who cannot get over the habit of looking upon the people of the once opposite section as in somehow yet public enemies; but this is very exceptional in the North. Here the great body of

people abhor lynching, not because it happens most frequently in the South, but because it happens at all, and also because, in the majority of Southern cases, it is the index of a feeling of racial antipathy that seems to be growing more cruel and dangerous year by year and that scatters its evils widespread.

We have not at hand the figures from which might be learned what percentage of negroes inhabiting Northern states are lynched, so as to contrast it with the percentage of negroes lynched in the South. It must be small, because such lynchings are extremely uncommon. But disregarding differences of color, there are figures to show that lynchings of all Southern than in Northern communities. For many years the Chicago Tribune has made a specialty of colecting statistics of crime, especially of homicides. Its figures are widely

accepted as standard. Here are some of them: MAMBER OF LANCHINGS IN SEVEN

. SOUTHERS STATES FROM 1885 TO THE END OF 1900. Alabama concerns concerns Florida 109. 22 asissippi Texas ...

tiris.

In these seven states there is a population of 10,702,349, giving one illegal execution to every 7.738 inhabitants. Now how is the showing in the North? New York and Pennsylvania together have 2.867,778, or 27 per cent., more inhabitants than the foregoing seven Southern states, yet they had in the

the wires. one for every 2,714,921 of their popula-

laughter greated the clever touch, and Chand r had not only gotten out of an awkward pre-leament, but had at the same time added to his mital of popularity." This incident reminded another of the Colum-

a men of the time when somebody had carried to the chemistry becaus room a bottle of vilemelling liquid consisted specially for the put see in the laboratory. The armosphere in the igh onbearable. He detected the odor almost before he had erroard the threshold, and, turning abruptly, locked the door and put the key in his Students of Cuba's newly drafted

constitution have discovered that no thinks he has, he has made himself a provision is made to guarantee free trade between the provinces nor between different cities of the same province. Thus it might, it is pointed out, come about that all commercial and

reciprocal treaties between the United States and the republic of Cuba could be practically nullified by provincial legislation on the part of Cuba. The omission is a serious error, but there is little danger that ill results will

criticisms by residents of much more than the United States A writer in the New York Tribune

proposes as a cure for strikes that ind Express, that the employe who strikes shall never be reinstated; that if he wants to work he must go elsewhere. This thy for workers who are misguided; but it is the destination toward which the professional agitators are fast driving their victims.

It is unquestionaly too early for presidential boom planting, yet now that the friends of C.Jell, Fultbanks and Governor Shaw have Legun, the admirers of Roosevelt seem determined to keep them busy.

Come to think of it, this illustrated newspaper gush regarding the Shamrock H., Constitution, Columbia, etc., must be rather tiresome to the majority of us inlanders, who seldom see even a canal boat.

Thus far this year Colonel Roosevelt has had more than 2,000 invitations to make public speeches. This does

not corroborate the theory that the vice-presidency would become Teddy's tomb. A professorship of labor ethics is to

established at the University of Chicago. There is plenty of professing on this subject. What is needed most is more practice.

In these days of unwholesome milk, it is well to remember that the lacteal fluid which will not ferment is more dangerous than that which sours too soon.

Some who, at the pinch, object to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs nevertheless, whenever there's a fuss, throw rocks at it, hoping to win hand-claps in the galleries.

In Schenectady, N. Y., they won't permit a beggar to beg or a grind organ to play on a public street. Their example is worth studying.

The Sampson health bulletins arrive with an irregularity suggesting that something must be the matter with

Mayor Black, of McKeesport, pro-



A visit to our store will make it clear to you numerous travels until his advanced age prevent of him from performing active duties, and the shock at the news of the tragic death of the emprise, at the hands of an assawin, in Geneva three pairs ago, together with the regret that he had not been that this exhibit of ours is different to any other No advertisement can do justice to the exquisit quality and richness of this collection. We invite you to call and see them. No need

with her and the drop fait secret at her loss so undermined his health that he retired from court and took up his abode in the brautiful A few specials at popular prices. Tyrolese health resert, Ischl. There, last Febru

- never recovered, and to which, as stated, h At 45 Cents

are umbed a few weeks age. Dr. Widerhofer was been March $\leq 1, 182_{1,}$ at Weye on the river Ems. in lower Austria. He tudied medicine in Vienna where he graduated a dector of medicine in 18.6, and immediately was elected first assistant to Professor Mayr, an ssistant surgeon to the Vienna foundling in ute. In 1850 he became surgeon to the At 75 Cents Ann's Children's hospital, and after the death Professor Mayr he became director of St. Ann's hospital and visiting physician to the Vienna Eye opensary, both of which positions he held up to

the time of his death. He contributed numerous sonys on the diseases of children in public in titutions and particularly on the diseases of th At \$1.00 in the new-horn and very young infants to current medical literature up to within a few CITS BEO

he suffered a stroke of paralysis fr

Personally he was a man of commanding stat te and large physique, of courtly manners but ongenial and locable disposition; a great love f children and animals, with that rare quality personality which inspired love and confidence

nd which makes the ideal family doctor. CARD FROM MISS PEDRICK.

ditor of The Tribune.

Sir: 1 wish through your paper to thank all of those who by their subscriptions added me in securing my scholarship in the Scranton Busi-ness college, through The Tribune's Educational Contest. Yours truly, Vida Pedrick. Clark's Samuelt, Sept. 5.





Brussels

19 AND S230 PER DAY

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

Grant's Tomb.

A Legal Expectation.

last year took transfers, so that the states, with 5,491,962 population, or average fare was in reality 2% conts. a passenger. In addition, large sums of money have been expended on experiments looking to improvements in equipment. Six or seven years ago \$500,000 was spont to see whether underground trolleys would work. The problem was not solved at once, but it is solved now, and this expenditure undoubtedly expedited the solution One by one old lines were hought in and improved until now there are sixteen represented in the group of properties that Mr. Vreeland manages Every time the economies resulting from decreased administration expense and the use of modernized equipment were divided with the public, which got its share in the shape of improved service at reduced cost. Furthermore, the wages paid to the employes of the Vreeland company, while not higher than on competing lines, are as high, and in addition the men get fait treatment, plenty of encouragement to improve themselves and that consciousness of the management's genuine personal interest which is as precious as dollars to most employes who are of any account. All these developments have come about through strictly business principles without any pretense of exceptional public spirit or philanthropy, and have not prevented the stockholders from earning good dividends. This is a form of corporation enterprise that is frequently howled at by agitators, but it could not well be spared.

Weather like yesterday makes children long for a nine-months school year, begun in October.

The Latest Consumption Cure. MPORTANT if true is the claim of Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick, visiting surgeon at the Metropolitan

State-hospital on Blackwell's island, New York, that he has at last found the long-sought, serum sure cure for tuberculosis.

For eight years this physician has tried to prepare a fluid consaining properties similar to those existing in tion. th normal blood and he thinks he has finally found it in a combination the formula for which he is not yet ready to make public. He says as to its qualities: "This fluid contains compouges that destroy all known disease germs almost instantly, and while its is antagonistic to objectionable actio organisms at the same time it will in-

tensify and increase the desired properties of the blood. Every capillary is flushed and every cell fed with a most potent, and in every way desirable,"enemy to unnatural conditions."

Tests of this tonic have been made in 106 cases, including tuberculosts and cancer, and they are said to have been uniformly successful. On Friday afternoon at the Metropolitan hospital Dr. Frallek, in the presence of a score

of physicians, gave a test of the fluid upon two patients in the advanced stages of consumption and the onlooking doctors are reported to have been "much impressed."

one-half that of the seven Southern states, and the lynchings number four. or eight for a population equal in numbers to that which in the South in the same period permitted 1.383 lynchings to occur. New England's ratio of lynchings is one to every 1,372,990 of population: Mississippi's isone to every 6,131. These ratios, it should be borne in mind, are not figured from year to year, but are based on the 1900 census. when population was in most cases larger than during the fifteen preceding years included in the lynching totals. Actually the disproportion would be greater than has been shown if each year's lynchings could be measured against that year's population. But if it be said that for this com parison we have picked the worst of the Southern states and set them against the best of the Northern states, we will reply by exhibiting the worst states in the Union for lynchings that are left after the above-Press J. S. Henry tells mentioned Southern states are subtracted. They are:

Tenne were --- +····· 136 STR.ATINIAN Virginia South Carolina North Carolina Indiana Kansas West Virginia .

Total] These states are all Southern states

excepting four; one of them is as much Southern as Northern and the three which are clearly Northern are at the bottom of the list. In the first six states in this table the ratio of lynchings to population is one to 19,804; in the last four it is only one in 43,269. It is far from our purpose to dwell upon these figures boastingly. But they establish that the remainder of the country has a moral as well as a legal right to protest against the amazingly rapid spread of lynch law in the South, which injures not only the communities that practice it, but blots the whole of our boasted Christian civiliza-

A mayor who spends his time talking and writing for publication seldom has time to do much else. Mayor anicrous and appalling. Black, of McKeesport, is probably more formidable in the bark than in the bite.

Shaffer's preference for a couch of thorns is one of those inscrutable myateries of life that teach the occasional futility of human reason.

The mysterious fusionist who has been keeping the local guessers guessing was probably looking after Schedule A.

We welcome the Times into the

ranks of the "corporation organs." "Did Governor Stone break any

As he walked to his deak," continued th As an watcol to us doas, continued the main who was telling the story, "the blackboard inscription caught his eye. Most of us thought be would cross it—but that wouldn't have been Chardler. He scarcely hesitated a second, but walked over to the beard and in a hand if any-thing bolder them the original added the word "Driver." The effect was instantaneous. A roar pledge to you?" Senator Flinn of Pittsburg was asked day before yesterday. "He did not." was the senator's reply. "Did he break any pledge We give this condensation of pub- to your friends?" the senator was

red a few mements later at the beginning of

Lewis

See the Point-Always Busy

OUR SCHOOL SHOE WINDOW.

Reilly.