### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.



The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

	DISPLAY.	Paper	Reading	Positi
Less 500 1000 2000 6000	than 500 mehes inches	.95 .90 .16 .155 .15	.975 .92 .175 .175 .17 .165	.10
Fo	r cards of thank	10 B	itions of co	indoler

# THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Judge-1. W. CARPENTER.

When the Democracy went out of power our state it let to the Republican party a leg s y of almost \$40,000,000 of dela. This debt, by the administration under Republican rule, ha been almost entirely paid. We have increases the appropriations to the common schools unti-we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republics administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a continy of miscile. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemos naty inst ations until we can make the boast that no stat between the two occass supports these institu-tions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of resple are industrients, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every sid with presperous business conditions, with peopl suppy, employed and contented, and with eve turne of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening angrowing more hopeful, the old historic party of distruction and negation sets up a hystorical c Platfoam.

The only justification of a municipal not, better governed now than before

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and President

of America, should be made without lelay, as a matter of justice to the

partisan and patriotic. Let everybody Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers support it, practically and promptly. Whatever Admiral Schiey's virtues or feelings, he was clearly entitled to

using the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Wood's Testimony. Licutenant Spencer S. Wood, who commander

der topmast yard of the Shamrock lifted her pyramid of canvas, but her

833 square feet more of canvas than the Columbia carried could not make her overtake the white beauty.

wind

necused as well as for public information

Shaffer says he arranged for Gompers to meet Pierpont Morgan to effect a settlement. He says Mr. Morgan nave up his vacation, went to New York and waited for Mr. Gompers who failed to appear, "nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests." He says further that John Mitchell, after looking into the Amalgamated strike, suggested a proposition to be made to the steel company, offering if it was declined to call out the miners. Mitchell's proposition was is to effect a necessary surveillance presented and rejected, but Shaffer says he waited in valu for Mitchell to fathers made the press forever free in take the action he had promised. These are Shaffer's specific charges. In addition to them, he says the Amalgamated association, although it had loyally contributed to the support of our form of civilization no other means other strikes, received in its hour of of communicating information and arneed not a penny from the American gument, in swiftness and width of dis-Federation of Labor nor from the semination, is comparable with the national lodge of mine workers. He wokes broad insimuations of bad faith. which can only be dispelled by proof that he was misinformed or that he

delificrately misrepresented. Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell have promptly called upon Mr. Shaffer to verify his assortions and have suggested a way by which the truth can strated repeatedly in many of our be elicited. Mr. Shaffer, in turn, accopts the challenge, but proposes a different way. It is to be hoped that to keep out of office a man possessing there will be no jockeying over methoils of investigation. While the mattor is naturally of greatest interest to those immediately concerned, it has obvious public interest, and it is to be hoped that the whole truth will be brought out speedily.

The New York Journal's method of defense is to abuse the opposition. This always covers a weak case.

A Notable Anniversary.

HE FIRST issue of the New York Times apeared Sept. 18, 1851. A semi-contennial jubilee number, intended to issued a week ago yesterday, was deferred until Wednesday of this week on account of the president's death. It comprises, in addition to the regular paper, a fac simile of the first copy and a handsomely illustrated supplement virtually reviewing fifty years of New York journalism.

There was no yellow journalism about the first issue of the Times and there, has been none since. The policy of the founders was outlined in these ords, which might well be engraved in tablets and set before every editor of the present day: "This paper will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation-to extend industry, temperance and virtue-to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all pub-He action and in all discussions of public affairs."

To this policy the Times has remained faithful and has never shown greater ability in its execution than it is showing today. Though it has

1 .

the full co-operation of his subordinates. This, it seems, he did not get while commanding the Flying Squadron. Revelation of this fact puts a stain on the American navy.

The Cost of Newspaper License. Y FAR the worst consequence of yellow journalism, from a newspaper standpoint, is the

sacrificial effect it has had on newspaper influence. A fundamental purpose in the printing of newspapers over the conduct of men in office. The order that there might be always in reserve a weapon with which to combat the encroachments of tyranny or the machinations of official fraud. In

newspaper press. But how grossly this instrumentality

of public education has in some instances been perverted is illustrated by the fact that officials suspected of

evil doing often thrive upon newspaper criticism and court rather than dread newspaper attack. It has been demonlarger cities that the combined opposition of the daily press is as powerless the sympathies of the common people as it is to put in office one lacking their confidence. The yellow journals have screamed and shricked and black guarded and cartooned so much in their mad efforts to stimulate by fake means

the sale of papers that all papers, many unjustly, have fallen in the public's estimation. Like the boy who cried "wolf" with-

out warrant, yellow journalism has

dulled the sensitiveness of the public ear to newspaper criticism and sacrificed by so much the real usefulness of the newspaper press. In some communities, happily, this deterioration

has been escaped. We can call to mind a few papers fully as firm in the confidence of their readers today as they of very were thirty or forty years ago. But they are few and precious. Generally speaking the whole craft has suffered for the sins of a fraction. Lying, distortion, perversion of the truth, brutal coarseness of taste, furious pandering to the criminal instincts-all these re-

courses of the self-lauding school of yellow journalism, whose only aim is big circulation, have reacted seriously upon the entire circle of American ournalism and spread a general dis-

law to permit attendance at Judge Wilson's fur trust it will take years to remove, -----

The life of Czolgosz is a poor equivalent for the life of Mckinley. It remains for the American people to make up the difference.

Fusion in New York represents honest purpose; but in Philadelphia its

chief inspiration is revenge. The Schley inquiry is becoming in-

toresting.

It speaks well for the Cuban people (huk) they seem inclined to don't by

a dispatch heat Dupont during the Spanis ar, was the next witness. He related the pat alans of his mission as a dispatch carrier fro Admiral Sampson at Key West to Admiral Sci he was off Cientueges. He had left Key Wes n May 29, carrying dispatches, of which the low-arried duplicates. He had reached Cienfinger everal hours in advance of the lows, "On no arrival," the witness said, "I we

buard and personally delivered the dispatcher, title I carried from Admiral Samson to Com-rodore Schley, in his calain at 9 v'cloch, He -keil me Admiral Sampson's idea about where he Spanish squadron was. I told him I did not He asked me of Admiral Sampson's inter I fold him I did not know them. He he thought the Spanish soundron wa wie. He had heard firing and was almost cor-inced that they were there. The conversatio as on the line to endeavor to find out from m hat Admiral Sampson's plans were. I could give im no information "How long were you on bound the flagship "" "Until just before luncheen."

"Have you anything further to state with re-sect to this interview which will bear upon the bjert of this incuiry?

"The commodore hesitated some about giving ne coal. He did not think he could spare coal t first. I said it was absolutely necessary; that a were almost run out of coal, having made the in from Key West. He said: "Very well; go be

c, and I will think it over.' I went below the ward room, and was afterward called a id informed that they would give me coal, at mover before met the admiral. He impresento as being very nervous. He would get up and walk around, rotee back and sit down, and a number of questions he asked me about Admira

impson's intentions I was visable to answer." "If I understand you clearly, you had no you defirered?" "Admiral Sampson did not tell me what was n them. He aimply told me these were dupli-ate dispatches he was sending by the lowa.

These duplicates he said he gave to me becaus ught the Dupont could make better speed left filter the lows, passed her off Cape san for home on a broad reach. The bands ndo, and arrived in Cienforger some three our hours before she did. I left Key Weat 11.10 a. m. on May 20.1

#### Admiral's Manner.

"During the interview concerning which we nade some statements with respect to the admi-Us manner, had he read the dispatches? Did he d them in your presence !"

"Did he advise you of their contents then?" 'He did not tell me positively what they were gathered while I was abound the flagship what a the cabin, or later in the ward room, I do not know, I never saw their contents, and Admiral Sampson never told we what they were,"

"I wish to ascertain exactly the particulars of 'All the dispatches seemed to be of an in pottant character, judging from the admital's momentupon receiving them. As I stated, he

Asked by Mr. Rayner if Admiral Samp one elte had informed him before he le Key West for Cientingon that a code of nignals had been agreed upon between the American the Cuhan insurgents, Lieutenar Wood replied in the negative. He had not, he ceived such information officially. added that it was current talk at Key West the Marblehend on a previous trip had

blidded communication with the Cubane, owever, a code of signale had been arranged, h id not know of the fact. \* Before Lieutenant Wood had ended his test ny the court adjourned at 12.45 o'clock for th

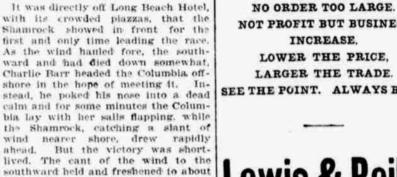
## Cortelvou at Canton.

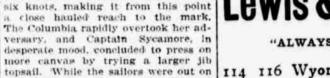
By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 20.-Mr. George B. Corr ou, secretary to the president, left here tonight or Canton. He will settle the estate and adjust as personal affairs of the late President

New Comptroller of Currency.

Washington, Sept. 25 .--- William B. Ridgeley, re

Shamrock Showed Front. It was directly off Long Beach Hotel,





the bowsprit, taking in the old and bending the larger sails, the Columbia went by the Shamrock as if she had been moored to the dock, making two feet to her one. From the time to that outer mark, the Columbia gained

steadily As she approached the turning point. the excursion fleet going at full speed circled out and massed beyond the mark to witness the turn. As she came of the contents of the dispatches alongside, leaving the mark on the deflected?" starboard hand. Barr put his helm hard down and luffed around it. Then she filled away. Her great balloon jib broke out like a puff of smoke, her boom was eased off and she was away

> crashed, the whistles blew and the crowd aboard the excursion fleet cheered. The fleet courteously waited until Shamrock rounded, seven minutes and fifteen seconds later, and gave her a cordial reception. From that time or

it was a procession, not a race. The Englishman tried a half-dozer head salls, in the hope of improving his position, but the American forged steadily ahead. Then the wind, which had been seven knots at the stake boat, contained, but whether it was while I was gradually died down and an hour be fore the time limit expired it was evi-

dent that the yachts could not finish in time. When the committee boat finally poisted her signals, declaring "no race," the big excursion fleet headed back for New York as fast as steam and sail ould carry them. Only the steam yacht

Erin, with Sir Thomas and his party on board, remained alongside the challenger and escorted her to her anchorage. Under the rules the unfinished and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. race will be re-sailed on Saturday, and but the course will be again fifteen miles Machinery, Pumps. to windward, or leeward, and return.

## WAGERS ON THE RACE.

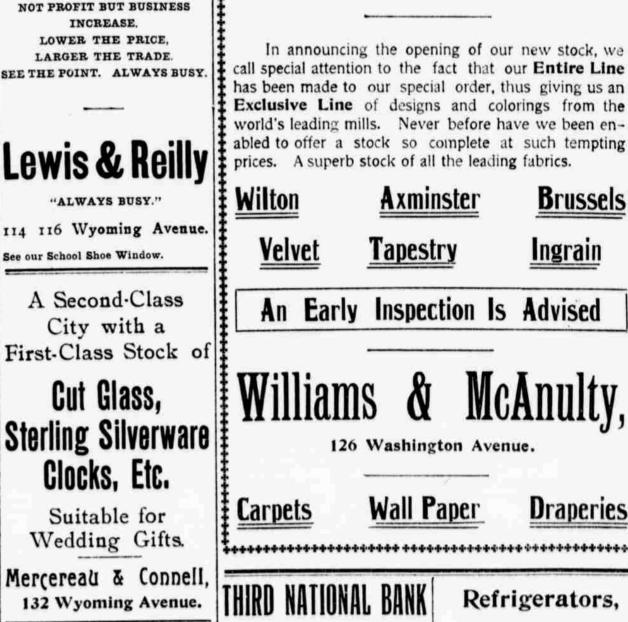
Odds of Ten to Eight Are Offered on the Columbia. ly Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press

New York, Sept. 26 .- Numerous vagers on the yacht races were re ported in stock exchange circles today. Most of these were at odds of ten to eight on the Columbia, but as good as ten to seven was offered at times. No very large bets were announced.

M although Columbia money is offered in almost any amount. One brokerage firm offered to wager any part of \$4,000 even that the Sham-

rock would not win two races of the series. About \$4,000 was placed on the Wachington, Sopt. 25.-William B. Ridgeley, re-result appeinted compiration to instruct the composition of the currency, ar-rived in Washington tonight. He will devote a few days to the affairs of the cline with Comp-traffer Daws before assuming charge on Oct. 7.

no takers.



BOOTS

NO ORDER TOO SMALL,



#### Railroad Day at the Pan-American Sept. 28, 1901.

The features of Railroad Day at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition will be the greatest event of the year. No expense will be spared on the part of the officials to make it a grand suc-WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELIN, JR., Vice Pres.

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