

The Scranton Tribune

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When orders will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its readers bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Rate, and other advertising details.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901. THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Supreme Court: WILLIAM P. POTTER, Chief Justice; FRANK G. HARRIS, Justice.

County. Judge: J. W. CAMPBELL. County Clerk: L. A. JOHNSON.

When the Democratic went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost \$40,000,000 of debt.

The only justification of a municipal "tipper" is the production of improved results. This, therefore, is the practical question: Is Scranton, or is it not, better governed now than before the ripping occurred? We think it is.

Apply the Probe. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE charges brought by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, against President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, should be made without delay, as a matter of justice to the accused as well as for public information.

Shaffer says he arranged for Gompers to meet Pierpont Morgan to effect a settlement. He says Mr. Morgan gave 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."

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

A Notable Anniversary. THE FIRST issue of the New York Times appeared Sept. 18, 1851. A semi-centennial jubilee number, intended to be issued a week ago yesterday, was deferred until Wednesday of this week on account of the president's death.

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 words, which might well be engraved on tablets and set before every editor of the present day: This paper will seek to ally, rather than excite, agitation in industrial, 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 public 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

had its share of business vicissitudes it is now enjoying a prosperity which encourages clear journalism everywhere. May its life and usefulness as well as its prosperity be prolonged to the remotest time.

The suggestion that Lieutenant Governor Gobin be asked to put into form suitable for judicial cognizance what he knows about bribery and corruption in the last legislature is one which all honest men approve.

He has been credited in the papers with alleging various offenses. Assuming that he has been correctly quoted, the propriety of putting his charges into definite shape, with names and dates, is apparent. General denunciation is both ineffective and unfair.

It would be strange if in a body as large as the Pennsylvania legislature there were not some rotten timber. But the good suffers with the bad when accusation is not specific.

By all means let General Gobin tell what he knows. It is his duty not to be silent. It is necessary to save him from the suspicion of being disgruntled over personal disappointments.

Send in the Dollars. PRACTICALLY unanimous approval is heard of the proposition to erect a McKinley memorial by popular dollar subscriptions.

A substantial beginning has been made. If subscriptions greater in amount than one dollar were accepted, the fund would speedily attain large proportions.

The appropriateness of having the memorial made a people's tribute is, however, apparent. There should be no difficulty in securing all the money necessary in dollar amounts. It ought not to be necessary to ask twice.

But while everybody applauds the idea and wishes it well, contributions are coming in more slowly than is creditable to the public spirit of our citizens. This cannot be due to lack of interest. It must not be taken as indicative of the wonderful affection for our martyred chief executive displayed so conspicuously a few hours ago.

It is already being dulled or forgotten. The only tenable explanation is that the people are awaiting more information on the subject.

This can be supplied in few words. D. B. Atherton, secretary of the board of trade, is treasurer of the fund. Dollars can be sent to him. Or, they can be handed into the office of any newspaper. Every newspaper in the city is supporting this movement and willing to aid in the collection of the fund.

Every dollar thus contributed will be promptly acknowledged in print, by the publication of the donor's name, which will constitute a receipt.

The movement is a general one, non-partisan and patriotic. Let everybody support it, practically and promptly.

Whatever Admiral Schley's virtues or feelings, he was clearly entitled to 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. BY 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 is to effect a necessary surveillance over the conduct of men in office. The fathers made the press forever free in 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 our form of civilization no other means of communicating information and argument, in swiftness and width of dissemination, is comparable with the 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 demonstrated repeatedly in many of our larger cities that the combined opposition of the daily press is an overpowering force to keep out of office a man possessing the sympathies of the common people as it is to put in office one lacking their confidence.

The yellow journals have screamed and shrieked 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" without 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 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, vulgar pandering to the criminal instincts—all these recourses of the self-lauding school of yellow journalism, whose only aim is big circulation, have reacted seriously upon the entire circle of American journalism and spread a general distrust 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 interesting.

It speaks well for the Cuban people that they seem inclined to elect by

acclamation as their first president a man of fine ability and character, who, moreover, is thoroughly familiar with American conditions and sentiment.

The intense interest shown in the yacht race shows there are few without "sporting blood."

To defeat Tammany will take more than good intentions.

Wise Did Not Inform Schley

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Rayner read from a report made on May 26 by Admiral Sampson, in which the admiral said that Captain W. Barr had told him that he believed Captain Schley to be strongly fortified.

"Is that true," Mr. Rayner asked.

"It is the truth," Captain W. Barr replied.

"Did the admiral say, in reply to questions by Captain Parker, of command of Schley, that he could at any time, when on Santiago, hold hold the admiral's attention that he might have had in regard to the situation, he had seen the most of a vessel which he thought was a small sailing vessel. He had gone near enough to observe the last batteries.

In reply to an inquiry from the court the witness said that the last batteries did not fire on the Valerian while that vessel was recommissioning. He also said that though he was the senior officer while on Santiago prior to the arrival of Captain Schley he did not command Captain Schley's ship.

"Did the admiral say, in reply to questions by the court, that he had given to him (Schley) the information which he (W. Barr) had given to him (Schley)?"

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COLUMBIA MAKES GOOD SHOWING

(Continued from Page 1.)

was enough to warn the cockles of the admiral's heart. He got into the windward berth and try as the Englishman would, he could not shake him off.

As the red ball, which marked the warning signal, was hoisted, ten minutes later, the English skipper, in despair, put up his flag and the lightship, but the Columbia lunged to him, as if one tiller were answering for both, and when they again raced for the line, it was like two thoroughbred horses, neck and neck. But Barr was straggling to the windward.

The fascinating game the two skippers were fighting was so intense that both miscalculated the line and crossed the line thirty seconds before the starting gun was fired.

Spectators Delighted. Three blasts of the whistle sounded the recall. The two big canvas clouded racers were around as if turning on their heels and coming up again in the smoke of the gun fired away across the line both on the starboard tack, but Columbia half a length in the lead and a length to windward.

Both carried the same sails, main, club topsail, stay, jib and baby jib. The sight made the pulses of the spectators tingle with delight.

For ten miles down the Long Island shore in plain view of the people there the two big singletrackers smashed into the head seas, sending spray smoking to the cross trees. Strain as Shamrock would against the wind, the solid driving masts of the experts she was quicker in stays by ten seconds. The beat down the Long Island coast made a beautiful marine spectacle.

The patrol fleet under the direction of Captain W. Barr of the revenue cutter service, maintained a perfectly clear field. Half a mile of revenue cutters and yachts at an angle of four points from each side of the course formed a right angle, changing direction as the yachts tacked. In the hollow of this angle as if in a fence corner there was no more interference with the yachts than if they had been sailing in the middle of the Atlantic while behind the fence on either side were the solid driving masts of the revenue cutters.

Asked by the admiral to relate his conversation with Admiral Schley on the occasion of that visit, he informed that it had been ascertained that some of the ships of Admiral Schley's squadron were within the harbor of Santiago, that they had been seen and were in sight at the entrance of the harbor. In language as nearly as I can remember he said: "After dinner I am going to take my flag on board the Massachusetts and take her and the Iowa and go in and have a look at the fleet."

"Did you see anything of the fleet?"

"I cannot recall the words, nor, aside from what I have mentioned, the particular subjects."

William C. Gray, who was chief machinist on the Texas during the battle of Santiago on July 3, 1898, and who was on duty on the Texas at the time of the battle of Santiago, was asked by the admiral to relate his conversation with Admiral Schley on the occasion of that visit, he informed that it had been ascertained that some of the ships of Admiral Schley's squadron were within the harbor of Santiago, that they had been seen and were in sight at the entrance of the harbor.

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FINLEY'S

Fall Exhibit of New Silks and Dress Goods

Our entire lines of Foreign and Domestic Silks and Dress Goods are now on display.

They are the newest and best creations from the fashion market, home and abroad—shown in rich array for your inspection.

BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, at 45c and up.

BLACK AND COLORED PEAU DE SOIE, at \$1.00 and up.

BLACK AND COLORED LOUISIANES, \$1.00 and up.

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, 50c, and up.

FANCY TAFFETA WAIST SILKS, 75c and up.

FANCY LOUISIANES WAIST SILK, \$1.00 and up.

Corduroys at 50c to \$1.25

Are in very great demand this fall for Jackets and Separate Skirts.

DRESS GOODS

Plain, smooth fabrics predominate this season.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS GOODS are here in abundance—in great range of new weaves.

PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE MELTONS, for Storm Coats and Suits; 54 inches wide, at \$1.65 and \$1.85.

WOOL HAZARD CORD, in black and colors, at \$1.00.

PRUNELLE CLOTH, in black and colors, at \$1.25.

PEQUIN SERGES, black and colors, 75c and \$1.00.

ALL WOOL SERGES, black and colors, at 50c.

HOMESPUN SUITINGS, 54 inches wide, 50c, and 75c.

EXTRA HEAVY MELTONS, 54 inches wide, at \$1.00.

SILK AND WOOL SUITINGS and LANSLOWNE, at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

ALL WOOL CHEVIOTS, at 45c and 50c.

510-512 Lackawanna Ave

From Shoe Strings to BOOTS

NO ORDER TOO SMALL, NO ORDER TOO LARGE, NOT PROFIT BUT BUSINESS INCREASE.

LOWER THE PRICE, LARGER THE TRADE. SEE THE POINT. ALWAYS BUSY.

Lewis & Reilly "ALWAYS BUSY."

114 116 Wyoming Avenue. See our School Shoe Window.

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.

Allis-Chalmers Co

Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

\$15.00 to \$18.00 a WEEK

salary for an intelligent man or woman in each town. Permanent position. 30 cents per hour for spare time. Manufacturer, Box 78, Philadelphia.

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 success in every way.

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

SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES.

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

L. SOMMAR, Building Contractor. Employs union men. Estimates a specialty. Remodeling and repairing a specialty. 326 WASHINGTON AVE.

EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, CONTRACTOR, BUILDER. ROOM 28 COAL EXCHANGE, SCRANTON, PA.