The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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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., as 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 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.

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Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.23	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 22, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Supreme Court—WILLIAM P. POTTER.
Treasurer—FRANK G. HARRIS.

County.

Judge—J. W. CARPENTER.
Controller—E. A. JONES.
Coroner—DR. J. J. ROBERTS.
Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Election Nov. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost $10,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in 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 misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power."—From the Republican State Platform.

Some of the insurgent papers are amusing themselves by printing political obituaries of John M. Carman because he objected to Guffey's sell-out. It is evident they are not in touch with genuine Democratic sentiment.

Advice.

WE HAVE SAID that in this campaign, for the first time in many years in Lackawanna county, complete harmony among Republicans is noticeable: that is to say, there are no factions working against the ticket and no elements within the organization on the outs with each other. The candidates are pulling together. Each is loyal to his associates.

But here and there are a few Republicans who are showing indifference because of disappointments. If John Doe didn't get appointed to the police force John generally gives vent to his feelings at the next ensuing general election. If Richard Roe, having been on the pay rolls, was for any reason removed, Richard proceeds to take it out on the first party ticket that comes along. There are local disaffections of this character this fall; not many; not more than usual; every campaign has them; but enough to make it worth while to offer a few words of advice.

Don't kick over the traces. It doesn't pay. The man who runs for an office, doesn't get it and then pitches into innocent candidates who were not responsible for his disappointment makes enemies of those candidates' friends and doesn't make any new friends to offset this loss. Some day he will want to run for office again. Then his record will arise and smite him.

When one of these disappointed men solicits you to help him to get revenge, advise him to forego his dreams of vengeance and cultivate party loyalty. At all events, do not join him in fighting your party. Recollect that party principles are superior to purely personal prejudices. Be a Republican.

Mr. Coray will at least have the satisfaction of saying that he has been thoroughly nominated.

The Wonderful Airship.

M. SANTO DUMOS' airship traveled the route from Saint Cloud to and around the Eiffel Tower in twenty-nine minutes and eighteen seconds on Saturday, apparently without a hitch. Unfortunately for the ingenious inventor and bold balloonist, he failed to win the one hundred thousand franc prize by forty seconds, according to the stipulation laid down for the capture of the stake. This was certainly hard luck. There is some consolation for him, however, in the fact that it does not preclude him from entering the race again, the next time, we may hope, with success. He is hardly likely to encounter a rival until he lifts it. Dumos is a man of enthusiastic intrepidity as well as of mechanical genius.

It is said that M. Dumos' air-ship is merely a big toy, delicate and complicated, only practical under peculiar atmospheric conditions; that his success proves nothing; that the air is too rarified, unstable, and treacherous a medium to be navigated; that no utilitarian purpose has been served by ballooning except as a more or less uncertain aid to meterological investigation and a somewhat more doubtful success in war scouting. So far, certainly, no great progress has been made in the practical development of the balloon beyond its original clumsy and unwieldy form and fortuitous dependence upon the currents of the higher strata of the atmosphere for its propulsion in a definite direction. Although science weighs and measures the air, calculates its intensity of force in motion and ponderableness of pressure, we know absolutely nothing of its characteristics beyond these and its chemical constituents.

Every great invention in its initial stages has been more or less a toy. Those who decry Santos' invention as a toy pay the inventor and the child of his brain a very high compliment, for as a toy it works. Of the innumerable air-ships and flying machines that have been invented or constructed since classical antiquity to our own day in truth only that of M. Dumos has demonstrated that there is no inherent condition of the atmosphere ordinarily which forbids aerial navigation. That is all practically which M. Dumos' experiment has realized; but that is a great deal.

No country in the world is so favorable for experiments in the realms of pure science as France. The inventor of the balloon was a Frenchman; the most daring and enthusiastic aeronauts living are Frenchmen. It was during the Franco-German war that the besieged in Paris utilized the balloon for practical purposes as it had never been utilized before. Neither steam nor electricity had a more auspicious beginning. Whatever the future has in store for aerial navigation, M. Dumos, it is hardly too much to claim, has laid the mechanical foundation.

Social equality between races of different colors is not always possible even if desirable. But it is always possible for white men to deal justly with negroes and those who make a fetish of dealing unfairly with them are amassing trouble for themselves or for their descendants.

The Mule Ticket.

FOR SOME days past, though claiming to be a Democratic paper, the Scranton Times has been conspicuous for the absence from its columns of a Democratic ticket. It runs at the top of its editorial page a mongrel thing called the Union ticket, which the courts of Dauphin county have declared to be illegally begotten. But this is not a Democratic ticket and certainly not a ticket that Democrats have reason to be interested in.

One of the names on this mule ticket is that of a man who alleges that he has always been and expects always to be a Republican. The mule ticket is running him for state treasurer. In order to get him on, its parents had to commit outrage upon the plainly asserted will of the Democratic masses as expressed by their representatives in state convention. The Democratic delegates by majority vote said that if Palm resigned a Democrat should be named to succeed him. But a part of the state committee, having apparently sold out to the insurgent Republicans, illegally met and put on E. A. Coray, who says he is a Republican and who proclaims his mission to be to reform and save the Republican party.

Now why should Democrats wish to reform and save the Republican party? What interest have they in a fight between two Republicans for the office of state treasurer? Have they any assurance that Coray, if elected, would be more likely than Harris to go into his pocket to help elect Democratic candidate in the future? Could he reconcile his claims to Republicanism with contributing to aid the Democracy? If there is no such assurance, Democrats are being asked to mix into a Republican scrap in which they are not concerned. If one wing of the Democracy may support Coray another may with equal propriety support Harris, seeing that neither wing has a Democratic candidate in the field.

We charge the Times with being an accomplice to a gigantic scheme of Democratic betrayal. We call the attention of Democrats to the fact that their former local organ has ceased to display the emblems of Democracy; that it has become a derelict in politics, an apologist for political illegitimacy, an instrument of political apostacy. Why should any real Democrat wish to follow its bolting of a mule ticket?

A recent issue of the London Standard contains some interesting figures as to the world's drink bill. Great Britain, it is shown, derives 36 per cent. of her total revenues from the tax on alcoholic beverages; the United States, 29 per cent.; France, 19 per cent., and Germany, 18 per cent. Of wine, Frenchmen drink 25.4 gallons a year per head; Germans, 1.45 gallons; Britons, .39 gallon, and Americans only .33 gallon. On the contrary, Germans drink 27.5 gallons of beer apiece per capita; but are outdone by the British, who average 31.7 gallons. Americans drink only 13.3 gallons and Frenchmen 6.2 gallons. The French use the most spirits, 2.02 gallons; Germans coming next with 1.94, then Englishmen with 1.12, and Americans last, with 1.06 gallons. From every standpoint Americans show up as the most abstemious of the four and it is plain that temperance among them is progressing more rapidly than among the inhabitants of any other nation.

A German investigating expedition claims to have discovered the throne room of the great King Nebuchadnezzar on the site of ancient Babylon. Now if some one will locate the particular posture in which Nebuchadnezzar roamed with the bovines the mystery of the entire situation will be cleared up.

Dyspeptic persons who have been prone to prophecy all sorts of financial evils for Scranton with the departure of the steel mills, will now be obliged to turn their attention to the weather.

It begins to look as though it might be necessary to offer ransoms for the ministers who have been intrusted with the mission of arranging payment for Miss Stone's release.

President Kruger still finds satisfaction in the knowledge that his unfortunate followers are at least worrying the British.

In the matter of payment of American claims, Venezuela shows a disposition to defy the sheriff.

The occasional meetings of the Democratic state committee rescue a good many leaders about the country from oblivion.

In spite of the press of other business, England finds time to annex a rich island now and then.

Latest reports from Skagway indicate that the glitter of gold continues to cover sufferings untold.

The American Hog Now Has a Rival

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Oct. 21.

THE AMERICAN hog has a European rival. Denmark has come into the field as a producer and exporter of hogs and hog products, with a growth at least interesting, if not suggestive to American producers of a commodity whose export value grew from $91,-098,098 in 1891 to $119,961,502 in 1901. These figures show the total value of hog products exported from the United States in 1891 and 1901, respectively, the details for 1901 being: Lard, $10,500,148; bacon, $37,499,026; hams, $22,812,-778; salted and pickled pork, $9,926,633; fresh pork, $2,424,597, and canned pork, $708,681.

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The fact that hog products form the largest single item in the exportations of the United States, having exceeded last year by two million dollars those of manufactures of iron and steel, whose exports have attracted so much attention, lends interest to some facts which have just reached the treasury bureau of statistics regarding the remarkable development of the hog-packing industry of Denmark. This information is published in the "Danish Export Review," and shows that the number of head of swine in Denmark has increased from 301,000 in 1861 to 771,000 in 1881 and 1,168,000 in 1898, the latest year for which statistics are available. The prohibition of the importation of live hogs into Germany and the United Kingdom, which countries were Denmark's principal customers in this line, resulted in the establishment of slaughter houses in Denmark and the increase in the production of Danish bacon and hams in recent years has been phenomenal. The exports of hams and bacon from Denmark have grown from 9,120,000 Danish pounds in 1878 to 129,760,-000 Danish pounds in 1898; the value increasing from 4,110,000 kroner in 1878 to 47,080,000 kroner in 1898, the value of the crown being 26.8c.

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As a consequence of the change from the export of live swine to that of slaughtered animals, the slaughter-houses have risen to the greatest importance in Denmark during the last ten or fifteen years. Whilst formerly the slaughter-houses belonged to private individuals, a large number of joint and co-operative slaughter-houses have been established during this period. This movement commenced in 1887 on account of the German importation prohibition when it became necessary to kill a considerable number of swine which were formerly sent to Germany alive for sale in England.

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The number of head of swine exported to Germany in the year before the prohibition was enforced amounted to more than a quarter of a million, and thus there was suddenly plenty of work for several slaughter-houses. In 1887 one co-operative slaughter-house was established, in 1888 seven, and rapid progress was made during the following years with regards to establishing new slaughter-houses and to the quantity of bacon they produced.

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There are now 25 co-operative slaughter-houses in Denmark which in 1899 killed about 720,000 head of swine at a value of about 31½ million kroner (about $8,000,000), and about 22,450 head of cattle for export at a value of about 3½ million kroner. The largest slaughter-houses killed from 58,000 to 61,000 pigs in 1899, and the smaller from 9,000 to 10,000. In 1897, 21 slaughter-houses were stated as having been established at a cost of 3,543,000 kroner, and the number of persons sharing in the profits of these 21 establishments was 41,728. Adding to these the two largest, those of Odense and Kolding, the first of which cost 1,750,000 kroner, besides two smaller slaughter-houses and extensions for the slaughtering of cattle for export and other objects, the total outlay amounts to 6.4 million kroner, and the total number of co-operators about 50,000.

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These co-operators have bound themselves to send the whole or part of their swine to the slaughter-houses, and guarantee 10 to 15 kroner per head of swine for funds and working capital. These co-operators share equally the working expenses and the year's surplus in the same manner as the dairies. They employ 540 hands, besides managers and office staff. All of the 25 slaughter-houses possess a common organization and management, and a common office at Copenhagen. The average cost of the slaughter of each pig for nine of the slaughter-houses was 2.1 kroner in 1896, 2.56 kroner in 1897, and 2.83 kroner in 1898, 21 per cent. of the increase in cost being due to increase in wages.

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The following table shows the enormous amount of business transacted by the co-operative slaughter-houses:

Year.	Slaughter-houses. No.	Swine Slaughtered. No.	Value. Kroner.
1888	1	28,407	1,021,727
1889	8	151,518	5,890,755
1890	10	147,155	5,818,847
1891	11	220,743	11,560,940
1892	11	297,641	15,201,456
1893	11	317,756	19,137,425
1894	15	385,721	20,241,655
1895	17	558,811	22,918,667
1896	20	636,854	27,360,561
1897	25	583,120	29,130,885
1898	25	691,659	29,300,309
1899	25	720,171	31,214,743
Total	.....	4,612,605	224,115,250

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON STRIKES.

From the North American Review.

To men who are entering upon a strike it should be clear that in preventing others from working they are acting in direct contradiction to the very principle of personal liberty in virtue of which they justify themselves in ceasing to work. When individual workmen or combinations of workmen refuse to compel them to work, for the simple reason that in the enjoyment of their personal liberty they are free to work or not to work. But, evidently, the corollary of this is that men who choose to work must be allowed to work. Not many years ago an association of workmen initiating a strike had reason to expect summary treatment from law courts, prone as these were to interpret in a manner untavorable to such collective action the various so-called conspiracy statutes strewn over the pages of English and American law books. Against such statutes and against the interpretations usually attached to them the friends of labor waged unceasing war in the name of personal liberty, with the result that now, except in cases involving a breach of contract, or entailing serious damage on public interests, labor unions may, without risk of incurring the displeasure of the law, initiate a strike and continue it as long as they may deem fit. Is it not strange that, after labor unions have won the long-fought battle for their own personal liberty, they should turn around and strive to wrest personal liberty from non-union workers? It would seem that labor unions sought to be a law to themselves apart from and above the law of the land.

AN ABLE OFFICIAL.

From the Archbald Citizen.

Whatever views the voter may entertain on the subject of state politics they should not be permitted to interfere with his selection of county officers whose duties have nothing to do with the management of state affairs. The office of county controller is one whose exclusive concern is the affairs of Lackawanna county, and the candidate for that office should be voted for on his merits as a man and as an official. Judged by this standard the Republican candidate for the office, Mr. E. A. Jones, of this place, satisfies all the requirements. Mr. Jones during his brief tenure in the office of county controller which he now holds, has shown that he possesses the ability that the office calls for. He is a man of high character who will do his duty without fear or favor. Mr. Jones has filled various offices of public trust in this borough and in every instance he has made an honest and competent official. Being a resident of this town he has a right to expect the support of his neighbors and we trust that it will be generously given to him on election day.

SCHLEY COURT RESUMES

[Concluded from Page 1.]

manner on any day in which there was a battle or any other time?"

"So far as my observation went, he was thoroughly fearless and self-possessed on all occasions."

"Was he at any time within your knowledge laboring under mental excitement?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Hanna exhibited to the witness a letter dated May 26, 1898, and written by Commodore Schley, which contained a reference to the dispatches that had been brought by the Dupont, and giving a general account of the operations of the flying squadron. The commodore sought by that letter, as stated by him, to show that the No. 7 dispatch, known as the "Dear Schley" letter was received on the 22d of May and not the 23d. The witness said:

"The conjunction of this letter and the changed indorsement in lead pencil on the back of one of the dispatches would seem to indicate that the dispatch might have been received on the 22d."

After the examination had proceeded along this line for some time Mr. Rayner addressed the court as follows:

"May it please the court, we admit that we got No. 7 by the Dupont (which joined the flying squadron off Cienfuegos on May 22, 1898), and we admit that we got No. 8 by the Hawk and the Marblehead. Now, the trouble is about the other No. 7. Where did the duplicate of No. 7 go? We cannot admit that we got it by the Iowa, but we agree upon three propositions: The Dupont carried No. 7, the Hawk No. 8 and the Marblehead No. 8. We admit the receipt of this memorandum from Captain McCalla by the Hawk, but what we have not been able to find out and cannot admit is that the Iowa carried No. 7."

Mr. Rayner turned to Admiral Schley and asked: "You admit that, don't you, admiral?"

The admiral replied: "Certainly, we admit that."

Lieutenant Wells was still under cross-examination when the court took its usual luncheon recess.

When the court met at 2 o'clock Mr. Hanna continued his examination of Lieutenant Wells.

The Receiving Stamp.

"How do you account specifically for the absence of receiving stamp imprint on the duplicate 'Dear Schley' dispatches?" he asked.

"It is possible that I jotted down that note on them when they were handed to me. Of course, it was the custom to put receiving stamps on letters generally."

"Can it be possible that the commodore retained them for some time?"

"It is possible, but not probable. He sometimes held dispatches in the cabin for a time, but he generally sent them down as soon as received."

In reply to questions the witness said that he remembered absolutely nothing about the receipt of dispatch No. 8 from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, saying that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago, except what was revealed by the receiving stamp indorsements. He said that on this dispatch, as on the "Dear Schley" letter, there had at first been an indorsement showing its receipt on May 21 and subsequently another indorsement written over the first indicating its receipt on the 23d of that month.

"Your pencil marks, then, cannot be taken as a very clear indication as to when those papers were received?" was asked. The witness replied that they could be, saying: "Generally, I should say yes. I do not intend to be infallible on that subject."

"But the 'Dear Schley' letter, you say, would seem to have been received on the 23d of May?"

"Yes."

"So that, although actually received on the 22d, it bore the indorsement of '23d' and '24th'?"

"One bore a date '23d' and another bore a date '24th,' as I recollect."

Dispatches in Evidence.

Mr. Hanna then put in as testimony dispatches Nos. 5 and 6, both from Admiral Schley, directing a strict blockade at Cienfuegos and the latter enclosing the McCalla memorandum. The witness was again questioned concerning the receipt of more than one copy of the McCalla memorandum, but he maintained that he remembered only one copy, at the same time admitting the possibility of the receipt of another copy. Asked when he had first seen the dispatch introduced by Captain Cotton, the witness said he did not remember to have ever seen it. This is the dispatch sent to the Harvard, saying that the Spaniards were probably at Santiago, and the one which Admiral Cotton said he had delivered to Commodore Schley on May 27.

In this connection Mr. Hanna said that he had not been able to find the original of this dispatch among Admiral Schley's papers. He remarked also incidentally that there were others of Admiral Schley's papers missing.

Mr. Hanna then questioned Lieutenant Wells closely about Admiral Schley's papers, but he repeated that since he had boxed them up and turned them over to Admiral Schley in 1898 he had not seen them until he saw them recently at the navy department.

"I saw them very much spread about at the department since I have been here," said he.

"Under what circumstances did you examine them at the department?"

"I examined them to make copies of certain papers. I applied to different officers. They were handed to me. I made such copies as I desired and turned the papers over to the responsible persons concerned."

Never Talked of Retrogade.

Lieutenant Wells said that he had never had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning the retrogade movement.

"My own idea was that we were heading for Santiago," he said.

He remembered discussions as to the possibility of going to Gonaives bay to coal, but his own recollection was that it was only to be in certain contingencies.

Among other dispatches read by Mr. Hanna and on which the witness was questioned was one dated May 28, from Commodore Schley to the navy department, giving information of the capture of the Reshmond with coal for the Spanish fleet. This was the day before the positive location of the Spanish ships in the harbor at Santiago.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hanna, the witness said that while he could not repeat actual conversations with Commodore Schley concerning the retrogade movement he was sure that the movement was made because of the commodore's anxiety about the coal supply of the vessels of the fleet. He knew, said the witness, that the Spanish fleet was in the vicinity and felt that it was not desirable to meet it without an adequate fuel supply.

In reply to a question by Captain Lemly, Lieutenant Wells said that with the Brooklyn headed as she was and with the harbor trending as it does it was natural that the Spanish vessels coming out of the harbor should face the Brooklyn. Mr. Wells was on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

The Vile Cartoon Has Seen Its Day

Private Dalzell in the Sun.

THE OTHER evening, chancing to be passing through the old brick house on Tenth street in Washington where Lincoln died, in the hall approaching the chamber where the "good man met his fate," I was pained beyond expression to see hanging on the walls the dreadful cartoons of "Honest Abe" which appeared in so many papers in the dark days of the 60's. Of course I had a faint recollection of those wartime caricatures—but here before me, in all their hideous and horrible distortion of truth, feature and character, these grotesque and detestable things scowled down from the walls. It brought back the past. It recalled the persecution and defamation which "stimulated, instigated the murder of the foremost man in all the tide of time." There were the homely honest features barely visible in the grotesque cartoons on the wall, which represented him as "An Ape," as "Half Nigger and Half Monkey," as a "Tyrant," "Riding a Rail—Tar and Feathers," and all that malignity and mendacity could devise and portray of a despot, tyrant, mountebank, hypocrite and fool, for portraits of Abraham Lincoln! I knew, as all the world knows, that in the press of the purlieus Abraham Lincoln never lived to see a decent portrait of himself. The same is literally true of McKinley—word for word. Only McKinley was even worse villified and caricatured down to the very day when the same monkish literature caused his assassination.

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At the first thought I did not see, but I now do, that these cartoons in the hall leading to the chamber of death were in historic harmony with all that followed. In the old war days millions of people got the only idea they ever had of Lincoln, as in these later days millions got their only idea of McKinley from these damnable cartoons. In the 60's I knew respectable people who actually believed Lincoln was a vulgar blackguard, an illiterate and brutal tyrant, half negro, and all that, and they hated him accordingly. It created a false character for him in all the minds of the mob, until no man in all the world was hated as Lincoln was by a full half of the American people until it caused his murder. The cartoons are fittingly displayed now in the hallway leading up to the chamber where he breathed his last! Since that hour no cartoons of Lincoln; not one. America and the world would not for one moment tolerate any caricaturing of the gentle and sainted Lincoln now. Why—why. Oh why, if it was right from 1860 to 1865 is it not right now to represent Lincoln as a brute and fool, as was done savagely every day from the day he was nominated in 1860 till he fell in 1865? The question points a moral; it answer itself—it is significant just now.

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True also it is of McKinley. That good man who is mourned now by more people that ever wept at any grave save only that at Calvary, never saw one—not a single decent picture of himself or of his friends in the press of the gutters and sewers from the day he became governor of Ohio until he died. Not one! Not one! Let us be plain. Let us face the facts. Let me not mince words. If it was justifiable to represent McKinley as a little Napoleon and tyrant, as "Willie Looking to His Papa, the Trusts," as an Emperor and a baby—if it was right in 1864-1901, up to September 6, 1901, what made it wrong then? No anarchist, open or covert, dare display that little boy looking up to the big brute covered with $ $ $ now! The American people would not tolerate it. Naturally, therefore, not from shame or remorse, but from fear, and fear only, the printed picture press has dealt out none of its dirt since McKinley fell. It dare not. It never shall dare to do so again. Its form of anarchy—anarchy run riot and mad in ink and type—has gone glimmering with its twin brother, the anarchist bomb, poison and pistol, and is now under the ban of popular condemnation. When congress meets it will go under the ban of the law.

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The American people have thrice stood by the bleeding corpses of their presidents, to realize at last that libel and misrepresentation lead to jealousy, jealousy to hate, and hate to murder. The safety of the president and all in authority demands that the malicious cartoon shall go with the obscene picture. It does not abridge free speech or a free press to prohibit obscene literature. How can it infringe these sacred rights to prohibit all scandalous and lying representations of men in authority? The principle is the same—a police regulation. A part of remedial justice freely exercised in every state with reference to a hundred crimes far less dangerous than a cartoon has proven itself to be. The present president since the day of San Juan Hill, Mark Hanna since the nomination of McKinley have been the targets at which the press of filth has aimed its poisoned arrows. Thank God! they will never see themselves caricatured again. Yellow journalism will never again seek to arouse, and gratify, depraved appetites with a great and good man grinning like a skeleton, or another good man bloated and brutal as a highwayman. It has passed away, thank God!

Senator Quay at Harrisburg.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 21.—Senator Quay arrived in Harrisburg this afternoon and went at once to the executive mansion, where he was the guest of Governor Stone. The senator was on his way to Philadelphia, and stopped off to pay a friendly visit to Governor Stone, whom he has not seen since his return from Florida. The senator remained at the mansion an hour and then started for Philadelphia.

Wife-beater Will Receive the Lash.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilmington, Oct. 21.—Robert Stewart, colored, was this morning sentenced by Judge Charlehman in municipal court to ten days imprisonment and ten lashes, for beating his wife. The law providing lashes for wife-beaters was passed at the last session of the legislature and this is the first instance of its practical operation.

People's Party Indorses Mondereau.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 21.—Isaac Mondereau, the Prohibition nominee for state treasurer, has been nominated by the People's party state committee to fill the vacancy on its ticket created by the withdrawal of Nathan L. Atwood, of Girard. Mr. Mondereau's nomination was certified today to the state department.

Corporations Chartered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 21.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: The Pennsylvania Contracting and Construction company, Harrisburg; capital, $100,000. The Pennsylvania Baking company, of Scranton; capital $100,000. The Recreation Park company, Kane; capital, $1,500.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL AND ANNEX

Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Sixth year; 350 beautiful rooms ensuite, single and with bath; hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel and annex. Location 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.

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ALWAYS BUSY.

50c School Shoes, 50c. Miss and Childs, all sizes.

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Selected with care as to your purse and needs. Our

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Stock is exceptionally good quality for the price. Small sums talk big and have much strength amongst our seasonable offerings.

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412 Spruce Street.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF SCRANTON.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $525,000

United States Depositary.

Special attention given to BUSINESS, PERSONAL and SAVINGS 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.

We Have Just Opened Our New Fall Stock of

AGATE WARE

Needless to say it's the very best possible for the money, or it wouldn't be here.

IT INCLUDES

Pots, Pans, Kettles, Coal Hods, Spiders, Griddles, Etc. In fact, all of the many Kitchen Utensils made in this ware. See window display.

J. D. WILLIAMS & BRO.

312-314 Lackawanna Avenue.

Cooking Lecture Today

BY

Miss Emily M. Colling

Tuesday, October 22

CHAFING DISH LESSON—Welsh Rarebit, Lobster a la Newburg, Chinese Eggs, Fricassee of Oysters.

The lecture and demonstration is held at our store at 3 p. m. We cordially invite you to be present.

Foote & Fuller Company.

Mears Building.

FINLEY'S

Autumn Arrivals of Women's Waists Dressing Sacques and Eiderdown Robes

The announcement of the opening of our new lines is always received with appreciation—recognizing the fact that our styles and qualities are always superior to those shown by others. This season we have succeeded beyond our own expectations and are showing many novelties of that natty and stylish appearance that easily distinguish our make of Waists and Sacques.

Eiderdown Robes and Sacques

Beautifully made from the finest quality elderdown, in all the new pretty shades, plain, and fancy trimmed. Dressing Sacques come with crochet edge of zephyr. Others daintily finished in white satin baby ribbon.

Flannel Dressing Sacques

Made from finest quality all-wool French flannel, in all the new wanted colors; some plain and others nicely trimmed.

French Flannel Waists

In large assortment of styles. Made from the best quality French flannel. Many plain styles, tucked and plaited; others more elaborately trimmed, perfect in fit and correct in make, style and finish. Come in blue, cardinal, pink, old rose, cadet, lavender, etc.

Silk Waists

New Silk Waists arriving daily of excellent grade soft taffeta silk, the quality that insures good wear, in new shades and attractive styles.

510-512 Lackawanna Ave

Furniture

We are now showing the largest assortment of Furniture ever presented to the people of Scranton.

Our stock is bigger, our salesrooms large and better arranged than ever before.

You will have no trouble in findnig just what you want.

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 thousands of friends.

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

We can save you money,

Hill & Connell

121 N. Washington Ave.

Linotype Composition

Book or News

Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.

STOVES

Gunster & Forsyth

327 Penn Avenue.