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

New York office: 150 Nassan St. 8, 8, VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., 34 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subejet to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch sach insertion, space to be used within one year: Run of Siding on Pull Paper | Reading | Positio .275 .22 .175 .17 .165

and similar contributions in the nature of ad-vertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents Rates for Classified Advertising fornished on

SCRANTON, JANUARY 22, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller -EVAN R. MORRIS,

Election February 18,

If a 59 per cent, reduction were made in behalf of Cuban sugar It would reduce our annual revenues only \$10,000,-600. At a time when our statesmen are worrying because of an unwieldy surplus it is ridiculous to assume that such a reduction would embarrass us.

Elkin's Candidacy Launched.

HE ACTION of the Indiana county Republicans in formally presenting Attorney General Elkip as a candidate Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvanic, coupled with the generally recognized strong probability that this candidacy will be successful, invests with new interest the facts in Mr. Elkin's career.

John P. Elkin was born on Jan. 11. 1860, on a farm in West Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools of that county. While he was a lad of 12 years, his father organized the first industry to manufacture tin plate in this country. The corporation organized by him was known as the American Tin-Plate company and was located in Wellsville, Ohio. The panic of 1873 having proved disastrous to the enterprise, young Elkin was compelled to get employment in the iron mills which his father had erected. For almost two years he worked at manual labor as a mill hand. During all this time he spent his nights in study, and supplemented his studies by a course in the high school of Wellswille, from which he was graduated in his fifteenth year. He then returned to his native county in this state and began his career in public life as a teacher in the common schools. He taught his first school before he was 16 years of age. He continued teaching during the winter and attending school in the summer for five years, at which time he was graduated from the Indiana State Normal school of Pennsylvania. After his graduation from the Normal school he was selected as professor of an academy and spent one year and a half in giving

instruction in academic work, At the end of this time, with the money he had saved as a school teacher, supplemented by that which he was able to borrow from a good friend, giving as security his life insurance policy, he entered the University of Mich-In his class at the university were 129 young men gathered together from 17 states and three territories, and hence it was no small honor to have carried off the honors of his class as he did. Graduating at the head of his class he was selected commencement orator as a mark of college dis-While yet a student and prior to his graduation at the university, his friends announced his name as a candidate for the legislature in Indiana county. He conducted his campaign while pursuing his studies at the university, by writing letters to his constituents. The primaries were held a few days after his return from Michigan. He was nominated by popular vote at the primaries by the largest majority ever given a candidate in his county up to that time,

He came into the legislature of 1885 as the baby member. He was returned by his constituents to the session of 1887 by an increased majority. He took an active and leading part in the legislation of that session. In 1888 he was elected as a delegate to the state convention. In 1890 he was again elected as a delegate to the state convention in one of the most hotly contested campaigns that has ever been waged in his county. In 1891 he was the permanent chairman of the state convention that nominated Gregg and Morrison for auditor-general and state treasurer. In 1895 he was appointed deputy attorney general, in which capacity he served for nearly three years when he resigned. In 1896 ha was elected delegate to the national con- made ineligible thereafter for any office vention in the Twenty-first congressional district. After the nomination citizen his certificate of naturalization of McKinley and his return from St. Louis, he was elected chairman of the ation of his term of imprisonment he is Republican state committee and organized what has been regarded as the he came or to the country of his nativmost successful campaign ever waged ity or former allegiance, and anyone in this state. Through his leadership found in this country after such de-McKinley received 300,000 plurality in portation shall be punished by im-Peansylvania. This is the largest plu- prisonment not exceeding five years. rallty that was ever recorded for a presidential candidate in this or any tion of anarchistic literature and its other state, since the formation of our exclusion from the mails. government. He was unanimously reelected chairman in 1897, during which measure by way-of comment. It seems year there was a great deal of faction- to cover the whole ground, so far as al feeling and party strife. Yet he overt acts are concerned. What it succeeded in marshalling the Republi- omits to cover in way of prevention of can forces in such a manner as to the causes and spread of anarchism is elect the state ticket by a pronounced well comprehended within the timely plurality. His work was so satisfac- address of Hon. James M. Beck, assisttory to the Republicans of the stare ant attorney general of the United that he was unanimously re-elected States, delivered yesterday at Albany

pointed him attorney general in the winter of that year and his political areer since is well known.

tions of the town in which he lives.

He served in this capacity until his

public duties called him from home.

He has taken an active part in devel-

oping the resources of his county and

was one of the original promoters of the

Clearfield and Cush Creek Coal com-

pany, which is operating in the north-

ern part of Indiana county. He is also

interested in the glass industry. His

business instincts have proved good.

As a member of the bar he has been

eminently successful. He was admit

ted to the Indiana county bar in 1885,

having studied law while a student at

the university, and afterwards com-

pleting his legal studies in a law office

at Indiana. He made rapid progress

in the practice of this profession from

the very day of his admission to the

bar. He is a strong and eloquent

pleader and a conscientious counselor.

As deputy attorney general he gave

much time and attention to the study

of the revenue system of our own and

other states, and is considered an au-

Cority on all matters of taxation. He

pared and argued many of the lead-

was interested, in the courts of Dauph-

in county, the Supreme court of the

state and the Circuit and Supreme

courts of the United States. One of

the leading cases during his term as

deputy attorney general was the at-

tempt made by certain banking insti-

the act of 1891 declared unconstitution-

al. This case was taken through four

different courts and finally reached the

Supreme court of the United States,

He argued and won this case in every

court. He has been associate counsel

most of the important state cases

earing on taxation during the past

few years. He has a keen and logical

mind, is quick to grasp the points in

a case and is able to do a great deal

Soon after his graduating from the

University of Michigan, Mr. Elkin was

united in marriage with Adda P., the

daughter of John Prothero, president

of the First National bank of Indiana

and one of its leading citizens. His

family consists of two daughters and

an infant son. His home life is charm-

In disposition Mr. Elkin is perennial-

y genial and hopeful. He has passed

through some hot political battles but

there is no record of his having lost

his temper or his self-possession. His

bitterest opponents in the warfare of

polities are among his warmest per-

sonal friends. He treasures no resent-

ments and is open-hearted to a fault

His loyalty has become a proverb and

his ability is nowhere disputed. The

outery against him is wholly political

and more especially factional. No

doubt it would be heard against any

man prominently identified with the

According to reports the Philadelphia

Democrats are again harmonious. Har-

so long as there are no fish to string.

Gunning for Anarchists.

language of the street it is a "corker."

kills the president of the United States.

office. An assault with intent to kill or

injure is punished by death, or by im-

prisonment not less than ten years, at

who aids, abets, counsels, advises, or

said crimes is punishable as if he were

the fact are punished by imprison-

ment of not more than ten years. To

these crimes by spoken or written lan-

guage is punishable by imprisonment

not exceeding five years: the advocacy

by word of mouth or printed matter of

which term is meant the movement to

more than ten years, and this punish-

ment applies to anyone "who aids,

abets, or countenances such advocacy.'

death, if the conspiracy has been suc-

less than ten years if unsuccessful. The

doctrine that organized governments

ought to be destroyed by violent and

unlawful means is declared to be un-

lawful, its advocacy is made a crime,

and a punishment is provided for any-

one who organizes or helps to organize

or becomes a member or voluntarily

assembles with any society, group or

assembly of persons who are formed to

teach such doctrines. It is made a

crime for anyone owning property to

permit anarchistic groups to meet or

assemble in any building or room

owned by him. Any person convicted

of any of the preceding offences is

or place of honor, and if a naturalized

is to be revoked, and after the expir-

to be deported to the country whence

The bill also provides for the confisca-

Little has to be added to such a

It punishes with death any one who

BILL for the extirpation of

the United States attorney

general's office, and in the

of work in a short time.

ingly domestic.

Stalwart faction

Though not wealthy he is well to do.

fulness elsewhere. A bill has very properly been intro-In a business way Mr. Elkin has duced in the legislature at Albany to been the architect of his own fortune. place persons who engage in ticket-He is identified with many of the imscalping under bonds of sufficient sum portant industries of his county. While to prevent the scalping of purchasers. in the prime of young manhood he was elected president of the Farmers' bank, one of the leading financial institu-

Doubts are still expressed at Washington as to whether the naval buttle near Colon was of "the sad but glorious" order, or simply the distorted vison of the war correspondent.

It cannot be said that we are unfriendly to Germany if congress appropriates the necessary cash to give Prince Henry a \$40,000 "blow-out" on his arrival in America.

The pope's health seems to be excellent, but press correspondents in his vicinity are still inclined to be feverish.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY

[Concluded from Page 1.]

be called upon to discharge a duty growing out of his great office. The nation, therefore, has a direct interest in his personal security at all times and places, and I cannot believe that congress is without power to punish anyone who in-terferes with the safety of the Federal government and obstructs its operations by violence to the president, even though the purpose of the riolence be wholly free from any such intent, and ing cases in which the commonwealth e president be struck down at a moment win is not doing any specific official zet. He dways and everywhere acting as president, as he government has an interest in his personal security, which is beyond any private quarrel or mal grievance which anyone can have against It may be inadvisable, as a matter of legislative policy, to punish under the Federal laws a mon who for some private grievance assaults the president, or any other officer of the governtutions to evade taxation by having where the assault is free from any intento obstruct or impede its operations, but I be-lieve in the full power of the Federal government to assert its higher title to the personal security of its officers, whenever the public inter-

doubt exist, the admirable suggestion con tained in the recent message of President Roc velt would seem to obviate any difficulty. He suggests that as anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and equally against all gov-ernment, that it should be declared to be an offense against the law of nations by treaties among all the civilized powers. Such treaties, stipulating for co-operative action in the sup-pression of anarchy, would give the Federal govenment full power to pass legislation to execute

Means to Be Taken.

suppression of anarchy, however, is not nch a question of power as of means. Concress has now under consideration a number of oills with this end in view, and will doubtiess accomplish, as a result of the public discussion, something that is efficient and permanent in character. The value of these laws can be measred by the possibility that the late president rould never have been assassinated had the Goldman woman been deported ten years ago, as she could have been under Senator Hill's bill, to which allusion has been made, for it was Emma Goldman, according to Czolgosz, who fired him to do the fatal deed. The execution of the law, however, will be exceedingly difficult except in the cases of avowed and known anarchists. To exclude Chinamen, whose racial atus is stamped upon their very faces, has been ound to be a task of immense difficulty. How uch more difficult must be the exclusion of much more affects must be the excussion of men, whose offense is a state of mind, of which there is, and can be, no superficial evidence, ex-cept their voluntary acts and declarations! The solution of this question must, in the last plysis, rest with the detective rather than with analysis, rest with the detective rather than with the legislator, Preventive measures of an ad-ministrative character will be found the most ef-fleacious, and an indispensable feature must be international co-operation. As long as these avowed enemics of all governments and of all elety can find a resting place in any one, the will be, in these days of telegraph and the

comship, a meance to all.

A vital need is to increase both the efficience mony will doubtless reign in the ranks and the powers of our secret service. Far from deserving the adverse criticism to which it has recently been subjected, this division of the treasury department, as I have some personal reason for knowing, is an admirable body of men and at its head is a detective of exceptional anarchy has been drafted by ibility and courage. Never in its history has at lone more valuable work than under Chief Wilkie. But the limitations of his bureau are that its only funds consist of an annual appropriation of \$100,000, and this, by the terms of the approriation, is confined to the detection of counter-siting. Not only is it without any means to defeiting. Not only is it without any means to be fend the life of the president, but it is equally without legal power. It is a fact that not one cent has ever been specifically appropriated for the protection of the president, and the services of the secret service have hitherto been an accommodation, from a legal standpoint, on their part. The funds at their disposal are absurdly inadequate when it is recalled that the service soldied to never the party of the coin in a or any one in line of succession to that the discretion of the court. Any one instigates another to commit either of s obliged to protect the purity of the coin in a ountry as great in area and population as ours. In my judgment this division should be given the principal offender. Accessories after t least \$250,000 a year in order that its force may be largely increased and the very best deective talent employed. It should have its op-ratives in each of the European capitals and the justify openly and deliberately any of cans to exchange information with other police authorities throughout the country and the world, The problem is too serious to debate over dellars and cents. It is not enough to punish when the crime has been committed; the public demands the doctrines of criminal anarchy, by prevention rather than punishment. Our population has become so heterogenous, and there are so many now living in our midst destroy government by violence, is to who are alien in sentiment, that the simplicity of democratic days in public ceremonials can not be punished by imprisonment of not but be attended with manifest danger. The life f the president is of vital interest to the nation, and should not be unnecessarily put to the peril of assassination. Indeed, other considera-Conspiracy to kill the ruler of any other nation with which the United of the president should not be needlessly conmed by unnecessary calls upon his time. Only one should be privileged to see him who have a States is at peace, is punishable by citimate clain; upon his time. For these reacessful, and by imprisonment of not

ns he should be relieved from unnecessary pubic receptions.

Immigration. The influx of a half million immigrants a year nextionably has its great advantages, bringing, as it does, new blood, and wifting hands, and fresh resources to our country. On the other and, for obvious reasons, the present character immigration carries with it a portentous shaw, which tairly justifies the warning suggested a the reports of the commissioner general of integration. Nine years ago an American poet exseed this danger in graceful verse, and without tempting to discuss this larger question, I can erimps do no better, in commending it to your reful consideration, than by quoting Mr. Ald-ch's exquisite words:

careful consideration, than by quoting Mr. Americh's exquisite words:

Wide open and inguarded stand our gates,
Named of the four winds—North, South, East and West;
Portals that lead to an enchanted land Of cities, forests, helds of living gold, Vast prairies, landly summits touched with snow, Majestic rivers aweeping proudly past. The Arab's date paim and the Noncouran's pine—A realm wherein are fruits of every zone, Airs of all clines, for lo! throughout the year. The red rose blossoms somewhere—a rich land, A later Eden planted in the wilds.

With not an inch of earth within its bound But if a shave's foot press it sets him free! Here it is written, Toil shall have fits wage, And Honor know, and the humblest man Stands level with the highest in the law.

Of such a land have men in dangena decamed, And with the vision brightening in their eyes Gone smiling to the fagot and the sword, Wide open and unguarded stand our gates, And through them presees a wild, a motley throng—

throng—
throng—
Men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes,
Featureless figures of the Houng-Ho.
Malayan, Scythian, Touton, Relt, and Slav,
Flying the Old World's poverty and secra;
These bringing with them unknown goda Those tiger possions, here to stretch tools claves. In street and aller what strange tongues are these, Accents of menacs alien to our air.
Voices that once the Tower of Babel knew!
O. Liberty, white Gudbes! is it well
To leave the gate auguarded? On thy breast
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the burts of fots,
Lift the down-trediden, but with the hand of steel
Stay those who to thy surred portals come.
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care
Less from the brow the chaptered stars be form

before the New York State Bar asso-And trampled in the dust. For so of old The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome, And where the temples of the Caesars stood The lean wolf unmolested made her lair, ciation and reported with substantial

How the People Can Aid. Let me suggest, in conclusion, that the people Let me suggest, in conclusion, that the people can aid in the protection of their president by giving to his high effice the respect which is its just due. It is the misfortune of our political system that the president is not above and apart from party politics as is the French chief magistrate, or the English constitutional ruler, but is a party leader, and therefore the storm center of all our political conflicts, about whose lead play the fateful lieturing of nowhose head play the fateful lightning of po-litical passion. Rarely has any president escaped scurrilous criticism and foul abuse; and no one can measure what influence the public abuse of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley had in the death of each. God forbid that I should advocate, in any way, the abridgement of the right of free speech or a free press. The genius of our free institutions requires that discussion be free. If a citizen be honestly of opinion that the president seeks to subvert the liberties of his country, it is not only his privilege but his duty o say so. We have no place in our political institutions for the maxim, "The king can do no wrong," and the oil of anointing, which was supposed to consecrate the monarch, has not fallen from his head to give any peculiar same-tity to the choice of the people. As any other public servant, the president must give an ac-

count of his atewardship, and the manner which he has discharged his trust must of which he has discharged his trust must of ne-cessity in a free country be the subject of fair discussion. But there is a clear line between criticism and insult. The law may not be able to draw it, but men of gentlemanly and patri-otic instincts can not fail to see it. The man who publicly degrades the personality of the president and weakens respect for his high of-fice makes assassination possible. If this lesson can be learned by the American possible, the warcan be learned by the American people, the mar-tyred McKinley will not have died in vain. Let men of every party honor the dead president by respecting the living.

ALWAYS BUSY.

get a shoe shiner free.

1902 Money Saving Sale Is now on. With every pair of our Feet and Health Saving Shoes you

200 pairs of Men's Double Soled. Vici Kid and Box Calf Shoes, worth \$2.00. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.40 patent tips, worth \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

100 pairs of Youths' and Boys Leggins, mixed lots, not all sixes in every lot, but the size you need in some of the lots, worth \$1.25 Our 1902 Cash Price 50c 100 pairs of Men's Solid Tap Boots all sizes, worth \$1.50 to \$2.50. Our 1902 Cash \$1.00

100 pairs of Men's Solid Tapped Soled Shoes, lace and Blucher, worth \$1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price..... 100 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid button

and lace Shoes worth \$1.00 to Our 1902 Cash \$1.25. Price 75c 200 pairs Misses and Children's Vici Kid School Shoes, worth 750 to \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price..... 50c Mixed lot of Ladies' Dress and

Fancy Slippers, toe a little bit narrow, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50. Our 1902 Cash Price 50C You can see by the above list that very little cash is required to pur-chase good reliable and honest foot-

Headquarters

Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth 253-327 Penn Avenue.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, \$550,000

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30.

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

Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware Clocks, Etc.

> Suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Mercereau & Connell,

Office Desks and Office Furniture



New and Complete Assortment

LARGEST FURNITURE

DEALERS IN SCRANTON We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture. You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

Free Tuition

ture, free tuition is now granted

Literary Institute

State Normal School Bloomsburg, Pa. to all those preparing to teach.

of study for teachers, for those preparing for college, and for those studying music.

It will pay to write for particulars. No other school offers such superior advantages at such low rates. Address J. P. Welsh, A. M., Ph. D., Prin.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SCRANTON, PA.

T. J. Foster, President, Elmer H. Lawall, Treas.

anteed to give satisfactory silkwear, will not break, crock or slip.

Our Silks have established a splended reputation for excellence of quality, finish and wear, we can recommend them to your consideration with great confidence.

Black Dress Silks are shown here in all the new and popular weaves:

Peau de Cygne, Armures. Bengalines Gros Grains. Peau de Soie, Habutais, **Taffetas** Surahs.

Satin Duchess, Satin Liberty, Moire Antique, Moire Velour

Foulard Silks

of new designs and colorings in light and dark shades, a good quality of silk at the attractive price of 75c per yard.

Our Window Display of Challies in new spring designs is creating many favorable comments, see them at

510-512 Lackawanna Avc.

Allis-Chalmers Co

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

Give-Away Sale of Cloaks and Jackets BOTAT CRANE'S

This is a very big announcement, but it is what we are going to do---give you Cloaks at one-half the manufacturer's prices.

\$25 to \$40 Newmarkets and Raglans at \$15.00 18 to 25 Newmarkets and Raglans at 10.50 7.00 12 to 18 Newmarkets and Raglans at

Come early, there is only sixty-seven garments in the lot.

50 Children's Coats, 4 to 12 years, wholesale price \$4.00, are offered at \$1.98. Just one-half their wholesale value.

120 42-Inch Jackets, all wool, cream of the season, wholesale value is from \$14 to \$30, are offered at \$8 to \$15. They won't last long, so come quick.

15 Evening Capes for Theater and Party Wear at 50c on the dollar.

50 Fine Capes for the matrons at 25 per cent. less than wholesale value. In our store fifty garments will last about one week, so come early.

1 Paddock Tan Kersey, imported from Paris. Cost \$75.00 to land in New York City. Will close at \$25.00. It has \$20 worth of mink on collar and revers

CRANE'S,

324 Lackawanna Ave.

Take Elevator