

## The Scranton Tribune

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

LIVY R. RICHARD, Editor.  
O. F. BYRNE, Business Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class 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.

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## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 27, 1902.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

**State.**  
Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.  
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN.  
Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

**County.**  
Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.  
Judge—A. A. VOSBURGH.  
Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS.  
Mills—JOHN PENMAN.  
Mills—JOHN PENMAN.  
Mills—JOHN PENMAN.

**Legislative.**  
Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN.  
Representatives—  
First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.  
Second District—JOHN SCHIEFER, JR.  
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.  
Fourth District—P. PHILBIN.  
Election day, Nov. 4.

In alliance with the Democratic party, the Republican always gets the oyster, the Republican gets the shell—Senator Quay at Pittsburgh.

## Close of the Educational Contest.

THE TRIBUNE offers its sincerest congratulations and best wishes to the winners in its latest Educational Contest. They have worked long and earnestly for the victory and it has come wholly through merit. It does them credit and leaves no opening for jealousy.

We also extend our friendly greeting to those who did not win. It is a rule of life that many are called but few chosen. Nothing can change that. The most that human society can do is to give every one a fair chance. The Tribune feels that it gave every contestant a fair chance. Variations in skill, perseverance, opportunity caused the varying returns at the end, but no contestant who worked well to the worse for having done so. Defeat now, if studied wisely, may be the stepping-stone to success hereafter.

This year's contest, although having to bear up against the handicap of the strike, which continued throughout its whole period, has been by far the most successful yet, representing double the returns in money and new subscribers made by the contest of last year. We feel that this successful conclusion is largely due to the friendly interest and good will of our regular patrons, as well as to the enterprise of the alert young Americans who have seized this excellent chance to increase their preparation for the coming years.

To both we extend grateful acknowledgment.

Judge Pennypacker is not as glib a promiser as Mr. T. Tison, but his record for performance challenges comparison.

## Did You Ever See Such Nerve?

THE ORGAN of the political highwaysmen who took advantage of the absence of T. P. Hoban at the death-bed of his mother to rob him of the nomination for Orphans' court judge and perpetrate a fraud so outrageous upon the courts of Dauphin county had no alternative but to expose it from the official ballot, has the effrontery to call upon Republicans to vote an endorsement of their rapine. Did ever the gall of madness go further?

Cought red-handed in the act of outraging the rules and equity of their party by the most cold-blooded faking of credentials and shuffling of elected delegates in the history of crooked Democratic politics in our county, and pilloried before the state, these cheerful villains yet have the nerve to set up as martyrs and try to work a swindling sympathy game.

They understate the intelligence of the people. There will, indeed, be a revolution by ballot in this county this fall and a "crushing blow" to teach that "American manhood" will not be "browbeaten or outraged," but Lynett, Fahey & Co. will be under the revolution and at the receiving end of the blow. Their nerve will have dents in it eight days from date.

In settling the coal strike Republican prosperity prevailed over Democratic calamity, as it will a week from tomorrow.

## Record of Joseph Oliver.

FOR forty-two years a resident of Hyde Park, knowing its people and needs like a book; for several years a worker in and about the mines, and thus fully acquainted with the interests of the mine workers, who recognize in him a faithful friend; a pillar of the printers' union, one of the model labor unions of the country; and enjoying the benefit of seven years' experience in councils, during which term of service his honesty was never questioned nor his efficiency forgotten, Joseph Oliver goes before the voters of the First Legislative district with strong recommendations.

The fact that Mr. Oliver has been one of the most industrious and successful representatives that West Scranton has ever had in either branch of the city councils gives a clue to what may be

expected of him at Harrisburg. He is an experienced speaker, is well versed in parliamentary law, has learned the technical features of legislative procedure and is qualified to occupy at once an important place among the lawmakers at the state capital. It is hardly necessary to say, because every man in Hyde Park knows it, that if a crooked bill comes before Joe Oliver he will spot its crookedness in a minute and fight it tooth and nail, no matter who its backer is.

The strong Republican First district, the home of a former speaker of the house and looked upon by the party leaders as one of the fortresses of Republican strength in Pennsylvania, will not make the mistake of turning down so worthy a Republican as Joseph Oliver for a Democrat. On the contrary, it is safe to believe that Mr. Oliver's majority will establish a new record in the district, as it should.

Don't vote with a political party that can do nothing but find fault. It isn't American.

## The Only Way.

WHEN YOU get down to the meat of the political situation in this county and state, the question before the voters for decision a week from Tuesday is prosperity versus hard times. The Republican ticket stands for prosperity. The Democratic ticket stands for hard times. Each citizen must make his choice, and should make it knowingly.

All the little side-issues of personal or factional defamation and detraction become relatively unimportant beside this one great and overshadowing issue, which touches every home and every pocket-book, to bless or blight. Scandal-mongers may scrape the gutters and the mud-heaps for the raw and fetid materials for their pestilent vociferation; the name and fame of candidates may not escape the customary ordeals of abuse, distortion and vituperative attack; mildewed phrases of calumny may be withdrawn from dusty recesses for another periodic onslaught upon Quay, Connell and other leaders of the Republican party, but these things amuse more than they influence political action. The asinine braying and hysterical shrieks of newspapers like the Scranton Times, which assume that their own lunacy is contagious; and the vociferations of the hired apostles of calamity who assail the public ear with night-bird croakings of woe and gloom—such annoyances weigh but lightly in the scale of intelligent judgment as it scrutinizes the record of Republican policy and achievement.

The Democratic party has always been vigorous in its "barker" department. If tin horns, megaphones and piercing declamation could stampede public judgment, the Democracy would never want for office. If the sins of omission and commission of which it is always guilty when it gets into power could be put out of mind by the energy with which it defames Republican achievement and tries to recolor public opinion by abuse and false testimony, it would soon have its appetite for place and patronage gratified. But the American people are on to the Democratic party and its methods. They have cut their eye-teeth. They permitted themselves to be fooled in 1892 and it is too soon yet to expect them to be re-buncoed.

This year the question in their minds is how to preserve the national prosperity. There is just one answer. Continue in power the party that made it possible. That prosperity was not accidental. It came about as the calculated result of effective Republican policy and it can be maintained only by the maintenance of that policy unbroken. To this end, support the entire Republican ticket. Vote for every man on it. Deprive the Democracy of even partial encouragement. Let it be known throughout the land that Republican Pennsylvania has not faltered in party faith nor fallen so low in common sense as to have recourse to Democratic quack physicians for the alleviation of incidental and minor Republican ills.

What is there in Robert E. Pattison's political past to give any value to his numerous and varied promises of reform? When did he redeem one of those promises?

## Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

(Senator Quay at Pittsburgh.)

THE TIME has come when the Republicans in Pennsylvania for their own sakes must cease intestine strife and form line of battle for resistance to the common enemy. We have recently seen the sheet lightning and heard the voice of a coming storm in the northwestern states. We have listened to the utterances of our brethren in Iowa, Wisconsin and elsewhere, and have witnessed the dramatic and pathetic exit from public life of the distinguished speaker of the national house of representatives.

The tariff is the life of Pennsylvania. The present tariff fulfills all national requirements and oppresses no person or interest. It needs no revision. Revision of the tariff means reduction of the tariff. Reduction of the tariff means reduction of the profits of the manufacturer. Reduction of the profits of the manufacturer means reduction of the wages of the laborer. Reduction of the wages of the laborer means loss of business to those who supply the laborer with the necessities and comforts of life.

In Pennsylvania are satisfied with existing conditions, and as to revision will have none. Agitators may cry

"Revision!" "Revision!" but there will be no revision while Pennsylvania maintains her commanding position in the Republican party and nation—a position she can only maintain by absolute harmony in council and unity in action among her Republican voters.

Attorney General Knox is drafting an anti-trust bill; and you can wager your last cent that it will be a stiff one.

## Neptune's Heirs Apparent.

THE MONROE doctrine has a perennial interest for foreign speculative politicians and publicists, much greater now than ever it had before. "The doctrine," says Sir Frederick Pollock in the Nineteenth Century for October, "is a living power because it has been adopted by the government and people of the United States." This is true, and Sir Frederick means it in a contemporaneous vital sense. There are many other living issues in the United States of universal importance and concrete interest to Europe which are practically unnoticed, or if referred to by its press are merely criticised as primarily domestic affairs which ultimately must be entirely regulated by the experience and judgment of the American people, although they affect the fundamental economic status of the most powerful and progressive states of the Old World. The reason is not far to seek or difficult to discover. The Weltolitik proclaimed by the German emperor and which he is consistently seeking to shape by building a naval armament which will transform the empire into a first class maritime as well as military power, must be consummated at the expense, if not necessarily to the detriment, of Great Britain, Russia, France as colonial empires or of the United States as the trustee of the inviolable integrity of the American continent. The waste lands of the world, if not occupied, are already pre-empted. Weltolitik is a term of complex political significance. If the policy which it implies was one of commercial expansion so far as this country is affected by the idea and the impulse that has been given to it by the Kaiser, we should regard it with stoic equanimity. We can meet German competition in the markets of the world on a perfectly friendly and politically unbiased footing. But Weltolitik means much more than this. It presupposes not merely colonial markets, but colonies and colonial subjects.

In what direction, then, will the German emperor and the German people, for the emperor's pronouncements are only the measure of his subjects' ambition, seek this territorial aggrandizement which he proclaims that his countrymen must have, when his navy in 1907 reaches the maximum of projected strength? At whose expense? It is impossible to indicate. The German emperor is not the man to wait upon events if he can bend them to his designs. The Russian empire, from west to east, is an integrated whole. The colonial empire of France, as an intrinsic acquisition, is hardly worth the bones of a Pommernian grenadier. If the German absorption of Holland is ever effected, the reversion of her colonies would follow, as a matter of course. A territorial readjustment of the map of continental Europe would be delimited on the theater of a bloody, devastating and probably an utterly indecisive war. But this is a culmination abhorrent to the emperor's policy and plans. The destiny of the Fatherland, the emperor believes, is upon the sea. To this end his statesmanship, his energy and his ambition are directed.

Nothing definite has leaked out as to the purport of the interview between the Kaiser and the czar at their recent meeting at Revel. The emperor of Russia is signally taciturn, both from disposition and policy. The oratorical effusiveness of William II is in strange contrast to the sphinx-like reticence of Nicholas II. The czar is wooed by every crowned head and government in Europe, while the emperor is the most invincible political flirt that the world has ever seen. When the Kaiser was steaming out of Revel, this strange signal was made from the Hohenzollern to the Standard: "The ruler of the Atlantic sends his greetings to the ruler of the Pacific," to which the czar sent the chilling response: "A pleasant voyage." It is evident that the Kaiser, in his enthusiasm, forgot all about us and that strange device of ours, "the Monroe doctrine," when dethroning poor Neptune in the Atlantic and the Pacific. At the same time, cavalierly enough, he ignored Great Britain's not inconsiderable oceanic interests, west and east. Does not this incident give a hint of his purposes?

Trolley cars and an electric light plant are to be introduced in Manila. Civilization follows the flag.

## A SONG OF LABOR.

Action, unceasing endeavor—whether with brain or brawn; Singing of hammer on anvil, thrust of the plough through the soil. Thought born of thought in the night-time, as stroke in silence of dawn, Solving the secrets of science—secrets that guard our toil. Action, strong effort forever—this is the life of our time. This is the heart-throb of Manhood, the pulsing of purpose sublime. Flickered the glave long in battles, carving the future of kings, Cutting the fetters of bondmen, doing God's will in His way. Now in its seaboard 't is sleeping, here on its hill where it swags, Dust on its hilt and time's sharp teeth eating its edge. Hauber nor casque brought it harming, yet all of its temper is gone—Vanished its puissant prowess—today labor rolls the world on.

Tides of the amorous ocean strive for the kiss of the moon, Rivers, full-bodied and brimming, bring their broad blessings to men; Health from their restlessness rises; but, Born in the pestilent vapor—born in the death-breeding fen, Water, life's lifeless solvent, its blessings will freely disburse, if it is turned to a curse. Action, unending and constant—this is the law of breath. Live, then! O brothers who labor; labor that ceases is death. —Robert Mackay, in November Success.

## "Misgoverned Pennsylvania"

(Senator Quay at Pittsburgh.)

I DESIRE to present to you some statistics bearing upon the freed misgovernment of the state of Pennsylvania—a state whose only cause to blush is that her own children are her tradecards. I assert that Pennsylvania is the best governed state in this Union—Look at her educational system.

Under the Democratic administration in 1890 the amount appropriated for common schools was \$200,000. In 1898 the Republicans had removed the state tax from real estate and increased the common school appropriation 33 per cent. over 1890. In 1874 they had increased it 357 per cent. over 1850 and at the last session of 1902 it was \$1,200,000. The total amount appropriated from 1850 to 1902 inclusive was \$44,500,000. From 1883 to 1892 inclusive were \$20,000,000, showing an increase in the past 10 years over the preceding 10 years of over 50 per cent. The appropriations for the education of teachers by the normal schools from 1850 to 1902 inclusive were \$1,200,000. The total amount appropriated for the common schools, normal schools and for salaries of county superintendents, during the past 10 years were \$8,000,000. From 1883 to 1892 inclusive, Pennsylvania appropriated nearly double the amount of the preceding 30 years and much more than it paid in its entire history prior to its appropriations to the common schools alone during the past 10 years would more than purchase the entire school property of the state at its estimated value of \$2,122,338, as shown by the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1891.

Let us notice the similar statistics of our neighboring state of Ohio. The valuation of real estate in Ohio for the year 1900 was \$1,254,300,721. The tax rate on state, levied by state for school purposes alone, was one mill, which produced \$1,254,300.72. The amount paid by that state to its counties for school purposes at the rate of \$1.45 for each enumerated youth was \$1,704,930.25, of which the real estate of the counties contributed all but \$100,000.25, while the tax upon horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., made up the balance of the last named amount. This tax on the real estate was in addition to the local school taxes. Pennsylvania pays about \$1 each for her total number of pupils, and its real estate contributes nothing.

Now notice what New York does for her common schools. The total value of real estate there in 1900 was \$4,811,562,500. The tax rate on the same, levied for school purposes alone, in 1900, was .75 of a mill, which produced \$3,608,671.87. The amount paid by that state to its counties for school purposes at the rate of \$1.45 for each enumerated youth was \$1,704,930.25, of which the real estate of the counties contributed all but \$100,000.25, while the tax upon horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., made up the balance of the last named amount. This tax on the real estate was in addition to the local school taxes. Pennsylvania pays about \$1 each for her total number of pupils, and its real estate contributes nothing.

During and since the Civil war to May 31, 1902, Pennsylvania has expended for the support and education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans \$1,525,523.83. Over 17,000 such pupils have been admitted to her soldiers' orphans schools and we are now maintaining and educating nearly 1,100.

Another comparison of great importance is making the state of Pennsylvania in 1881 was \$80,448,232.82, or over \$13.91 for every man, woman and child within its borders. Today the state debt of Pennsylvania is not 5 cents per capita. The annual interest of our state debt in 1890 was \$1,900,000. Today it is practically nothing.

The public funded debt of Ohio in 1900 was \$20,000,000. The total funded debt of Massachusetts is shown by annual reports of 1900 as \$6,000,000. The total amount of sinking funds to secure payment therefor was \$1,222,338.00. Making of \$25,000,000, or over \$17 per capita. In 1890 the real estate of New York paid 85.55 per cent. of state taxes. Since 1887 the real property of New York has paid in state taxes over \$200,000,000. We in Pennsylvania during the same period have paid nothing.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania is charged with criminal extravagance in its conduct of the state government. The following table shows in round numbers the estimated cost of ordinary expenses of the various departments of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts for two years:

	Penn.	Mass.	N. Y.
Legislative	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$1,410,000
Executive	20,000	21,000	165,000
Judiciary	1,850,000	722,000	1,900,000
Sec. of State	87,000	30,000	110,000
Atty. General	31,000	42,000	245,000
Treasurer	40,000	63,000	22,000
Aud. General	117,000	31,000	218,000
Comptroller	5,000	80,000	37,000
State Library	40,000	22,000	172,000
State house ex.	112,000	263,000	520,000
National guard	75,000	631,000	1,400,000

It will be noted that Massachusetts has only about one-half of the population of Pennsylvania. As to local taxation, real estate, horses, cattle, pigs, turkeys, chickens and watches have been exempted. Millions of dollars have been exempted in dividing with the counties the cost of maintaining their insane. Formerly the entire cost fell on the counties.

The revenue from licenses for the sale of liquors at retail formerly went entirely into the state treasury. In 1891 the various counties, cities, boroughs and townships of Pennsylvania received from that source alone over \$1,000,000, and upon that basis \$100,000 have been received in the 10 years last past.

The amount of personal property tax, raised on money at interest, etc., three-fourths of which is now returned to the respective counties, in the past 10 years aggregates in round numbers about \$29,000,000.

During the same time the state has appropriated to her charities not less than \$20,000,000. During the entire period from 1850 to 1902 \$1,000,000 was paid to the charitable institutions of the state.

So much for this misgoverned state of Pennsylvania.

QUAY'S PLAN OF BALLOT REFORM.

From His Speech at Pittsburgh.

My own preference would be for a return to the old law, which permitted every voter to write or print his own ballot; with a proviso that each voter shall enter a private booth alone and in which he shall seal his ballot in an official envelope, which he shall hand to the election officers. This would prevent espionage upon the voter, secure an absolutely free vote and rid us of the present litigious and cumbersome ballot and mush-room parties. I regret to say that my views do not seem to impress the distinguished jurists now operating upon the issue.

Another Miracle.

"Pawson!" "Well, brudder!" "If yo' can assure me dat Aunt Eliza, who weighs 400 lbs. in broad ree she is long, can go up de harrah part Ah can blebe dat de camel can go fro de eye ob a needle."—Chicago News.



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