the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing on current ropics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition presedent to secretaries is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCHANTON, JULY 5, 1901.

There were 20,000 people at Nay Aug park yesterday. The only attraction was the shade and good air. With a lake for booting and bathing half the city would have been there. Thirty cents per capita will construct a take The Tribune rices to second anybody's motion to spend \$100,000, at once, on Nay Aug park. Do we hear a motion?

The Spread of Lawlessness.

of our contemporaries plainly see and say that the verdict in the Barker trial and the whole conduct of that trial is an emphatic rebuke to that spirit of lawlessness which claims the right of private vengeance to subrings about every lynching bee of the great numbers that have disgraced the fair fame of the United States, It fust, one that should be repeated in whether by one person or by many.

But we cannot share the hopefulness of such of these contemporaries as have discovered in it "a strong trend of public feeling against lynching." There have been dispatches telling of "attempts to take prisoners from the sheriff to execute summary retribution" for crime charged, from more than one state since the Barker triat. In at least one instance the dispatch came from a Pennsylvania town. In Virginia a negro who in self defence shot two members of the mob that was trying to lynch him on an accusation of crime committed is announced in the dispatches-and, what is worse, in the headlines of northern newspapers - as having "murdered" those two would-be-murderers, and the dispatch closes by saying that indignation runs high." "Indignation" that lynchers should meet death at the They crowd in. hands of the man they were striving to murder-not at their murderous and lawless proceedings.

Alabama is one of the southern record. states at present holding a constitutional convention. On June 23 the convention had under consideration a proposed clause to make a sheriff liable to impeachment "who through neglect, connivance or cowardice shall permit a prisoner to be taken from his custody and lynched." In the course of the discussion ex-Governor Jones declared, that "within the past ten years 157 citizens of Alabama had been lyuched and that two-thirds of these persons were not guilty of the charges against them." "This lynching business," he added, "has grown in Alabama until it has become a common thing for persons to be shot down for petty crimes," and that "two-thirds of these lynchings were due to the cowardice of the sheriffs or their willingness for mebs to take prisoners from them." "Why should not a sheriff die at his post as well as a locomotive engineer?" Why not, indeed?

There have been two or three cares reported from the South recently where a sheriff has had the courage combined with a sense of his official duty to defy the mob of would-belynchers-in one case the militia having determinedly performed such a duty. These cases, and ex-Governor Jones' utterances are hopeful signs of an awakening to some degree of a law-abiding spirit. On the other hand comes the return lately made to a Louisiana court by a grand jury that really had been trying to find an indictment in a lynching case: "We are unable to obtain even the name of one member of the mob, and consequently found it impossible to frame any indictment, in spite of our strenuous efforts," That is, an entire community had made itself "accessory after the factil to the murder, and determined to shield every actual participator in It.

Says a Philadelphia paper commenting on this very case, "in the past ten years Buchings have exceeded the legal executions by several hundred." As ex-Governor Jones said of the 127 of these in his own state "two-thirds of these persons were not guilty of the charges against them," and a great many were charged simply with "petty crimes." The spirit of murder and lawlessness grows more rampant with every successful defiance of law, every unpunished individual or organized 'taking of the law into private hands. No country but America is cursed with it. It is this same spirit which organizes mobs and murders workmen who refuse to join, or obey, the commands of a "union."

Pennsylvania may well congratulate tself on Governor Stone's veto of the oill to make divorce easier than it already is in this state.

That branch of the Christian church to which the Rev. Gilbert Reid. D. D., belongs must have read with

impressed with the story of his doings. in China as it has been told in General Chaffee's official report. Minister Conger's action as also brought out in this report, in backing and indorsing Mr. Tewkesbury's proceedings puts in strong light, without need of any comment to bring it out, "the pity of it" that he should return to China.

> The sentimentalists who are often heard declaiming that 'life should be all sunshine" seem with one accord at present to have retired into the shade.

University Extension Today.

NIVERSITY extension, so earnestly urged a few years ago as a method of bringing the higher education to busy people who had never taken university or collegiate courses, after a good many 'ups and downs" and a failure or rejection of it in many places, has, it appears, of late set itself to more practical work. That is, to practical sanitary and manual instruction work among the poor. It keeps its original title to which, so long as what it is aiming to do and is doing is understood, there is no especial call for any one to object. entitled to teach every branch of learnits upward progress. There are a great many persons who

never took any stock-to use a wellanderstood phrase-in the "movement's" early attempts to teach politfeal economy, history, literature and science as it develops, by means of sixlecture courses and appended questions for answer on the final pages of its "syllabi," who will take satisfaction in its new departure. We quote part of an abstract given by a New York paper of the third annual report, just printed, of "the People's University Extension society." The report states that the society finds a growing interest among the poor in its educational classes. It says that one of the most important branches of its work now is the teaching of mothers how to care for their children so as to prepersede the law-the same spirit that vent disease. The society has "a staff of physicians who give lectures on this subject with practical instruction in various churches, missions, and day was such a rebuke, one righteous and nuseries, also in at least two public schools" for such "mothers' meetings," every case of private vengeance taken where after schools hours such teachings will be given by the society's staff of physicians.

For the children the society has organized manual training. That is, it has started in on a most important lots the elements sizzle, part of the training of children that the public schools in almost every part of the country still persistently and mischievously Ignore. The report speaks of the "enthusiasm" shown by the children of these classes. Basket weaving, chair caning, Venetian iron work, are mentioned as especially popular among the boys. The classes in cooking, sewing and dressmaking attract not only the girls, but their mothers, to an extent that causes the society to appeal for more funds to supply a larger number of teachers. It has not been found necessary under this new departure of "university

And the oldest inhabitant remarks that it was the most quiet Fourth on

extension" to go in search of pupils.

A Paying Experiment.

HE commercial value of the step which the United States took when it demanded that Spain should get out of Cuba or be put out is not yet fully apparent and cannot be until the new enditions have had time to work themselves out; but some figures compiled recently by Walter J. Ballard, of Schenectady, N. Y., are instructive as indicating that Cuban intervention was not all loss from the American dollar standpoint

Writes Mr. Ballard to the New York Sun: "We have held Cuba as trustees for twenty-seven months, and during that period she has imported \$162,000,000 worth of goods, of which \$75,000,000 were bought in the United States. Her exports during the same period have been \$116,000,000, of which we purchased in the ten months ending April, 1901, the large proportion of \$31,000,000. In these calculations we must not lose sight of the fact that for the first year of American occupation Cuba was still auffering serious trade disturbance and partial paralysis, as a natural consoquence of the Spanish-American war of Cuban freedom and the prior years of insucrection against Spanish oppres-

In 1898, the year of the war, the exports from this country to Cuba footed up 59,561,656. In the next year the sum had almost doubled, being for 1809, \$18,-616,377. In 1900 it had risen to \$26,513,-400, and for the ten months ending last April it was \$21,551.634. Two years ago the balance of trade between Cuba and the world was against Cuba by more than \$20,000,000 a year. That is, Cuba bought that much more than she seld, Yet for the first cuarter of the present year, so quickly has she recuperated, the balance of trade is in her favor by \$3,721,000. Such wonderful development is prophetic of a day when American trade with Cuba will be inexpressibly valuable.

Hope springs eternal in the Wayne ounty oil belt.

Poison Ivy.

OR MANY years, with an increase of the agonies caused by it to great numbers of people each summer, the poison-ivy has been allowed to spread itself luxuriantly all over this country. Woods and groves, country highways, where it crowds and climbs along fences literally for, miles, carry poison to nearly every person who unwarily touches it, to a great number who do not even touch it, but to whom the breath of the wind blowing to them from over it carries its malefic influence. It looks so much like the woodbine that it is continually being mistaken for it.

The scientists of the agricultural amazement his article in the Forum, separated the strength of the strength of

far more noxious pest of the vegetable kingdom. Once in awhite some newspaper makes a sporadic effort to rouse the attention of the public and of the scientific men to the rapid spread of this viculently poisonous vine. Such an effort was made by some Philadelphia papers two or three years ago, as the nuisance spread itself mile after mile along the roads leading through the most beautiful suburbs of that city. Now Chicago papers chronicle a similar state of af-

If almost an entire regiment of the National Guard of any state, while in camp, were to be made helpless by a sudden seizure of typhoid or malarial fever the country would have had a spasm of indignation over the allowing York militia has been rendered almost helpless by coming in contact with the "rhus toxicodendron"-that is, the poison ivy-is scarcely noticed,

The ivy poison spreads all over the It gives the unfortunate sufferer often from two to six weeks of almost intolerable anguish. It is quite as likely, as scarlet fever is well known to be, to leave blindness or some other 'Universities," by their very name, are incurable trouble behind it. All of these things are perfectly well known ing that can be of use to mankind in to physicians and to scientific men. Yet nother the scientists, nor the owners of farm lands and country pleasure grounds, nor local authorities of any place that has so far been heard from. have taken the trouble to do anything towards lessening the evil. Will the Agricultural Department, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the other scientific bodies of the land bestir themselves in that direction?

With the opening of July the revised international money order system between this country and Canada, and between the United States and its island dependencies, has gone into effect. At all postoffices in any of these countries orders may be drawn on any postmaster in such countries or any post office any where else in the countries named. The hitherto existent troublesome system for sending money orders from one of these countries to another is abolished, also the extra charges-the regular domestic rates on money orders are to rule henceforth. This is a decided improvement in postal business methods.

It is better not to fight the hot weather. The person who generally stands the heat best keeps quiet and

be more profitable than banking.

This is what may be termed "oldest inhabitant weather."

Outline Studies of Human Nature

A Blow for Betty.

Having graduated at a famous Eastern e-miy, and always remembering that her father and storted from the scratch and wen handily in the race for business success, she felt justified in announcing right after marriage that she ld run the whole outfit at home, keep books and render reports once a quarter.

It must be admitted that she got a shade off on almost everything she bought, sent back everything that was not up to the quality or-

lered, and seldem provided in excess of what At the end of the first year a rather puzzling situation was encountered. By some mysterious and paradoxical perversion of figures that e could not unravel, though the lost lears sleep and grew bellow-eyed in the attempt, had a surplus of \$125, though she was with-a dollar in the family fund. She gleefully old her husband how well she and done, and he was meansiderate enough to ask for a night of

"volvet," as he termed it,
t must be some place," she assured him. know business better than you know you profession. Priz just twenty-nice ahead, and I'll find out too." That night she sat down as her books after supper and never left them until called to breakfast. Then she wanted a little and headed toward the depot. Two hours later she was awakened to read a responsive teleam from her fathers

lessband of yours all right enough, but it by any such game on your dad again For better to cak right out for what you

She triumphantly laid the money before her husband with a request that he have a little greater confidence in her after that. He repended by laying before her another telegran

"Don't know whether you are trying to job keeping. Discharge her and hire cheap young man at my expense."-Detroit Free Press.

Eloquence Was Not the Attraction. This is a story which Representative Eddy, or enjoys the situation when the laugh is turned against him, but has a sense of humor which leads him to start the laugh sometimes himself,

says the Washington Star. 'In making the campaign in my district one ir." said Mr. Eddy, 'I took along as an accion a veteran of the war of 1812 and of the civil war, who was a famous hand at beat ing the drum. He was a drummer from away back and could arouse a whole township. Drum usic is an in-endistry kind of a thing, any-

ticularly stirring.
"Well, one night, after the captain's drum had given take usual overture, I commenced my speech to the populace which had been lured a the scene of his drum. I noticed at the foot of the restrum, the same being a dry goods box, a bright-eyed little rellow about 12 years old, who sat through the speech, following me with great attention. It pleased me very much. Any tool can interest an audience of adulta, but t takes a genius to hold a child. "So, after the speaking, I went down and spoke to the little felllow, and after shaking ands with him, asked him how he liked my

speech. "Oh, it will do," he said, 'but if I was you I would keep the captain drummin' all the

Getting Even With Him. Here is a story which a Cleveland man told New York Tribune hotel interviewer a day or no ago. Perhaps it has a local reference, per-spe not. "A certain temperance apostle with a national reputation lived in years agone next door to a prominent railroad man. The latter and a weakness for the red, red wine, that ut once a year overcame his resolution. At other times he was soher and upright and ended to his business. His amiable weaks s was known and condoned by the comsity in which he lived, for he was an able, as well. But to his next door neighbor it was continued and ever present grief, and never lost an opportunity to exhort the rail read man on the statulates of his ways and to beg him to mend them before it was too late. The rathroad man stood it manfully and neve by word or look showed resentment, for he was fond of his neighbor. But at length, as

flown his outside steps he slipped on the ic covered stairway and, describing an ungraceful parabola, alit a confused and distressed atom of humanity upon the sidewalk beneath. A strong arm assisted him to his feet, his disarray was set right and his hat restored to him by the railway man, who then with the words. I never dreams that you of all men would have been guilty of such a thing. I wouldn't have seen it for the world," burried down the stree before the other could get his breath to make cepty, and ever since the temperance one hi essayed an explanation instead of a lecture when he meets the railroad man, to which th latter only you hades a pitying smile and shake of the head and gives other evidences of disbelief that drive the explainer well-nigh distract ed."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Present Did Not Materialize About two years before Mr. Sawyer retired rom the senate his mail one morning contained a touching letter from a man in Maryland, whose home had just been brightened by the arrival of conditions that had brought such a of a houncing boy, relates the Milwaukee Wisresult to pass. But the dispatch noting consin. The fond parent went on to tell that
that "nearly a whole regiment of New the boy would be named Philetus Sawyer Jones, and expressed the hope that the child would

grow up an honor to the name, and the pos

sessor of the fine traits of character that dis-

tinguished the generous hearted man whose name would be borne by himself. with a worm glow in his heart and the deter mination to send that fond parent a nice big ter to Senator Allison. The Iowa man chuckled as he read it, and produced a letter almost iden tical, except that the young prodigy was to be

nomed William Allison Jones. It was too good to keep, and they told the story to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The stately old gentleman melted sufficiently to smilingly produce a letter of similar purport. Then there ensued a comparison of senatorial notes, showing that the youthful Marylander had beer fairly leaded with distinguished names from Justin Morrill Jones to Don Cameron Jones. That Maryland infant received no birthday

Rural Philosophy.

Al Stochr, while spending last summer in t nuntry, boarded at the residence of an olgranger in Clerment county, who had decided iews of his own on every subject under the sur One day a lightning rod peddler came along and persuaded the old man to allow him to affix rods on one of his barns. The old follow owned two barns, and had lightning rods put upon the building as an experiment. The second day after the rods were placed in position a heavy Augus thunderstorm swept over that part of the country, and a flash of lightning rent the sky and the bolt struck one of his new rods. The bar was not injured in the least, and the farmer wept "That saves me money, be gosh!" he ex

"Of course it does," answered Stochr. "I su "Not by a dern sight!" answered the old mar

'I'm goin' to have them rods moved over to th other barn. Lightain' never strikes twice in assume place, y' know!"-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Did Not Take His Winnings. Among the stories of Osman Pasha which are now going the rounds of the Europeaon pro-

is one which represents the general as a benevent gambier, says the Philadelphia Press. While Osman was one night making the rounds of th Plevna fortifications he happened upon three members of a guard off duty, who, each possess-Hotel business at Buffalo appears to ing the then rare luxury of a cigarette, had determined, with Eastern logic, to play a game of cards for the lot. But while the game was in progress a Russian shell intruded, burst close by and killed one of the players. Now, a custom of the Turkish army decrees that a deceased man's comrade who is on sentry entitled to a reversion of the dead man's interest, even in a gamble; so that Osman who was unrecognizably mulled up, was at once invited to take the slain soldier's hand and finish the game. He accepted and won. Then, turning to the disconsolate players:

"Take the three cigarettes to the man I repr sented," he said. "They are really his by Then, producing a well filled case, he pro-

reeded, "and accept these from me.

Foreign, But Pertinent. N Sunday school superintendent always co

ducts the lesson review in his school, says the Omaha World Herald. He spends about five minutes in explaining the lesson, and then asks; The other Sunday he explained the lessen ual, dwelling at length on its chief thoughts and wound up with the usual question: "Now, has anyone a question to ask?"

A member of the boys' junior class raised hi "Well, what is your question?" asked the perintendent. Please, sir, are we going to have a pic-ni-

Why He Got an Assignment.

his summer?

It will be remembered that shortly befo outbreak of the Boer war, Sir George White met with an accident to his leg. He had by no means recovered when hostilities were in sight, and Lord Woiseley told him that he feared that his temporary lameness must be a reason for keeping him at home. But Sir George White, who was taking luncheon with his chief at the Have wired the money. You can fool that United Service club, had an answer ready which clinched the matter.

"I beg your pardon, sir." he answered, "my leg is well enough for anything except running

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Here is an opportunity for some ambitious young people to earn the best college education without a great amount of effort, and it is an opportunity that may never be repeated. The Tribune may find the returns much less than the expense and would then be unable to again make such generous offers. Such a condition will be The Tribune's loss and the contestants' gain.

There are many young men, and young women, too, who would be glad of an opportunity to "work their way through college," in fact, the presidents of these institutions are deluged with applications for chances of this kind. Here the work for an entire course of four years can all be accomplished in three short months, and an education that would cost in cash \$1,000 is assured without further outlay. Parents should urge their boys and girls to enter the contest and work for one of the special rewards. One of the eight is within the reach of everyone who really tries.

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