

The Scranton Tribune

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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.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Rate, Reading, Position. Includes rates for 100 lines, 200 lines, 300 lines, 400 lines, 500 lines.

SCRANTON, JULY 25, 1901.

The insinuation that Admiral Schley could not get justice from a court of inquiry composed of eminent brother naval officers, himself exercising the right of challenge, a right to be conceded by Secretary Long, is absurd.

Under a Clearing Sky.

THE SETTLEMENT yesterday of what was left of the local machinists' strike is a good thing for Scranton, since it enables business to get back to a nearly normal condition. It is also a good thing for the men, who have stood the strain of idleness as long as their resources would allow, and who had nothing to hope for in a prolongation of the strike.

A policy of friendly disposition and generosity is clearly called for. The men have been orderly and well behaved. They were led out by over-sanguine promises. The representations made by the leaders of this strike—the general leaders of the machinists' national association, whose first step in their ambitious warfare was a breach of faith with the employing interests and who by this misstep at the very outset compromised their cause and assured its failure—were not fulfilled, but the local strikers acted honestly and in good faith.

The mania for striking, through which Scranton has about passed, had to be broken up. If unchecked, it would have killed the city and brought capital and labor alike to grief. It was a cancer in the heart of local business which had to be lanced to save the patient. The lancing seems severe. But in the end it will prove salutary. The power for mischief of demagogues and agitators is rapidly declining. Labor is learning to see, not the fancy pictures by which it has been beguiled and entrapped, but the truth. Strikes are not a panacea.

Advancement is not to be won through idleness and the turmoil of strife. Personal industry, thrift and merit are the enduring methods, and for these tests labor must qualify. There is no magical short cut.

This lesson learned, labor will win peacefully fair increase in pay and decrease in exactions. And the very best thing that local employers can do to expedite the learning of this lesson is not to act unkindly toward honest men who have been misled, but to treat them fairly, even liberally. Learn at first hand their conditions and needs; and make of industry what it ought to be, a co-operation of mutual interests.

Vive la Roosevelt!

NOW THAT there is a dearth of real news, the ingenious gentlemen whose duty it is to grind out Washington correspondence, whether there is anything to report about or not, are already falling back on never failing reserve topics, speculation about the next campaign for president.

One of them weaves a column of interesting surmise upon the basis of fact that two days after his inauguration as Vice President Colonel Roosevelt went to the white house by appointment and had a half hour's confidential talk with the president. No third party was present at this interview and naturally neither of the principals has divulged what was said, but the imagination of the correspondent rescues the situation. Roosevelt, he is sure, is a candidate for the next presidential nomination, and his purpose in visiting the president was to shape things so as not to incur the administration's quiet opposition.

are cited as indicative that Roosevelt has run his course and become a past tense. It is also said that Roosevelt's independence of mind and stubbornness of conviction disqualify him for the necessary favor of the party leaders; in other words, he is not pliant enough to be acceptable to the "bosses."

It must be admitted that precedent and circumstantial appearances are unfavorable to his nomination three years hence. But on the other hand he has one great advantage. He is known by reputation to every American and by sight to a very large proportion of the population, especially in the states where delegates in national conventions exercise usually the balance of power. It was the width and volume of his personal acquaintance more than anything else which nominated Major McKinley five years ago. The so-called bosses were against him almost to a man but he had the eye and favor of the people, and Mark Hanna's good organization of these forces did the rest. Just as McKinley then personified the protective idea, which had returned to popularity after a douche under "tariff reform," Roosevelt, today, personifies to an extent not approached by any contemporary the whole idea of expansion as developed and given picturesque form by the war with Spain. He represents, as it were, an incarnation of the average ideals of the great masses of his countrymen in relation to personal manliness, valor, enterprise, freedom from petty prejudices and the type of strong and substantial, if not brilliant mind characterized most for its "horse sense." The people admire him, like him and trust him, and they overlook in him certain irregularities that in another they would be likely to resent.

Hence whether nominated or not in 1904, Roosevelt's name will be a power and he is a long way from needing the political under-taker.

In one of his recent letters Mr. Richmond gave a description of the animated condition of affairs in Columbia, S. C., which is fully corroborated by the industrial and art edition of the State newspaper of that city, issued July 18. This is a fifty page folio supplement, printed on book paper, profusely illustrated with half tones, chock full of historical and statistical information and showing, in its advertisements, a wealth of enterprise of good omen to the new South and to the country. It is, in short, one of the most notable exhibits of its kind, and all interested in Southern development would do well to secure a copy of it.

Unexplored Canada.

WE HAVE commented frequently on the wealth of information embodied in the reports of our consuls to the state department and every appearance of the monthly volume in which they are preserved increases our appreciation. The July issue, just to hand, is full of meat.

Notable among the instructive articles in it is the report of Consul Seyler upon the areas of Canadian territory which are as yet practically unexplored. According to the director of the Canadian geological survey, of the 3,450,257 square miles comprehended within the British North American dominions 1,250,000, or more than one-third, are uninhabited and unknown. Excluding the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, there are 654,000 square miles of unknown territory.

Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine river, and the Arctic coast, about 9,500 square miles in extent, or somewhat smaller than Belgium, and lying entirely within the Arctic Circle. The next is west of the Lewis and Yukon rivers and extends to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year, 32,000 square miles in this area were unexplored, but a part has since been traveled. A third area of 57,000 square miles—nearly twice as large as Scotland—lies between the Lewis, Pelly, and Stikine rivers. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie rivers is another large tract of 100,000 square miles, or about double the size of England. It includes nearly 600 miles of the main Rocky Mountain range. An unexplored area of 10,000 square miles is found between Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the north of the Arctic Circle.

Nearly as large as Portugal is another tract between Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie river, and the western part of Great Slave lake, in all 35,000 square miles. Lying between the Slave and Laird rivers to the north and the Skeena and Peace rivers to the south is an area of 81,000 square miles, which, except for a recent visit by a field party is quite unexplored. Of the 25,000 square miles southeast of Athabasca lake, little is known, except that it has been crossed by a field party on route to Fort Churchill. East of the Copernic river and west of Bathurst Inlet lies 7,500 miles of unexplored land, which may be compared to half the size of Switzerland. Eastward from this, lying between the Arctic coast and Black River, is an area of 31,000 square miles, or about equal to Ireland. Much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, is the embracing 178,000 square miles, in the region bounded by Black's river, Great Slave lake, Athabasca lake, Hatcher and Reindeer lakes, Churchill river, and the west coast of Hudson Bay. This country includes the barren grounds of the continent.

On the south coast of Hudson Bay, between the Severn and Attawapiskat rivers, is an area 22,000 square miles in extent, or larger than Nova Scotia; and lying between Trout lake, Lac Seul, and the Albany river is another 15,000 square miles of unexplored land. South and east of James bay and near by to large centers of population than any other unexplored region is a tract of 35,000 square miles, which may be compared in size to Portugal. The most easterly area is the greatest of all. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsula or Northwest Territory. In all 259,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as Great Britain and Ireland.

In some of these areas there have been fugitive attempts at exploration on a small scale, but broadly speaking they are yet virgin land. The Dominion gov-

ernment is awakening to the necessity of developing these territorial reserves. We noted recently the series of Clergue enterprises at the Soo, which includes a railroad projected clear through to Hudson bay, and explained how Mr. Clergue's plans contemplate a wholesale colonization on the rich farm lands lying adjacent to the right of way. Consult Seyfert says the indications are that within the next five years at least 5,000 miles of new railroad will be completed throughout the Dominion, most of which will run through and open up now unexplored wildernesses.

The decision of a New York court that the portrait of a pretty woman must not be used for advertising purposes without her consent, is just. Luckily for the sake of poetry and grace, consent is rarely withheld.

An Excellent Idea.

MR. ARTHUR BIRD, a Sydney, N. Y., has been instrumental in organizing an association for the purpose of securing popular subscriptions in small amounts, preferably from school children, the funds to be used in purchasing a loving cup for presentation to Admiral Cervera as a token of American appreciation for the good offices which that gallant Spanish officer extended to Lieutenant Hobson and crew at Santiago after the sinking of the Merrimack.

It is unfortunate that controversy has arisen regarding the merits of some of the American naval officers who participated in the Santiago sea campaign; but it is true, we believe, that no American disputes or fails to recognize with sentiments of kindly regard the gallantry and considerate personal good will of the commander-in-chief of the opposing forces, the demagogue of Admiral Cervera, during and since the campaign, which ended so disastrously for the country he served, has been unexceptionable and has attracted and deserved the respect of the civilized world. It prays the truth of the assertion that manliness is best exemplified in seasons of misfortune and adversity.

While the public opinion of the American people has been at all times just to the Spanish admiral, the opportunity has not yet come for the manifestation of its kindly regard in a formal manner. Now, however, that peace and pacific relations have been restored, there would be both propriety and gracefulness in such a testimonial as Mr. Bird proposes. Its consummation, moreover, would have value in inducing a better understanding between victors and vanquished in the Spanish-American war.

The endeavor of certain New York newspapers to lift the official scarp of Hon. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, ostensibly because of utterances mis-credited to him by the representative of one of the yellowest of their number, but really in the interest of "Parson" Dunn, an importunate plotter for Mr. Moore's place, and a man recently dismissed from the government service for unwillingness to obey orders, continues. But it is a clear case of enervated waste. Mr. Moore cannot be sandbagged into resigning, nor will his superior at Washington sacrifice him.

The proposition to send Admiral Dewey and General Miles to represent the United States on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward is an excellent one. Moreover neither is so busy at home that he could not be spared.

A Bellefonte pastor who advertised preached on Sunday to an overflowing congregation, while his brother clergymen had to address empty pews. And yet, now and then, you find a man who is skeptical of the benefits of advertising.

Having agreed to settle for the depredations of the Boxers, China is forbearing in not demanding damages for the work of the "Christian looters."

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

From the New York Sun.
The American idea of a canal treaty is one which shall formally allocate the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, practically a nullity for fifty years, which shall recognize this nation's unobstructed right of control over the waterway it is directed to construct for the benefit of our own commerce and British commerce and all the world's commerce, at a cost probably approaching two hundred millions of dollars; and which shall provide a canal neutral for the peaceful traffic of all nations, and which shall be under American guarantee in accord with the Monroe Doctrine, and not to be that sort of neutrality which under foreign guarantee controls the canal against its proprietors, the American interests in case of proprietor, this government, is at war.

WHAT MATTER?

Whether God hides,
In majesty above,
Or deities within,
So God be Truth and Love;
What matter all?
The struggle of creation?
Nature is Truth
And Love is gentle deeds.
Whether elect
Or foredoomed to sin,
Out of the fold
Or sinner within;
What matter? Is
Death's interchange of state,
Who shall be saved
And who held reprobate?
Whether as fated
And staid as the rock,
Or waivered and torn
By every tempest shock;
What matter, which?
Faith's content is her gain
Love lives on love
And hope breeds hope again.
Whether we lose
All touch of humankind
Or seek souls soul
Beyond the ken of mind;
What matter? Is
Past be forgotten there?
Remembrance might,
Perhaps, prolong each's care.
Whether we soar
Alone on angel wings,
Or but return to earth
Into the soul of things;
What matter what
The future state prepare,
Enough to be
Something celestial there,
—G. H. Barbour, in Pittsburg Times.

How Work and Play Mix at Chautauqua

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALTHOUGH THE assembly has been in session only two weeks, the machinery of the place has dropped into its proper groove and there is never a hitch to be noted anywhere. Every hour of the day has its duties and no one from the little kindergarten to the lecturer has any time to waste. His satanic majesty has few idlers here that he has not been instructed by the view and here, you stroll up on college hill, there is seen a whole army of students and college professors, looking on and interested in the contest, and desiring to be like them, and hurry away to be tempted to join all the classes. Go down to the lecture, and think by watching the lecturer and the little folks playing in the sand, you will forget there is such a thing as a summer school. Just as you have assumed an easy leaning position, you will hear some soundly beating over the water, study again. The students of Professor Harry Wheeler, of New York, are taking advantage of the presence of the summer school at Chautauqua to prepare for the winter's work. Most of them to the south shore, and there are the gymnasium and schools of physical education, with hundreds of boys and girls, young men and women in training. In despair you turn to the Arcade, and before you are aware of it you are drawn into one of the fancy work classes and join the great crowd of enthusiastic workers. More hours a day than any other class of students here, this latter applies to some men as well as women; for one day last week a young college man was seen in an amphibious working mood, busily and lustriously on a sofa pillow for his college room.

The lecture program has been unusually strong and the variety of subjects is so great that one must be peculiarly inured who could not find something to his taste. Those who contemplated the Pan American had every opportunity of being informed before going there; for there was at least one lecture on the exposition every day last week. The subject was treated from all points of view, and well served in their text. Among the speakers were Dr. A. L. Benedict, who discussed the "Ethnology and Archaeology of the Exposition"; Dr. Selim H. H. Bey, who discussed the "Organization and Field of Exhibits Covered at the Exposition"; Professor George F. Sver, who described the "Electrical Features of the Pan American"; Frank W. Taylor, who discussed the "Industrial Aspects of the Exposition"; and Rev. Albert L. Hudson, who spoke on "Educational Aspects of the Pan American." On a lecture on a purely scientific subject, the speaker was not yet mentioned, but Professor Ernest Ashton Smith, of Allegheny College, who gave a series of five lectures on a "Social Study of the South," Professor Smith spent several years in the South, and his southern states, making a study of the economic problems of those regions, and has given in the course of his investigations. The loss of the southern for the other Chautauqua grows with the passing years, and each season brings a larger number of them here. A party of about twenty, from Texas alone, twenty from Mississippi, and the other southern states are equally well represented at Chautauqua. It is these southerners that especially attract the attention of the northern people, and in speaking they crowd around him to express their pleasure in his treatment of the subject.

Another lecturer of the week that has received an ovation was Dr. Francis E. Clark, the father of the Christian Endeavor society. The subject of Dr. Clark's address was "The Christian Endeavor Society," and it was an interesting account of his travels in that country little known to us. In the evening the young people on the grounds tendered this distinguished guest a reception.

Dr. Amos H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., is always a welcome visitor at Chautauqua. This morning he was conducting a devotional hour, which he was unusually interesting. He gave a most eloquent address on "The Pilgrims That Did Not Come Over in the Mayflower." The subject was in the interest of the program, and by no means neglected. S. H. Clark, of the Chicago University, gave an evening of readings, and anyone who has once heard Mr. Clark read knows that a treat this was to the audience. At that occasion, Thos. Percy M. Reese, of Baltimore, gave a series of three lectures on Rome. The lectures were illustrated by the best photographs which Mr. Reese had made especially for this course.

But in the way of amusements all interest centered in the old-fashioned spelling match that was given in the Amphitheater. Every one is free to enter this contest and compete for the prize of \$10 for the first prize and \$5 for the second. It is wonderful how many people before and after the match, and how many who are free to spell them down. The first prize this time was won by a man from North Dakota and the second by one from Chicago.

The music of this season deserves more than a passing notice. Of course W. H. Sherwood, the pianist; Mr. Marston, the violinist; and Mr. Flagler, the organist, with their national and international reputations, need no mention. That they please goes without saying. But the choir of 400 voices under the direction of Mr. R. Palmer is doing excellent work and is giving most delightful concerts twice a week. The quartet for the month of July is giving satisfaction. At the evening they had in charge of the entire program, and rendered "In a Persian Garden."

It has not been many seasons since a meeting was called in the Amphitheater, and the place was large enough for those who wished to join a bicycle club. The wheels are now relegated to the younger brothers and sisters, and a meeting of those interested in golf was called and a club formed.

Fishing is always good on Lake Chautauqua. This year the fish seem especially plentiful and "crabs" for the diversions of the young people is fishing parties that leave the grounds at a o'clock in the morning with fine specimens which they say they have caught; and we have learned to do to doubt the veracity of a fisherman—it is not safe.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. SHAFFER

From the Philadelphia Times.

No form of organization can flourish or long endure in the country that does not recognize the principle of personal liberty, which must be the basis of every democracy. The organization of workmen for the better protection of their own rights is of the greatest value, so long as its jurisdiction is confined to those who are directly engaged in an industry, and those conferred by its own membership, the good sense of the American people never will sustain it. When Mr. Shaffer threatens to carry the steel strike into politics, he ought to get this thought clearly into his mind.

SOME NEW MUSIC.

Three sacred songs, recently published by the Oliver Ditson company, are attracting attention. "Jesus, Be My Saviour," by Bradford Campbell, for high voice in E flat, is an effective setting of a familiar hymn which is impressively worked out. "The Song of Eternity," by George B. Nevins, with voice in C, and leads with much tempo and noble variety in an admirable climax. The accompaniment is made notable by the most pleasing use of chromatics. "As Panis the Wariend Hart," by Walter Gould, for high or medium voice in E flat, is a charmingly simple and entirely singable song with an obvious melody and a moving climax.

Don't, bright, tuneful but not technically difficult. "The City of Two-Step March," by E. E. MacGregor, two choruses, will "work out" in octaves; and the "Newshy March," by Mrs. L. E. Orb, a stirring two-step with a characteristic melody that is quite the best just now in Boston.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
All the pedagogical theorizing of the expert thinkers at a teachers' convention cannot shake the logic of the contention made by Dr. G. Stanley Hall at Detroit—that women should be educated for wifehood and motherhood. In 1900 no less than 12,000,000 of the adult female population of the United States were either married, widowed or divorced. This means that the married state is the destiny of fully 80 per cent. of the girls who reach maturity, and ought to settle the question of what should be the controlling objective in the education of women. Many educators vigorously dissented from President Hall on the proposition that modern higher education should be for these, the highest function of the perfect woman, no man in his right mind can seriously challenge. If he did the voice of Nature, speaking through the countless ages of human history, would rebuke him.

The controversy naturally resolves itself into a question of what kind of education best fits a woman to fulfill the functions for which Nature designed her. President Hall contends that the ideal education of woman for wifehood and motherhood requires a separation of the sexes and a different course of training and study than that which is desirable for men. He further contends that such an education will not unfit women for those callings in which those who are fortunate enough to become wives and mothers must engage. He is not, however, in favor of the differentiation in education and training. To say that thousands of young women are doomed not to wear the crown of wifehood and motherhood is not a valid reason why women should be educated in education and training. To say that thousands of young women are doomed not to wear the crown of wifehood and motherhood is not a valid reason why women should be educated in education and training.

It would seem to require nothing more than a superficial knowledge of the facts to impress one with the fact that the truths enunciated by President Hall are self evident. They stand upon the immutable, unvarying laws of Nature. The industrial education of men is not, of course, completely unsexed woman. Nature will persist in making her a woman. To a rational mind differentiation in the sexes, made by Nature, would seem to call for a differentiation in education and training. To say that thousands of young women are doomed not to wear the crown of wifehood and motherhood is not a valid reason why women should be educated in education and training.

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES.

Our Country Appreciated.
A little story has come to me of Queen Victoria, which was mentioned during her late visit to the United States in the London Record. It bears the stamp of truth, as it was told by her youngest son, Prince Leopold, who was studying at a Harvard University. A Harvard professor was spending the greater part of a year there, and became intimately acquainted with Prince Leopold. When calling upon him to say goodbye, Prince Leopold said: "I want to tell you a story to remember me by." "I was a little boy, playing on the floor of the room where my mother was sitting. 'Lord John,' as we affectionately called him (Lord John Russell), came in the room where my mother was and handed her a paper, which she read carefully, and then handed it back to him with our word. He read it through and returned with the paper. She read it through again, and showed some displeasure, remarking: 'I do not like it, and I shall never sign a paper that would in any way lead to war with the United States.'

"I looked up from my play, as this was the first time I entered the room, and my mother was anything more than any other woman. The paper was still folded changed. A week or two later my mother told me that my brother, the Prince of Wales, had visited the United States the year before. He had been so little recalled that she considered that it had established a bond of amity between the United States and England, and that she would never be one to do anything that could in any way disturb it."

A Cure for Distress.

A little three-year-old girl who was tired of play and was restless because she had nothing to do, pulled all the buds from a bush that had promised to become very beautiful in a few days. Her mother chided her for it. "But, mamma, I didn't do it," protested the child. "Oh, yes, you did—I know you did. There was nobody else here who could have done it. These, I see the green stains on your fingers."

Well Meant Insults.

A little girl from an East End slum was invited with others to a charity dinner given at a great house in the West End of London. In the course of the meal the little maiden startled her hostess by propounding the query: "Does your husband drink?" "Yes, no," replied the astonished lady of the house. "After a moment's pause the miniature question proceeded with the equally bewildering question: 'How much coal do you burn? What is your husband's salary? Has he any bad habits?'"

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Lewis & Reilly

Wholesale and Retail.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15. After August 15 no more new contestants will be received in The Tribune's EDUCATIONAL CONTEST. This action is taken for the purpose of protecting legitimate contestants and preventing the possibility of any speculator from entering the last day or two and purchasing a \$1,000 scholarship by presenting the names of his friends as new subscribers and paying for them himself. The Tribune desires to protect the contestants that are working so nobly for it and will use its best endeavor to have every feature of the contest perfectly fair, and it wishes it distinctly understood that the rewards offered are in no sense for sale, but will positively go to the contestants who secure the largest number of points, which will be credited only for new and legitimate subscribers.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON. Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$525,000. United States Depository. 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.

Meldrum, Scott & Co. The Last Call on Ladies' White Lawn Waists. We offer our entire line at almost Half Price, as follows: At \$1.19 Waists that were \$1.85. At 1.39 " " 2.25. At 1.98 " " 3.25. At 2.98 " " 4.25. Black Lawn Waists. That were \$1.50, \$1.65 and \$2.25, now \$1.19 and \$1.39.

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