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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 subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 14, 1902.

Sober second thought is to the effect that three councils in a town like Scranton is too much of a good thing.

The Knife in Politics.

ROM a human standpoint the knife incision given by Matthew Stanley Quay to the gubernatorial candidacy of Elkin was the cruelest blow since Brutus stabbed Caesar. Quay's ability to give such an incision was a testimonial to the political fidelity and Barre Record of Saturday. efficiency of Elkin; for had it not been for Elkin Quay would today be in the spectacles, an unhorsed boss. It was Elkin's nerve when all others in the Quay entourage weakened and were ready to cry halt in the fight for Quay's re-election, including Quay himself-it was John P. Elkin, we say, who alone said the fight should proceed and whose clean grit and smiling tirelessness more than all else won the victory that fol-

Humanly, therefore, the dirk from Quay into Elkin has a revolting look. More than any other incident which we | Ferris said: have seen, it represents the savage and merciless dominance of mathematics over feeling which is at the bottom of much successful machine politics. And yet the logic of Durham's laconic yielding to it as being part of the necessary discipline is flawless from the machine standpoint. What Elkin has got from Quay now, others have had to take cept it be of regret, but enough of that to modify the inexorableness of political mathematics as interpreted, mistakenly, we think, by the hand which held the cleaver. It is bossism, of course, but now that it plays into insurgent

Elkin's decision to go on fighting does credit to his courage and will win him friends in the long run. He is young, able and as near 100 per cent. net in all that wins durability in polities as any man we know. He can survive Quay's gash; unless we are wholly deceived he will soon be the better and stronger for it. In the meantime, a the machine standard-bearer must be gates are not to have the trouble of participating in his selection nor the people to be allowed to show a second preference, further comment is useless. The most that can be hoped is that counsel may prevail ultimately and the white-winged angel of peace and brotherly love spread its wings over the whole vexed situation, restoring to a new equilibrium the machine and the party and heralding the dawn of a political millennium. It is as easy to hope this as to hope anything, and it is much pleasanter than contemplating the devious processes by which it is being approached.

It is charming to see how pleased the truly good are with bossism in politics when it goes their way.

Rev. Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage.

AD Dr. Talmage died twenty years ago, his death would have made a sensation as pronounced as the death of many rulers and statesmen. Today it creates interest with the multitude and oroduces sadness in the hearts of many the religious world but not as it thent before he had such an army of hators; and yet until his latest sick-Dr. Talmage's powers had not cullar style of oratory, his vast voabstary, his keen wit and swift suppartly were as effective in his last tion is of its constitution are beneficent. They is to millions from the pulpit and the nation or this commonwealth. The affiliated ess. But he was no longer unique mang preachers, and the day had been when he was singular and alone. He regulating the relations of employer and employer vary the first of the modern day great ortachers to accept the sensational tyle, but so many have far outrun in that back in his realm of beautiful thoughts and fearless steps and optimatic skies, he might almost be conide of conservative and conventional far has the yellow type of journaland reform pervaded the words of my in the pulpit. If he was daring in stacks on vice and immorality, the is in his field are bold to audacity ometimes to misdirected aggressiyeness. If he was scornful in denunstion of wickedness in high places. his fivals have been vituperative and inveterical. He has made few great mirtakes in a career likely to be set with pitfalls to the unwary, and he has speken his last word with the respect

nominations and all races as far as his cheerful sunny gospel and his faithfulness to high ideals could be considered. People have seldom paused to inquire what sect he owned, and many do not know that he was a Presbyterian. He had a simple beautiful and loving message, for the world and he spoke it fearlessly ever, With an almost unexampled command of rhetoric and a vealth of Imagery difficult to conceive, his quick brain teemed with impressions which he gave out to the When space will permit, The world in the form of uplifting, comforting and timely thoughts—exquisitely, short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is day has passed when serious minded world in the form of uplifting, comfortpeople by the thousands read his Sunday sermons on Monday with the most absorbed interest and the heartlest commendation, he has built such a monument for himself as his own heart would have chosen and in no better way could it be ascribed than in his own words, "But if after one is dead there is nothing left to remind the world of him but a monument of stone, there is little left. Some of the monuments are over the people who amounted to nothing while they lived, while some of the worthiest men and women have not had above them a stone big enough to tell their names. Put yourself into the eternity of those you help. Comfort a hundred souls and there will be hundred souls for your monument."

The president's plan of firing every bunch of officials among whom there is friction has at least one merit. It insures a rapid rotation in office.

The Law as to Boycotts.

HE OPINION of Judge Ferris, of Luzerne county, in the equity proceeding of Patterson & Co. vs. the Building Trades council of Wilkes-Barre, and others, making permanent a temporary injunction against the defendants restraining them from proclaiming a boycott against the plaintiffs, is a luminous exposition of the law, profitable for general reading and study. It is published in entirety in the Wilkes-

The plaintiffs, having declined to accept certain rules formulated by the past tense of politics, the saddest of United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, were in due course declared by the defendant organization "unfair" and notices to this effect were sent out by it. The notices said that "no union man, member of any local connected with the Building Trades council, will be allowed, either directly or indirectly, to work on any building' on which the plaintiffs did work or for which they furnished any materials. After reviewing the facts as apparent from the pleadings and evidence, Judge

Our fundamental law declares that "all men are born equally free and independent and have cer-tain inherent and indefeasible rights, amon which are those of enjoying and defending lite and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation and of pursuing their own happiness." These rights are reserved by the people. No legislation whatever authorized or the authorized may touch them. Our government exists to conserve them. Our constitution stands as the sacred pledge of the whole people to prefrom him or from his lieutenants in the past. There was no feeling in it, except if he of regret, but enough of that

tree of right which is consistent with the equal right of every other, and no more.

The personal liberty of one to order his con-ducts according to his own will ends at the line where its further extension would violate the equal right of another. It is the province of government and of law to ascertain and define this ties Streng in Sparlawk vs. Union Passenger

A workman has an undoubted right to do an ploy him, for any wages and under any lawful rules, regulations that are mutually satisfactory. He has an equal right to quit work for any reason or for no reason at all, where no breach of fully do by himself in this respect he may do jointly with others. So a man may employ any other who is willing to do any lawful work for blim, at such wages and under such rules and regman to take the field against Elkin as he may lawfully discharge any or ail of his employes for any reason or for no reason at all where a breach of contract is not involved. But no man has a right to compel another to work or under rules and regulations to which the work man refused to assent. Neither has the latter lawful right, either by himself or acting joint! with others, to compel another against his will wages or conduct his business according to rules and regulations to which he, the employer, re-fuses to assent. These are fundamental propositions based upon and necessarily flowing from the onstitutional right of every man to regulate biown conduct according to his own will in all matters and in any way not violative of lav

Equally fundamental, and grounded upon the same bedrock of constitutional right is the propesition that no man may lawfully force another or to deal with him in any way. Where is breach of contract is involved one may deal of refuse to deal with, buy or refuse to buy from another as he may choose, and no man or body of men may lawfully compel him, contrary to bi-own inclination, to do either. Every man has a right to the free exercise of his own will in such natters. To deprive him of that right, to coerci him into action or inaction, into dealing or not dealing, into contracting or declining to contract with another, by intimidation—by threats, whether open or veiled, whether of violence or of social or industrial ostracism or other injury-by threats, however disguised and of whatever nature, the natural tendency and effect of which, nevertheless, are to overgome the will and destroy freedom of action-to do this is to violate the organic law, to take from the man his personal liberty, to de-feat a right which the constitution declares to be

"indefeasible." This not even the legislature ha Applying these principles to the case at bar we think that the evidence fully warrants the asertion (which, indeed, is not questioned by the med with the advance of years. His plaintiffs) that the United Brotherhood of Car penters and Joiners of America is a lawful or ganization. Its "objects" as set forth in sec unions and their members have the right to se

cure those objects by any lawful means.

The defendants may lawfully formulate rules and request their adoption by the plaintiffs. In the event of refusal they may in turn refuse to work under other rules, and may advise and per-sende by fair argument but may not compe-others to do the like. They may refuse to deawith the plaintins or handle material furnishly them, and may advise and persuade by rgument, but may not compel others to do th

ent legality or illegality of a combination to injure another, and assuming for the purpose of discussion that the intent to injure the busisess of the plaintiffs would not, in fiself, stamp the combination of the defendants to that end as an unlawful conspiracy-because formed for whether, though its ultimate purpose were law-

the object is lawful and in which each participant joins voluntarily and as the free expression of his will (if such a thing could be called a boycott) would be lawful. But one in which and kindly affection of multitudes to others are forced to join through fear of resulting injury or loss to themselves if they fail to do so, is clearly units ful. That which makes it so

is the employment of the means by which much fear is induced and the will overcome. The sending out to the building trade of the notice above quoted was a threat in the eye of the law, for it was calculated, and, from the evidence, plainly intended to "deter a man of ordinary courage from the prosecution of his business in a way which accords with his own notions." Cote to Manual Carlo 1981, pp. 1210.

vs. Murphy, 150 Pa. 420. (Per Dean, J., p. 431). A church, labor union or other association may adopt rules, not contrary to law, regulating th conduct of its members with reference to the legitimate objects of its organization, and they may voluntarily submit to be bound thereby. But to say that any association of individuals, whether a church, labor union or any other—may lawfully prescribe rules of action to govern the conduct of non-members, and enforce those rule by adequate penalties, would be to invest such organization with the powers of government in violation of the organic law which commits those powers exclusively to the constituted authorities of the commonwealth. We would thus be driven to the absurdity of holding that one may law-

fully violate law.

Moreover, if an association may use the power of combination to fetter the freedom of one man why not of a thousand, if in one instance why not in a thousand? If one organization may do this, why may not every other? The appulling conse-quences of carrying this principle to its logical conclusion may well be left to the imagination. That it would be destructive of personal liberty and utterly subversive of all social order, all law, all government, is manifest. The conclusion that a boycott, carried on by the means here em-ployed, is unlawful, not only clearly appears on principle, but is also amply sustained by au

In support of this last assertion, the learned judge cited more than a score of decisions made in the courts of different states. It had been argued by the defense that the defendants had a right to decline to handle the plaintiffs' material; that they had, therefore, the right to announce their intention of so doing; that they had, consequently, the right to combine to do both, and that for any loss resulting to the plaintiffs from the exercise of these rights there was no ground for legal proceedings. Concerning this contention, the opinion of court is thus expressed: "While it is true that in Fennsylvania, it is held that though 'malicious motives may make a bad act worse they cannot make that wrong which, in its own essence, is lawful." nevertheless it is equally true that under our law what one alone may lawfully do becomes unlawful when done by a combination of many where, ir doing the act in question, the power of the many is used with a malicious mo tive to control individual freedom of action to the injury of another or of the public."

Having declared the boycott unlaw ful. Judge Ferris next raised the question: "Is the remedy by injunction ap propriate?" and, in these words, he de ided that It is:

The inherent and indefeasible rights of enjoying liberty, of acquiring property and of pursuing one's own happiness, necessarily include the right to conduct a lawful business in a lawful manner

without interference by others, save by fair com-petition or other lawful means.

The remedy by injunction is peculiarly appli-cable to the case at bar, (1) Because the plain-iffs' business is lawful and their right to conduct it in their own way is clear. (2) Because the acts complained of are unlawful and prejudicial to the rights of the plaintiffs. (3) Because the injury is irreparable—the business of which the plaintiffs have been deprived is gone and the natural tendency and effect of a continuance e the acts complained of will be to prevent the o'c taining of new business to take its place. (4) Be cause the plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law. "It is true they might bring their respective actions against the defendants for damages for injury already occasioned them, but this ar fords them no security against the recurrence of such acts in the future and the very multiplicity ground to warrant the interposition of the strong purposes that apparently does not de- line and to restrain him who would step be Railway, 51 Fa. 401-413, "The objection is pland-tract nor shock."

The objection is pland-tract nor shock. does not generally enjoin against erime as clous to individuals, though they have al-

> Judge Ferris was asked by counsel for the defense to announce certain conclusions of law, among them this: The defendants had and have the right to notify builders and contractors that they would not and will not handle or work with the lumber and material furnished by the plaintiffs." This he would not do, saying: "They have no such right as a combination, where, as here, the natural tendency and effect of such a combination is to destroy the freedom of action of such builders and contractors and force them, through fear of loss or injury to themselves or their business, to withdraw or withhold their patronage from the plain-

This is not only good law, but rock-

General Schofield's idea that, as matters stand, there is as much use for a 'commanding general" of the army as a dog has for two talls seems to cover the ground. As matters stand; but they shouldn't stand that way long.

If the movements of the beef trust continue unrestricted much longer, oleomargarine will soon be more expensive than dairy butter.

Insurance Commissioner Durham meant to "sink or swim" with Elkin, but circumstances forced him to tread water with Quay.

his own expenses while serving as special ambassador entitles him to a life There is one happy thought concern-

Whitelaw Reid's willingness to pay

ing this sky-rocket souring of the prices of meat. Meat-eating is not a necessity. The new commissioner of pensions

writes poetry and his punishment fits SPLENDID NEWSPAPER FEA

TURE.

One of the best features ever undertaken by ewspaper is a series of "Answers by Experts published by the Philadelphia Bulletin says are from the pens of distinguished specialists in the lines they write upon. Thus the prelate chant of commercial requirements, the politiciar of political subjects and the athletes of physics culture. The essays are instructive, because they get down to the heart of things. They tell the reader what he should know, in detail, avoiding glittering generalities. The series will appear in the Bulletin every day until the middle of August

TWO LARGEST ISLANDS.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.07 a, m., for Monday April 14, 1902,

A child born this day will observe a busi ike look upon the faces of the sweet girl graduste and the score card editor. When one considers that all saloons are on the Sathath, the lasting qualities of liquor imbibed on Saturday evening are often surprising.

Critics are not always mean men, but all mean men are usually critics. State polities are becoming as badly mixed as

It does not require brains or ability to nurse a In political harmony, the music is usually rendered upon one string. When a woman begins to prate loudly of respectability, we naturally wonder why.

Ajacchus' Advice. Remember that it is impossible to fool the den seeds by talk of an early spring.

ALWAYS BUSY.



Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00 Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50.

Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL3 SCRANTON, PA.

Foster, President Elmer H. Lawall, Treas. Foster, Stanley P. Allen, Vice President. Secretary. Vice President. ~~~~~~~

EDUCATIONAL

Announcement

During the summer of 1902, instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit, Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish The courses of instruction are for the benefit of five classes of students:

1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examina-

2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September.

3. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.

4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for

college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address,

CHARLES E. FISH, Principal School of the Lackawanna,

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Lafayette College

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which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

Swarthmore College

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Character Always the Primary Consideration Extensive Campus; Beautiful Situation and Surroundings; Sanitary Conditions the Best; Thorough Instruction; Intelligent Physical Culture.

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Table unsurpassed; direct ocean view Rates-\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; \$12.00 to \$15.00 weekly. Write for booklet.

N. R. BOTHWELL Formerly of Scranton.

Will make a Special Spring Bate of \$2 and \$2.50 per day; \$10, \$12 and \$15 per week.

The superior service and cutaine of the past two seasons will be maintained throughout the entire year.

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For rest, health and solid comfort visit Ocean City. s the choice resort of the refined class, and has the safest bathing and best fishing grounds on the coast. I have for rent or sale furnished cottages, hotels, boarding houses and building lots, which, if bought now, will yield large profits in the near future.

N. C. CLELLAND,

Real Estate Agent.

Ocean City, N. J.

The Greatest of All Educational Contests

OVER \$9500 IN SPECIAL REWARDS

The Scranton Tribune will open on May 5 its third great Educational Contest. Like the others, which proved so profitable to the contestants during the past two years, this will be open to young people, not only of Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest

Thirty-three Scholarships

in some of the leading educational institutions in the country.

2	Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each\$	864	
1	Scholarship in Bucknell University	520	
1	Scholarship in The University of Rochester	324	
1	Scholarship in Washington School for Boys 1	7:00	\$1708
Ť	Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	750	
î	Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory		
1.5		750	
1		720	
÷	Something in Mewion Concentre amountains	600	
-	Scholarship in Weastone Wordenta	600	
÷	wondership in Diown Conege Treparatory wonder	400	
÷	Scholarship in the Belloot of the Buckey		
	Something in Wilkes-Datie Institute College	276	. v
1	Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)	230	0000
v		_	6026
4	Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at	200	
	\$125 each	200	
4	Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art	460	
3	Scholarships in Scranton Business College at \$100		
	each	300	
5	Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools,		
~~	average value \$57 each	285	
0	Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at		
~	\$85 each	170	
0	Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio	125	
~	Sential ships in Milieu Wooler's Vocat Season Title		1840
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00			19574

Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships as a special reward will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for The Tribune during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes.

A new feature is to be added this year. Special honor prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. Just what the prizes will be are to be announced later, but they will consist of valuable and useful presents, such as watches, books, etc.

The best explanation of the plan of The Tribune's Educational Contest will be found in the rules, which are here given:

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The special rewards will be given to the | independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all erson securing the largest number of

Points will be credited to contestants so curing new subscribers to The Seranton Tribune as follows:

One month's subscription....\$.50 1 Three months' subscription... 1.25 3 Six months' subscription.... 2.50

One year's subscription..... 5.00 12 The contestant with the highest number

wards, and so on through the list, The contestant who secures the highest points during any cateno onth of the contest will receive a special which can be secured at The Tribune office,

subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rethem must be handed in at The Tribune oflice within the week in which they are selice within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to subscribers at once.

money he or she turns in.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names are al-ready on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each

onor reward, this reward being entirely or will be sent by mail. Those desiring to enter the Contest should send in their names at once, and they will be the first to receive the book of

instructions and canvasser's outfit when the contest opens on May 5. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to

CONTEST EDITOR.

Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

For Wedding: Gifts,

Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks and Fine China

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue,

Matchless Splendors Canadian Rockies

BANFF the LAKES in the CLOUDS, YOHO VALLEY, the GREAT CLA-TER-a region described by Whymper, the conqueror of the Matterhorn, as fifty or sixty Switzerlands rolled into one-reached only by the

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