

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Pitty-Cent's a Month. J. V. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRNE, Business Manager.

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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year.

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SCRANTON, APRIL 16, 1902.

The figures of the budget submitted by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will no doubt convince the British taxpayers that General Sherman's definition of war was correct.

Of Course He Will Fight On.

THERE is nothing surprising in the fact that Attorney General Elkin has decided to continue his gallant battle for the gubernatorial nomination. It is true that Matthew Stanley Quay, senator by virtue of Elkin's loyalty, has with unparalelled deeded that Elkin shall be slaughtered. And it is no doubt true that the Quay-owed camp-followers who have been pretending to be for Elkin will now sink away from him and hunt the tent where the dark horse is being groomed. Any other result would be incomprehensible.

But the fact remains that a host of the young Republican stalwarts of Pennsylvania have set out to effect Mr. Elkin's nomination if possible; and the trickery of Quay or the inconstancy of the camp-followers supplies them with no reason to desist from their enterprise. If the outlook is not so bright today as it was before Quay delivered his Judas stroke, that is simply a convincing reason why they should henceforth work all the harder. Their candidate is clean, able and stalwart like themselves. His popularity has been shown wherever tested and has grown wherever he is known. In a fair and manly appeal to the voters, against a chorus of detraction and hired calumny wailing all emanating, it is now believed from the Pittsburgh influences which later captured Quay, John P. Elkin went gallantly before the Republicans of Pennsylvania and won their verdict wherever his challenge was accepted. The odds against him are stronger now than they were a week ago, but we see no reason to doubt that he can yet face and vanquish any opponent daring to submit his candidacy fairly before the people.

Of course Elkin is still in the field and if the counsel of his friends shall prevail he will stay there, to win or to lose only when the last vote shall have been counted. In the meantime, how is it among those who have plotted Elkin's destruction? They dare not announce their man. They are playing the old trick of keeping him hidden from public notice until the delegates have been counted and the deals all dealt. Under the lofty banner of harmony and reform we are now seeing easily the shabbiest exhibition of boss brutality in the modern history of politics, and the amusing part of it is that among the loudest applauders are those who have won what little renown they possess as howling critics of boss methods.

There is no question that a cloven hoof is behind the beef trust.

Nearing Its Finish.

REGARDLESS of how accurate the published guesses at the terms of the pending peace negotiations are, it is plain that the South African agency is in its death throes. For one reason, not a fifth of the original male Boer population of fighting age remains at large to fight, the other four-fifths having been captured by the British and held as prisoners of war. Then, again, though seemingly inexhaustible, the Boer supply of ammunition appears at last to show signs of giving out. Superior weight, steadily bearing down upon them, has gradually crushed out the resisting power of the great remaining bulk of the burker population until, despite the brilliant and dashing strategy of DeWet, De La Rey and their handful of gallant followers, the inevitable has approached within unmistakable view of the most obstinate.

This condition alone explains the present interchange of peace overtures. England, it is hardly to say, is sick of the war and horribly sick of its cost; but sick as she is, England would not consent to terms of peace which cast any shadow of doubt upon the identity of the victor or upon the future stability of British empire in South Africa. The war on England's part has been widely misunderstood, but not in England. There the people know that it had been a battle of races for control of the southern half of the African continent. Twice before had the vain endeavor been made to postpone this inevitable by a process of compromise; this time it is in every far-seeing Englishman's heart that there shall be a settlement for all time.

But with the British emblem adroit and secure his majesty's government may well emulate the spirit of Lincoln when he proposed that if the South would write "Union" at the top of the page it might put whatever it pleased below. In other words, if "British sovereignty" is written at the top of the

pages papers in the "Proctor's negotiations. It would be the policy of wisdom on the part of the English not to be too exacting regarding the details. Unquestionably this war, miserable as it is while in progress, means the beginning of a new and brighter era for the whole of South Africa. Krugerism and the seventeenth century spirit of bigotry and intolerance that so long stood in the way of the development of Boer and Briton alike, have gone down in it never to come up again. Among the Boers themselves a new generation will arise broadened and strengthened mentally and physically by the experiences of this struggle, and with a new heritage of liberty and chance for growth. The future of the country calls for mutual understanding instead of violent and cultivated prejudices, and to this end generosity on the part of the preponderating power is absolutely essential.

We do not doubt that when the end is reached and the official terms are made known to the world, it will be found that this just expectation has not miscarried.

There are still many who believe that, when raised in the interest of harmony in the ranks of bifurcated Democracy, the voice of Hon. David B. Hill hath a hollow, mocking sound.

Pennsylvania.

THREE YEARS ago, on the 25th of this month, a number of Pennsylvanians residing in the metropolis organized the Pennsylvania Society of New York. Their object was to cultivate social intercourse, collect historical material relating to the state of Pennsylvania and to keep alive its memory in the chief city of its neighboring commonwealth. The chairman is Bishop Potter; Andrew Carnegie, Charlton T. Lewis, Severo Mallet-Prevost and Robert C. Ogden are vice presidents; the chaplain is Rev. Dr. John F. Carson; the treasurer, John A. Hillman; and the secretary, Barr Ferree. Among the 379 members are names of wide renown in every walk of life. The list of membership is almost a roster of the foremost citizens of New York. Among non-resident members we note the name of Frank L. Phillips. He is Scranton's only representative—a worthy one, but there should be more. Scranton's rank in Pennsylvania affairs calls for a larger fellowship in this valuable society.

The Pennsylvania Society of New York issues a year book, the compilation of its secretary, Mr. Ferree. The second number of this has just been received. In addition to the records of the society it contains a large quantity of carefully digested information relating to Pennsylvania affairs, making the volume virtually a "year book of contemporary history and patriotism." This space has been devoted to a selection of notable magazine articles on Pennsylvania; a summary is given of historical anniversaries, celebrations, memorials and memorial portraits; there is a digest of more significant state legislation; notes on historical buildings preserve the sequence of interest in this fruitful field of Pennsylvania research; and, perhaps most important of all, there is a department in which the more notable books of the year relating to Pennsylvania history or achievement are briefly but fairly reviewed. To Pennsylvanians everywhere these records are serviceable. Their promised future compilation on yet a broader scale calls for appreciative anticipation.

At the last dinner of this society, the third annual "festival," it is euphemistically called, the address in response to the toast, "The State of Pennsylvania," was delivered by that eloquent representative of Pennsylvania-Germany, former Attorney General Hensel. We do not remember to have seen it reported at the time, last December. Certainly it merits perpetuation in print. Perhaps a few quotations from it would yet be seasonable:

In the story of American commonwealths, this is as yet a blank page. We have been busy in the past with the struggle, the gospel, filling the soil, building railroads, opening coal mines, fathoming oil wells and forging steel rails, that we have left the writing of history to our fellow countrymen of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

And yet there is not much in the history of Pennsylvania to be ashamed of, and much to be grateful for. We neither side our heritage from crown or eagle, but longed and paid for it from first king and then from aborigine. If our first settlers fled from religious and political persecution, they at least brought with them the idea of self-reliance and the spirit of self-help which permeated the foundation of our commonwealth, it was tempered with due regard for all differences of opinion, religious or political. We never hounded the Pilgrims to the wilderness for their refusal to recognize the inner light, nor burned the Puritan for his stubborn refusal to reject the formal oath, nor heeded the tongue of the Presbyterian for his rejection of our form of speech, nor whipped women at the tail of the cart for their insistence on the sacrament.

For two and a half centuries, freedom of conscience and trial by jury distinguished the Pennsylvania system, and if we have never insisted on the people of any other community serving God or King according to our phrase, we have really defended their rights to do it according to their own.

Conceding to New England intellectual leadership, will it be denied that if that section of the country has advanced itself to leadership with the mechanical arts and letters, until, associated with its dramatic Shakespeare and Sheridan, its poets strike the high notes of Shelley and Keats and its painters excel Reynolds and Turner, have not our own men of letters and mechanical management, conserving the convenience of the public and the advantage of the stockholder; and in this period of the most advanced and highly organized civilizations of capital and industry, she makes no apology for being the birthplace of the greatest commercial enterprise the world has ever known, whose cargoes crowd every sea and whose fires light the housesteads of every civilized nation under the sky.

Literally, is she carrying coals to Newcastle, selling axes in Sheffield, building locomotives for Russia and supplying sawmills to the armies of Germany.

kept them pre-eminent, but which for steadfastness, industry, thrift and wealth and the enjoyment of the creature comforts has no parallel on the globe. The proverbial hospitality and good cheer of the Pennsylvania man is not without its logic origin. Her forests did not lend in a season of severity, amid breaking waves that dashed high on a bleak New England coast; but smiled smoothly on placid waters on a mild midsummer day, let down great banks and flower-decked meadows. There is legitimate success in the good cheer which has distinguished the domestic life of the characteristic Pennsylvania home ever since—since that while one of the projects of the Northern Pacific railroad relates that in remote Oregon he detected a Pennsylvania homestead by her superior cleanliness and a blind man, deaf and dumb, could discover himself at the breakfast table of a Lancaster county farmer by the challenge to its remaining senses of the refreshing presence of five native cheeses and two kinds of pie.

The drawing together of Pennsylvanians whether at home or away from it is a good thing. Good luck, therefore, to the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

A Pittsburg girl who took a pill to make her eyes sparkle had a narrow escape from rapid ascent of the golden stairs that will make her content to have her orb resemble those of unclimbed market shad for the rest of her days.

Some exchanges intimate that if the arrival of Miss Stone fails to arouse Pat Crowe to action it will be pretty good evidence that the mysterious kidnapper has passed to the great beyond.

WHY WE SHOULD HELP CUBA.

Because it is our mission and our duty to afford financial, as well as moral, help to struggling peoples in the trade with us who lack the means to defend themselves against an infant republic, help was extended to us.

Because in striking from Cuba's limbs the shackles of Spain, we tacitly agreed to help the crushed sufferer, to stand on her feet, and walk alone.

Because it is the glory of American manhood, to be prompt in redeeming all its obligations, legal or implied.

Because Cuba is our nearest neighbor by the sea, and it is eminently to our interest, to have prosperous neighbors.

Because the help we are asked to afford, is not proffered for a gift, but in return for valuable reciprocal trade privileges.

Because in the trade with us we wish to immediately follow the establishment of the Cuban republic, Cuba will agree not to make trade or other treaties with foreign powers, nor to issue bonds, without our consent.

Because we are to select and retain, such naval and coaling stations on the island, as we desire.

Because in the nature of things, Cuba will become an allied to our community, that in helping her, we are practically helping ourselves.

Because sugar is her chief product, of which we consume 4,000,000,000 pounds annually, and only produce 600,000,000 pounds. Consequently the pockets of our people are annually being drained, and our national credit will gain, not lose, by a reduction in favor of Cuba, of the tariff on sugar. The same is true proportionately of tobacco and other products.

Because while in the year 1880, our exports to Cuba were only \$11,257,108, yet the next year, when the McKinley tariff bill was enacted, with its reciprocal reductions of from 25 to 50 per cent. on Cuban trade, in a short time, as was Colonel Sanger, in his admirable "Growth of Cuba," nearly the entire trade of Cuba was transferred to the United States. By the year 1888, our exports to Cuba were \$25,000,000, a gain under reciprocity of 199 per cent. in four years.

Because limited reciprocity with Cuba, our nearby neighbor, is an entirely different thing from reciprocity with a far away, or even nearby, unaffiliated foreign country.

Because the United States is Cuba's natural market, and Cuba is a convenient, natural market for our products and manufactures.

Because Cuba, being in the position of starting in business without capital, and with only limited credit, will be compelled to do business largely on her terms, and will seek to give preference in buying, to those markets in which she can, the most easily, sell her own products.

Because, and for the reason, we are, at present, selling Cuba in her hour of need, we shall be doing only what is right, and further prove to the world that American sympathy means dollars, as well as words.

Schnebeck, N. Y., April 15.

ABOUT TRUSTS. Editor of The Tribune:—Sir: In our study of the conditions necessary to widen the markets for American products, we have become convinced that the organization of our industries into large units is necessary if, in this highly specialized age, we would lead the world in the march for commercial supremacy.

Very truly yours, United States Export Association, E. B. Thurber, President, New York, April 15.

LITERARY NOTES. The May Century is to begin a series of papers by Ray Stannard Baker on the Great Southwest—New Mexico and Arizona more especially. These papers are to be illustrated by Mark Twain, who has collected photographs on the spot. Another charming feature of the Century is a promised series of recollections by that delightful virgin actor, A. H. Scudlark. This, also, is to begin in the May number.

"The Trials of a Young Housewife," by Lillian Bell, is the subject of the leading article in Harper's Bazar for May. It will be especially welcome, as well as another article on "How to Be Happy Through Single." June brides and girl readers are the subjects of much attention in this number of the leading fashion and home journal.

Edward Frederic Benson, author of "The Sign of the Cross," has just completed a novel, that is being brought out by D. Appleton and company, entitled "Market and Hissop." It is a remarkable story of London society, a masterly dissection of its follies, vices and vapidities.

Frank T. Ballou, author of "The Cruise of the Carleton" and other successful sea stories, has just brought out another volume of salt-water yarns, called "Deep-Sea Plumblings." It is published in America by the Appletons.

The long story in the April St. Nicholas, "The Boys of the Rincon Ranch," by H. L. Cutfield, is one of the most readable and interesting pieces of juvenile fiction that we have read in many a day. Every boy should read it.

A new book by Robert T. Washington, entitled, "The Building of Character," is soon to be published. It contains the notes of his Sunday evening talks to the pupils of Tuskegee institute.

Not Guilty. A Rochester, N. Y., woman vows for the

following story of an experience Bishop Potter had in Connecticut: Some time ago, the story goes, Bishop Potter went on a visit to friends in Connecticut. While there he was asked to preach in a small church near Stonington. The main support of the little parish was a wealthy widow, a devout church woman and a friend of the bishop. She invited the priest to dinner, adding that she would consider it a privilege to offer him shelter over night. As the next train out of the hamlet left at 7 o'clock Monday morning, the bishop accepted her invitation. A couple of hours after the bishop had left the house Mrs. H., who was a woman of a somewhat impetuous nature, discovered that a hair brush and comb were missing from the room occupied the previous night by Bishop Pyrite. Hardly realizing what she was doing, the woman hurriedly dispatched the following note to the bishop of New York: "Dear Bishop: Is it possible hair brush and comb were put in some grip by mistake?" The following day Mrs. H. received this reply by telegram: "Poor, but honest. Look in the upper drawer."

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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 examinations. 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, Scranton, Pa.

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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 number of points.

Thirty-three Scholarships

in some of the leading educational institutions in the country. The list is as follows:

Table listing 33 scholarships with details of institutions and amounts. Total value \$9574.

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.

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.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants according to the following: Three months subscription... 1.25 2. Six months subscription... 2.50 3. One year subscription... 5.00 12. 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 rewards, and so on through the list.

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.

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