

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

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, Run of Paper, and Full Position. It lists advertising rates for various display sizes and positions.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 8, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play, JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican masses.

The Right Spirit.

IN TAKING ample time to consider in all its bearings the momentous question before them, the representatives of the mine workers are exhibiting good judgment and fulfilling the expectation of the community. In a matter of so much importance it is essential that haste shall not hamper deliberation.

This belief is a more valuable asset for the miners than the securing of any or all the items in the Shamokin demands. It has been built up slowly and a rash action would forfeit it rapidly; but we do not look for that kind of an action. On the contrary, we hope for and expect peace; and that, we believe, is the attitude of the entire anthracite region.

The Judgment That Counts.

IT IS reported, and the report is credible, that the court martial which tried General Smith has returned a verdict of acquittal. This will not be known officially until the testimony and finding reach the president for review, possibly a month hence. But the unofficial intimation is in keeping with the probabilities. The officers of that court martial are not politicians interested in the army only as an incident of vote seeking.

In Re Pennypacker.

MONTGOMERY'S endorsement of the candidacy of Judge Pennypacker formally puts this political enterprise before the notice of the public. It seems to be the purpose of Senator Quay, with the assent of Durham and Penrose, to press forward Judge Pennypacker's candidacy in all seriousness. They claim to have had assurances that it will be acceptable to the former independents and to the large corporate influences and they are hopeful that by the use of the power in their hands they can impress it on a majority of the convention despite the

infinitely superior personal popularity and political acquaintances of Mr. Elkin. This is a matter which remains to be tested. Against Judge Pennypacker no supporter of the attorney general has a word to say. His record, personal and public, is above reproach and the atmosphere in which he has lived and moved is such as to give force to the presumption that if elected governor he would have only one interest in view—the public good.

Conceding all that the judge's friends claim as to his high character and probable purity of motive and intention in the gubernatorial office, the fact remains that he is being used to whitewash an act that represents at its worst all those characteristics of "machine" rule at which the "insurgents" have been wont to rail. In the mutations of politics many strange and unexpected things happen; but nothing is stranger than the present willingness of the so-called independents to accept and applaud an act of political dictation differing from what they have heretofore denounced only in the cold-blooded disregard which it shows of important personal and party service.

Bishop Potter's Remedy for Trusts.

BISHOP POTTER of New York is admittedly one of the foremost thinkers of his generation, as well as a man of affairs. His views are always interesting and usually sound. They carry much weight.

In an address at Yale university the other night the bishop offered some advanced opinions on the relations between capital and labor. He appealed for conservative and judicious leadership of the forces of each and submitted these four rules for the correction of corporate abuses:

First—The law should compel public monthly reports, all sworn to. Second—The law should provide for periodical outside auditing, as in the case of national banks. Third—The law should construe as bribery the receiving of any presents by any agent or auditor for favors received.

Fourth—The law should provide for heavy penalties for the speculation by corporation officials in their own stock, either directly or indirectly.

All of these rules are sound. The first might be wisely modified in one particular. Monthly reports would necessitate an unnecessary excess of bookkeeping; quarterly reports, if compelled to be made in sufficient detail to enable the public to gain an intelligent insight into corporate conditions, would be ample. But the principle of publicity, combined with exacting fidelity to fiduciary interests on the part of officers of incorporated enterprise, is as sound as a newly minted ten dollar gold piece.

He is a blind observer of the signs of the times who does not see that the trend of public opinion is strongly in this direction; a trend certain to eventuate in requisite legislation.

President Jimenez, of San Domingo, furnishes another example of the politician who fears to place himself in the hands of his constituents.

The American Army.

I DID not get up here to defend the attacks made upon the American army. It is not a Democratic army; it is the army of the United States. Their honor is our honor. If they have done wrong, let us punish them; do not let us condone a single proved offense; do not let a single man prove guilty escape; but let us, oh, let us be just, at least, to our own! Let us remember, when we judge, we living here in sheltered homes, far from the sounds and the trials of war—let us remember not only their sufferings, but their temptations, their provocations, their trials! When we condemn Waller for shooting treacherous guides, who lured ten of his men into death by starvation; when we think of that little band of his that struggled through the wilderness of Samar, where no Spaniard had ever gone, and came out on the other side, delirious with suffering, so that he was reported, when he first reached Manila to be out of his mind—let us remember the circumstances ere we condemn!

"Think of these five or six hundred posts, scattered all over these islands, with little squads of fifteen or twenty men, under the command very often of a sergeant, under the command very often of a young second lieutenant, perhaps just a boy from West Point or just graduated from some American college, living there among people apparently friendly, and the first thing this boy in command or this sergeant in command knows is that one of his men has been assassinated in the night. These are the things that hardened their hearts and made them feel there was treachery about them. There is but one testimony as to their treatment of the friendly natives. Soldiers and officers alike treat them as we should expect Americans to treat a people of that kind—generously and humanely.

"I do not seek to defend any cruelty, but I do want to have justice done to the American army. I want the people of the country to know when they read of cruelties to the hostile Filipino what the provocation has been; I want them to think of what our men have suffered and endured; I want, and we can afford to give, absolute justice to the American army. I do not wish to be put in a position of being the defender of cruelties; but if I must take my choice, then I am for the friendly native, the friend of America, against

the men in arms against the United States. I am for the American army against the insurgents. I do not like to hear that army assailed as it has been assailed. It is our army; its glory is our glory. We cannot tarnish that glory without tarnishing the glory and fame of the country abroad. When we heap obloquy upon them on account of these cruelties, I say again remember the faces of the dead boys, under the sands of Luzon—not dead by battle, but dead by murder; remember the faces and the treatment of captured prisoners, and let us show some little understanding of the trials which these officers and these soldiers have to undergo. The scheme has been to raise this cry about cruelties in the Philippines in order to make it react upon the party in power. The American army ought not to be subjected to experiments like that. It is not made to be the foot ball of politics, and what it does or does not do it ought not to be used to raise up or pull down any political party. It is the army of all of us."

The Free Kindergarten association has done much valuable work among the children in this community. The gentle beneficent influence exerted by the young women who have taken up this work, especially in the poorer districts, can not be overestimated. The results are noted in the homes and in the lives of the families where the children have been shown the fairer ideals and the possibilities before them. It is probable that soon the efforts of the association will be rewarded in a large way by the interest it has awakened in the board of control. The expenses incurred during the past year have been heavy and the concert at the Bicycle club tonight is for the benefit of this most worthy object. It is one which should be appreciated by the public.

Harsh measures in war are to be regretted, of course. But when Filipino bandits set the example of torturing, assassinating and defiling American captives we are not going to expect of Americans in the Philippines a higher average of resistance to the natural promptings of human nature than prevails amidst the refining influences of home.

The treatment administered to the Moros may have been severe from the standpoint of the aunts, but it will doubtless be much more effective than a system of "please be good" palaver, which has in the past impressed the Malays with the idea that Americans are afraid of them.

And now Portugal threatens to revolt. The Portuguese evidently believe that they have not been receiving the proper amount of advertising from the foreign correspondent.

The weather prophet may expand his chest these days with a measure of satisfaction.

Amelie Rives is again writing poetry. Troubles never come singly.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

From the Philadelphia Press. Death ends all. Admiral Sampson died the pacific victim of public clamor and private prejudice. He had followed the flag of his country for more than two-score years. Boy and man, he had served in two wars. He had shared the fatigues of great naval engagements when he was barely turned of 20, and in his mature years he had conducted the blockade and planned the battle which drove the Spanish flag from waters where it, of all flags, was first seen 400 years before.

He had faced all a seaman's perils and done all a sailor's duty. He had taken the Parapeo into Charleston harbor and had her blown up beneath him. Through thirty-three years of peace he had made himself the first authority of his day in ordnance, in seamanship, in the modern battleship and in the organization of the navy. For nearly twenty years, whenever the navy department needed an officer for a special, delicate and dangerous duty, requiring a mingling of courage and knowledge, technical training and a high standard of character, he was selected. By common consent, when the destruction of the Maine called for keen inquiry, judicial poise and the confidence of the public, he was chosen. He had best fitted, when war came, to become commander in chief of the American fleet in Cuban waters.

How he did his work was best recorded when the newspapers which announced his death carried a dispatch telling of the sale to a contractor as old iron of the Spanish vessels opposed to him. Cold, impassive, reserved, without emotion, knowing no desire but the discharge of his duty and no ambition but his country's service, he made no appeal for popular favor or popular support. He never sought a crowd and no crowd sought him. He did his work. Other men lost or left the Spanish fleet; he found it. His blockade was never suspended. He laid his lines close. He left no gaps. He drew never by night than by day, and thereby forced the enemy to act under disadvantageous conditions. The courts, his superiors, the president, the cabinet and every competent critic of the situation decided the great victory won by him.

His rewards were all denied him. He was traduced and attacked. His motives were assailed, his honor assailed and his honors obstructed, opposed and defaced. He and his generation, the senate and a clamorous press denied him the place which history will unobscuringly and unquestionably give. Into the long and hollow conflict, it is unnecessary to enter. He killed him. He had home years of service, battle and cruise, study and responsibility, command and the work of rendering victory assured when a battle appeared. These passed and left him still strong, slender, but erect, clear-eyed, decisive in manner and alert in action, when he returned from the war, a score of years seemed before him. Destruction beckoned. The assault on him delayed reward to all his command. In vain he pleaded to be omitted, if the officers beneath him could be recognized and promoted. For months he faced attacks which age and break down. Close to retirement, his career run, his work done, no duty neglected and no achievement unfulfilled, the reward which great masses of his countrymen gave him were deferred hopes, broken health, the eclipse of reason and an untimely death.

With history he is safe, and in history he will be the sad and pathetic lot for all time to point the moral and enforce the lessons of unrequited merit and of great services whose adequate reward was denied the brave soldier and must be sought on his tombstone.

THE UNCLE OF HIS NEPHEW.

The potency of foot-ball in giving prominence not only to the player but to all his relatives was amusingly illustrated in the case of the well known expansionist, William Lloyd Garrison. At an evening reception Mr. Garrison was introduced to a noted athlete.

CEYLON TEA GREEN or BLACK. Merits preference over all other tea because of its purity. Green tea drinkers should try the Green Ceylon. It is far superior to any other variety.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR 'SALADA' Ceylon Tea. REFRESHING. DELICIOUS. Sold only in Lead Packets. 60c, 80c and 70c Per Pound.



Spring and Summer Oxforfs and Boots that content the mind and comfort the feet.

Men's "Always" Busy Oxforfs, \$3.00. Ladies' "Melba" Oxforfs, \$2.50. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

The Finest Line of Porch Rockers. Ever shown in Scranton—A strong but true statement. We have nearly everything in summer furniture including the

Prairie Grass Goods. Artistic in design, rich in appearance and very practical. We want every house-keeper in Scranton to visit our store and inspect our stock—you'll find prices right and goods the best to be had.

Hill & Connell. 121 Washington Avenue.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Maniles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth 253-327 Penn Avenue.

Warren-Ehret Co. 321 Washington Avenue. Contractors for Ehrets' Slag Roofing. Guaranteed for 10 years. Manufacturers Roofing and Paving Materials.

\$9574 in Special Rewards. SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S GREATEST OF ALL Educational Contests. CLOSES OCTOBER 25, 1902. THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S third great Educational Contest is now open. 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.

List of Scholarships table with columns: Scholarship, Amount, and Institution. Includes items like Scholarship in Syracuse University, Scholarship in Dickinson Seminary, etc.

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 securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

EVERY CONTESTANT TO BE PAID—Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships 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 added this year. Special Honor Prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. THE CONTESTANT SCORING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POINTS BEFORE 5 P. M. SATURDAY, MAY 31, WILL RECEIVE A HANDSOME GOLD WATCH, WARRANTED FOR 20 YEARS. Special Honor Prizes for June, July, August, September and October will be announced later.

Those wishing to enter the Contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL. Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

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.

Dr. & Mrs. John MacDuffie's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 25th year. Twenty-five years under the management of MISS HOWARD, Resident Superior and academic course restricted to 20-40 girls non-resident. Beautiful grounds. Tennis courts. Instruction in accordance with highest requirements of best colleges. For particulars and catalogue address John MacDuffie, P. O. Springfield, Mass.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle High School classes will be held June 1st. Year and Senior Year classes will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class where their work has covered the junior and middle year course of the normal. This year will be the last opportunity given to do so, as the three years' course is in fact forced and will come under the state regulations of examinations. For full particulars address at once G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.

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SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS. Atlantic City. Hotel Sothern. On Virginia Avenue, the widest and most fashionable in Atlantic City. Within a few yards of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk and in front of the most desirable bathing grounds. All conveniences, including steam heat, sun parlor, elevator to street level, hot and cold baths. Table excellent. Accommodations for three hundred. Terms moderate. Write for booklet.

R. N. Bothwell. THE WESTMINSTER. Kentucky Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, Md. Open all the year. Sun Parlor, Elevator and all modern improvements. Special Spring Rates. CHAS. BUHRE, Prop.

HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue, First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. 60 Ocean View Rooms, capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

NEW YORK HOTELS. ALDINE HOTEL. 4TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 30TH STS. NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, NEW, FIREPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross town cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel.

Rooms with Bath \$1.50 upward. (Suits with Bath \$2.50.) W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK. American Plan, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 Per Day and Upwards. Special Rates to Families. T. THOMPSON, Prop.

For Business Men. In the heart of the wholesale district. For Shoppers. 5 minutes' walk to Wanamaker's; 5 minutes to Sichel Cooper's Big Store. Easy of access to the great Dry Goods Stores. For Sightseers. One block from B'way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest.

HOTEL ALBERT NEW YORK. Cor. 11th St. & UNIVERSITY PL. Only one block from Broadway. Rooms, \$1 up. RESTAURANT. Prices Reasonable.

S. J. Fuhrman & Bro. Store and Window Awnings. Our celebrated Strap Roller for Awnings a Specialty. 328 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Phone 2007. Old Phone 79-2. Don't Strike! Buy the



"Smoot," the Typewriter Man, takes pleasure in exhibiting its merits from morn till night. 1st floor Guernsey Building, Scranton, Pa.

The Dr. Diemel Linen-Mesh Underwear. is the most healthful, comfortable cleanly underclothing of any hitherto known. This is a large claim, but those who have used the goods bear testimony to the accuracy of it. Send for descriptive pamphlet and sample of material, or call and examine the garments for men, women and children.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR Dr. Jaegers' Sanitary Underwear.

Louise Isaac. 412 Spruce Street, 309 Lackawanna Avenue.

E. Robinson's Sons Lager Beer. Manufacturers of Old Stock.

PILSNER. Brewery, 435 to 445 N. Seventh St., Scranton, Pa. Old Phone, 2331. New Phone, 2935.

TRIBUNE WANT ADS. BRING QUICK RETURNS.