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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 rules in these matters are, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.
SCRANTON, JUNE 18, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.
Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

Legislative.
First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.
Second District—JOHN SCHIEFFER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD LAMSON.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

In considering gubernatorial possibilities, Mr. Patton does not seem as enthusiastic as some of his supporters. His experience as a reorganizer in Philadelphia some time ago, which demonstrated that a "man of destiny" can sometimes receive hard knocks in the region of the small ribs, appears to have made him timid.

What Roosevelt is Fighting.

TO ONLOOKERS at a distance from Washington, the vitality of the fight within Republican ranks against the policy inaugurated by McKinley and loyally seconded by his successor—of reciprocity with Cuba has been amazing. Public opinion as indicated in newspaper utterances, resolutions of representative organizations and, more recently, by party platforms in Republican state conventions, Pennsylvania included, has throughout been unmistakably favorable to the executive recommendation. Why, therefore, in the face of this condition, persistent and formidable revolt should exist within Republican legislative circles has not been understood.

The mystery remains; but there is partial elucidation. One of the oldest and best-informed Washington correspondents, the Washington editor of the New York Tribune, analyzes the situation by ascribing the opposition to three factors principally—financial influence, disappointment over patronage and resentment from western cattlemen at the administration's efforts to abolish the illegal appropriation of public lands for monopolistic grazing purposes.

Financial influence is of various kinds. First it was chiefly manifested by the beet sugar interests. Later the beet sugar and sugar refining interests pooled; and they were helped by the big trust influences which the president had offended by his railway merger and beef trust litigation. In a general way all the larger corporations which occupy shaky positions under the Sherman anti-trust law are directly or indirectly fighting to defeat Cuban reciprocity because Theodore Roosevelt wants it, and as notice to him that they are supreme in the law-making branch.

Disappointment over patronage always exists, but it is especially keen now because Roosevelt's way is not McKinley's way. McKinley had an exceptional knack of handling jealous senators so as not to ruffle their feathers. Roosevelt, on the contrary, is impetuous and pugnaous. He has maintained his prerogative of appointment sometimes assertively. Very frequently he has talked to senators as senators do not like to be talked to by one whom they derisively call an "accidental president." In other instances, he has offended without intent, due to a deficit of tact. To senators whose view of public duty is largely bounded by the personal pronoun, this invites the administration of senatorial discipline.

The third factor arises from Secretary Hitchcock's determination, in which he is heartily sustained by the president, that a few rich owners of western cattle, with railroads and big packing interests at their back, shall not fence in hundreds of thousands of square miles of the public domain, with a view to securing free grazing and to shutting smaller cattle-growers out. The position of the interior department is that these fences shall be removed, so that cattle of all kinds and breeds may graze on public lands without discrimination. This threatens a valuable monopoly of many years' growth and retaliation the monopolists are lining up such senators as can influence to oppose Cuban reciprocity and, if possible, put the president in a hole.

It is likely that if Colonel Roosevelt wanted to enter into a dubious deal with some of these antagonistic influences, he could carry the Cuban bill through easily. He has chosen the honorable course of standing for what he deems right. It is to be seen which course will win in the long run, among the people.

miral. The honor has been worthily won and will be modestly and becomingly worn. The only sad recollection inseparable from it is that the commander-in-chief, whose immeasurably more difficult responsibility was discharged throughout the Atlantic sea campaign with signal fidelity and success, should have been hounded by fanatical abuse into an untimely grave, without other reward than the approval of his own conscience. This will be throughout coming years an indelible stain upon American history.

We notice in some of the Republican papers of the state a disposition to ensure John P. Elkin for not having moved a convention to make Judge Pennypacker's nomination unanimous. We think that in view of the circumstances Mr. Elkin did all that could reasonably be expected of him when he personally assured the Judge of his cordial support and made a gallant tender of his best services. It is not the disposition of Mr. Elkin's supporters to bury their faces in the past; and we advise the gentlemen who were on the winning side to look forward, also. The Republican party in Pennsylvania should be big enough for all Republicans, and it will not be narrowed by any of Elkin's friends.

The Drift Toward Lawlessness.
COMMENTING upon the latest sensational scandal, in which a young woman at a fashionable summer resort was drowned in company with a young married man who had separated from his wife, the drowning following a series of escapades not to be reconciled with principles of right living, the New York Tribune says:

"There is evidently need of a revival of the unfashionable art of bringing up children. Boys and girls are growing up to be lawless. Lacking respect for authority and conventions, they easily lose respect for the virtues which authority and conventions seek to guard. Laxity in homes and schools, contact under unfavorable conditions of young men and women in business life, the rush, selfishness and bad manners of our crowded streets, shops and public conveyances, all tend to the destruction of that good breeding which commands respect and nurtures modesty."

The unfortunate thing about this quotation is that it is true. Every community furnishes abundant proof. Human nature as a whole is probably not worse today than at prior times; indeed, there is reason to believe that its general average is higher. But there certainly is large room for improvement in social manners and morals. Young men and young women, educated in public schools which teach a lot of things imperfectly and few things well, know too much that they shouldn't know and are deficient in knowledge which is fundamental.

In a well-ordered society nothing would be deemed more essential to happiness in life than genuine respect among men for women, and no phase of education among women would be more emphasized than fitting them for wifehood and motherhood—for the part in life assigned by nature and Providence. Yet a large part of the mental energies of young men seems now to be enlisted in the pursuit of dishonorable pleasure, while their sisters and sweethearts in too many instances are taught to rebel against the limitations of their sex and to aspire to careers in which homemaking and home-keeping play only a minor part.

All of this tends to breed artificial social conditions. It bears fruit in multiplying divorces, in a declining birth rate, and in a laxity of restraints that every little while culminates in shocking scandal and tragedy. The veil of reserve seeks to hide these phenomena from public notice or comment; and society, by blinding itself, tries to make itself believe that all is as it should be. But the fact remains as the New York Tribune has stated it. Boys and girls—not all, but some, a percentage far larger than should be when we remember that this is the twentieth century of Christian civilization, are growing up to be lawless. In our own community lessons in anarchy are being put before them. Not only is restraint relaxed over their social life but the foundations of obedience to law and authority are unsettled beneath their feet, and they are led to follow impulse and passion in lieu of conscience.

Ultimately it will be straightened out. But at what unnecessary cost, were there due perception of the superiority of prevention over cure!

But little encouragement for the "original Hanna men" is offered by the senator from Ohio.

Canal Prospects.

TOMORROW the senate at Washington is expected to vote finally on the choice of routes for the long hoped for and equally long delayed isthmian canal. So many times has the final vote seemed within reach, only to be postponed by one or another artifice of the opposing transcontinental railway interests, that many now fear another disappointment, and profess to see the foundations of one in the conflict which has arisen between the Nicaragua and Panama routes.

Until recently all, or nearly all, canal advocates were avowedly in favor of the Nicaragua route. This was because the Nicaragua route had been well advertised, while it was the general belief that the Panama route was in hands that would not let go save on forbidding terms. The various commissions of experts sent to canvass the situation reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, although the latest one said that if the Panama property could be acquired at a reasonable figure it would be preferable. Proceedings on the part of the United States looking to an early beginning of construction work on the Nicaragua right of way brought the Panama people to terms much more liberal than had been expected; and, accordingly, the Walker commission withdrew its conditional endorsement of the Nicaragua route and declared with emphasis in favor of taking the Panama route.

have not will find the following compilation instructive:
1. Excavation to be done: Nicaragua, 27,711,000 cubic yards; Panama, 94,863,700 cubic yards.

2. Quantity of steel required: Nicaragua, 40,200 tons; Panama, 22,620 tons.
3. Deepest cuts: Nicaragua, 297 feet at Tamborito; Panama, 103 feet at Culebra.

4. Comparative cost of maintenance: Nicaragua, \$2,500 annually; Panama, \$2,000,000. The annual difference of \$1,501,000, capitalized at two per cent, and added to the \$5,000,000 of saving on original construction, makes the Panama route the cheaper by nearly \$7,000,000.

5. Number of locks: Nicaragua, 8; Panama, 2 double and 1 single.
6. Level of canal navigation, after deducting deep water navigation in Lake Nicaragua or Lake Bohio: Nicaragua, 142 miles; Panama, 42 miles.

7. Navigation around curves: Nicaragua, 40.23 miles; Panama, 22.65 miles.
8. Total degrees of curvature in canal: Nicaragua, 233 deg. 50 min.; Panama, 771 deg. 29 min.

9. Radius of sharpest curves: Nicaragua, 495 feet; Panama, 8203 feet.
10. Actual time of sailing (each canal): Nicaragua, 23 hours; Panama, 12 hours.

11. Average hours of transit, including delays at night: Nicaragua, 64 1/2 hours; Panama, 21 hours.
12. Rainfall: Annual average at Greytown, 287 inches; at Colon, 129 inches.

13. Regulation of summit level: Nicaragua, and this means the maintenance of the normal depth of water, defective regulation paralyzing the canal and blocking the commerce of the world. At Lake Nicaragua "it involves the operation of movable gates at such times and to such extent as the rainfall on the lake basin may require. This experience, however, is from the isthmian canal commission's report."

14. Traffic time from New York to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route, 20 days; Panama for slow steamers, longer for medium-speed steamers, still longer for fast steamers.
15. Traffic time from New Orleans to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route, shorter than Panama for slow steamers, equal for medium-speed steamers, longer for fast steamers.

16. Traffic time from either New York or New Orleans to the South Pacific shorter by the Panama route for all kinds of ships.

It is also contended that the danger of seismic disturbance is less by the Panama than by the Nicaragua route; and about the only substantial advantage possessed by the northern way is the greater salubrity of Nicaragua's climate. The question of the validity of the Panama title has been raised; but it is technical rather than substantial. Should Uncle Sam decide to build by the way of Panama, it is unlikely that his right of way would subsequently be challenged.

While the balance of expert opinion seems to incline rather emphatically toward the Panama route under present conditions, the question of choice is not vital. Either route would make a good one if properly handled. The country is in no mood to accept further delay based on manufactured quibbling over non-essential details.

The renomination of Congressman Wright, of Susquehanna, is a happy solution of the Wayne-Susquehanna-Bradford-Wyoming conference. Mr. Wright has made an efficient representative and his efficiency will increase instead of diminish.

may ever sundry of her willful, lovable, flower-wreathed, innocent proceedings. The book is exquisitely gotten up by the publishers, the Lathrop company, Boston, Typographic binding, paper, illustrations, and the dainty letter border in delicate color on every page, make the book a delight to the eye as its contents are to the spirit.

The Feast of Roses.
Through the kindness of Rev. Sydney K. Evans, formerly of Scranton, now rector of St. Paul's P. E. church of Manheim, Lancaster county, we are in receipt of the Manheim Weekly Sentinel of June 13, giving full and most interesting report of the annual celebration of "The Feast of Roses" on Sunday, June 8. This festival, now famed far and wide, draws many thousands of visitors to Manheim on the second Sunday of each June to witness the payment of "the one red rose annual rental" stipulated for in Baron William Henry Stiegel's deed of gift of the land for Zion Lutheran church nearly a century and a half ago.

Baron Stiegel was the founder of the town, the establisher of the very first glass factory in what were then the "Thirteen Colonies" and the establisher of a pioneer of large iron furnaces. He was also the teacher of his people, and his preacher at times until a pastor could be regularly settled. He was one of General Washington's personal friends, and his furnaces were employed in the casting of cannon and making of ammunition for the Continental army. Like many other patriots of the Revolution his services had been forgotten. But a dozen years ago Dr. J. H. Stieling, now of York, Pennsylvania, an active member of the Zion Church of Manheim, searched out all the old records, including the deed of gift with its "one red rose" clause. June was the chosen month for membership service, with the payment of the rose to Baron Stiegel's oldest living heir. The church is made a bower of roses and of flowers generally for the occasion. The whole community, with all the surrounding country, participates in the keeping of this historic commemoration which was made famous by the name of Manheim—named by its founder, Baron Stiegel, for his native town of Manheim, Germany.

This year the rose was presented for the church officials by Dr. Stieling, and received for Miss M. M. Morning, of Newport, E. I., the oldest surviving lineal descendant of Baron Stiegel, now of W. Houston, of Lancaster. The memorial oration was delivered by a former pastor, Rev. L. L. Lohr, now of York, Pennsylvania. The morning memorial service was held at 6 o'clock in the evening. Then "all the multitude of lovely roses were carefully packed and sent to the Lancaster Hospital," a beautiful ending of the day.

CHANCES ON THE DANISH PURCHASE.
From the Washington Post.

We have not yet entirely abandoned hope as regards the purchase of the Danish West Indies. Of course, to the ignorant outsider the situation seems complicated, but then again things are not all what they seem. When they tell us that a matter has to go before the Rigsdag and to receive the approval of both the Landsting and the Folkething, it is not as if we are to be appalled by the prospect of a long and costly process. On the other hand, how do we know that the Landsting and the Folkething will disagree and so throw us back to the Rigsdag? We do not know it, as a matter of fact. Then, why, indeed? To tell the truth, after thinking it all over, we should be glad to see the Rigsdag at any stage of the game if there were only the Rigsdag to consider. Rigsdag is a tough little word, but, after all, it is only the name of the Danish parliament. The Rigsdag is composed of persons appointed by the Landsting and the regular members of the Folkething, thus giving the Landsting and the Folkething equal footing when they come together. Something like our congress, with its senate and its house, and perhaps not a bit more obstinate. To tell the truth, it is the Rigsdag that gives us a chance. The Rigsdag is composed of persons appointed by the Landsting and the regular members of the Folkething, thus giving the Landsting and the Folkething equal footing when they come together.

AGUINALDO IS HAVING MORE DIFFICULTY THAN HON. D. B. HILL IN REMOVING HIS NAME FROM THE FORGOTTEN LIST.

Mrs. Bassett's New "Garden" Book

NOT SUCH a dainty, fascinating, fragrant, inspiring story of a garden as has come from the press before as is Judith's Garden, by Mary E. Stone Bassett (Mrs. L. A. Bassett, of Cambridge, Mass.). Even the famous Elizabeth and her German garden, for this is the story of a woman, whom to meet in the pages of this book is to love, who, in the course of her life, has a garden which she has made into the gift of returning courage to live, and in the digging and planting and care of everything in this domain of hers not only wins her heart but her affection and her respect. She does more. She carries every reader with her into the charming atmosphere, pure, serene, and so positive, of her garden. It is given to us in the joy and the love of the loveliest things in and under the open sky.

Quay Wins a Waiver.
From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Senator Quay won a waiver from his daughter, Sue, on the outcome of the recent state convention. The daughter was an ardent Elkin advocate, and because so positive are her predictions that her father had met more than his match that a bet was arranged in which a handsome sum of money was at stake. The first message the senator received after the convention adjourned Wednesday afternoon was a telegram from Sue at Washington, announcing that the socks were on route.

Piazza and Lawn Swings

There are other people and glimpses of other stories outlined in Judith's tale of her garden. They are sketches only, but the true artist's sure touch is in every all. Max, Rhoda, Electrical Brown, poor Mrs. Allen the orchid lover, Priscilla and Donald, and Judith's unnamed dearest friend who works her best in the course of the story—every lover of human nature will rejoice in making the acquaintance of them all.

We make one brief excerpt, Judith's initial planning, when the joyful announcement that a garden is to be within her reach that summer, is made to her by her sick bed.

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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 at the entrance examinations until September.
2. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.
3. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
4. 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, Cotuit, Mass.

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T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lawall, Secy. R. J. Foster, Vice President. Stanley P. Allen, Secretary.

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Rules of the Contest. The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.

Special Honor Prizes for June. Two Special Honor Prizes are to be presented to the contestants securing the largest number of points during the month of June. Only points scored during June will be counted.

CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 15, 1902. For catalogue and particulars address:

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

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