

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

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 15 Nassau St.
S. W. VREBLAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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 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 PLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.
The following table shows the price which each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run on Paper, Single Insertion, Full Position. Rows include 1/2 inch, 1 inch, 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch.

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, JUNE 18, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor—S. W. PENNYBAKER.
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.

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 believes right. It is to be seen which course will win in the long run, among the people.

No carping voice will criticize the president's promotion of Captain Clark, the famous commander of the still more famous Oregon, to be a rear ad-

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 Huma 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.

Many of our readers no doubt have posted themselves fully as to the claims of the respective routes; but those who 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. Length of time 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, 257 inches; at Colon, 129 inches.

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 and proprietor 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 the 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, and the members of 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, and the service was also a brief address. The morning memorial service was delivered by a former pastor, Rev. L. L. Lohr, now of York, Pennsylvania, and the service was also a brief address.

Both experiences and studies in the isthmian canal commission's report.

11. Traffic time from New York to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route, 23 hours; Panama route, 12 hours.

12. Rainfall: Annual average at Greytown, 257 inches; at Colon, 129 inches.

13. Regulation of summit level: Nicaragua route involves the operation of movable gates at such times and to such extent as the rainfall on the lake basin may require. The experiences and studies in 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, 23 hours; Panama route, 12 hours.

15. Traffic time from New Orleans to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route, 23 hours; Panama route, 12 hours.

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.

The Panama canal controversy seems near an end, but the Lajolo injunction proceedings bid fair to continue indefinitely.

Aguinaldo is having more difficulty than Hon. D. B. Hill in removing his name from the forgotten list.

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 but the expression of a needless apprehension. 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 have had a good deal to say for us. If any one can make more of it, 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 chill. 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.

QUAY WINS A WAAGER. From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Senator Quay won a wager 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 the detail. Max, Rhoda, Electrical Brown, poor Mrs. Allen the orchid lover, Priscilla and Donald, and Judith's unnamed dearest friend who works her head and heart in the course of the story—every level 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.

"I know of no tonic that equals pleasant anticipations. Before I slept that night I had laid out a garden that never can or will be a success. I had written to please me, Max had written to a number of florists for catalogues. He had gotten down the pocketbook that I might consult my allowance and decide just how much I could spend for seeds and plants. I could not spend all my money, for I needed a new bonnet, I mentally planned, and needed to reduce it. (This is an excellent eye I decided it looked too busy. I rippled the bonnet, and, fifty cents—and devoted it to primrose seeds.) I decided to dispense with part of the artificial bouquet—cost, one dollar. With primrose seeds, some hardy daisies, fifty cents—and devoted it to primrose seeds. I thought might do—cost, less, fifty cents. Bought three packages of mignonette seed. Decided to purchase a pair of bonnet altogether—one dollar. Bought a dozen golden gloves. Determined to trim the hat at home, saving a dollar and a quarter; jumped the whole sum into sweet peas.

"So I kept on, until I beheld before my dimmed eyes only the bare frame to my bonnet, and I was so tired that I could not be of any use. I turned it into larkspurs; and while admiring their tall blue, watch-towers, I fell asleep. It all ends characteristically satisfactory in the extreme. But before it ends it is utterly impossible not to sympathize with Aunt Matilda, who believes in social conventions and handsome gowns, in her dis-

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 and proprietor 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 the 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, and the members of 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, and the service was also a brief address. The morning memorial service was delivered by a former pastor, Rev. L. L. Lohr, now of York, Pennsylvania, and the service was also a brief address.

Both experiences and studies in the isthmian canal commission's report.

11. Traffic time from New York to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route, 23 hours; Panama route, 12 hours.

12. Rainfall: Annual average at Greytown, 257 inches; at Colon, 129 inches.

13. Regulation of summit level: Nicaragua route involves the operation of movable gates at such times and to such extent as the rainfall on the lake basin may require. The experiences and studies in 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, 23 hours; Panama route, 12 hours.

15. Traffic time from New Orleans to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route, 23 hours; Panama route, 12 hours.

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.

The Panama canal controversy seems near an end, but the Lajolo injunction proceedings bid fair to continue indefinitely.

Aguinaldo is having more difficulty than Hon. D. B. Hill in removing his name from the forgotten list.

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 but the expression of a needless apprehension. 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 have had a good deal to say for us. If any one can make more of it, 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 chill. 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.

QUAY WINS A WAAGER. From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Senator Quay won a wager 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 the detail. Max, Rhoda, Electrical Brown, poor Mrs. Allen the orchid lover, Priscilla and Donald, and Judith's unnamed dearest friend who works her head and heart in the course of the story—every level 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.

"I know of no tonic that equals pleasant anticipations. Before I slept that night I had laid out a garden that never can or will be a success. I had written to please me, Max had written to a number of florists for catalogues. He had gotten down the pocketbook that I might consult my allowance and decide just how much I could spend for seeds and plants. I could not spend all my money, for I needed a new bonnet, I mentally planned, and needed to reduce it. (This is an excellent eye I decided it looked too busy. I rippled the bonnet, and, fifty cents—and devoted it to primrose seeds.) I decided to dispense with part of the artificial bouquet—cost, one dollar. With primrose seeds, some hardy daisies, fifty cents—and devoted it to primrose seeds. I thought might do—cost, less, fifty cents. Bought three packages of mignonette seed. Decided to purchase a pair of bonnet altogether—one dollar. Bought a dozen golden gloves. Determined to trim the hat at home, saving a dollar and a quarter; jumped the whole sum into sweet peas.

"So I kept on, until I beheld before my dimmed eyes only the bare frame to my bonnet, and I was so tired that I could not be of any use. I turned it into larkspurs; and while admiring their tall blue, watch-towers, I fell asleep. It all ends characteristically satisfactory in the extreme. But before it ends it is utterly impossible not to sympathize with Aunt Matilda, who believes in social conventions and handsome gowns, in her dis-

CUBANOLA CIGARS. ALL HAVANA FILLER. Cubanola cigars have no drugs nor flavorings which interfere with health. Why smoke a Five Cent cigar that does? SAVE THE BANDS FOR PRESENTS. IMPERIAL CIGAR CO. 100 LACK AVE. THE ONLY Wholesale Tobacconists. Distributors of Cubanola Cigars.

ALWAYS BUSY. Spring and Summer Oxfords and Boots that content the mind and comfort the feet. Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00. Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50.

Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue. 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. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College course.

Announcement. During the summer of 1902 in structure 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. 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, Cotuit, Mass.

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

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE. An examination of candidates for admission will be held in Scranton, at the High School Building, on Thursday and Friday, June 20th and 21st, between 9 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m. Entrance fee, \$2.00. The subjects will be taken as follows: On Thursday, 9 to 11:30, English Grammar and English Classics; 11:30 to 1, Arithmetic; 2 to 5, Physics and Physical Geography. On Friday, 9 to 11:30, Algebra; 11:30 to 1, United States History; 2 to 5, Geometry.

Candidates who desire to do so may divide the examinations, taking a part of the subjects in June, and the remaining subjects September 1st at the College. A copy of the latest catalogue, showing courses of study and positions held by graduates, or specimens of questions used in former examinations, or information on any particular point may be obtained by addressing THE REGISTRAR, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Swarthmore College. Provides, first of all, the broad culture of the COURSE IN ARTS; then there is the practical field of ENGLISH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES; for the physician there is special work in BIOLOGY; for the lawyer or business man there is the course in ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE; there is work in the field and training in the shop for the CIVIL OR MECHANICAL ENGINEER, while the laboratories open the doors to ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. Joined with all this there is INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL CULTURE with all that the phrase implies. At Swarthmore, too, there is that INTIMATE CONTACT OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT, which is probably the greatest force in the development of character and which is possible only at a small college. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS. Catalogues on application. WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

Complete Educations for the Work of a Few Months

Thirty-Three Scholarships (Value \$9,574) to be given in The Scranton Tribune's Great EDUCATIONAL CONTEST.

List of Scholarships. 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$422 each. 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University. 1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester. 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys. 1 Scholarship in Williamsport High School. 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School. 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute. 1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy. 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School. 1 Scholarship in The School of the Holy Child. 1 Scholarship in Lackawanna College. 1 Scholarship in Alfred Wooler's Institute. 1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School). 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$25 each. 2 Scholarships in The Hardenbergh School of Music and Art. 3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$30 each. 5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$37 each. 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$55 each. 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio. Total: 1840 \$9574.

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:

One month's subscription... 1 Pt. Three months' subscription... 1.25 3 Six months' subscription... 2.50 6 One year's 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.

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

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.