

The Scranton Tribune
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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 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.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 20, 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 SCHEIDT, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

Senator Hanna's repeated statement that he is not a candidate for the presidency calls to mind the fact that there are a good many men not candidates who would take the honor if it should be forced upon them.

Cannell and Watres.

THE ATTEMPT to charge against Congressman Cannell the defeat of Colonel Watres' gubernatorial aspiration will not succeed.

Months before a local candidacy appeared, Attorney General Elkin solicited Mr. Cannell's support in his ambition to be governor, and Mr. Cannell replied that if not a candidate himself he would do what he could for Elkin.

But in declaring for Elkin Mr. Cannell laid no stone in Watres' way at home. Watres picked his delegates and they were chosen without opposition.

Complaints are made that on account of weather conditions the Texas crop outlook is not promising. With a wool output of 6,500,000 pounds and flowing rivers of petroleum, Texas should not find fault with the elements.

In a Hole.

IT APPEARS from the Washington dispatches that nineteen Republican senators have proved sufficient to defeat a policy initiated by William McKinley, endorsed overwhelmingly by public opinion without regard to party, and pushed by the whole moral force of the Roosevelt administration, as well as supported by thirty-five Republican senators.

It is a mistake that the president made in temporizing with this matter and, by dalliance, encouraging his opponents to increased obstinacy. He seems to have been misled, whether purposely or not, by those senators who assured him that if he would simply lay low and do nothing the opposition to Cuban relief could be smoothed out and party harmony assured.

However, that may be, the Republican party is unquestionably face to face with a serious condition. If our officers who have been in Cuba are not deceived, the failure of the reciprocity enterprise in this session of congress will provoke such widespread distress among the planting interests of Cuba that industry will languish, discontent spread among the poorer classes, the newly established machinery of Cuban government be overtaken through lack

of means to cope with such a situation and in all probability disorder will develop to an extent sufficient to necessitate the return of American troops. All these things would have been avoided had the administration programme prevailed. Nevertheless, it is upon the administration that the responsibility will fall. It has been deliberately crippled in the house of its supposed friends.

Some of the information from Washington is to the effect that the president will do nothing further but accept the ugly situation in the best spirit possible and await developments. This may be wise policy; but somehow we should like to see the issue carried before the people and fought to a finish.

The results of a recent arbitration have caused Salvador to denounce the United States and make faces at the umpire. That is one of the perils of arbitration, but it is not serious in this case.

The Panama Route Wins.

THE VICTORY in the senate of the supporters of the Panama canal route is satisfactory to the country, which sincerely hopes that the house will accept the senate's view and vote to expedite the work of canal construction.

It has been evident to the general public for some time and was doubtless known earlier to the few who were on the inside that the government experts who have been carefully investigating the canal problem really wanted the United States to get hold of the Panama route; and that to that end, should the Nicaragua route until the French corporation owning the Panama concession was induced to let go at a bargain sale figure. This, of course, was what some foreigners will call a "Yankee trick," but it was legitimate.

Either route, properly handled, would yield a good canal. We guess there is no serious doubt of this. But the superiority of the Panama route became clearer the more carefully it was examined; and all that remains, if the house shall concur, will be for the president to satisfy himself as to the validity of the Panama company's title and then go ahead, some doubt has been created on this score, but the preponderance of legal opinion is that the title is sufficient.

The New York yellows displayed strange lack of characteristic enterprise in allowing the alleged plot to assassinate King Edward to be unearthed on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Healthy View.

BISHOP THOBURN returns from personal study of the Philippine situation an enthusiastic supporter of the administration's policy in those islands. This was shown by his recent testimony before the senate Philippine committee, and it is again evidenced by a powerful article which he has just contributed to Leslie's Weekly.

"Senator Hoar no doubt correctly states the position of a large party when he proclaims the absolute doctrine that in all the practical affairs of the world we must recognize the rule that 'just government can only be founded upon the consent of the governed.' But if this doctrine is to be accepted absolutely, what are we to say about our treatment of even the best of the American Indians? Do we ever consult them? Have we ever considered their rights to independence? And yet vast portions of the Philippines are inhabited by tribes and races inferior to the Indians who used to roam over our Western prairies or contend for their fisheries and hunting grounds in New England. A rule that cannot be applied successfully in the United States ought not to be urgently pressed upon our government as the only just rule to be adopted in the case of the diverse peoples inhabiting the Philippines.

"The whole Filipino question is difficult enough at best, and ought not to be complicated by theories which have little or no application to the actual conditions which prevail in the islands. Those islands came to us without our seeking, and cannot be abandoned without our incurring a responsibility for which coming ages will hold us responsible. It might be possible for the American government to set up a small Tagalog state on the island of Luzon, or possibly the island of Negros might be made into a little Negro Cuba. But there would be no statesmanship in this kind of procedure, and not much assurance of permanent success. The manifest ideal which should be kept in view is that of a civilized and Christianized republic, embracing the whole group of islands and using English as the official tongue in all courts and legislative assemblies. English will displace Spanish in a very few years, and its use will become common in all cities and large towns. In India, natives edit and publish daily newspapers in English, and the people of the Philippines are quite as eager to acquire a correct use of this universal tongue as the people of India.

"But the absolute condition of progress in the islands is peace, and this can only be secured and maintained by the strong arm of some European or American government. It has strangely fallen to the lot of the American people to assume this responsibility. No one should become discouraged, either on account of the difficulties which confront our representatives in the Philippines or the magnitude of the task which we have undertaken as a nation. We shall not fail. The American people, including our rulers, seek only their good, and in due time all will understand this, as many do now. As the years go by many of them will visit our shores, and very many of the youth of both sexes will frequent our schools. In town and country, the people of various races will become more cultured, and in the fullness of time it may be sooner or it may be later—fifty millions of happy people will be found inhabiting those far-off islands, all of whom will bless the day

when Admiral Dewey steamed into the bay of Manila."
Events at Paterson indicate that many of Bressi's old comrades have escaped the rope too long.
BEGGAR SELLS HIS ROUTE.
"Someone day," said an Amsterdam average merchant as he looked at a beggar in his store, "we shall have a rating for the standing of those beggars who come around with the regularity of a church mass.

He is always asking his father about Biblical matters, and often his questions are more than Mr. Clark can answer. "Why do you want to know about all these things, my son?" asked Mr. Clark, recently, after the boy had asked him a "poser." The youngster looked worried for a minute and then replied: "Why, I want to find out as much as I can about Sunday school and the Bible and everything like that, for—well, you know yourself how it'll be when we get back to Missouri."—Washington Correspondent New York World.

Outline Studies of Human Nature.

"I told the new man that I could do nothing for him, as my list was full. He said he had bought out the other man's walk—he meant route—and that the contribution was due him, the newcomer. "I treated the statement in a purely commercial way. I simply said he must furnish evidence of his purchase before asking the contribution.

"The next day he brought the retired beggar to my desk. He said it was true he had sold out. I asked him what he was doing. With a look of pride he replied: "Inna da biz now. Blaasta da rock him da tun." "I am sometimes asked why I do not decline to help these beggars, and am told that if they were not helped they would have to go to work. There will always be another beggar to take the place of the one who gets a job."—New York Sun.

Polite, but Spunky.

The following story is told of a German, who, after making a fortune as a salesman, decided to move out upon a small farm in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Soon after his change of residence, during a visit to the city, he met one of his former neighbors, Mr. Schmidt, bearing all over with him a small dog how glad he was to see him, and says he, "you must go home and see my place. And you must see little Yawcob since he never and, he has shut so perlitte and shunky as can be." Several months after the neighbor paid Mr. Schmidt a visit, and after supper they were sitting out upon the lawn while little Yawcob was making mud pies on the driveway. Suddenly Mr. Schmidt called out, "Yawcob!" "Vell, fader," said Yawcob, "Nodding," said Mr. Schmidt, "I told you to go to the yard, you see, he remarked: "You see he perlitte, he always answers me mit reshpick." Five minutes later the same test of Yawcob's politeness was made, with the same startling result. "You see," observed the proud father, "I can call so often as I please, and he always replies mit reshpick."

After another brief spell of conversation the old gentleman again disturbed Yawcob in his amusement. Like a flash the boy turned and yelled out: "Vader, if you don't get up, I'll hit you in de face." For a moment the father was non-plussed, but gradually a proud smile broke over his face as he remarked: "You see, he ish shpunky, too."—Philadelphia Times.

Private John Allen's New Story.

John Allen is in town—John Allen, of Tupelo. That means that a new crop of stories will appear in the Capitol cloak rooms. Here is one for a starter. "There is an old fellow in East St. Louis named Zollensbaum, who is quite a character. He saw a little service in the Union army, but regards himself as a hero. One night, in a Grand Army campfire, he was reciting his valorous exploits, which by much repetition had grown considerably both in number and character. He told how in one battle he had killed four rebels in hand-to-hand combat, and in another battle had slain six. His recital, accompanied by a profuse gesture and a deep, rich German accent, elicited much enthusiastic applause. "But at the close of his remarks a modest little man in the rear of the hall, wearing a medal of honor, arose and called attention to the fact that the two battles the gentleman mentioned had occurred on the same day, fifteen hundred miles apart.

Pour La Reine.

Ambassador Choate has a particular aversion to the tuft hunting American who flourishes in Europe, and never misses an opportunity to make a courteous but effective dig at him. A short time ago Mr. Choate was a guest in a country house at which a particularly offensive specimen of the genus Anglo-maniac was also staying. Over the nuts and wine one evening this gentleman remarked, with much gloom, the story of how he had once met Queen Alexandra driving in an open barouche while a storm was raging and no shelter in sight. The chivalrous American, according to his own story, immediately handed her umbrella to her majesty, receiving in return a grateful bow, and then trudging home in the rain. He ended up by remarking: "In the old days a man would have been knighted for doing that."

Sir John's Strong Hold.

The death of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has recalled to an old attaché of McGill University, Montreal, an incident which happened recently. The nobleman was governor general of Canada. His Excellency, who was ex-officio visitor to McGill, gave an address to the university in Greek. Upon the platform were the late Sir John A. McDonald and his son, hand man, Sir Hector Langevin. At the conclusion of Lord Dufferin's address, Sir John beckoned to the reporter of the leading daily paper present and said: "Be sure and state that His Excellency spoke the most perfect Attic Greek."

Grosvenor's Jest on Himself.

General Grosvenor had just been telling a story. When he reached the climax he paused expectantly, but nobody laughed. They looked at him in a reproachful manner, and the general, with some irritation, partly explained the point of his joke. Then they laughed, but it was an effort, and Sir John again became premier of Canada.—New York Times.

Champ Clark's Son.

Champ Clark, of Missouri, has a little son who has been a regular attendant at Sunday school ever since he came here.

TEN FAT YEARS. Ten years of American activity make the following showing:
Population 1890, 62,622,250; 1900, 81,233,000.
Wealth 1890, \$65,000,000,000; 1900, \$91,000,000,000.
Money circulation 1890, \$1,429,000,000; 1900, \$2,055,000,000.
Savings bank deposits 1890, \$1,521,000,000; 1900, \$2,450,000,000.
National bank deposits 1890, \$1,482,000,000; 1900, \$2,208,000,000.
Exports, total 1890, \$1,837,000,000; 1900, \$1,391,000,000.
Imports, total 1890, \$789,000,000; 1900, \$819,000,000.
Exports of manufactures 1890, \$151,000,000; 1900, \$454,000,000.
Exports, agricultural 1890, \$635,000,000; 1900, \$835,000,000.
Production of gold 1890, \$32,000,000; 1900, \$79,000,000.
Freight carried one mile, tons 1890, 70,000,000; 1900, 111,000,000.
Post office receipts 1890, \$80,000,000; 1900, \$102,000,000.
Public school salaries 1890, \$91,000,000; 1900, \$138,000,000.

ALL HAVANA FILLER. Cubanola cigars and common cigars cost you about the same at your dealers. Why should you not have the best for your 5 cents? SAVE THE BANDS FOR PRESENTS.

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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 received before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For Particulars Address CHARLES E. FISH, Principal. Cotuit, Mass.

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, beginning each day at 9 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m. The subjects will be taken as follows:

On Thursday, 9 to 11:30, English Grammar and English Classics; 1:30 to 3, Arithmetic; 2:30 to 5, Physics and Physical Geography. On Friday, 9 to 11:30, Algebra; 11:30 to 1, United States History; 2:30 to 5, Geometry. Candidates who desire to do so may divide the examination by making a part of the subjects in June, and the remaining subjects September 16th 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.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL. SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lowell, Treas. B. J. Foster, Vice President. Stanley P. Allen, Secretary.

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Table with columns: Universities, Preparatory Schools, Music Business And Art. Lists various institutions and scholarship amounts.

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:

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.

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