

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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SCRANTON, JULY 1, 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.

Let us hope for something better in the way of weather in July.

Better Not Experiment.

THERE IS no uncertainty about the quality of representation which William Connell, if returned to congress, will give at Washington. As in the past, it will be creditable and efficient. The five years that he has served in this capacity have been years of training. They have enlarged his opportunity and power for usefulness. He is known to the leaders of the party in the state and in the nation. He has gained a place in the councils of the party which no new man, however able, could expect to attain except with lapse of time. With release from private business cares and nearness to the end of life's journey, Mr. Connell's time is wholly his to give to the performance of official duties so that an eventual career may be rounded out in honorable distinction at the nation's capital. The eagerness of youth to push in ahead of its elders is doubtless part of the plan of nature, but in this case there need be no hurry. Mr. Connell has served the district well enough to earn its confidence and retention. We believe that the temper of the people of Lackawanna county is that they had better not experiment.

As a historian of Aguinaldo, Admiral Dewey is also a success.

Trouble Ahead in Cuba.

DISQUIETING news is coming from Cuba. Charles M. Pepper, a reputable newspaper correspondent, who has made a specialty of Latin-American affairs and was so highly regarded by the late President McKinley that the latter tried to get him to take the secretaryship of the Philippine commission and afterward named him one of the delegates to the Pan-American congress, has just returned to Washington from a tour of Cuba, and what he says as to the reaction among the Cuban people since the failure of Cuban reciprocity in our senate is ominous. Mr. Pepper says the Cubans, or at least the more radical ones, are turning against President Palma, whom they accuse of being under American influence, and are threatening to make his official career burdensome if not brief. Mr. Pepper calls attention to the fact that the Platt amendment has not yet been formulated in a treaty between the United States and Cuba. He says no such treaty can be ratified at Havana in the present state of Cuban feeling toward the United States. If President Palma tries to make such a treaty the radicals will defeat him in the Cuban congress. The United States has not yet got its coaling and naval stations in Cuba, and Mr. Pepper thinks they cannot be had unless the beet sugar people are willing to leave the halls of congress and go down to Cuba at the head of an army of conquest.

On account of the failure of reciprocity at Washington hard times are coming, are already at hand, in Cuba, says Mr. Pepper. There will be distress and men will be thrown out of work. This will greatly increase the difficulties with which the Palma government must deal. If disorders arise and the little republic gets into trouble the blame must in large part be laid at the door of the American congress.

It is the well-known universal belief of the people of the island, says Mr. Pepper, that congress refused them reciprocity because it wanted to force them into annexation through wreck and ruin. They see that Senator Elkins was leader of the anti-reciprocity faction, and that it was Senator Elkins who introduced a resolution providing for the annexation of Cuba. The Cubans put Elkins and two together and reach a conclusion. Most of the Havana papers purposely spelled Elkins' name wrong in publishing the news. Others suppressed it entirely. "Let him be nameless," said one paper, "as nameless as the assassin of McKinley." This caught the public fancy, and is a sample of the bitterness which has been roused in the people. One prominent capitalist in Havana has said: "President Palma will have his hands and quit."

for Latin-ly, but subtly any

of those nineteen Republican senators who combined to defeat the Cuban policy of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt will enmesh us in grave difficulties before long. Nor is the responsibility alone on these nineteen kickers. Had the Democrats in the senate been patriotic and willing to forego partisan capital; had they been really sincere in their alleged opposition to trusts, or sincere enough to join with the Republican majority in cleaning out the beet sugar trust hold up, these difficulties would not have come to pass.

Whatever befalls, the president's skirts are clean, and so are the skirts of the Republican majority.

He is the best friend of labor whose friendship is in substantial evidence where labor is employed. William Connell is a friend of labor at campaign times and at all times.

What Congress Did.

THE USUAL tendency to complain, when a session of congress nears adjournment, because it did not do well all the things which it did, and left undone many things which it should have done, is in evidence in this instance. But one deed performed by the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress would alone suffice to make its record memorable throughout coming time. That was its enactment of legislation for an isthmian canal.

But in addition to doing that, the session, besides passing the routine appropriation bills necessary to the orderly transaction of the growing business of the federal government, also enacted the following important measures: War tax repeal. Chinese exclusion. Philippine tariff and civil government bill.

Bank charter extension. Permanent census bureau. Oleomargarine bill. Cuban diplomatic bill. Irrigation. \$200,000 for Martinique relief.

A number of other important bills were considered and advanced on the calendar, with varying prospects of passing next winter. Among them may be noted: Ship subsidy. Anti-anarchy. Omnibus statehood. Southern forest reserve. Marine hospital service. Popular election of senators. Army reorganization. Immigration. Labor conspiracy. Department of Commerce. Pure food. Fowler currency. Bankruptcy law changes.

The house was especially expeditious and meritorious in its work; most of the delays to good legislation arose in the senate, where one obstinate member can hold up anything he wants to, nearly as long as he feels like it. Of course, the supply of legislation passed does not equal the demand. It never does. But what passed was all good legislation and the number of really necessary good bills that failed or were interrupted is small. As to the appropriations, which our Democratic friends will naturally pronounce wasteful, profligate and extravagant, it has to be borne in mind that our country is growing every minute and that its expenses generally keep pace.

At least the rain renders the efforts of the forest fire correspondent unavailable for a time.

Growth of Christian Science.

A REVIEW of the growth of Christian Science, contributed to the Era by Joseph Dana Miller, makes interesting reading alike for friend and foe of that curious system.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in 1866 discovered or evolved a theory of metaphysical healing, which, nine years later, she set forth in her now well-known book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Of this book more than 240,000 copies have been sold. In 1879 Mrs. Eddy founded the First Christian Science church and in 1881 opened a college for the teaching of the principles and beliefs of her system. In this college she has personally taught more than 4,000 pupils. There are today, in this country and abroad, 663 Christian Science churches and societies, an increase of 81 having been made last year. The church at Boston, with 23,127 enrolled members, represents an outlay of \$250,000; while in Chicago there are two church buildings, one costing \$108,000 and the other \$120,000; two, also, in New York, costing \$750,000 and \$600,000 respectively, and in nearly every large American city and in a number of the larger European cities structures of pretentious character are either now in use or in process of erection. The Era prints many half-tone pictures of the more notable of these church homes, and architecturally they certainly rank high.

The conclusion of Mr. Miller's article is as follows: "Few teachings have made greater progress in the world with so little noise and hysteria as the faith to which the name of Mrs. Eddy is linked. Christian Science is no mere exclusive sect, held by a small knot of believers. It is a growing and important faith, ranking in the numbers of its adherents with the great established denominations of Protestantism. Entertain what view we may of the basic doctrines advanced under the name of Christian Science, certainly the charge of fanaticism cannot be successfully maintained. In a quiet, unobtrusive way its adherents have gone about their task; there has been no proselytizing, in the usual sense of that term; and there have been no sensational sermons, such as attract vast metropolitan audiences. With none of these adventitious aids to the spread of doctrinal truth, Christian Science has made extraordinary progress. It has moved like an army and, ere the world was aware of it, the great host was encamped under the very citadel of the established religious orders. Of the influence of this faith upon the individual life of those who have embraced it, one hesitates to speak, since it would involve too intimate an investigation. But I think it may be said that the faith of Christian Science has been to many a

satisfying and vitalizing thing, under the influence of which a new element has entered into life, sweetening and purifying it at its source, and bringing with it a new significance of that endless relation of man with the Infinite."

Observation without prejudice confirms most of this. There is at least no gainsaying that the class of men and women attracted to Mrs. Eddy's sect are in the main mentally bright and materially well to do. In an age when materialistic ideas are largely taking the supernatural out of the religious equation, or trying to, the vitality of such movements shows that there are evidently many persons of worldly importance who prefer to emphasize faith and mystery, if necessary at the expense of the intellect.

The friends of a Reading hypnotist, who had been buried in a comatose state intending to remain all night, dug him up for fear that he would be drowned by the downpour of rain which had nearly filled his coffin when he was rescued. Water seems to be one of the things that the hypnotist, like the anarchist, cannot stand.

The suddenness with which the Hayti trouble has been precipitated without preliminary press work may be an indication that the politicians of the island are actually ready to shed red blood in the interest of their principles.

SIMPSON ON LAWMAKING

(Concluded from Page 1.)

as the courts rewrite the constitution to say that there shall be none unless the court think they are necessary, thus making itself part of the legislative branch of the government.

Cause for Regret.

A minority of the court in the past has sometimes dissented from the result in a given case, but never until now has it been openly stated that the basis of their dissent is a doubt as to the decision in Wheeler vs. Philadelphia. It is to be regretted as to two of the justices who have been long upon the bench, that their doubt, which they now say has always existed, did not find earlier expression. Such a step when first taken in a political case always leads to covert insinuation and sneer, however upright the judge may be; and this, with the inevitable retort, tends to discredit the decision and a good faith alike of its judicial friends and opponents. It is still more to be regretted that the counties, wards, boroughs, townships and school districts, which are placed in the constitution in precisely the same connection as cities, are not treated by the courts in precisely the same way. The only possible explanation is that it does not seem to think the same necessity exists with them as with cities; a conclusion, as already pointed out, as vicious as it is illogical in that it requires the court to pass from its proper sphere to mix, in a creative sense, in legislative and therefore political matters. It may not be an overly polite way of saying it, but it is none the less true, in effect, that by these decisions the Supreme court says to the legislature: We will approve your evading of the constitution, provided you only evade it when and as we think it should be evaded.

What the result of this conflict between the court and the constitution shall be time alone can tell. Already the peoples' representatives have been drawn away from the true function of legislation to the point of successfully striving by this unconstitutional means to obtain temporary political advantage. If it is not stopped the attempt is naturally repeated. It is said also, but so far as I am aware without proof, that bribery has been the accompaniment of such legislation. Right or wrong, many will believe this, and believe by the many works inculpable injury to the cause of liberty and good government.

No Man Can See the End.

Under the view now taken by the Supreme court no man can see the end, unless the court reverses itself, or the people by constitutional amendment interpose an effectual bar. If cities and counties may be classified according to population, so of course may wards, boroughs, townships and school districts. If townships may be classified according to density of population, so may cities, counties, wards, boroughs and school districts.

Turn as we may in considering this question we cannot but conclude that in view of the facts the only remedy to this section of the fundamental law, and the rule that constitutions are to receive common sense interpretation, such as the common people who adopt them will believe this, and believe by the many works inculpable injury to the cause of liberty and good government. It has often been said, and is commonly agreed to, that warring political parties are necessary to free government. With this statement I have never been in entire accord, but this is neither the time or place to discuss whether or not parties which always hamper individual freedom of action conduce to collective freedom, or in legislative halls and elsewhere. It ever has been, perhaps ever will be, that the vast majority of the legislature will be party men, eager to take every honest advantage to further their party interests, and never effecting any control except by a constitution upheld by the courts. It is too much to hope that they will ever miss an opportunity to enforce over a temporary advantage. It is beyond belief that many will be able to look far enough ahead to know that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." The members of the legislature ought to enforce the letter and spirit of article 3 of the constitution, and despite the Supreme court's decisions, but to party men the argument that the court says it is all right is too potent to be ignored.

Unrest Plainly Seen.

He takes but little heed of the times who does not know that the day is not far distant when a new constitutional convention will meet in this state. The unrest of the people is plainly to be seen, and this act and decision will but aggravate it. On an average with us a constitutional convention meets every thirty-two years. It is now twenty-nine years since the last one, and everywhere the need of another is being considered. When it does meet what shall be done on this subject? Shall we retrace our steps and suffer again the sorrows and slights of the years preceding 1874? Is it true as the majority says in the Ripper case that by the present constitution, "the people voluntarily tied their own hands in the persons of their legislative agents by binding code of particulars and details which stand in the way of much just, desirable and necessary legislation?" or is that simply the antagonists not only without, but ready to back it up, but in direct opposition to the facts as any reasonably careful study will demonstrate? Happily, and this is the disguised blessing in the Ripper act and the decisions

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sustaining it, they have made certain that when a convention is called the people will be still further protected. Heretofore press and people have been indifferent to the matter, and applauded or denounced the particular decision as their present political bias directed, overlooking the fact that under it their ox may next be gored. Now they see and see clearly the effect thereof and will act accordingly.

ALWAYS BUSY.

CELEBRATE

AN OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH

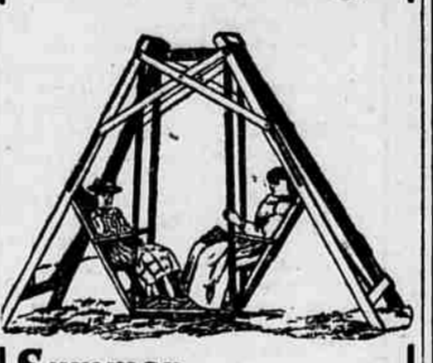
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List of Scholarships table with columns: Universities, Preparatory Schools, and amounts.

The Scranton Tribune's Educational Contest

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... \$50 Pts. Three months' subscription... 125 3 Six months' subscription... 250 6 One year's subscription... 500 12

NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID a Special Reward or not. Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once.

Special Honor Prizes for July. To be given to the two contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of July.

FIRST PRIZE-A BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE WRITING DESK, Value \$12.00. SECOND PRIZE-A GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN. Special Honor Prizes for August, September and October will be announced later.

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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.