

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 is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Line, and Price. Rows include 'Less than 50 lines', '50 to 100 lines', '100 to 200 lines', '200 to 300 lines', '300 to 400 lines', '400 to 500 lines', '500 to 600 lines', '600 to 700 lines', '700 to 800 lines', '800 to 900 lines', '900 to 1000 lines'.

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Twelve Pages.

SCRANTON, JULY 12, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER, Lieutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN, Secretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN. County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge-A. J. MORGAN, Sheriff-EDWARD JAMES, Commissioner-JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN. Legislative. First District-JOSEPH OLIVER, Second District-EDWARD JAMES, Third District-EDWARD JAMES, Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

There are plenty of olive branches in the Republican camp for all derelicts who want to be good.

The Convention and Its Work.

THE TICKET formally certified by yesterday's convention of return judges, having been fairly nominated by large plurality vote after a good natured contest healthful to party interest, is now the official Republican ticket and as such will expect united Republican support. This can be given the more cordially because it is a good ticket, personally, geographically and politically.

Senator Berenger has just introduced a new bill in the French parliament for the wider application of his favorite principle. He wishes to confer upon juries the power of recommending, with proper restrictions, the application of the law to more serious cases of crime not covered by the present statutes. Furthermore, he proposes an earlier application of the law to the judicial process in France, which differs from that of American courts, favors this plan. As a rule, the accused appears before the judge in a straitjacket, who examines the case and decides upon discharge or prosecution. If the accused confesses his guilt, according to the new bill, the judge of instruction may apply the Berenger law without the regular public prosecution. By so doing, there would be added to the potent motive of right conduct, an efficient one during the last ten years, another springing out of the natural dread of public exposure and shame during public trial. This would be a strong incentive to the offender, who in this way would hope to escape, in part at least, the blows of social ostracism, often severe and seldom just. It might also save many criminals from that hardening process which makes them at heart the bitter foes of social order.

Minister Quesada's confidence in the continued tranquility of Cuba does credit to his optimism and we sincerely hope that it may prove well founded. But we advise Senor Quesada not to acquire the interview habit.

An Archaic Institution.

NOTWITHSTANDING the periodical difficulty experienced in its neighborhood over the conferee system of making party nominations, the Honorable Citizen is not yet convinced that the popular vote method would be preferable. It says: Under that method, each county that had a candidate would, at the primaries, cast its vote for that candidate; and each county would, as at present, be likely to have a candidate. In our congressional district, Bradford, having the largest vote of the four counties, would uniformly give the nomination to the Bradford candidate. In our senatorial district, Susquehanna, having the largest vote of the four counties, would uniformly give the nomination to her own candidate. The twenty-third senatorial district, composed of Bradford and Wyoming, furnishes an object lesson on this subject. Since the appointment of 1871, Bradford, under the conferee system, has steadily nominated her own candidate. Under the popular vote method, Bradford, having nearly quadruple the vote of Wyoming, would continue to nominate her candidate. Under the conferee system, a combination among the smaller counties may give the nomination to the candidate of one of them. But unless county lines could be obliterated, the difficulty of doing this through the popular vote would be so great as to make it practically impossible. Now, with the abolition of the conferee system, the practical effect of nominating by the popular vote of the district must be to give the nomination, an initiation, to the county casting the largest vote.

Publicity for Trusts.

REVIEW in the Washington Star of the currents of economic opinion among public men at the national capital, with special reference to the probable course of legislation concerning trusts, encourages the belief that nothing revolutionary will be countenanced. The idea will be to hinder or cripple the worst business enterprise, whether on a big scale, or a little, but to throw about the foundation and operation of mammoth incorporations all the safeguards that upon careful study shall appear desirable for the protection of the public welfare. In the opinion of the writer of the Star article, and he is a newspaper man of some experience in national legislation and the influences surrounding them—the requirement of publicity through federal supervision, as in the case of national banks, is probably as far as there is present likelihood of carrying. In this connection he notes that President Roosevelt and many of his advisers in congress have been impressed recently in a report by Congressman Mason, at Berlin, upon how trusts are regulated in Germany. Within the past few years Germany has been reconstructed from a largely agricultural to a predominantly manufacturing and exporting nation, chiefly, it is claimed by many, through the activities of large syndicates or trusts. In writing of these Mr. Mason says: "The principal German syndicates have, with rare exceptions, exercised their authority conservatively; they sought to prevent speculation, overproduction and consequent ruinous fluctuations in prices. They have, through long contracts at fixed prices, steadied values and given regular employment to labor. They have not been used for

black jobbing. The element of publicity has operated to disarm suspicion and criticism. Every incorporated company which operates independently or as a member of a syndicate is, from the moment of its organization, under control of the law of corporations, a statute that reaches to every detail of corporate organization and management; compels the periodical publication of statements showing the exact condition of the company's affairs; makes its books and assets subject to official inspection at all times; and holds directors and officers rigidly responsible for every breach of trust. No influence or wealth can save from prison a faithless or dishonest director of a stock company under such a system, and when corporations combine in a syndicate their earnings, capital, profits, dividends or losses remain subject to official examination and periodic publication. In Germany the people manifest no hostility to these trade combinations, but upon the whole seem to be satisfied that, under existing restrictions, they are of great and far-reaching public value. A similar condition of public opinion is bound to come to pass in the United States but not until there is a better assurance than at present that crooked work by trusts will lead promptly to exemplary discipline. It is for the Republican party by constructive legislation to supply this better assurance; and publicity is certainly one powerful means to that end.

A Roosevelt party in congress? One there already. All it needs is a little trimming, and this Republicans will do among themselves.

When Mercy Tempters Justice.

THE CONTENTION of those who argue that it is both cheaper and better to try to reform a criminal than by severity of treatment and unwholesome prison conditions to drive him deeper into crime receives striking reinforcement from an article in this week's Outlook descriptive of the Berenger law in France.

The Berenger law, named in honor of the present vice-president of the French senate, was enacted in 1891. It provides that the penalty for every first offense, not involving more than two years of imprisonment, shall be remitted provided the offender commits no new misdemeanor during the subsequent five years. Its purpose is to interest the culprit directly in his own moral reform; and in the ten years that it has been in operation the number of cases of second offense has declined from 46 per cent. of the number of first offenses to 34 per cent., a gain of more than 40 per cent. for right living. Says the Outlook:

Senator Berenger has just introduced a new bill in the French parliament for the wider application of his favorite principle. He wishes to confer upon juries the power of recommending, with proper restrictions, the application of the law to more serious cases of crime not covered by the present statutes. Furthermore, he proposes an earlier application of the law to the judicial process in France, which differs from that of American courts, favors this plan. As a rule, the accused appears before the judge in a straitjacket, who examines the case and decides upon discharge or prosecution. If the accused confesses his guilt, according to the new bill, the judge of instruction may apply the Berenger law without the regular public prosecution. By so doing, there would be added to the potent motive of right conduct, an efficient one during the last ten years, another springing out of the natural dread of public exposure and shame during public trial. This would be a strong incentive to the offender, who in this way would hope to escape, in part at least, the blows of social ostracism, often severe and seldom just. It might also save many criminals from that hardening process which makes them at heart the bitter foes of social order.

Slowly the uplift of Christian principles is making its way through the unheeded barbarities of pagan times; and in its direction more noticeably than in society's increasing emphasis upon charity for the unfortunate, the tempted and the fallen.

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Outline Studies of Human Nature.

The Right Word at the Right Moment. Mayor Law narrates this incident of good humor maintained during a trying moment: "I was present at a certain little dinner attended by the late John Fiske," says the mayor. "The early drift of the conversation was upon historical topics—and in the course of it Mr. Fiske alluded to that celebrated incident wherein a French king, entertaining some of his court at his own table, gracefully broke a costly wine glass after a guest had awkwardly tipped one to the floor. The act of the king was a delicate method of restoring the equality of the embarrassed courtier by belittling the accident. "Strangely enough, Mr. Fiske had no sooner finished than a glass fell from the table between himself and the hostess, a woman famed for saying the right word at the right moment. Their eyes met involuntarily, while Mr. Fiske's hand guiltily went to his offending elbow with a gesture he could not repress. "It was my fault," said the hostess; "but please don't console me by throwing the rest of the service against the wall." —New York Times.

Bob's Boy.

Ex-Governor Rose Taylor, of Virginia, who's term expired in December last, was especially generous in granting pardons. From many of them he received much pleasure in the gratitude of the unfortunates, and often received material for an amusing story. One of these he tells was of a negro from Richmond, convicted of some slight offense, who had convinced the governor that he had been sufficiently punished, and who was accordingly granted a pardon. The pardoned prisoner's young brother learned

of his release before the ex-convict could reach home, and rushed to tell their mother the good news. "Oh, mamma," he cried, "Bob's dun got out and a 'mow' heah now." "Bless de Lord," exclaimed the mother, "but how'd he git out? He ain't dun busted out, is he?" "Now, mamma, De gov'nor jist sint down an' axed his pardon and told him to go home." —New York Times Magazine Supplement.

The decision of Judge Simonton as to the definition of a navigable stream is a trifle hard on Wyoming county, but is good law nevertheless. A creek that does not exceed during the spring floods contain water enough to float a twelve-foot skiff can scarcely be designated as legally navigable.

Business Failures.

AN INTERESTING tabulation of commercial failures during the first half of 1902 is printed in Dun's Review. They numbered 6,165, with liabilities amounting to \$60,374,856, against 5,729 insolventcies in the corresponding months of 1901, involving \$55,804,680. Of this year's aggregate, 1,418 were in manufacturing, for \$24,900,020; 4,410 in trading, for \$29,145,622; and 337 in other commercial lines, for \$6,329,214. Comparisons with last year show for the first half of 1902 an increase of 153 in manufacturing, with an excess in liabilities of \$3,248,972; in trading, 224, with \$4,281,415; and 32 miscellaneous, with a balance of \$2,966,221, however, in favor of 1902. Nine fewer banks failed this year than last but the liabilities were \$65,374,749 larger.

While the comparison with the corresponding months of last year is slightly unfavorable—no doubt largely to be accounted for by the greater prevalence of disturbances involving labor—there is encouragement in the comparison of the second with the first quarter of this year. In manufacturing lines there were 672 defaults against 746 in the first quarter, while liabilities were \$10,164,116 compared with \$14,775,504; trading failures numbered 1,968 against 2,502, and amounted to \$13,628,295 against \$15,517,327; in other commercial lines there were 167 against 170 in the first quarter, while liabilities amounted to \$2,550,687, against \$2,483,257. The improvement was most striking in financial insolventcies, however, only eight being reported in the second quarter for \$1,209,100, against 26 in the first quarter with liabilities of \$15,588,632.

The showing for Pennsylvania is gratifying. While failures in this state numbered 283 in the first half of 1902 against only 269 in the same period of 1901, liabilities were \$5,376,251 against \$5,463,446. In other words, with 14 more failures, liabilities decreased \$86,195. The best record of any section, however, was made by New England, where failures decreased 125 in number and \$5,696,771 in amount as compared with the half year in 1901. Not a single banking default occurred in the New England states the first half of the current year. Generally speaking, the Northwestern states were the most unfortunate, owing to crop failures. One or two large failures on the Pacific coast sent up its liabilities; but with these exceptions the comparison throughout the country is without notable symptoms of change and is indicative of a widely distributed and evidently substantially founded prosperity.

If labor and capital can be persuaded or forced to find some better way of settling their differences than by costly strikes, our prosperity as a people, now the envy of the world, will very largely increase. Toward this end civilization must redouble its energies.

The state department at Washington has displayed good judgment in refusing to heed the appeals of Bolivia in the contest over the territory of Acre. The regular habit of taking up the quarrels of every belligerent state on the Western hemisphere would soon become too expensive for even the generous resources of Uncle Sam.

There is still some consolation for the ants. The sultan of Bacol-Mindanao shows a disposition to appear in the George Washington act.

President Curran of the Freight Handlers union has been made to assume the position of tail of the dog with jarring suddenness.

It now looks as though the General Miles controversy will be settled without the customary magazine article explanations.

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The education of the people to disregard county lines in their search of the best men for office cannot advance by standing still. We do not think so poorly of the people of Wayne county as to think, for instance, that none of them would vote at an open primary for a candidate residing, say, in Susquehanna, other things being equal. In fact, if popular canvasses should come into vogue in the districts in which those counties are included, we suspect that it would not be long before county lines would begin to fade away; at all events, there would be reasonable certainty of a representation of merit

of his release before the ex-convict could reach home, and rushed to tell their mother the good news. "Oh, mamma," he cried, "Bob's dun got out and a 'mow' heah now." "Bless de Lord," exclaimed the mother, "but how'd he git out? He ain't dun busted out, is he?" "Now, mamma, De gov'nor jist sint down an' axed his pardon and told him to go home." —New York Times Magazine Supplement.

Satisfied. A little London street waltz was taken on an excursion to the seashore, and got his first glimpse of the ocean. He heaved a sigh, and said: "That's the first time I ever saw enough of anything!" —Woman's Home Companion.

WE SCRIBES.

The builders of cities, of worlds, are we. The unnamed scribes, and of unknown worth. For we are the kinsmen of Progress, and he. The one Prince we serve on the whole wide earth. Nor gold, nor glory, nor name we claim— We ask but the right, unfettered to fight; To name a wrong by its shameful name; To say the wrong for the love of the Right.

The sentries of cities, of worlds, are we. Each standing alone on his high watch-tower; We have only a lamp in the midnight hour. Then leave us the right to fight or to fall, As God may will, in the front of the fight. Unchallenged, unquestioned for the good of all. For the truth that lives, for the love of the Right.

The glories of glory to nations are we. The builders of shafts and of monuments. To soldiers and during great men of the past; But we are the homeless, strange dwellers in tents. With never a tablet or high-built stone. Yet what care we who go down in the night. Though we lived unnamed, though we die unknown. If only we live and we die for the Right.

There are brighter things in this world than gold. There are nobler things in this world than name— To silently do with your deeds untold. To sleep, die unmourned to fame. Then forth to the fight, unnamed and alone. Let us lead the world to its destined height. Enough to know, if but this be known, We live and die in the ranks for the Right. —Joseph Miller (From "Memories and Pains & Vagabonds Company, New York).

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THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS \$9574

Table with columns: Scholarships, Amount, Total. Rows include Universities (2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, 1 in Bucknell University, 1 in University of Rochester), Preparatory Schools (1 in Washington School for Boys, 1 in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, 1 in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School, 1 in Newton Collegiate Institute, 1 in Keystone Academy, 1 in Brown College Preparatory School, 1 in School of the Lackawanna), Music, Business and Art (1 in Wilkes-Barre Institute, 1 in Cotuit Cottage, 4 in Scranton Conservatory of Music, 4 in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, 3 in Scranton Business College, 5 in International Correspondence Schools, 2 in Lackawanna Business College, 2 in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio).

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, \$1.50; Three months' subscription, \$2.25; Six months' subscription, \$3.00; One year's subscription, \$3.75. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given in 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. The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at the Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blank, which can be secured at the Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, whether they secure a Special Reward or not. Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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.

NEW YORK HOTELS. ALDINE HOTEL. 4TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS., NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, NEW, FIREPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross to cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel. Rooms with Bath \$1.50 upward. Suits with Bath \$2.50. W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

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State Normal School. East Stroudsburg, Pa. NEW CATALOGUE. For 1902 giving full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study and other facts of interest will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8, 1902. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

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