

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.

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

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SCRANTON, JULY 21, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.

Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BIRNBAUM.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—A. V. VORSIK.

Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENNAPACKER.

Mine Inspectors—E. W. WELLS, M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.

Second District—JOHN SCHRIJVER, JR.

Third District—J. J. JAMES.

Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

Election day, Nov. 4.

District President Nicholls is quoted as Indianapolis as saying that he never was personally in favor of a strike.

That must refer to the proposed general strike. Mr. Nicholls is generally credited with having been the parent of the anthracite strike.

Christian Endeavor Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the forthcoming retirement of John Willis Baer from the general secretaryship of the United Society of Christian Endeavor to become one of the assistant secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions supplies an occasion for glancing at the growth of the Christian Endeavor movement. This is concisely set forth in the resolutions of the trustees reluctantly accepting Mr. Baer's decision:

"When Mr. Baer assumed the duties of general secretary of the S. L. convention in 1890, there were 11,013 Christian Endeavor societies in all the world; today there are more than 62,000 societies. Then there was a total membership of 600,000; now the enrollment exceeds 3,000,000. In 1890 the United Society of Christian Endeavor was the only national organization; now there are United Societies in Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, France, Italy and Jamaica, many of these having their own general secretaries. Thus, where in 1890 the movement had barely started in a few foreign countries, today there are Christian Endeavor societies in practically every country on the globe, while the Endeavor constitution and literature have been translated into more than fifty languages and dialects. In 1890 the local work was largely limited to the development of the young people's prayer meeting. By natural process, responding to conditions as they arose, the society has not only broadened its field of usefulness in the local church, but has developed a service of wide influence and importance along the various lines of floating Christian Endeavor for the sailors, societies in army posts for the soldiers, societies in prison camps (as among the Boer prisoners in the late South African war), personal work for prisoners and societies in penal and reformatory institutions, noonday evangelistic services, open-air services in summer, work in missions and hospitals, and practical efforts in behalf of Christian citizenship and good government. Indeed, in all lines of Christian philanthropic effort the interest of the young people has been awakened and their activities enlisted by this movement."

To a large degree this growth reflects the industry, perseverance, tact and fine moral enthusiasm of Mr. Baer. In his new field there is no reason to doubt that he will be equally a power for good. The nature of that field and the character of Mr. Baer's work in it are well indicated in the following statement by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions:

"The board of home missions believes that the evangelization of our country has a deeper meaning and a wider reach than ever before. The salvation of our cities, the training of our foreign population to ideals of Christian citizenship, the evangelizing of new parts of the country so rapidly filling up that new states are born in a day, and the extension of our national authority and institutions to the islands beyond our shores, unite in a call for a strong and steady home mission activity. Desiring to help the church to answer these calls and meet these duties, the board has made large plans, and to assist in carrying them out has elected John Willis Baer, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, as an assistant secretary of the board. Mr. Baer has accepted the office, and will enter on his duties on the first of October. Because of his long and successful career in kindred mission work, his proved executive ability, and his strong personality, the board receives him to its official staff with large expectation and most cordial welcome.

It is a fine thing to see our churches keeping pace with the swift movement of events.

The statement that Congressman Littlefield had been commissioned by the president to draft an administration anti-trust bill proves to have been false.

cial. The president is not commissioning anybody to do the work of congress. But he is getting ready to give congress some good advice, and Mr. Littlefield is just the kind of man to profit by it.

The friars are not to be ordered out of the Philippines; they will merely find it desirable to seek other fields, the suggestion coming through their ecclesiastical superiors. All's well that ends well.

Views of John W. Gates.

THE CAREER of John W. Gates from the time when, in the early seventies, he became dissatisfied with \$100 a month salary and expenses as a traveling salesman for a barbed wire fence manufacturing concern and decided to set up a business for himself, down through the long series of Napoleonic plunges to the comparatively recent execution of his corner on corn, the usufruct of which is reported to be \$1,500,000 of profit, is full of human interest. He is a gambler and a sport and yet with a man of exceptional shrewdness, absolutely loyal to his friends; and his head is full of ideas for making money. He engineered the wire trust, first suggested the steel trust, played ducks and drakes with Louisville and Nashville and cleans up a million or two on change every little while, just for pastime. Yet notwithstanding the cheerfulness of his methods, he is a master of exact knowledge and is trying hard in his maturer years to become conservative.

The other day he talked long and entertainingly with a New York Commercial Advertiser reporter concerning a variety of topics. Naturally chief among these was the subject of railroading, Mr. Gates' present hobby. He predicted decreased freight rates with increased profits, explaining the latter by calling attention to the wonderful improvement taking place in the transporting business and also in the shutting off of rebates. "The amount of money paid out by railroad companies in rebates since the passage of the interstate commerce law in 1886 would, in my judgment," he said, "almost pay the national debt. What has made the railroads poor has been the carrying of people for nothing and cutting nominal tariffs actually in two in many instances."

Speaking further as to the future of railroading he said: "The railroad interests of this country are to grow through a continual process of consolidation. Small lines will be absorbed by larger ones. The tendency of freight rates in the United States will within the next ten years be lower, and yet the profits of the railroads will, in my judgment, be even greater with the lower rates, owing to the improvements in rolling stock and motive power, roadbed, the cutting out of curves and cutting down of grades and increasing train loads. Only a few years ago every man of any prominence in the United States who was riding on a railroad pass felt as though he was entitled to it. This is being done away with more and more each year, and justly so. The standard of railroad men is being elevated. Closer comparisons are being made; the cost of maintenance of road, rolling stock and maintenance of equipment is reduced. Greater care is exercised in the purchasing and engineering departments. Many men who twenty-five years ago were presidents or general managers of railroads would not today be considered sufficiently efficient to operate a logging road. The system of accounts has become a science and has been brought down to the finest possible point. Ten years ago nearly every prominent railroad in the United States was slow in paying its current bills, letting them run two or three months past due and in many cases three to six months. Today there is scarcely a prominent railroad in the United States that has not millions of dollars in its treasury, which is continually using to better the conditions of its road-bed, to put in new steel bridges in place of wooden structures, to cut out curves and cut down grades, to erect new docks and generally to enhance the value of its property."

Mr. Gates is of the belief that the country has seen the last of serious rate wars, and that the developments of the future will be wholly in the direction of greater economy, stability and harmony of service. One other point in this interesting man's interesting interview is his opinion of ship subsidies. On this point he said: "What this country lacks most today to further reach the markets of the world properly is better shipping facilities by water. This can only be accomplished to my mind by subsidizing steamship lines. My theory would be to do that on the following basis: Pay subsidies to every ship built of American material, by American workmen, at 80 much per ton for each 100 miles, so much for each additional thousand miles or fractional part thereof on any products which they might transport to foreign countries, whether it be agricultural or manufactured material. My reason for this statement is that what interests the farmers of the United States and the manufacturers of the United States are not speedy steamships which are able to traverse the ocean at the rate of 25 knots per hour, but ships that will cheaply transport the products of the United States, whether they be agricultural or manufactured, to all parts of the world at the lowest possible rate, thereby insuring to American producers the highest obtainable price for their products and encouraging manufacturers to pay the present or even a higher rate of wages to American workmen. Certainly no sane man would argue that any American shipbuilder can construct as cheaply in the United States as in foreign ports on account of the one question of labor. Besides this, every American shipowner has to pay a higher rate of wages to his seamen than is paid by the foreign shipowner handling the same class of tonnage."

Mr. Gates' view on the subsidy question is absolutely sound.

If General Buller imagines that he can write history better than he made it in South Africa, he is probably correct.

In the matter of the crowning of King Edward on August 9, seeing will be believing.

Count Matusakata, Japan's former minister of finance, says he fears that American business men are doing business at too rapid a pace and are

taking too many long chances to escape serious setbacks in case of misfortune. The opinion is warranted; yet the foundations of our present prosperity are durable.

Banker Morosini's gift of \$100,000 to the fund for the restoration of the Campanile at Venice will undoubtedly inspire other poor Italian boys to come to America and grow into wealth likewise. If they shall make as good citizens as he has made, they will deserve a cordial welcome.

Reports from Bluefields leave little doubt that the latest revolution in Nicaragua is on its last legs. A tumultuous battle has just been fought, and the invaders have been beaten back with a loss of four killed.

Captain Strong's desertion of May Yohe, after a year of scandalous living, exemplifies the course of nature. It would properly punish this pair should they be made to live together the remainder of their lives.

William Jennings Bryan is certainly making a plucky though hopeless fight against the past tense.

General Wood's comment that the Pennsylvania guardsmen are soldiers across the ground.

A little civil service reform is needed in the consul generalship at Havana.

A stogie trust is the latest. This is a burning shame.

Progress Toward Tree Protection

Special Correspondence.

Washington, July 20. THERE is reason to feel that the American people have been awakened to the need of safeguarding their forest resources, and that work commencing in the management of the lumber business scientific principles of forestry.

On July 1 the bureau of forestry began its field season, and its work is now being carried on in twenty states. The bureau has appointed ninety new student assistants for this season, the entire field force numbering 145 men. The work includes, among other things, the gathering of the necessary data for several working plans, a study of a number of well known commercial trees, the examination of farm woodlots, and a study of the treeless areas with a view of devising plans for forest extension. The bureau of forestry began the new fiscal year of 1902-1903 with an appropriation of \$291,869. This increased appropriation shows that congress and it makes possible a much wider range of work. The present season's work is by far the most varied and interesting yet undertaken by the bureau, and is being carried on in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and California. Later in the season it will be extended to still other states and territories.

The field work necessary for a working plan for the tract of the Great Northern lumber company which has been begun but field season is being continued now, and will be finished this year. It is being carried on by two fully equipped parties of men, one in the Adirondack region, the other in the Adirondack region. A working plan is being made for the tract of hardwoods of the Linville improvement company, lying around Grandfather Mountain in western North Carolina. The bureau is also making a careful study of the forest resources of Otsego county, New York, with the purpose of drawing up a simple and direct management plan for the tract. The expenses of the field work are being borne wholly by Mrs. Alfred Clark, who is greatly interested in forestry, and desirous that the forests of the country shall be treated in a practical manner.

Through the co-operation of Mr. Ring, forest commissioner of Maine, a study has been undertaken of the forest conditions of that state. This is to include an investigation of the forest resources of the spruce area, in order to draw up simple and practical rules for hastening the production of a second crop of wood lumber by means of a careful study of the fire problem and of the best means of fighting fire in this region. This investigation further includes a study of the forest resources of the spruce area, in order to draw up simple and practical rules for hastening the production of a second crop of wood lumber by means of a careful study of the fire problem and of the best means of fighting fire in this region. This investigation further includes a study of the forest resources of the spruce area, in order to draw up simple and practical rules for hastening the production of a second crop of wood lumber by means of a careful study of the fire problem and of the best means of fighting fire in this region.

One of the most important and interesting undertakings by the bureau during the present field season is a careful study of a number of the most valuable American commercial trees. This will include among others a study of the Adirondack hemlock, in Frenchville, New York. Incident to the work of the bureau in connection with the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota a careful study of the red pine is in progress. A study of the rate of growth of the sugar pine in California, which was begun last season, is now being continued. Last year's work began in the northern part of the state and in southern Oregon, and this season the examination will be continued southward with the idea of covering the full commercial range of this important timber tree. The southern hardwoods will be studied in Kentucky, North Carolina and West Virginia. This work will be mainly devoted to a comparison of the growth and the yellow poplar, the idea being to study them in their commercial ranges, along with other trees which occur in mixture with them.

On July 1 the division of forest extension was established in the bureau of forestry to take charge of the work heretofore done by the section of tree planting. The work of the new division will be to devise plans for increasing the forest area where it is deficient. This it will do by the encouragement of planting where that is necessary to secure a stand of trees, and by improving the conditions for natural seeding over areas where the present forest stand is insufficient. Secondly, the division will be in connection with this work, in the Middle West a large number of land owners have made application for assistance in establishing woodlots and other forest plantations, and the work of examining these farms and preparing plans for them is now under way. On the forest reserve recently established in the sand hills of Nebraska, by President Roosevelt's proclamation, preparations for extensive planting are being carried forward as rapidly as possible. The necessary buildings will be erected, seed beds and nurseries will be prepared, and a large quantity of seed collected in preparation for planting next spring. A field party of seven men is making a forest survey of Oklahoma, including a special study of forest conditions on the Wichita forest reserve. On the Prescott forest reserve in Arizona an investigation is being made to devise methods for increasing the forest stand by improving the conditions for natural seeding. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire a party is studying the reproduction

of white pine, on old fields and pastures, for the purpose of determining the best conditions for seed germination. In addition a party will study the results of planting to reclaim the sand dunes along the Atlantic coast. A great deal of work has been done for this purpose on Cape Cod in Massachusetts, and some in New Jersey. A thorough study is also being made of the drifting sand along the Columbia river in the vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon, to devise means for controlling it by planting.

The work along this line by the bureau of forestry includes an investigation of the distribution of forests, their character, extent, and the available supplies of timber. The study of the forest resources of the best timbered counties of Maryland is being continued. This work was begun in 1900 and has been going on through each field season since. Examinations of the forest conditions and resources of Vermont, and also of portions of the northern peninsula of Michigan are being made. Investigations have begun in the collection of published and unpublished data, showing the past and present yields of wood of various kinds, including imports and exports and consumption for all purposes. This investigation also includes a consideration of the forest products of foreign markets, and foreign woods in home markets. Attention is being given to the collection of data showing the production and value of forest products of American forests. This will include commercial gums, resins, turpentine, and tar extracts.

In short, the whole subject of forestry in its innumerable aspects is being rapidly approached from a scientific basis.

MADE IT PLAIN

From the New Yorker.

A gentleman, whose liberality in no way corresponded to his means, found out one day that there was some remainder ale in his cellar almost spoiling, and decided to get rid of it without delay.

The next morning when he was rambling over his estate, he came across a party of workmen. Addressing the man in charge, he ostentatiously presented the ale to the men, and said they could go and fetch it as they liked.

A few days afterward he happened to proceed to extract from him in some way a suitable acknowledgment of the bounty recently bestowed.

"Well, Williams," said the donor, with the air of a man who had granted an ungrateful favor, "did you and your men have that ale?"

"Oh, yes, sir, thank you, we had it," was the reply.

"That's all right, and how did you like it?" said the gentleman, desiring a warmer expression of gratitude.

"Oh, sir, it was just the thing for us," said the man, "and we were very glad to have it. It's a good deal better than what we mean by 'just the thing'."

"Well, sir," said Williams, "if it 'ad been a little better we couldn't 'a' had it, and if it 'ad been a little worse we couldn't 'a' drunk it."

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THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS \$9574. List of Scholarships. Universities: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each... \$864; 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520; 1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester... 324. Preparatory Schools: 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys... 1700; 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary... 750; 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School... 750; 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute... 720; 1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy... 600; 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School... 600; 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna... 400. Total: \$9574.

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... 2.50; Three months' subscription... 7.50; Six months' subscription... 12.50; One year's subscription... 20.00. 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. 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 persons can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, 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 contest 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.

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FREE TUITION. Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a complete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this law may be repealed by the next Legislature.

COST OF BOARDING. Boarding expenses are \$3.50 per week, which includes fully furnished and carpeted room, heat, electric light and laundry. The additional expense is less with us than at most other schools.

IMPROVEMENTS. Among these are a new Gymnasium, a fine Electric Light Plant, and a new Recitation Hall now being erected, which will contain fifteen large and fully equipped recitation rooms. In addition all bed rooms will be replastered and fitted up, and various other changes made in the dormitories for the further comfort and convenience of the pupils of the school.

NEW CATALOGUE. Catalogue for 1902, gives full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study, and other facts of interest, and will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8th, 1902.

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