

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 PLAT 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 28, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Judge—WILLIAM CONNELL. Congress—A. A. VOISBURG. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, CURTIS PENNELL, MORRIS MORRIS, Inspectors—LLEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN T. HERR, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

Three counties have already pronounced for a uniform primary law—Chester, Lackawanna and Lycoming. The demand should be made unanimous. It is the one forward step most needed in Pennsylvania politics.

Manifest Destiny.

SOME figures read in the British house of commons the other day, of some significance. They indicate that immigration into the Canadian northwest from the United States is growing amazingly. Within four years they have risen from 4,000 to 24,000 annually, and at the present time there is a literal rush of farm-seekers to get from the Yankee over into the Canadian side of the Manitoba-Dakota border. It is estimated by the Chicago Tribune, which has been at some pains to look into this matter, that 25,000 acres of Canadian lands are sold to Americans every day. That journal truly says that "if sales are kept up at this rate and the lands purchased are brought under cultivation it will not be long before Canada will be raising 250,000,000 bushels of wheat a year instead of the 80,000,000 raised now."

The fact of interest about this migration is that it is bound to increase the feeling on both sides of the border in favor, first, of reciprocity and, later, of annexation. At the present time Canada is dominated by Ontario and Quebec, corresponding, one might almost say, to the political dominance once exercised in the United States by New England and New York, possibly including New Jersey. In other words, it is an eastern dominance, a dominance partly of numbers but also in part of age and tradition. It will pass away. The sceptre of empire will pass westward, as it is passing in our country. The great grain fields of the Canadian northwest have before them a destiny similar to that through which Minnesota and the Dakotas have recently passed, and the same class of people who have built our empire west of the Mississippi will, in the next generation, participate in another great epic of empire building beyond the Red River of the North and the Assiniboine. But it will be American in sympathy and not British. It will have its antecedents in the States and not in far away France or Albion. Consciously or unconsciously it will draw toward the motherland. First it will look for the demolition or reduction of artificial trade barriers, and we hope and believe will not always have to look in vain. Next, it will desire amalgamation, full fellowship in the big laboring and rewards in store for the American people in the days of the republic's maturity.

It is unfortunate that Canada should be so far in the rear of modern conditions, of what may well be called the modern atmosphere. She will have to be pulled up by the main strength largely of her western settlers. That will take time and delay manifest destiny. But in our view of the case it will not alter that destiny.

The dedication by the trustees of the new armory of the Thirteenth regiment estimating pool to public uses is a generous and much appreciated action. It will largely fill a truly long felt want.

"In Time of Peace"

THE DISCOVERY of the pension office authorities at Washington that the percentage of applications for Spanish-American war pensions is largest among the volunteer regiments, which actually suffered the least, is not surprising. It is part of the price which the country has to pay for expecting men newly called from civil life, and many of them improperly equipped and indifferently officered, to do suddenly in emergency work for which the best seasoned soldiers are none too well fitted. It will be paid willingly, of course; more especially since the volunteer is powerful in politics while the regular is simply a small dog in a big military machine that has little interest for the politicians in time of peace. But it is nevertheless an uneconomic arrangement. Meanwhile there sleeps in some congressional pigeonhole awaiting resur-

rection next fall the bill which aims to reorganize the militia force so as to provide uniformity of method and equipment, as far as possible, between regulars and volunteers. It is a piece of legislation which has been drafted with the utmost care by the war department, after consultation with eminent authorities both in the regular army and in the National Guard, and it comes about as near to what should be as it is possible to come under existing conditions. Its enactment would raise the general average of the Guard and also immeasurably increase our preparedness for quick response in case of war. Let us hope that this valuable and necessary piece of legislation may be enacted at the earliest possible opportunity.

How much better than another costly and annoying strike is the process of settling the street car difference by arbitration. It is almost precisely the difference between mob law and orderly justice. Nine tenths of the strikes which be plague the country could be arbitrated quite as easily, if sense would supplant passion.

Silk Culture.

IT WILL NOT be the fault of the shrewd old Scotchman now at the head of our agricultural department if there shall be anything growable which shall not soon be grown and developed into a profitable industry in these United States. Secretary Wilson is scouring the ends of the earth for valuable plants with which to enrich domestic agriculture and it is no secret that he is meeting with much success. The persistence with which he has urged and promoted the experimental culture of tea in certain well-situated portions of the South and the assiduity with which he has insisted upon it that we can grow in Connecticut and possibly in other domestic tobacco growing communities a quality of wrapper leaf as good as any that comes from Sumatra are well known to readers of newspapers; and now he is at work upon a new tack. Noticing that the United States has in recent years become the second largest silk manufacturing country in the world, but is yet forced to import in the neighborhood of \$45,000,000 worth of raw silk every year; and also perceiving that the mulberry tree, upon which the silk worm feeds, can be grown successfully in almost every state in the Union, Secretary Wilson lately prevailed upon congress to allow his department a \$10,000 appropriation with which to institute experiments in the raising of silk worms and the production of raw silk.

In both France and Italy silk worm raising forms a profitable occupation for the women and children on many a thousand farm. In France alone 150,000 families are thus employed. The work, while requiring unremitting attention, is not laborious and takes but a small part of each day, leaving time for other duties. Where conditions are favorable the returns are large in proportion to the requisite investment. There have been a number of haphazard experiments in American silk culture, but nothing like a scientific study of soils and climatic conditions with the purpose in view of determining where the best results can be obtained. With the facilities at the disposal of the agricultural department, through its chemical and bacteriological branches and its widely distributed experiment stations, it should be possible quite soon to arrive at definite results in this matter. The chief trouble heretofore has been in securing the proper attention for the worms. It is a kind of labor which does not come natural to the average American. It must be learned. Secretary Wilson has hope that in the South conditions may be adapted for the profitable introduction of silk culture on a large scale; and he intends to give the matter a thorough test.

That it is worth it may be inferred from a few figures compiled by W. E. Curtis for the Chicago Record-Herald. During the year 1900 70 per cent. of the silk dress goods worn in the United States were manufactured here and 85 per cent. of the ribbons. In 1900 we produced \$107,256,258 worth of silk goods and imported only \$26,803,549. Yet, as said before, we had to import raw silk equal in value to nearly one-half of the total product after its manufacture. The gain which would come through the raising of the raw material or a considerable part of it at home, is obvious. To attain this end is well worth experimental costs far in excess of any yet proposed.

Now that the shouting has ceased, what has England got for the round billion of dollars and the many thousand lives expended in the South African struggle? We don't wonder that King Edward wanted it ended before he was crowned.

Can Wood Be Made Fireproof?

MUCH has been said in recent years about the progress made by chemical science in treating wood so as to make it powerful to resist fire or heat. Those who credit this are likely to have their confidence shaken by a report lately made public by the director of the insurance engineering experiment station at Boston, Edward Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson obtained from six manufacturers samples of wood represented to be absolutely incombustible. He subjected these to every test that he could apply; also to tests established by the Navy department, and in certain instances to special tests suggested by the manufacturers with this result:

"We are now prepared to report that such wood is not fireproof; that it may be readily ignited; that it is less inflammable than untreated wood of the same kind, but that when it has been subjected to a heat of one thousand degrees Fahrenheit, which is very much lower than the temperature usually generated from the combustion of the contents of very many buildings, the chemical substances are very quickly distilled, the wood then ignites and burns, making a hot fire until the material is consumed, adding unquestionably to the heat generated by the combustion of the contents of the building or apparatus used."

Polite Persistence Won.

A prominent life insurance manager tells the following story illustrative of the persistence and unwavering courage of one of his agents. The latter was an exceptional type of the pushing, affable and loquacious interviewer, and he had marked for his victim a prosperous merchant whom he considered to be a particularly eligible and desirable subject for insurance. In season and out of season, in sickness and health he had sought interviews, but was defeated at every turn. Finally, he having selected a most inopportune time for a call, the merchant, thoroughly worn out, ordered the agent in unmistakable language to leave his premises. As the man did not heed the request promptly he was inconspicuously thrown out on the hall floor. Pulling himself together and regaining his feet, with his equanimity and complacency undisturbed, he brushed the dust from his clothes, smiled blandly upon his antagonist and said with irresistible good nature: "Now, Mr. —, all jokes aside, will you not let me write you some insurance?" The merchant, abashed and the solicitor left with an application for a big policy.—Philadelphia Times.

ALWAYS BUSY. ALWAYS HONEST VALUES.

chemically treated woods, some of whom do not hesitate to allege misrepresentation, in one instance going so far as to say that the Atkinson report is inspired by interest in metal-faced woodwork. To dispel these criticisms and insinuations, Mr. Atkinson, with his staff of assistants, will be in the laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next Friday morning at 10 o'clock, prepared to receive any accredited representative of any skeptical manufacturer, or other persons interested, and to prove by actual tests, in the presence of experts, all that is said above.

It is to be hoped that the manufacturers will be on hand and ready to refute Mr. Atkinson. He would undoubtedly be as glad as they to find a chemical treatment for wood which would make it truly incombustible, especially if it were of a character adapted to commercial purposes and not too costly in price. We fancy that civilization is yearning for such a discovery; and it is proved by the figures of fire losses and the increasing premiums on insurance that it cannot come into general notice too soon.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Saved His Life by Repartee.

A Pontiac roofer saved his life recently by his aptness at repartee. He was out on the roof of an insane asylum at Pontiac, making some repairs, within a foot of the eaves. Suddenly the noise of his hammer was interrupted by a voice behind him, calmly saying: "Well, come on! Let's jump down together!" The roofer turned and saw a maniac standing behind him. The glitter in the madman's eyes made the roofer look with a feeling of dread at the ground below, realizing that there was no escape.

The roofer concealed his fright a moment. He even smiled contemptuously as he looked into the maniac's face. "Fool!" he remarked, "any blameworthy could jump down. But let's go up and try to jump up." "Say, that's a good idea," exclaimed the insane man. "Come on. Let's go down and try it." And he led the way to the trapdoor in the roof.—Detroit Journal.

Wide-Open Policy Shop on Broadway.

A story of "a wide-open policy shop" has been going the rounds of the insurance men for the past few days. Some men there are who will talk politics in season and out of season, and of such a class are two down town business men of opposing political views, but with good friends. They are still thrashing over the recent municipal campaign, but the acute stage has so far passed that their controversial views usually take the form of good-natured chaff. "Now, you fusionists," said the Tammanyite the other day, "as they met at lunch, "made your campaign largely—might say wholly—on the issue of police administration. And now here you are—your mayor and your commissioner, both in the saddle—and what have you accomplished? Right at this moment I'll wager you the price of a dinner, I can take you and show you a policy shop in full operation—not hidden, but doing business here on Broadway, and with not a word said."

The bet was made, and out they started to locate the "den of vice." After a short walk the Tammanyite halted a short while before a large life insurance building. "Behold and be convinced," said he, grandiloquently, with a wave of his hand at the building. "This is the place!" "Well, they do play a little policy in there, I'll admit. Name the place for the dinner."—New York Mail and Express.

Would Have Forty Apostles.

"The report that Oscar Hammerstein proposes to give us the famous Passion Play revives a story," said an old timer in theatrical harness. "When John Stetson learned that Salim Morse meant to present his effort in New York, Stetson busied himself with the plans for a similar project. "Whom will you cast for the apostles?" asked some one. "None but great trouble finding suitable persons for the parts." "How many has he?" queried Stetson. "Forty." "Well, he's forty!" retorted the hustler, scornfully.—New York Tribune.

How Thurman Answered His Wife.

While the late Judge Thurman, of Ohio, was in congress, his wife, leaving for a visit to friends, made the following promise that he would be a "teetotaler" during her absence. On the day of Mrs. Thurman's return the judge stopped in the dining room to get a glass of beer. He took a drop of that from which he had abstained during her absence. While in the act of pouring whisky into his glass he heard Mrs. Thurman pattering down the stairs. Quickly putting his hand in his pocket he held the glass behind him, with his right hand extended he said, "I'm glad to see you home, my dear." "Allen, what have you behind you?" "Whisky, my dear." "Oh! Allen, don't you remember last year, when you were stumping the state, you didn't taste a drop, and you were never so well in your life?" "Yes, my dear, I remember, but we lost the state."—New York Times Magazine Supplement.

Senator Bacon's Last Skate.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, is clean shaven and bald-headed. Once when a young man he wore long, flowing side whiskers. When the roller skating craze of fifteen or twenty years ago struck Georgia, Bacon was the crack skater of his town. One night he was out on the floor of the rink making fancy figures when two amateurs, hand in hand, lunged down on him. He tried to get out of the way but couldn't. The two skaters bumped into the embryo senator. One caught hold of his whiskers on one side and the other took a grip on the other side. Yelling with pain Bacon tried to shake them off, but they clung until all three went to the floor together. Bacon got up, took off his skates, went home and shaved. Since that time he has worn either a skate or a whisker.—Baltimore News.

A NEW FIELD FOR YOUNG MEN.

There appears to be a new field opening up for ambitious young men. It is the field of scientific forestry—one of the most important matters of the day. The young forester has prospects of a salary that equals that of the average college professor. To men of mental and physical vigor who delight in nature and outdoor life, this would seem to be a congenial and lucrative occupation. In forested states, the abandoned stump lands need scientific attention.—Success.



All our Men's Russett and Black Oxfords go at \$2.00. In the \$3.00 grades go at \$2.00. Waxed soles, correct to shapes.

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THE AGNEW Directly on the Beach in Chelsea, Atlantic City.

Opens New, July 1st Location, appointments and services unexcelled. The finest bath establishment on the coast. Many novel features of equipment which will make it an ideal resting place for anyone requiring special personal attention. Booklet and terms by addressing THE AGNEW CO., Atlantic City.

HOTEL RICHMOND, Kentucky Avenue, First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 00 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkinson, Prop.

BRIGHTLINE, N. J.

Holland House Reached by Reading Railway from Philadelphia and by ferry from Atlantic City.

Electric lights; artesian water; resident physician; surf bathing; excellent fishing and sailing. CHARLES L. WALTON, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad, near Towanda, Pa. Fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL P. O., Apco, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

STROUDSBURG. HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE

Blue Ridge Mountain, Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 100. Delightful; situated; enlarged, refurnished, modern, conveniences; electric lights; service first-class. Booklets, rates, Apply J. F. FOLKE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Childhood Dream Dispelled.

In the days half forgotten she and I, Barefooted innocents, played together; We rolled in the dust when the earth was dry, And mud pies in the soggy weather; We climbed the trees in the deep old wood, And shook the walnuts in rattling showers; Picked grapes and plums for our noonday food, And thought it heaven that life of ours, With never a tear to dim our eyes, With never a cloud to blur our skies.

We talked of the day when we'd "grewed up;" We'd be man and wife in our cosy cottage, We would sip of bliss from its sweetest cup, And eat from the same love dish of potatoes. She'd cook me meals that a god would eat, While I would hustle for golden shekels, And when I would gaze in her face so sweet, Though terribly spangled with nut-brown freckles— And our eyes would meet and our souls would seem to merge in each other's glow, To mingle in love's first childish dream.

As the years passed on and we older grew, And were chums in the same great co-ed college, We would try to kindle love's flame anew, In the rearing spells in our search for knowledge; But she grew less "chummy," less full of play, Into the staid "Pauline" grew the simple Polly; And she read on her graduation day, A thoughtful essay upon the folly of girls assuming the role of wife, Instead of a nobler sphere in life.

I met her now on the busy street, Of the capital Colorado city, A cold, proud dame, with the face once sweet, Now hardened by politics. Oh, the pity! The light of affection never plays, In the eyes that I used to think so cunning, But with hatred they seem to fairly blaze, When they meet with mine, for we now are running.

For the same fat office, she and I, And we never speak as we back by, In the eyes that I used to think so cunning, But with hatred they seem to fairly blaze, When they meet with mine, for we now are running.

THE CARE OF THE NAILS. A young woman who has been living in Paris for a year says that no French manureur who treated her hands used a cuticle knife about her nails or a steel nail-cleaner. The little orange-wood sticks sharpened to a broad point were used to push back the encroaching cuticle, and to clean the nails after each washing of the hands. In this way the delicate enamel of the nail is not injured, and the under surface of the nail point is kept smooth. The French manureurs, too, polish most often with a bit of chamomile rather than a regular polisher, and cut the nails with a clipper instead of curved scissors. These clippers come in pairs, one for cutting the nails of each hand. Emery boards or a velvet file is recommended for the little filing needed to shape the nails. Never cut the cuticle with the orange-wood stick. Daily brief care when the nail is soft from the use of soap and water is all that is needed to keep the hands in good condition with a weekly manicuring. Use lemon juice instead of any other acid to remove stains.—Harper's Bazar.

THE WEATHER AND MORALS.

Wind and storm have a great and direct influence upon morals, says Professor Dexter, of the University of Illinois, in the Popular Science Monthly. He has carefully tabulated a long series of experiments, and finds that when the wind does not blow harder than four miles an hour, children stay at home from school in three times as great numbers, more policemen are upon duty, more errors are made by bank clerks, and more people die. He discovers also that women and children are more susceptible to storm and calm than men, and that fewer serious crimes are committed during calm days, and he interprets his statistics in this way: "During calms," he says, "those life phenomena which are due to depleted vitality are excessive, and those which are due to excessive vitality are deficient in number." In explanation of this state of affairs there are two general hypotheses. The first is based upon the general facts bearing upon ventilation, and the second upon those of atmospheric electricity. The first would only be applicable to the conditions of large cities, while the second would be valid for any spot on the earth's surface. If the normal proportions of oxygen are to be maintained in the immediate vicinity of great combustion of oxygen, fresh air must by some means be brought in, to take the place of that the normal mixture of which has been disturbed. We are quite familiar with these facts in their bearing upon the ventilation of buildings, but there is no difference except that of magnitude between a building in which the air is being robbed of its oxygen through combustion and a city in which the same process is going on.—Harper's Weekly.

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS \$9574

Table with columns: Universities, Preparatory Schools, List of Scholarships. Includes entries like '2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each' and '1 Scholarship in Bucknell University'.

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.

One month's subscription... \$2.00 1 Three month's subscription... 3.00 3 Six month's subscription... 5.00 6 One year's subscription... 10.00 12

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.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

LOCATION. This popular State Institution is located in the midst of the Delaware Water Gap-Mount Pocono Summer Resort Region, the most healthful and picturesque in the state, and one that is visited by thousands of tourists annually.

COURSES OF STUDY. In addition to the departments of the regular Normal Course, we have special departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing and Water Color, and a full College Preparatory Department. You can save a year in your college preparatory work by coming here.

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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Offer: Four Courses of Study if willing to Degree! PREPARING FOR BUSINESS LIFE, OR FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Character Always the Primary Consideration Extensive Campus; Beautiful Situations and Surroundings; Sanitary Conditions the Best; Thorough Instruction; Intelligent Physical Culture.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, President.

Chestnut Hill Academy WISSAHICKON HEIGHTS CHESTNUT HILL, PA.

A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful open country north of Philadelphia, 30 minutes from Broad St. station. Catalogues on application.

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Mining and Blasting Powder Made at Moosic and Bushkill Works. Lathin & Rand Powder Co.'s ORANGE GUN POWDER Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, Blasting Caps, Safety Fuse, REPAIRING CHEMICAL CO'S HIGH EXPLOSIVES.