The Scranton Tribune Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton Pa., as Second Class Mall Matter.

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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 14, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lleutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN. Becretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

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

The statesman who has the welfare of Cuba at heart will encourage the residents to pay less attention to politics and more to agriculture.

As Others See Us.

T OFTEN happens that small men in big position, in their eagerness to make the most of a situation, over-reach themselves and end worse off than they began. While t'ere is no positive evidence as yet that this was true of what is known as the state administration group of leaders in Wisconsin, when they tried to dictate terms to friends of Senator Spooner, the suspicion to that effect is rapidly growing. Former Governor Hoard, one of the warm supporters of present Governor La Follette but a man of mental breadth and independence, makes no concealment of his belief in the premises. He says:

"The recent state convention was notable for a very conspicuous lack of political wisdom on the part of its managers. Had they been wise to the end of promoting caucus and taxation reform they would have indorsed Senator Spooner unconditionally, and thus taken him as an issue out of all future contests in the legislative districts. No state convention can dictate through its platform or otherwise to the voters of any legislative district what their choice snall be for the masters of their own actions, and their instructions to their legislative candidates are paramount and final. This is one of the elementary principles of Republican politics. As the situation now stands, the administration finds itself handicapped with a third and most potent issue, that of the election of Senator Spooner, when by the exercise of a little political sense it could have been avoided. There is work enough ahead to secure a legislature favorable to caucus and taxation reform without being loaded down by a

Says the Milwaukee correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, an unblased authority: "Already the friends of Senator Spooner are organizing in every legislative district of the state. and the first thing demanded of a candidate will be his unqualified pledge to vote for the return of the senator. Everything else will be subordinated to this. Those who are apposed to the reforms for which Governor La Follette stands and which are pledged by the party platform will take advantage of this condition to secure as many are opposed to the passage of those

strongly in favor of the re-election of Governor La Follette there are stormy times ahead. What the much talked of stalwart bolt will amount to is a question that no one can answer satisfactorily at the present time. Nearly every man has a different opinion. The chances are that if the Spooner men, among whom are counted the stalwarts, secure the nomination of a large majority of the legislators it will have little effect. That wing of the party is Spooner to a man, and will come out to vote for candidates for the legislature who are for him. They are also composed of men whose boast has been that they have never bolted the ticket. There may be a few hundred who will go to the extent of voting for a Democratic candidate for governor, but they will be comparaticely few. There will be many more h scratching the head of the ticket, while voting the remainder. In such case the governor may be found some thousands behind the rest of the ticket, as was the case with Governor Scofield show that his chances of election are

The country at large-that is to say, the Republican portion of it-has no the contrary, it desires to see the Wisconsin Republican ticket successful at of the industries in their present giganevery point, and by impressive majorifies. But it has very great interest in the return of John C. Spooner to the | The writer thinks it wrong

place at Washington where he has served so brilliantly and helpfully to party and country; and if this can be brought about only through the sacriice of state and local issues and ambitions, it is willing to pay the price.

Charles Emory Smith, former postmaster general, and James M. Beck, former Democratic United States disrict attorney and now assistant United States attorney general, are expected to take the stump for Judge Penny-They will be among the speakers at a meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, early in Septemper and then will tour the state with Judge Pennypacker. The other speakers will include Hamilton L. Carson, who made the speech placing the name of Judge Pennypacker before the state convention, and City Treasurer J. Hampton Moore. Judge Pennypacker also will make an address at the Academy meeting in which he will outline the issue on which the contest will be fought in November. The Academy meeting will open the campaign.

The Situation in Wisconsin.

T HAS BEEN said and repeated many times that Americans should not pay the attention them by visitors and commentators of steel, and not to be shattered." from afar. They should, we are told, be serenely indifferent to foreign censure and above having their heads swelled by foreign praise. Possibly; but that is not human nature. "To see ourselves as others see us" is not an unmixed evil. It has its useful points, especially when the "others" are honest, discriminating and intelli-

A visitor who complies with these the world what he saw in the United States is Ludwig Max Goldberger, a he is cordially complimentary. Ours is the land of "unbounded possibilities" and the average American is both | | | | | fit the rushing, hustling Yankee. proud of the fact and anxious to impart knowledge of it to the guest with-

n his gate. Says Mr. Goldberger: "Everybody seems filled with the idea that the stranger should see how great and how strong the country is. In the course of my eight months of study throughout the Union I found open doors everywhere inviting investigation, and nowhere did I meet the contrary. On all sides I saw unusual but not unseemly activity, industrious and ambitious men. 'It is a big country'-that is the designation which the citizen of the United States applies with respectful admiration to his fatherland, for 'great,' estimated by measure, weight and numbers, impresses him. But even our cooler judgment must concede greatness to the United States, because of the nation's accomplishments."

The great results are not looked upon as chance or luck, and Mr. Goldberger points to the year 1901. The assassination of the president, poor crops, fall in the metal market, the Northern Pacific corner and its effect on the exchanges, strikes and falling off in production were "events," he says, "which, singly or collectively, would have worked to the detriment of the country if the economic foundation were United States, as well as in every oth-United States senate. They are the er country where a high state of prosperity has been reached, a reaction must come. Such winter storms are as unavoldable over there as they were elsewhere, and some indications are already to be seen in the magic garden of the Union. But the country is so blessed with earth's treasures, it is equipped with such inexhaustible resources, its industries are equipped with such wonderful and complete machinery, that the worst winter storms can be weathered."

In proof of this optimistic view the writer calls attention to the revival after the panies in "the nineties." With the Philippine Islands the population of the United States is put down at 88,-000,000, "hardly more than 5 per cent. of the population of the earth, according to the latest estimate. This 5 per cent. has, however, possession of 25 per cent, of all the cultivated land of the earth." The writer then gives the statistics showing the product of wheat, corn, iron, copper, petroleum, etc., showing the percentage contributed to the world's markets by the United States. It is shown that the United States furnished 84.5 per cent. of the legislative candidates as possible who cotton manufactured between 1895 and 1900, that the increase in the producmeasures. In this way they may be tion of wheat from 1870 to 1901 was 217 able to obtain a majority of one or per cent, and of cotton in the same both of the houses, which will effectu- time 236 per cent. In 1870 52,000,000 tons ally block all attempts at reform the of coal were mined. The amount in next session, the same as they did at 1901 was 290,000,000 tons, an increase of 806 per cent.; the increase in iron ore "While the chances at present are was 887.5 per cent., and in steel 19,753 per cent.

"But the possibilities have not yet been reached," says Mr. Goldberger, "and one only realizes that fact when one makes the tour of the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific; when one visits the workshops, comes in touch with the commercial machinery and the men through whose management, which may at times have been reckless, the United States reaches its commercial greatness." His trip to the far West, his observations in the factories, mines, workshops and on the railroads, disclosed to the tourist "the giant strength of the nation." The hazardous point seen by the writer lies in the fact that the new industries, with their many ramifications, are so closely associated with powerful individuals that the withdrawal of the latter would lead to embarrassment for will simply content themselves a considerable time. "The greatest powers of the Old World," he says, "were allowed to develop, and suffered no shock when citizens were forced out of the line of activity. But if J. Pierpont Morgan should be called away in 1898, but so far there is nothing to today the values of all the great creations whose intellectual head and financial prop he had been would be thrown into confusion. Then it may be demonstrated whether there is sufquarrel with Governor La Follette. On ficient commercial energy left to continue, and if the financial foundations

tic proportions are worthy of exist-

demn the American because of his eagerness to make money, because he accomplishes his objects in a "decent way." "The laws of the United States are somewhat elastic, and the American citizen goes the path laid out by the law. But a man's word is sacred. Every man demands that his fellow man weigh carefully what he promises. The business man of the United States knows no higher ambition than the proper conduct of his business and the realization of business success packer and the state ticket this fall. through perseverance and well directed work. He does not forgive or forget an abuse of commercial propriety and that gives him the consciousness of strength of character, for which he has no equal. The American business man considers carefully and long before he enters a business undertaking. But when once he has done so he is in it with heart and soul, and he may be counted upon as an active co-laborer worthy of every confidence. This description certainly will not fit every case, but it is typical of the commercial life as I saw it in circles which were considered standard. People speak wrongly of the nervousness produced by the race for wealth on the other side. The contrary is the fact. One sees endless activity and ceaseless industry, and always industry, but which they do to what is said of the nerves of the industrious ones are

And this is true. There is a good deal of fiction in the common talk of the killing pace of modern life. No doubt the pace is swift, especially when you dissipate your energies and take no thought of tomorrow. But there is yet to be proof conclusive that the average American of today does not live as long and enjoy life as well as did his grandfather; while as for making comparisons with Europeans requirements and who is now telling of similar station, one must remember that what is meat in some cases may be poison in others. We work and we German writer of repute. In the main, play in accordance with our customs Neither would fit the leisurely Old Worlder, but his ways would quite as

It is not surprising to know that Mr Pattison is not so hopeful now as he was immediately after his nomination that he will have the distinguished honor of serving a third term as Governor of Pennsylvania. Every day the evidences multiply, and there is no foundation whatever for the Democratic hope of a bolt against the Republi can state ticket. The independents, or insurgents, who supported Judge Yerkes and Mr. Coray last year are satisfied with the nomination of Judge Penny packer and will undoubtedly, with few exceptions, support him. More than that, a Democratic contingent of considerable proportions will not support Mr. Pattison,

The demand for free coinage of silver by the Missouri Democratic convention is a setback to the plans of the faction which proposes a reorganization of the party on hard money lines. They are confronted with the necessity for a platform so elastic that it may be construed to mean cheap money in Missouri, Arkansag and elsewhere in that section. while it is interpreted to favor sound money in New York, New Jersey and what can be done to harmonize a party which is divided-within itself as is the Democracy of the country at this time.

Edison says that within thirty years the electric automobile will have displaced the horse and that all of the railroads will use electric motors. It is eration that none of the people who run automobiles about our streets today will be allowed to take charge of the locomotives.

The fact that the battle of Barcelona which according to accounts was continued with desperation from Friday until the following Wednesday, shows a death list of only 167, would indicate that the number of qualified marksmen in the armies of Central America must be limited indeed.

Prince Chen has decided to dodge Niagara Falls while on his tour to America. This seems to be conclusive evidence that the jokes concerning the hackmen have penetrated the flowery

Outline Studies of Human Nature

George's Coin Not In It.

"The Tattler" of the Philadelphia Ledg er relates that the Rev. Alexander Alli-son, jr., pastor of the Southwestern Presbyterian church of that city, in a recent sermon on the subject of "Lying," illustrated his text with numerous stories, and one of these showed how, even in church, a man's faise pride sometimes leads him to prevariention. A young man took his best girl to church, and when the time "collection" came round, rather of tentationsly displayed a \$5 gold piece. Presuming upon the engagement to marry that had been made by her, the young that had been made by her, the young lady placed a restraining hand upon the arm of her fiance. "Why, don't be so extravagant, George." she exclaimed.
"Oh, that's nothing," he replied. "I

always give \$5 when I go to a strange Just then the deacon came with the plate, and George dropped a coin. Every-thing seemed favorable, and the young man beamed with a sense of generosity. Then the minister made the announce-ments for the week, and concluded with the wholly unexpected announcement of the day's collection.

"The collection today," said he, "was George hadn't much to say all the way

What She Said in Her Prayers. Representative Lamb, of Virginia, tells good story about a little girl and her orayers. She lives in Petersburg and is ust four and a half years old. Like all other good little girls she kneels every night at her mother's knee and, after reciting the Lord's prayer, silently adds a little prayer of her cwn.

One night, her mother, rather curious, sked her daughter what she had told "Mamma," said the youngster, "I asked the Lord to please remove that mole on your face, but," added the little one. "I also told the Lord that I thought the mole had come to stay."—Washington Post.

Hard to Matriculate.

Mr. Peixoto, lodge-keeper at Girard College, prides himself on his intimate knowledge of the regulations of the in-stitution. The other day a bright-looking young hoodlum of some seven years of

age, carrying a telescope bag and with a cigarette jauntily poised in his mouth, entered the lodge.

entered the lodge.

"Say, I want to come to this school," said the visitor.

"You can't come here if you smoke that thing," answered Peixoto.

"Well, I'll throw it away," was the ready scale. ready reply.
"Is your father living?" asked the

"Course he is," said the boy.
"We don't admit pupils whose fathers are not dead, only orphans."

"Gee!" was the response. "Then to ge in I've got to kill the old man. Dat tough!"-Philadelphia Times.

Scratched the Juror Off.

In a certain case the judge ordered the sheriff to call the roll of thirty-five "good men and true" selected for jury duty Only twenty-two answered to their names, and the sheriff looked somewhat was calmly wiping his glasses while he uttered the customary "Any desiring to be excused from service on this jury will now come forward." Twenty-two men made a movement forward, and the clerk stopped in his work of noting those who had failed to respond to the summons to look in wonder at the entire venire desiring to escape.

'Well," said the judge, speaking to a ong, thin, nervous looking young man, why do you wish to be excused?" "If it please your honor," answered the aforesald thin individual, "I'd like to be excused on account of illness. I'm suf-fering from something that might prove embarrassing to the other jurors, and is

asked the judge.
"Well," said the young man, hesitatingly, "I'd prefer to tell you in private. I'm

"I cannot hear anything in private, responded the judge, impatiently. "If you want to be excused you must tell me here and now what is the matter with you."
"Well, if I must tell it here-I have the

"The Itch?" echoed the judge, and, turn ing to the clerk, without marking how ipropos his observation was, said: "Mr. Jones, scratch the juror off."—St. Louis

JAKE DALE.

A new poet, Joseph Mills Hanson, hose verse reminds one strongly of Bret Harte's earlier and breezier verses, has just begun to have his work noticed by the magazines. In the August number of Leslie's Monthly there is a ballad by him called "Jake Dale." which is one of the best things he has yet published.

What, stranger? You never heerd tell o' Jake, Jake Dale, o' the "Lucky George?"

son, son,

If you never clapped cars to the yarn that's spun

Of Jakey Dale an' the race he won In the year o' the big ice gorge.

Come March in the spring o' '81, An' the river broke at Pierre, rampage. She marked 36 on the Yankton gauge;

An' she covered the bottoms here. Yeh see that p'int acrost the bar Well, that's where the widow o' ole Buck Once't had a claim an' a drift-wood

Where she lived an' slaved with her young-un pack. All which was some time ago.

out— The roar o' the jam was wild— Pennsylvania. It is a serious question When we heard a cry through the shrickin' night;

> tood Buck Slack's youngest child. When all at once we heard a vell. An' down 'cross the willow bank,

railroads will use electric motors. It is snug, to be hoped for the good of that gen-As drunk as the mate of a log-raft tug An' a-swearin' somethin' rank.

> You rust-chawed fragments o' junk,' 'Now what do you think you've found? A-standin' round on this old bilge tank Like a bunch o' frogs on a floatin' plank

Be yeh lookin' fer gold in yon cut-bank?' As quick as the jump of a piston-rod He was over the wheel-box guard:

An' before we could figger on stoppin

He had slashed the falls from the long An' was out past the slush o' the chan-A-pullin' quick an' hard.

When he shoved her off from the gumbe p'int reeled like a sawyer snag. Then the current caught her along the beam An' she whirled around and shot down stream. With the foam from her bow like a clou

o' steam. As fast as a red-tail stag. He jammed her bow through the buckin

tide Till the painter floated free.

Jake followed, an' says, as he looked around: "You fellers fetch out that jug you found

Well, stranger, that there is the yarn o Jake, Jake Dale o' the "Lucky George." He wasn't no saint with a gilt-edged

could drown. An' a fist like a blacksmith's forge.

If he hadn't the Christian creed, An' a better heart, by a blame long shot Than some plous folks that brag a k On savin' their souls, but haven't got No time for their brother's need.

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ertainly embarrassing to me."
"What is the nature of your illness?

somewhat delicate about speaking of it

School Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Insti-Globe-Democrat.

You must a' been raised in the East, my

2 Scholarships in

An' come rantin' down on the clean Which I reckon you know is some of

Well we on the "George" had tumbled

An' there on the p'int, in the pale moon-light, A wavin' an' yellin' with all her might,

A' layin' a course that was skeercely

An' then he heerd that sound.

With blinded eyes and drippin' skin He fought for the race he had set to wir Like a soldier fights, till the ice rolled in An' ground against her lee.

When he'd landed the last one, safe and

I'm as dry as the Mormon Trail.

His language would shatter a church He'd a thirst in his throat that nothing

But all the same, he'd a Christian soul

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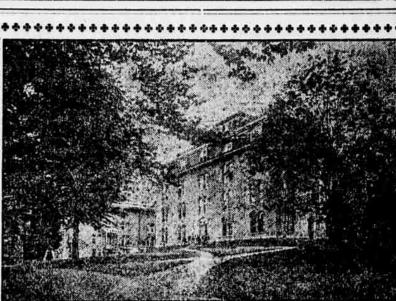
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