

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY R. RICHARD EDITOR.
O. F. BYRNE BUSINESS MANAGER.

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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 for each insertion, space to be used within one year:

DISPLAY	Run of Paper	Running on Reading	Full Position
Less than 10 inches	50	40	40
10 inches	40	30	30
15 inches	30	20	20
20 inches	20	15	15
25 inches	15	10	10
30 inches	10	5	5

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, the Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 21, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

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

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioners—JOHN COUGHER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.
Mines Inspector—JEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative.

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

Some of the Democrats anticipate calamities with apparent gusto, in the hope of gathering a political advantage from common misfortune. They recall that it was the Homestead riot which elected Cleveland the second time, but had as that riot was in promoting misery, the Cleveland administration and the Wilson bill were worse.

Miners Beware.

A TELEGRAM from Toledo, Ohio, to the New York Times says that a man named George A. Whitney, secretary of the Western Oil Men's Exchange and the local homeostead agent for the Canadian government expects to take up of five thousand Pennsylvania strikers to the Dominion. Whitney states that he outlined his plans to John Gerahy, agent at Wilkes-Barre for District No. 2, and that it met with that official's approval. Any wild-cat scheme will apparently meet with the approval of some people. The milder and more elusive it is, the more certain is it to appeal to their obtuseness. We should like to hear what Mr. Gerahy knows about the Whitney colonization scheme, or why he should set the sign of his approval, presumably as an officer of the miners' union, to a proposition which may lead hundreds or thousands of miners and their families to certain hardships and perhaps to ultimate ruin. The Toronto World must be accepted as an impartial judge of the prospects of the men seeking a homestead in the Canadian northwest. This is what it said no later than last Saturday:

In its present state it is not a "poor man's prospect," as they say in the wild west. Land can be had for the asking, and practically no capital is required for this purpose for several years, but a man cannot subsist with his family on dirt, however plentiful and however rich. Something else is necessary temporarily. After the first crop is harvested a new settler may be said to be on the high road toward independence, but a year must elapse before this source of revenue can be relied upon. The large numbers who are rushing into the great stretch of country west of Manitoba are facing a serious problem unless they are supplied with a small share of worldly goods. A young man without income, without a family, can hope to secure employment in that wonderful country almost as soon as he jumps from the train, especially at this season of the year, but while his compensation will seem ample as compared with prices for the same labor prevailing in the eastern sections to which he is accustomed he will find that the expenses of living are enormously out of proportion to those to which he has been used.

The World was not of course making any allusion to Whitney's and Gerahy's scheme. It was endeavoring to discourage the indiscriminate rush of Canadians to a part of the world which is a wilderness, and which will remain a wilderness during the next thirty years at least. Canada is an agricultural country, and those who are recklessly turning their faces toward the Northwest are mainly farmers and farm laborers. Men who have followed any other occupation have no prospects there. A raw miner in Manitoba would have infinitely less chance of making a living or even sustaining life, than a Manitoba farmer would have in the mines of Pennsylvania. The World goes on to say:

The labor market is very likely to be congested in the territories within the next few months. Capital is required to develop the country. Everybody cannot live on farms, and especially is this true of the class who have nothing with which to buy grain, farm implements, stock and provisions to carry them over several months.

Nor is this any more cheerful picture than what we have already quoted from our able and conscientious contemporary.

These are questions that even the enthusiastic individual contemplating this trip should be interested in. The plains present an entrancing panorama at this season. Wild flowers grow in the greatest profusion, and the blue lobelia and the dainty daisy can be seen there in the wildest range. The virgin sod once turned fields abundantly. But in winter the scene is a bleak one on these same prairies now carpeted with the most attractive flora. Nature here presents a very dreary aspect, and a substantial dwelling is necessary. The young man figuring on such a prospect should have from \$500 to \$1,000 in his pocket when he lands in the northwest if he is accompanied by his family. A less amount will subject him to hardships of which he never dreamed.

The agents who have been rushing around the anthracite regions during the strike were not actuated by philanthropic motives. How far those miners who accepted their offers were satisfied or disappointed we have no means of ascertaining. We engagements were temporary, and were meant to be so. It is altogether another matter to strike

out to the Canadian Northwest on an expedition without money, experience or provision against the accidents of fortune, which invariably confront the pioneer on the threshold of his adventure. Such an exodus of miners as that contemplated by Whitney and Gerahy would be reckless, dangerous and under easily conceived contingencies sheer madness.

The Tribune, through being misinformed, made an error yesterday morning in stating that the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company had protested against what they considered exorbitant rates of the Scranton Gas and Water company. No such protest was ever made. As The Tribune stated, the question of water rates has probably never been considered as an incentive for removal of the steel mills, as the cost to the company for water at Buffalo would undoubtedly be largely in excess of amounts paid in Scranton; and we have no desire to create a false impression as to the business relations of the Iron and Steel corporation and the Gas and Water company.

The Ethics of Suicide.

A KENTUCKY clergyman asks, should not some indignity be shown to suicides, at least to the extent of denying them Christian burial. We believe that on the highest ground of morality and humanity the resuscitation of barbarous old practices which offered senseless indignities to the remains of the self-immolated would not be tolerated in this or any other country which possesses the rudiments of modern civilization. It is not very long ago either since the corpse of a suicide was subjected to appalling and senseless atrocities—when the cadaver was mutilated in various ways, when a stake was driven through the body, when it was buried at the juncture of four cross-roads, when of course it was denied Christian burial to signify the horror and detestation in which the wicked act of self-murder was held. Even at the present day in England, if a coroner's jury brings in a verdict of *felo de se*, the corpse may be denied legally the observances of a Christian burial. But this is a relic of barbarism, which has fallen into desuetude.

The clergyman who advocates that measures of indignity should be shown to the corpse of a suicide is not conscious, we hope, of the appalling punishment which he would inflict upon the living to revenge the moral cowardice of the dead. A man or woman who commits suicide is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred insane. This state of mind may arise from fear, remorse, shame or any other mental aberration, but it is almost capable of demonstration that at the moment a person rushes upon self-destruction, mental equilibrium is upset, either temporarily or permanently. It is true that many instances can be adduced to prove a contrary thesis. In China, for instance, suicide is not only common, but customary. Roman generals and Greek philosophers committed suicide with the deliberateness which comes of starving oneself to death. Indeed, the cheerful alacrity with which Socrates drank the deadly hemlock and at least courted his own condemnation when on trial cannot be very well differentiated from suicide. But these examples are not sufficient to counteract the universality of the instinct which concentrates all hereditary and acquired faculties in an abiding horror of death. Under these circumstances, it seems strange that any man with either heart, feeling or common sense could advocate an outrage to the corpse of a suicide. It cannot do the corpse any possible harm if it was carved in a thousand fragments and every indignity which the imagination could suggest offered to each fragment. But it would be an unspeakable affliction to father or mother, brother or sister, wife or child, to have that poor relic of human nothingness desecrated before their very eyes. Suicide is probably less prevalent now than it was ever before in the world. Happiness is a relative term; so is wretchedness, but neither happily nor wretchedness as we ordinarily estimate the assets of life is the impelling motive of suicide. If religion and the hopes and fears founded upon religion are not sufficient to restrain the suicide from his desperate act, it is not likely that the apprehension of post mortem indignity will.

The first circles in Chicago are much agitated over the ill-advised announcement by some middle-class college professor that the name of their city in plain English means "skunk-weed." The first circles have always inclined to the belief that "Chicago" meant "strength." The disclosures of the professor have therefore caused pain. According to some authorities the citizens of that town may take their choice between the interpretation of "skunk-weed" or "city-that-is-no-city-at-all."

South African Hereafter.

ONE OF the timely features of this month's North American Review is a discussion of "The Outlook in South Africa," by Leonard Courtney, M. P., and Alfred Lyttelton, brother of Lieutenant General Lyttelton, who succeeds Lord Kitchener in charge of the British military forces in the newly annexed territory.

Mr. Courtney characterizes the temper shown by Briton and Boer toward each other since the capitulation of the latter as being beyond praise. One fact, however, which should be borne in mind is that this is not the first time the Transvaal has been annexed, and the lessons to be learned from what happened on the previous occasion should be taken to heart. As to the future of South Africa, everything depends on the spirit in which the British address themselves to its settlement. The largest generosity, not merely of money but of disposition, the strongest sympathy, an instant desire to go beyond the prudence of nicely calculated safeguards, are necessary if the problem is to be solved in the most desirable way. The vital connection of South Africa with the Empire must be kept—as is that of Canada and Australia—by minimizing depend-

ence and enlarging the scope of local freedom. Mr. Courtney does not anticipate that many British workmen will be tempted to go to South Africa.

"The workman does not willingly go to a country where a colored and dependent race do the work, unless he is called to a position to supervise and direct them. There is thus next to no scope for agricultural laborers in South Africa, and even mine workers go there as captains and leaders, not as mere laborers. The progress of Natal is a most striking illustration of the unattractiveness of South Africa, since it differs from the inner tablelands in naturally admitting a more varied agriculture and, being mainly a British colony, presents none of the difficulties which confront a British emigrant on entering among the Dutch-speaking people with Dutch habits and Dutch customs. Yet Natal draws few immigrants from the United Kingdom, the total white population numbering only about 65,000, being less than the immigrants from British India, who have come as traders as well as farm laborers, and again less than a twelfth part of the Zulu population, which has increased under our rule to an extent provoking some anxiety respecting the future. It may be remembered in passing that the Natal whites themselves are jealous of the Indian immigrants. They have taken effective steps to prevent any further gain addition to their numbers. All this goes to show that, except so far as immigrants are drawn to the mining centers of the Rand, we must not expect any movement changing the character of the white population of South Africa."

Mr. Lyttelton, who was chairman of the commission sent to South Africa to investigate the claims of foreigners for compensation for damages incurred during the war, is also inclined to take a hopeful view of the outlook, although recognizing that the difficulties are many and serious. He points to the affinities between the Dutch and British races, and to the similarity between the pursuits and the historical aspirations of both people. Though the loss of national independence must be a grievous thing to the Boers, still there are precious things which national independence does not safeguard, such as personal liberty, religious toleration and the free expansion of the individual, which, it is to be hoped, his absorption into the British empire will guarantee to the Boer. Mr. Lyttelton tells of some of the things which have already been accomplished. The law affecting the natives of the Transvaal has been reformed; the illicit drink traffic with natives has been put down; the gold and patent laws have been improved; a scheme for irrigation has been worked out and a land settlement plan devised. As to education, Mr. Lyttelton says:

"To the genuine delight of their parents, while the war was yet raging, a larger number of Dutch children enjoyed elementary education than ever before in the two provinces. Dutch teachers taught to the children their own religious faith, using for this purpose the Taal language, which, though a barbarous tongue in ordinary use, rises in connection with Biblical teaching to a homely and picturesque dignity. After religious conviction had thus been satisfied, the parents of the children saw, with profound satisfaction, lessons given in English by English teachers, in all other branches of elementary education."

To Lord Methuen, he of singular misfortune in war, is credited this wise injunction to the volunteer teachers who came from various English provinces to assist in the work of pacification and reconstruction: "Seek out those who know the children of the land and spend many of your hours out of school with them, try to learn something of the Taal, that expressive language of Dutch-Africaner population, which measures and describes everything through the experience of farm life, offer to talk of your home occupation, and to read with your comrades the works of English literature that you value most; ask them to lead you to the tents of those among their countrymen from whom you can gain the deepest insight into the Boer character. In a word, go among your fellow-workers as friends and equals and as messengers of peace."

Such a policy, now clearly sanctioned by King Edward and the new British premier, cannot fail to work out eventual good results.

The Scranton Times belittles the United Mine Workers by rushing to the front with an apology for the organization at every new instance of lawlessness. When no one has even intimated that the members of the Mine Workers' locals favor such dastardly acts as that which disgraced Edgerton, the officiousness of the Times in hastening to deny that the Mine Workers did it must be annoying to the leaders of the organization. If the Times has any excuses to offer it should apologize for its own existence.

If it were an American girl who had come home from the coronation and had expressed a willingness to exhibit herself in her coronation robes at so much a head for the benefit of charity, there would ascend a howl long enough and loud enough to encircle the earth. "Such vulgarity! Just what might be expected of American snobishness!" would be the general sentiment. But an English peeress is a different creature. It is beautiful, and regal and altogether lovely for her to pose thus before the public. So it happens that Lady Raglan, the fair wife of the newly appointed governor to the Isle of Man, is to array herself in her shining satins and diamonds with the medal presented to her by the king, and is to be seen at three-pence a look, for a certain popular charity in London. If this is not true American enterprise what is it? Of course it cannot be vanity in an English peeress.

agitation, promoters and camera bands and urged to settle coal strikes. He is not expected to be an authority in art, or give away a library twice a day, or set a good example. Most of all he does not have to worry as to whether his Panama hat is the real thing or not. He has no limitation of clothes when on his native heath, but wears his blanket on the bias and sleeps in a teepee like his brothers. Happy Big Heart.

Siberia's Size.

Few people realize the immensity of Siberia. The United States, Great Britain and all Europe, except Russia, could be put into Siberia, with land to spare.

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HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE Blue Ridge Mountain, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, refurnished, modern, conveniences, electric lights, service first-class. Booklets, rates. Apply J. F. FOLKE.

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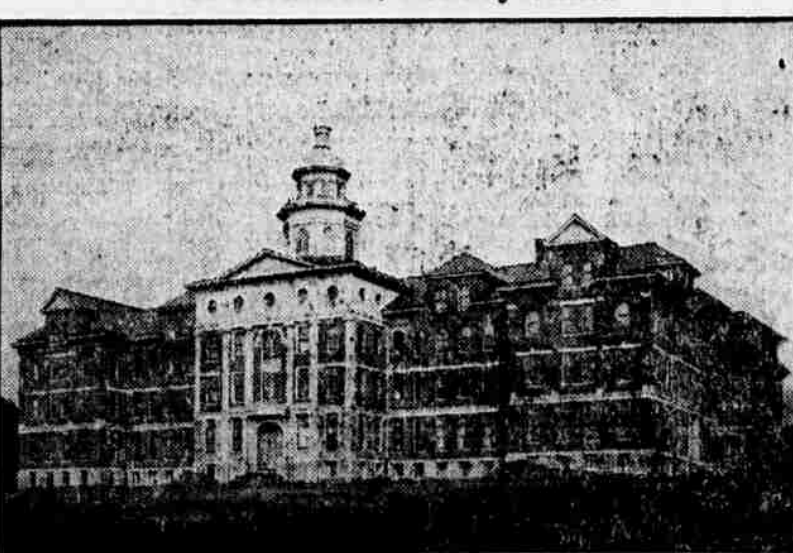
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1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School. 750
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute. 720
1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy. 600
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School. 600
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna. 400
1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute. 276
1 Scholarship in Cottages (Summer School). 230
\$6026

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4 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art. 490
3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each. 300
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each. 285
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each. 170
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio. 125
1840
\$9574

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NINE THOUSAND
FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

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Rules of the Contest

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

One month's subscription. 50
Three months' subscription. 125
Six months' subscription. 250
One year's subscription. 500

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 papers 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 plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to

CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Three Special Honor Prizes for August

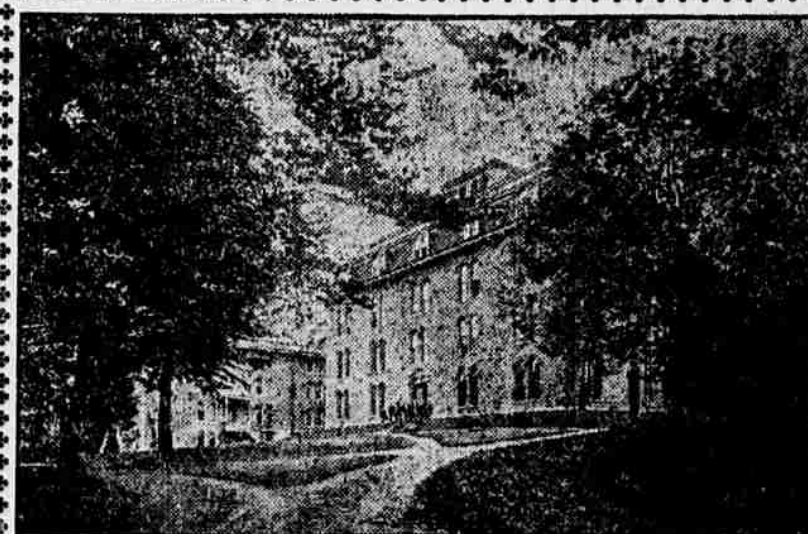
To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August.

FIRST PRIZE—Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1, A.

SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera.

THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera.

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