

## The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY R. RICHARD, Editor.  
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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.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 25, 1902.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## State.

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

## County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.  
Judge—A. A. VOORHIS.  
Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.  
Mines Inspectors—LAWRENCE M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

## Legislative.

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

President Roosevelt has no patent cure-all for trusts; but he says he will do as much in correction of their evils as conditions will permit, and the people have full confidence in his good faith.

## Concerning Peace Makers.

BISHOP POTTER and other well-meaning promoters of peace and good will, whose prominence and high personal character cause their words to be widely quoted, must by this time appreciate the importance of not inspiring unfounded hopes of an amicable settlement of the 15 weeks old mine strike. Casual expressions by them indicating a theoretical hope of arbitration but based upon no practical signs in that direction have twice or thrice raised high the expectations of the thousands of men and women in this region who long for the restoration of normal conditions of industry, and the subsequent dashing of those hopes has not tended to inspire confidence or further good will.

Everybody would rejoice to see amity and industry restored in the coal fields and great praise would go to those instrumental in effecting an early peace; but it should at last be evident to men of intelligence living at a distance, as it is to nearly all discerning persons living within the theater of conflict, that the test of strength between the operators and the union, once before begun and then deferred, is now on in grim earnest and to a decision. President Mitchell recognizes this and has no part in circulating fictitious peace rumors. He correctly declares it as a fight to the finish, and in so doing is in complete accord with the presidents of the big coal-carrying railroads.

In such an emergency it behooves peace makers to be doubly discreet lest, with the best of intentions, they do more harm than good.

## Major Davis.

Major Davis, a wealthy inhabitant of Syracuse, has renounced his American citizenship and applied for British naturalization because "there is a larger measure of individual freedom in England than in America." From the way some Americans act, you wouldn't think so.

## Worth Repeating.

(The President at Hartford.)

IT IS RARE, indeed, that a great work can be done save at the cost not only of labor and toil, but of much puzzling worry during the time of the performance. Normally the nation that achieves greatness, like the individual who achieves greatness, can do so only at the cost of anxiety and bewilderment and heart-wearing effort. Timid people, people scant of faith and hope, and good people who are not accustomed to the roughness of the life of effort are almost sure to be disheartened and dismayed by the work and the worry, and overmuch cast down by the shortcomings, actual or seeming, which in real life always accompany the first stages, even of what eventually turn out to be the most brilliant victories.

All this is true of what has happened during the last four years in the Philippine Islands. The Spanish war itself was an easy task; but it left us certain other tasks which were much more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the Philippines. The easy thing to do—the thing which appealed not only to lazy and selfish men but to very many good men whose thoughts did not drive down to the root of things—was to leave the islands. Had we done this a period of wild chaos would have supervened, and then some stronger Power would have stepped in and seized the islands and have taken up the task which we in such a case would have flinched from performing.

A less easy, but infinitely more absurd, course would have been to leave the islands ourselves and at the same time assert that we would not permit any one else to interfere with them. This particular course would have combined all the possible disadvantages of every other course which was advocated. It would have placed us in a humiliating position, because when the actual test came it would have been quite out of the question for us after some striking deed of savagery had occurred in the islands to stand by and prevent the re-entry of civilization into them; while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyrants and wrongdoers against outside interference by ourselves or others, would have put a

premium upon every species of tyranny and anarchy within the islands.

Finally, there was the course which we adopted—not an easy course, and one fraught with danger and difficulty, as is generally the case in this world when some great feat is to be accomplished as an incident to work out our national destiny. We made up our minds to stay in the islands, to put down violence, to establish peace and order, and then to introduce a just and wise civil rule, accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the islanders showed themselves fit for it. Well, it was certainly a formidable task; but think of the marvellously successful way in which it has been accomplished.

The success of the effort has been wonderful. Never has this country had a more upright or an abler body of public representatives than Governor Taft, Vice Governor Wright and their associates and subordinates in the Philippine Islands. It is very difficult a matter practically to apply the principles of an orderly free government to an Oriental people struggling upward out of barbarism and subjection. It is a task requiring infinite firmness, patience, tact, broad-mindedness. All these qualities and the countless others necessary have been found in the civil and military officials who have been sent over to administer the islands.

It was, of course, inevitable that their should be occasional failures; but it is astonishing how few these have been. Each inhabitant of the Philippines is now guaranteed his civil and religious rights, his right to life, personal liberty and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing the rights of others. It is worth noting that already the Philippine people have received a greater share of self-government, that they have more to say as to how they shall be governed, than is the case with any people in the Orient which is under European rule.

Nor is this all; congress has, with far-seeing wisdom, heartily supported all that has been done by the executive. Wise laws for the government of the Philippine Islands have been placed upon the statute books, and under these laws provision is made for the introduction into the Philippines of representative government, with only the delay absolutely necessary to allow for the establishment of definite peace, for the taking of a census and the settling down of the country. In short, we are governing the Philippines primarily in their interest and for their very great benefit, and we have acted in practical fashion—not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our attention to the instant need of things and meeting that need in the fullest and amplest way.

A statistical compilation estimates the strike loss to date at \$7,000,000 but this is meaningless to most persons. The only sure thing about it is that it has been a losing investment for all concerned.

## Our Naval Manoeuvres.

THE PRACTICAL VALUE of the naval manoeuvres of the Blue and White squadrons in the mimic warfare off the coast of Massachusetts is not readily apprehended by the public. This is not a game of maritime checkers, in which the component parts of one fleet are trying to bluff each other. It will not detract from Commander Pillsbury's naval ability if he falls, within the specified time, to make a successful descent on some point between Portland and Cape Cod. Nor would it detract from the presence of Admiral Higginson's strategical disposition of his ships if the defensive blockade is broken. This is the most exciting and popular part of the "war," but it is the least important. The aim of the navy department was to inaugurate on our own coasts the annual naval manoeuvres which Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Italy have more or less permanently established around their shores for years. In actual warfare, probably not one combination of the ships in a hundred that actually takes place in these supposititious attacks and preparations for defense would actually occur. Some naval experts go so far as to say that naval manoeuvres are a waste of time, energy, money and powder. Others contend that while they are not exactly valuable as a scientific anticipation of what may actually take place when a nation is at war, they are nevertheless the best conceivable training for such a purpose; that they educate the intelligence of officers and crews and bring out defects of construction and engineering in the ships themselves. There is, in short, much to be said on both sides.

The evolution of our national politics may or may not, in the course of time, lead us to war. It would be the height of political delirium for the people of any nation to rest upon its unaggressive and peaceful disposition to secure immunity from war. Political philosophers tell us that it would be sheer madness for any country to try to invade the United States. It probably would in the end. But success in war depends upon immediate results. Fortune befriends the man or the nation mostly, who leaves nothing to chance. A wise policy does not consist in relying upon assumptions, but in regulating and balancing contingent possibilities.

In this respect the manoeuvres are very valuable indeed. The people of the country can now see that our fleet is miserably inadequate to guard our enormous littoral on the Atlantic, much less on the Pacific and Gulf coasts. For their numbers, efficiency and morale our ships and men cannot be excelled. But we are outnumbered by the fleets of every possible serious enemy. The naval armaments of Europe and Japan are growing apace. We are building ships, too, but at such a slow rate that when the Isthmian canal is built either that inter-oceanic highway or our sea coasts will be at the mercy of our enemies. We are assured that our harbors are so admirably protected by batteries and fortifications and submarine mines that no invading ships of war dare attack against such potential impregnability. This

assurance is worse than nonsense; it is folly. Such defenses are not second rate security. Neither mines nor sea coast artillery are transferrable to the point of attack. What did it serve the Spaniards that the open harbors of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines were paved with torpedoes?

If the manoeuvres shall draw the attention of congress and the people to the necessity of strengthening our fleet to the measure of its responsibilities, their value will be abundantly established.

A Thirteenth regiment sharpshooter on Saturday fired at a clothes pole in his back yard and shot a neighbor next door. Should be added that he was a member of the Thirteenth New York regiment.

The Shah of Persia demonstrates by a fifteen thousand dollar lunch that the American magnates are not the only ones possessing the wherewith to "blow themselves" in London.

The theatrical bill boards' pictorial proclamation of another Thespian season again reminds us that summer, assuming we have had one, is on the wane.

Bryan and the Rev. Mr. Jones have both taken to prophesying more or less in the same line—both calamitous in their unfulfilled prophecies.

Hon. David Hill showed a disposition to steal Mr. Bryan's thunder in his address to the farmers at Oak Orchard.

## Outline Studies of Human Nature

## Thought It American Humor.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, relates an experience that shows what strange weeks of chance sometimes happen. Dr. Hillis, together with a number of other American preachers and many professors, was attending an educational conference in Edinburgh, Scotland. There were visitors from all over the world. At a banquet given by the Scotchmen to their guests Dr. Hillis found himself seated next a heavy-beamed professor of metaphysics of one of the Scotch universities. Finding that his neighbor was from New York, the professor began to ask questions.

"I know America is quite a large country," he remarked, "and I know Chicago is a long distance from your home, but I have had some correspondence with Professor B., of that city, and thought you may have chanced to know him. Did you ever meet him?" "I know him very well," replied the Brooklyn preacher. "There he sits at the next table, the third man from the end of the other side."

"Well, well! How remarkable!" exclaimed the Scotchman, with a rather incredulous glance at his companion. "I have also had some correspondence with Professor C., of a university in Michigan," continued the metaphysician. "I guess you know nothing of him."

On the contrary, I know him quite well. There he is over near the corner of the room, the man with whiskers and gold spectacles."

"This was too much of a coincidence for the Scotchman's credulity. He was plainly suspicious and inclined to be nettled."

"I suppose," said he rather stiffly, "that this is American humor, and you are making game of me."

"Not at all," said Dr. Hillis; "I am giving you only facts."

"Very remarkable! very remarkable!" exclaimed the professor. "Well, sir, I have had relations with one other American, I presume you know him also?" There was a note of sarcasm in the query.

"Who was he?" "He was a minister somewhere near New York, a certain Dr. Hillis."

"Yes," said the other, turning himself on the breast. "I am Dr. Hillis."

With a snort of indignation the Scotchman pushed back his chair and fled the room. American humor had been carried too far.—New York Tribune.

## Played His Client False.

"I shall have to make a lawyer out of that boy of mine. I don't see any other way out of it," declared the well-known attorney with a laugh. "He came into my office the other day on his way home from school and laid a nickel down on the desk before me."

## IT WAS NO HAMPTON.

It had taken considerable persuasion to induce the old lady to take a seat in an automobile, but finally she had consented to do so because she was anxious to reach the bedside of her sick grandchild in a village some twenty miles away; the last train for which had left some ten minutes before she arrived at the station. When the owner of the big automobile, who was touring through Long Island, had overheard the old lady's regrets at being left he had insisted on her accompanying him, as he was to pass through the particular one of the half a dozen or more Long Island villages named Hampton where the sick grandchild lived. Everything went lovely until the almsbegg wagon loaded with hay which occupied the entire center of the road went unexpectedly into the ditch and rather violently deposited its occupants in an adjoining field.

## SUMMER RESORTS

## Atlantic City.

The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Wednesday was 63°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

## HOTEL RICHMOND.

Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains. High Valley railroad; near Towanda. Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates.

LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL P. O., Apco, Pa. Send for booklet. C. E. HARRIS.

## LAKE WINOLA, PA.

HOTEL CLIFTON Special rates at Hotel Clifton, Lake Winola, for September. Purchase tickets to Factoryville and return only. Hotel Clifton backs meet trains leaving Scranton as follows: 9 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. Launches meet hotel backs for any part of the lake.

## STROUDSBURG.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE Mount Pleasant, Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Beautifully situated; enlarged, refurnished, modern conveniences; electric lights; service first-class. Booklets, rates, Apply J. F. FOLKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE East Stroudsburg, Pa. (both seasons). Highest elevation; beautiful lawn; shaded piazza; first-class table; refined surroundings. MRS. CHARLES DEARR.

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## 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.

E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

## Swarthmore College

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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  
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1 Scholarship in Key-Stone Academy..... 600  
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## MUSIC, BUSINESS AND ART.

4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each..... 500  
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8 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each..... 800  
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 Wooley's Vocal Studio..... 125

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