the Scranton Tribune ublished 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, as Second Class Mail 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 acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affaira-ISAAG B. BROWN. County.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-A A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MOR-RIS, JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EV-ANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS. Legislative.

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

If the politicians had been sincere in their anxiety to settle the strike, why did they put off their intervention until so near election?

False Prophets.

STRIKE is a popular affliction. Within the radius of its ac-A tivity everybody suffers, those engaged in it as well as those who are merely passive, helpless onlookers of the struggle. There are few redceming features in a strike. Its potential gain, if any, is sharply discounted by its immediate loss. Its intrinsic, inevitable accompaniments are waste, rancor and demoralization,

What cannot be alleviated must in the nature of things be borne. In the meantime it is wise to accept the dispensation of the strike as philosophically as we can. There is one feature of the present situation which is a callous aggravation of all its other misfortunes. There are few strikes on record in which the issues have been more clearly set forth, in which there has been less need for newspaper interpretation, less justification for journalistic vaporing and ignorant declamation. Those who are parties to the struggle know each other and understand each other. They have met and discussed the matter in dispute, and have definitely decided to fight them out to the bitter end. This strike will There is always consolation in knowing the truth about things, even the unpalatable truth.

Every day lying reports are circulated from New York which it is necessary for President Mitchell on the one hand or for the operators on the other to contradict and refute. John Plerpont Morgan has had four months in which to intervene in this strike if he had the mind to do so. He has shown no disposition in that direction and Mr. Mitchell has given no encouragement to the striker's or the public generally to suppose that he would. If Morgan remains an hour later in his office than usual forthwith a cock-andbull story is flashed across the wires that the great man is succumbing to the "pressure that is being brought to bear upon him from the outside." If Mr. Mitchell calls the district presidents around him for consultation it follows of necessity that there must be something abnormal in the wind

We do not know where Senator Plats has obtained his information that the strike would end in a "week or at most two." We do not know why he insists that it will end soon. If he is merely giving expression to a generalization founded upon personal observation he is as likely to be mistaken as any other person. So far as those can observe who are living through the strike there is to-day as little apparent probability of this desperate struggle coming abruptly to an end as there was on the day on which it began. There is the formulated determination of each side that the fight will continue to a finish. As Superintendent Rose says, all the predictions that have been made have been falsified by the implacable course of events. It is due to the miners to own that their leaders have given little or no countenance to Wall street rumors. We are all inclined to accept as genuine prognostications that fit in with our prepossessions and desires.

Sufficient for the day and more than sufficient is the evil fact that the strike will enter its fifth month without any clear foresight of the probable extent of its continued duration.

The three-to-one vote by which the British trades union congress rejected a resolution calling for the creation of a plan for compulsory arbitration suggests that compulsion is most popular when proposed for the other fellow.

The President and the Trusts.

HERE ARE renewed rumors of organized opposition from within the Republican party to President Roosevelt because of his attitude concerning the *trusts, The New York Herald yesterday repeated with synthesized detail the rumor for some time current that the real secret of the reported intention of the New York Republican convention not to endorse the president as a candidate in 1904 is the determination of Senator Platt and certain influential Wall street captains of finance to disconnect themselves politically from the Roosevelt programme and to let the

public know that this programme is being pushed against their judgment

and advice. This may or may not be true. As yet t is nothing more than rumor. The fact that it is credible and natural accounts for the willingness of many people to accept it. The president has doubtless calculated the chances and made up his mind to accept them. Naturally the men whose livelihood is dependent upon the construction and control of trusts, or whose chief ambition lies in the direction of acquiring the vast power inherent in the magnates of immense industrial combinations would be likely to look with disfavor upon a programme designed to limit

their opportunities or curtail their authority. This is merely human nature, of which, of course, the trust makers have their share. The old saying that "no rogue e'er felt the halter draw with added reverence for the law" applies in this instance the same as in any other. Not all trust makers or managers are rogues, by any means; but it would be natural that all should look with suspicion and distrust upon the attempt to substitute for their personal wisdom the supervision of a government tribunal empowered to keep a watch over their alms and methods.

But the obvious politics of the situation is with the president. Those who fight him will have to do so under cover or stand committed to the defense of illegality. What the president aims to touch, if possible, are the evils not the virtues of trusts. Those who shall oppose him will have to establish either that there are no evils-a task they would likely find uphill work-or that the president's way of reaching the evils would do more harm than good. He has the distinct advantage of initiative, of public confidence and respect and of the conceded lack of a selfish personal motive. His speeches confirm the public judgment that he is actuated solely by a sense of duty, and they are so rapidly establishing him in the good will and enthusiastic respect of the American people of all parties that the men who hope to sidetrack him will need to get to work and work hard if they are not to have their labor

for their pains. Ordinarily one is tempted to sympathize with almost any revolution which an break out in South America, prevailing government conditions being isually so vicious as to justify forcible evolt. But in the case of Venezuela here does not seem to be much call for preference between the ins and the outs. Both are insufferably victous.

Rudolph Virchow.

HE GLORY of the nineteenth century has been in its scientific discoveries, and Rudolph Virchow was one greatest scientific men. He was a German, and his nationality connotes the largest expenditure possible of human effort in the pursuit and systemization of knowledge. Virchow's name has become synonymous in the popular mind with certain theories on hereditary transmission. He was supposed to oppose the evolutionary view that sible to the offspring. If this view is lem is "weak and puerlle." He will not last forever, even if those who or can be maintained, the biological have difficulty in making the trusts have the misfortune to be engaged in foundation of the Darwinian theory of believe that. it are all dead before the end of it, evolution would be rudely shattered. exasperatingly exploited by men who have accepted his provisional negation of hereditary transmission in the clinical theory of life for an absolute denial of the evolutionary process. Virchow was as firm a believer in evolution as Darwin himself. He denied that protoplasm is modified or conditioned in its biological development by its environment. He believed that heredity has its ramifications stretched so far back in the genesis of animal and vegetable life, and that its large characteristics are so permanent that neither his own researches nor those of others satisfied him that hereditary traits were immediately transmissible. So far as Virchow's views bore upon man in his social development, they were far indeed from being consolatory. If heredity is as static as he contended, the hopes of the moral and physical progression of the human race re despairingly small.

> Virchow has made very few disciples o his theories on heredity. His fame and his work rest upon another and a broader basis. It is as a pathologist that Virchow's claim to the gratitude of mankind will rest. It was he who established the principle that the laws vorking in disease are not different from those in operation in health, but that they are subject to different conditions. This fact is infinitely more important as a practical discovery than his views upon heredity. His speculations and investigations have not changed the trend of scientific thought, por discouraged the acceptance by the men of science of the fundamental principles of evolution as they were formulated by Charles Darwin. He has accomplished much by his conscientious and laborious investigation of one of the most obscure and intricate divisions of the phenomena of life. Virchow, as well as Darwin, knew that organisms varied. Darwin claimed that these variations have gone on from the beginning of life, and are now as at all times leading to the formation of species. They are consequently hereditary or transmissible. Virchow could not find in his morphological investigations that hereditary traits are transmitted with the definiteness claimed for them by the modern school of biologists and embryologists, who, of

course, base their conclusions upon the Darwinian hypothesis. Criminologists, for instance, assert that atavism and degeneration are the hereditary legacy which the sins of the States. It is gratifying to note that our father visit upon the children. Virchow would be the last to deny that sins of the father are visited upon the children in the Biblical sense. The child of a convict or a drunkard suffers from a parent's sins in a very real

his countrymen and the larger social problems that occupy the best thoughts of the best men all countries.

Colonel Watterson's assertion tha the Four Hundred are utterly rotten morally is of course Pickwickian, Fundamentally human nature is pretty much the same in all levels. If it were not popular these days to rail at wealth the gallant colonel would be more char-

Has Had Enough.

HE REASONS given by the Nestor of Pennsylvania journalism, Colonel A. K. Mc-Clure, for deciding to cut loose from the plebald "reform" movement as represented by Pattison, Guffey & Co. are certainly convincing. He

"I shall heartily support Judge Pennypacker for governor. His political environment is quite as healthy as that of his competitors and his personal integrity and admitted ability give the best assurance of honest state administration. I have known him personally and well for thirty years and have never found a blemish upon his political or private record. He was not a party to his own nomination and he is free to accept the duties of the high office and perform them with eminent credit to himself and with the largest benefits to the people of our great comnonwealth. If only questions of state policy were involved in the present contest, I would most heartily support any state ticket that gave reasonable promise of state and city reform, but there is no party leadership on either side in the present struggle to give such assurance. Character and qualifications of individual candidates thus become vital and I accept Judge Pennypacker as the most worthy of the trust and support of the people. "But there are other and most vita questions involved in the contest which

were not in any degree involved in the contest of last year. The country is enjoying a degree of industrial and commercial prosperity unexampled in our history and our honored flag and beneficent institutions have been extended into distant lands to illustrate to the world the grandeur of our free government and its ability to command the markets of every clime for American labor. All these great achievements have been attained against a censorious and quibbling minority marshaled under the banner of Democracy and it has stumbled and floundered in fitful opposition until it stands before the country and the world today as bankrupt alike in leadership and principle. National issues of the greatest moment are involved in the election of 1902. With such conditions presented in the present exceptional and substantial progress of patriotic advancement and material prosperity, I cannot vote for candidates whose party hope of success is in disasters to our army in the field, in convulsed business and trade and in the silent temples of industry with breadless homes for American workingmen."

In Mr. Bryan's opinion, President acquired parental traits are transmis- Roosevelt's attitude on the trust prob-

> worth its cost; but there ought to be a time limit on the rag-chewing concerning it.

Why is it that it is our navy which seems to have a monopoly of running aground on uncharted reefs?

Bryan scoring Roosevelt for playing politics with the trusts recalls Satan rebuking sin.

The United States

THEN engaged in a new business venture the prudent man pauses occasionally and takes note of the results so far achieved, with a view to future efforts along sure lines, Apart from the eminently justifiable moral grounds for our acquisition of the islands of the Philippine archipelago, there is a commercial side, which we must regard as a new business venture. What have we accomplished commercially in the "I'nited States of the Orient," since 1899? Let the figures testify:

Increase in 1899. 1901, P. C. Imports \$19,000,000 \$30,000,000 60 Exports 15,000,006 24,500,000 Customs duties. 4,411,680 8,164,466 Spain's custom revenue was from three to three and one-half million dollars an-

Comparing our trade with that of other countries, with "those far off isles of the sea where day begins," the following fluctuations are significant of the progress we are making. We quote the per cent. from the countries named, of the total imports,

in the years:		
1899.	1900.	19
United States 7	9	
United Kingdom17	99	
Spain14	8	
Germany 5	7	
France 2	4	
China, including Hong		
Kong 43	31	
British East Indies 4	7	
Japan 1	2	
All other countries 7	10	
Completion of the harbor in	prover	nen
at Manila will divert to us a	large :	sha
of the trade now done by Hor	Kon Kon	g.
Manila is by nature located	for the	di
		4

Eastern Asia and Oceania

By countries the exports i	luctuated	0
follows in percentage of the	total:	
1890.	1900.	190
United States27	13	
United Kingdom24	35	24
Germany, less than 1		
France 3	11	
Spain 7	7	
Japan 7	3	
British East Indies 3	4	
All other countries 1	9	
The large increase to the		
dom was mainly for hemp.	a large	pai
of which eventually reached	the Un	ite

We are making headway in that, our sales to the Philippines have risen from barely 3 per cent. of the total imports of the islands in the last years of Spanish control, to 12 per cent. in 1991. We ship there chiefly, and in the following order of importance, malt liquous wheat flower

and tangible way. But Virchow did not recognize the sins of the parents as the biological fountain from which the child's evil development was predetermined.

Virchow was a man who had large and practical views of life. He was no recluse. He took a citizen's part in all there chiefly, and in the following order of importance, mait liquors, wheat flour, iron and steel and their manufactures, paper in its various forms, distilled spir-life, glassware, cares, carriages and bi-cycles, cotton goods, wood and its manufactures, leather and its manufactures, and watches and clocks.

The islands bought wheat flour in 1899 to the amount of \$352,261, and in 1901.

of the East Indies and China, with our wheat flour, as an article of food, the gain to us will be enormous.

In 1901, we sold 40 per cent. of the clocks and watches, 48 per cent. of the \$7,000,000 cotton goods, 41 per cent. of the \$7,000,000 stone, china and glass ware, 21 per cent. of the \$2,032,964 iron and steel, only 9 per cent. of the \$362,968 boots and shocs, 88 per cent. of the \$700,000 mait liquors. Japan sent 95 per cent. of the \$270,384 watches, but the new watch factory at Manila, equipped with American machinery, will soon cut Japan out. When the Filipinos raise their own rice, they will save several of the millions of dollars now paid out to foreigners, for that chief now paid out to foreigners, for that chief article of the Filipino diet. When our experimental farms teach them how to do truck farming they will also save the half million dollars paid yearly to China for vegetables. They will largely increase their consumption of cannel goods. In this line we compete successfully with the world. In 1901, they bought steam and sailing vessels valued at nearly \$1,000,000,

but we do not figure in the list.

Turning to the export side we find that nemp constituted nearly two-thirds of the \$15,976,840 total exports. We took 26 per cent. direct and a good deal more, indirectly. London is the controlling hemp market of the world. The recent change in export duties will likely divert the Philippine hemp direct to us, instead of through London. The hemp trade of our 'branch in the Orient" increased 80 per cent. In quantity between 1899 and 1901 and 190 per cent. in value. Tobacco exports show a good increase, being \$1,931,-253 for 1899, against \$2,631,961 for 1901. Of the \$2,500,000 sugar exported in 1901, we only took 12 per cent. Japan took 49 per cent. Other exports are copra, straw hats (?Panama) mother-of-pearl, copal and

The exportation of valuable woods means million upon millions of dollars for the islands, as soon as transportation is

provided, and saw mills erected.

Now we have reached a most humiliating record: Of the \$37.183,993, including gold and silver, imported into the Philip pines in 1901, only two per cent. was car ried in American vessels. Why? Simply because, for want of protection, ship sub sidy, or whatever we choose to call it, we have only "an apology for a fleet" of ocean going steamships. Great Britain carried 3 per cent. of our goods, and Germany, 15 per cent. On the export side our humiliation is

still greater—only one per cent. In American vessels—only one per cent. of \$26,000, 000. Great Britain carried all her own goods and seventy-five per cent. of ours.

Are we "moving heaven and earth" to build up our trade in the Orient, simply to provide profitable business for foreign

Educational, army and navy, and other government supplies are not included in these figures, as published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Our "branch in the Orient" is doing well.

-Walter J. Ballard. Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 6.

NO TROUBLE TO HELP SEARCH.

A woman stopped at a cloth counter in one of the large department stores recently and asked to be shown some dress patterns suitable for early autumn wear. The salesman began on the lowest row of shelved compartments and pulled out and opened box after box until the counter on either side of him was piled as high as his head with goods. Three times he climbed a ladder to the upper rows and staggered down under a weight of box patterns until, when the woman took a survey of the shelves, but two patterns remained unopened. Then she said, very sweetly:

"I don't think I'll buy any today, I'm sorry to have troubled you; but you see I only came in to look for a friend." "No trouble whatever, madame," he re-plied politely. "Indeed, if you think your friend is in either of the remaining two boxes, I don't mind opening them too." Philadelphia Times.

ADVERTISING DID IT.

Every one knows how great the consumption of outmeal has become on ac-count of its promotion by advertising. To indicate how other food products may meal has increased six-fold in ten years. What would happen to cornstarch if ex-ploited in a manner to create newer and more frequent habits of use?"

THE MOSQUITO.

In the marshes where the bullfrog sings his mellow serenade, In the swamps where booms the bittern in the gloomy cypress shade And the cheerful alligator lurks within the everglade;

In the cistern, where rain water pour of the Orient

and trickles down the spout;
On stagnant pools, in grasses, and 'most everywhere about.

The bloodthirsty mosquito from the egg is hatching out and trickles down the spout;

And once hatched, he comes among us with his pesky little bill, And he settles on our persons, very much against our will,
And, inserting his proboscis, he proceeds at once to drill.

And when through our epidermis he has managed for to bore, He fills up his little carcass to the bursting point with gore. This is strictly true, though doubtless you suspected it before

You think that you have got him and find out that you have not For he keeps one eye wide open to clude the sudden swat, And knows just how long it's healthy to

remain upon the spot.

may screen up all your windows and hang netting o'er your bed, It doesn't keep him out because he stays inside instead. And you wake up in the morning and find that you've been bled.

Similarly you may smear yourself with evil-smelling stuff That is guaranteed by druggists on mosquitoes to be rough. But they seem to quite enjoy it, though it does smell bad enough

So he breaks our summer slumbers, robus of our needed rest; So he drives us from our porches, where the vines he doth infest this sanguinary pest.

But upon the brute's demerits we'd endeavor to be dumb; We'd forgive him all his faults-no in-If he'd simply go about his bloody busi--Lewiston Journal

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City.

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

HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, At-lantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; ca-pacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenk-ins, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

On a spur of the Alleghany Mountains. Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towards. Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL C. K. HARRIS.

The **Crane Store**

Opportunities pre-sented for a peep at

Mistress Fashion

Has consented to approve for

Early Fall.

Take Elevator at 324 Lackawanna Ave.

Special Sale

And other \$1.50 Shirts reduced to

\$1.00.



412 Spruce Street.

Men of Sense

Who own good shorses, who do heavy s teaming,

Want Good Stuff

A good horseman knows good feed, so does his horse.

Why Not Buy

Good feed even it sthe price is a little s higher.

Our Best Feed Is as good as feed

Can be made. Dickson Mill & Grain Co. Providence Road,

Headquarters

Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth 253-327 Penn Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

Entries Close October 1st.

After October 1, no more new con-

testants can enter

Scholar-

Value

List of Scholarships

Universities

Preparatory Schools Scholarship in Washington School for Boys\$1700 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute 400

-86026 Music, Business and Art 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at Art 460 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each 300

-\$1840 \$9574

-\$1708

Rules of the Contest

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

One month's subscription.....\$.50 Three months' subscription.... 1.25 Six months' subscription..... 2.50 One year's subscription 5.00 12 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second high-est 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 months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of

the ultimate disposition of the schol-Each contestant failing to secure a

The special rewards will be given to cent. of all money he or she turns in. the person securing the largest num-

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 Subscriptions must be written on

blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by NOTICE THAT ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE RULES, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, WHETHER THEY SECURE A SPEspecial reward will be given 10 per CIAL REWARD OR NOT.

An Excellent Time to Enter

A new contestant beginning today has an excellent opportunity to secure one of these valuable scholarships. Thirty-three are sure to get scholarships. Only two yearly subscribers, counting 24 points, would place a beginner in 32d place among the "Leaders."

Send at once for a canvasser's equipment. CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Four Special Honor Prizes.

To be given to the four contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of September. This is entirely additional to the main contest, all contestants starting even on September 1. FIRST PRIZE-A handsome Mandolin, valued at \$10, to be se-

lected by the successful contestant from the stock of J. W. Guernsey. SECOND PRIZE-No. 2 Brownie Camera, including one . Il of

THIRD PRIZE-No. I Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

FOURTH PRIZE-No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

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.

state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a complete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this aw may be repealed by the next Legislature.

Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new

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.

Chestnut Hill Academy Wissahickon Heights Chestnut Hill, Pa.

A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful open country north of Phil-adelphia, 30 minutes from Broad St. station. Cata-logues on application.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SCRANTON, PA. Foster, President Elmer H. Lawall, Treas.

Composition

Linotype

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Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.