#### the Scranton tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD . . . . . . EDITOR. O. F. BYXBEE . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each nsertion, space to be used within one year:

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1000	- 61	\$8	ř.				.16	.175	.19

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, SEPTEMBER 26, 1902.

#### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutemant Governor-W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress-William CONNELL.
Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.
Cogmissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN.
Aline Inspectors-LILEWELVN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. Senator-JOHN B. JORDAN.

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

A little more of this firmness earlier in the game would have been a valuable thing for the anthracite region and the commonwealth of Pennsylva-

#### Personal Registration.

HEERED by the endorsement of electoral reform contained in the Republican state platform and by Chairman Quay's appointment of a special committee to look into this subject, the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Electoral Reforms in Pennsylvania is circulating throughout the state the draft of a personal registration act prepared by it.

The proposed act provides that the county commissioners shall divide the cities of the state into registry districts to contain not over 2,500 voters. Three registrars are to be appointed for each district on the first Saturday of August of each year by the court of quarter sessions. The registrars are required to sit at the designated place of registration in each district between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., and 7.30 and 10 p. m., on the 64th, 62d, 29th, 27th and 17th days before the general election in November; and on the 29th. 27th and 17th days preceding the municipal election, for the purpose of reg-Istering voters. Two weeks notice shall be given of the time and place of the meeting of the board of registrars.

Every claim for registration must be made in person. If required by a registrar or watcher, the claimant shall subscribe his name, at the place provided, in the register of voters which is intended for use on the day of election at the polling place. If the majority of the registrars are of the opinion that the claimant is entitled to vote in that district, his name is placed on the register of voters together with his occupation, age, place of birth, time of residence in state, and other general information necessary to identify him. Each registrar shall prepare a register of all persons admitted to registration in each election district. No person shall have the right to vote who shall not have been duly registered, but the names of persons who have personally appeared and been registered, shall be continued on the registers for a year from the date of registration without further action on their part. Two of the three lists are to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions until required for use at the polls. The third list is to be exhibited at the place of registration until

the day of election. If any citizen shall object to the action of the registrars, he may appeal to the court of quarter sessions; but all such applications for correcting the registration lists must be made to the court not later than ten days preceding the election. Political parties which may be entitled to watchers at the general election shall be allowed to appoint three watchers in each place of registry. The act also makes provision for a graduated series of fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 and of imprisonment from one to three years in the cases of registrars convicted of violating their oath of office and of persons found guilty of false personation or of aiding or abetting false personation.

When an act of this character, together with a uniform primary law, shall have found places on the statute books of Pennsylvania, there will remain for reformation little else in connection with elections save the voters who don't agree with us.

All of which goes to show that it is easier to start a strike than to end one

#### Tariff and Trusts.

RESIDENT ROOSEVELT said in his Cincinnati speech: "If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why of course no protectionist would object to a modification sufficient to meet that evil." In that sentence the said on the question of tariff revision. The Democratic talk about placing all trust-made articles on the free list is easily demonstrated faulty because it so happens that no trust has a monopoly on the production of any one pro-

tected product in this country. The Standard Oil company has prac tically a monopoly in petroleum, but that article is not protected and the tariff does not affect its monopoly one way or another. The coal roads are charged with holding a monopoly in anthracite coal, but anthracite coal is service which Governor Odell has ren-

not protected by the tariff. It is already on the free list and has been for many years. Any American is at liberty to import anthracite coal from Wales without paying a penny of custom tax. These two great corporations or combinations come nearer to holding a monopoly in great staple products than any other in the United States. No so-called trust comes anywhere near to exercising the monopolistic power that the Standard Oil company exercises or that the railroads in the coal combination have exercised in regard to the output of anthracite coal. And yet neither of these great products has ever been affected in any way by a protective tariff, because they have always been on the free list.

It was admitted in the testimony before the Industrial commission by such trust managers as Mr. Schwab that the trust could continue in business after serious reductions in the tariff or even with free trade, but the tariff reductions that have been advocated by the Democrats would utterly destroy all competition with the trust in this country. It would present a condition of a home trust fighting foreign trusts, with the American market as the great object of all.

President Roosevelt, therefore, warns the country against vindictive legislation and agitation against corporations simply because they are big. The best way to destroy the evil of trusts is to follow the president's plan for their regulation by government control and not their destruction, which would destroy the business in which they are engaged and at the same time destroy our prosperity.

Even Tom Platt's enemies will have to admit that he took the axe gamely.

#### Compulsory Arbitration.

OM MANN, the noted English labor leader, is in New Zealand investigating the working of the compulsory arbiration law in that country. Mr. Mann, if not a professed socialist, is an advocate of radical changes in the existing relations between labor and capital. In the Nineteenth Century for September, Mr. Mann publishes a short article on the working of the compulsory arbitration act in New Zealand. He had, at date of writing, been seven months in the island. He had, therefore, had sufficient opportunity to observe the practical application of a law which the New Zealanders believed would end the antagonism between capital and labor. Compulsory arbitration has not been a failure there broadly speaking. In its New Zealand application it has practically subserved so far the purpose for which it was instituted. During the five or six years in which disputes have been brought before them, the judgments of the arbitral courts have been loyally accepted. There have been few occasions in which the penalties which bring the statute within the definition and usage of organic jurisprudence had to be enforced. Perhaps it is not altogether the more socially serviceable for this. The virility of law is in an appreciable measure maintained by the occasional enforcement of its mandates.

Although Mr. Mann does not say so will not stand for a canstabulary bill, directly, it can be readily deduced from that he will veto it if it is passed, and we Although Mr. Mann does not say so his statement of the case that compul-sory arbitration in New Zealand will, in the course of a short time either fall. Yet you want it done. Now, we feel that in the course of a short time, either fall into desuetude, be radically altered to meet the views of trade unionists, or be altogether repealed. Since the law was passed trade in New Zealand has been in a very prosperous condition. But in Mr. Mann's opinion the prevailing hours of work and wages would have come about, without the law, by automatic increase or by strikes. The time when the arbitration law was passed was an era of great depression, when strikes were an every day occurrence, when the little commonwealth was driven to find an escape from its economic dilemmas in some direction or perish. Compulsory arbitration brought harmony out of chaos, not so much by virtue of its wisdom or the principles upon which it was based, as through the tranquilizing effect which it had upon men's minds in an exceptional

Mr. Mann does not believe that compulsory arbitration is adapted to the settlement of labor disputes in countries like England or the United States. New Zealand has only a population all told of six hundred thousand. The government finds work for the unemployed. There are no extremes of wealth or poverty, although living and house rent are exceptionally high in the cities. The island is verdant, fruitful and with an equable temperature winter and summer. If compulsory arbitration could succeed anywhere it should be there. But it has not succeeded axiomatically. It does not realize the expectations that were formed of it. As a provisional experiment it has were in Cuba 297 sugar mills, with a daily served its purpose, locally. Only a visionary can hope for its universal ap-

It may be true that the use of a neu tral flag is permissible in war when the object is to deceive the enemy and when the flag is lowered before the attack begins; but our government does well to notify the frisky cutthroats in Venezuela that Old Glory is something they had better leave severely alone. We haven't enough confidence in their judgment to let them take liberties

The Princeton professor who took an overdose of chloral has awakened. It evidently takes more than an ordinary drug to produce slumber at a period when the boys are practicing the foot

Before Uncle Sam gets through with the Venezuelan naval commanders it president said about all there is to be may be demonstrated that there is sweeping copyright upon "Old Glory."

ball yell.

There is a possibility that the speculators who corner anthracite for fancy prices may get caught with a surplus stock ere many days have passed.

Still the sun awoke to gladness Lieutenant Peary is still confident of reaching the pole, but the element furnishing the funds begins to take on the air of Keely motor stockholders.

In the language of Quigg. "the signal

dered is to prove that every necessary and legitimate expense of state government, with the exercise of only fair and proper economy, can be met without imposing one dollar of taxation upon the farm owners, the house owners and the rent payers of any community, and without laying hard or unreasonable charges upon other forms of property." Without detracting anything from the credit properly due to Governor Odell, it is satisfactory to be able to say that long before he worked out such welcome results in New York state the Republican party had accomplished them in Pennsylvania.

It is true, as some of the continental critics of Secretary Hay's note on the Roumanian Jew question take evident pleasure in pointing out, that the protest of the United States is not backed by either an emphatic public opinion or a military strength sufficient to cause it to be effective. So far as accomplishing anything immediately it is probably a failure. But in international, as in personal affairs, it is a long lane that has no turning. Secretary Hay is not given to shooting into the air. Neither does he miss many largets.

As an indication of the direction of the industrial wind it is merely necessary to mention the fact that railroads bave placed orders for locomotives for ten years ahead. Did such a state of affairs exist under a Democratic admin-

When the Northern Democratic candidates for congress appeal to the soldier vote, have them explain why their brethren in Virginia disfranchised 3,000 old soldiers in the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia,

It is hardly fair to Senatorial Candidate Guffey, the payer of the freight, for Make-Believe Candidate Pattison to try to play away from the fact that he is a Democrat.

The issue of "imperialism" has gradually dwindled to such infinitesmal proportions that even the most radical Democratic orator can hardly locate it.

#### AN ANECDOTE OF PLATT.

"Holland.", in Philadelphia Press. President Roosevelt, who knows the ins and out of New York politics as well as any man who has fathomed the inner nature of many who are of high authority in the counsels of his party, will, upon his convalescence in Washington, read the report of what took place at Saratoga probably with no great surprise. And just here an anecdote may be illustrative. At the time when it was deemed essen-tial that there be a change in the direction of the police department of New York city. Senator Platt was strongly committed to a plan involving the establishment of a state constabulary. He felt sure that the evils that saturated the New York police department could not be cured in any other way. The legisla-ture was impressed with his view. He urged that body to adopt legislation of that character.

One Saturday afternoon there filed into the senator's office on lower Broadway a company of legislators. They had come not to consult with the senator, but to ask him to relieve them of an embarrassment. They said to him: "We are anxious to do what you want to have done, but Governor Odell tells us that he ve ought not to be placed in this position. Won't you help us?

The senator was of very grave mien for a moment. Then he said: "Does the gov-ernor intend to veto a constabulary bill if it passes?" and they told him that the governor did. They noticed that the senator became very pale, his lips were tight set; he stared vacuously at this self-appointed committee for a moment, then he went to the water cooler and drank a goblet of water. Then returning to his seat, evidently having mastered the strong feeling that for a moment possessed him, he said, speaking in the genmoderate way that is characteristic him. "Well, Roosevelt was a pretty good governor, after all." That was all he said, but the committee understood that he did not intend to keep the legislaturé in embarrassment.

#### FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

From a recent bulletin issued by the United States Geological survey, entitled, "A Gazetteer of Cuba," compiled by Henry Gannett, geographer, the following suggestive facts regarding the island

With an acreage of 44,000 square miles and a population in 1899 of 1,572,797, only 3 per cent, of the area of the island and only 10 per cent, of the area in farms was under cultivation. The most highly cultivated portions of the Island were in Matanzas and Habana provinces, which lie adjoining in its western part, while in Puerto Principe, the large central province, cultivation was comparatively slight and the land was used mostly for cattle ranches. The crops, in the order of areas cultivated, were: First, sugar cane, oc-cupying somewhat less than half of the cultivated area; next, sweet potatoes, occupying II per cent. of the area; tobacco. Mill & Grain Co 9 per cent. Tobacco and sugar were grown in all the provinces. In 1889 there roduction of 61,407 bags. Light is thrown on the depopulating ef-

fect of war in Cuba by comparison of the census of 1899 with that of 1877. In the latter year it was 1,631,687, or 59,000 more than twelve years later, in 1899. Allowing for the probable increase in the population between 1887 and 1895, the year in of life, as indicated by the two censuses may be estimated at nearly 200,000, a loss to be attributed to the war and the accompanying reconcentration The bulletin is accompanied by maps and charts, and contains nearly 4,000 geographic names.

BRET HARTE'S LAST POEM. In Harper's for October Bret Harte's last poem, found after his death, is printed for the first time. It was written at the time of the death of Queen Victoria. The poem is reprinted in full:

When your men bowed heads together With hushed lips, And the globe swung out from gladness To eclipse,

When your drums from the equator To the pole Carried round it an unending Funeral roll,

When your capitals from Norway To the Cape Through their streets and from their Trailed their crape.

As of old, the stars their midnight beauty Still unrolled,

For the glory born of Goodness Never dies. And its flag is not half-masted In the skies.

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### Should Forget

#### We Handle Furniture

The success which our Furniture Department has met with during the past year has encouraged us to carry a larger assortment for the coming fall trade. No matter what you may desire in this line you will find it here, and you can always depend upon the style and design being the latest.



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SUMMER RESORTS

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The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsen, Atlantic City. Wednesday was 630. 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.

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which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well

#### Entries Close October 1st.

# testants can enter

Scholar-

#### List of Scholarships

Universities

Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each. . . \$ 864 

Preparatory Schools Scholarship in Washington School for Boys ...... \$1700 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary ..... 750 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School 750 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute ...... 

Music, Business and Art 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at 

Art . . . . . Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each 

#### Rules of the Contest

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

Each contestant falling to secure a

films and a Brownie Finder

EDUCATIONAL.

receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the schol-

All subscriptions must be paid in only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names 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 pa-pers 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

mall.

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 three yearly subscribers, counting 36 points, would place a beginner in 29th 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 Mandolln, valued at \$10, to be selected 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 Brownle Camera, including one roll of

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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.

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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.

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