

The Scranton Tribune

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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 editor precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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Less than 50 inches.	10	10	10
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100 " " " "	10	10	10
200 " " " "	10	10	10
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1900 " " " "	10	10	10
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SCRANTON, MAY 14, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play,

JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana,

subject to the will of the Republican masses.

Points in the Voting.

WHATEVER the outcome at Hazleton, the mine workers of Scranton and vicinity are entitled to high credit for the conservatism and good common sense they have displayed throughout the discussion and balloting upon the question of continuing the strike. In quarters where one might expect some degree of radicalism the majorities in the locals against a strike are significant of the deep-seated belief that this is not an opportune time for a strike, and taking the poll as a whole, Lackawanna's voice is strongly pacific and wise.

This expression of opinion, it should be added, is not the work of outside pressure or importunity, but reflects the spontaneous belief of the working miners and their deliberate judgment after carefully canvassing the situation. It is not too much to say that, while the substantial business elements of the community are adverse to a strike and hopeful even yet that a calamity so serious may be avoided, they lifted no finger to guide the mine workers to a conclusion in conformity with their views. On the contrary, it has been generally recognized, as The Tribune recently pointed out, that this question was one for the miners to act for and by themselves. There is the chief risk and their's should be the responsibility of deciding.

We note as an important feature of the voting that many delegates have been instructed virtually to find out what John Mitchell wants and then to favor it. In view of the recent efforts of certain influences within the miners' organization to run counter to Mitchell's judgment and to make his work more difficult, this is especially significant as indicative of the firm hold which Mitchell has upon the esteem and confidence of the rank and file. We have no idea how far it is his desire or purpose to go at Hazleton in avoiding the miseries and uncertainties of a prolonged strike; but it is only expressing the common sentiment to say that the wise and cautious course he has already pursued in this matter has gained for him a degree of confidence among conservative people not often extended to the leaders of large labor movements. Sometimes it has happened that as labor leaders have built up a reputation among substantial people for candor and fairness they have simultaneously lost caste with the miners and employers. We do not know how this matter stands among the mine workers with reference to John Mitchell; but it is plain from the balloting in the Lackawanna district that he is more than ever in command of the situation within the organization so far as this part of the coal fields is concerned; and for that fact we congratulate the miners.

Reports from the lower coal fields vary so widely that until there is a clearing of the atmosphere prediction as to the Hazleton outcome will be unsafe. The only prediction that seems to be verifiable is that the convention will take ample time to consider the situation and work out a conclusion. A definite announcement is hardly to be expected before Friday or Saturday.

It begins to look as though the city authorities would have difficulty in deciding where the line should be drawn in the matter of issuing licenses to hucksters.

One Thing at a Time.

SO FAR as there is serious and sincere discussion of the Philippine tangle, the pivot of controversy seems to be the question asked of Senator Foraker by Senator Hoar during the former's eloquent speech on Monday. Mr. Hoar wanted to know if the senator from Ohio would say that, when all of the international obligations of the United States with respect to the Philippines as contracted in the Paris treaty had been fulfilled, when the Filipinos had established a government in honor and shown themselves fit to maintain it, and when they desired independence under those conditions, he would then recognize their right to have independence. This, in effect, is also the question which is giving uneasiness to President Schurman.

No doubt those who ask this question are mostly sincere and in some cases really anxious. Senator Hoar is it would lift a load from his mind and augment appreciably the buoyancy of his spirit if congress should forthwith declare unto remote generations its in-

tention to confer independence upon the dusky wards of the far Eastern seas whom Uncle Sam is now chastising for treachery and cruelty exceeding the worst report of Apache days. Even President Schurman, who developed while on the spot a far-sighted view on the subject, has since his return to academic groves and cloistered abodes, permitted the scholarly imagination to play horse with his common sense.

But the great majority of the American people, hard-headed by heredity and level-headed by necessity, are content to defer the crossing of that particular bridge until it shall have been reached in the course of centuries. They recognize that the duties of the moment suffice to occupy their time and energy without leaving much to spare for the idle contemplation of castles in the air. For this reason they are backing up the administration in the magnificently practical and effective work it is doing in the Philippines, paying little attention to the kickers, obstructors, slanderers and misfit intermeddlers who are seeking to embarrass that work, and not in the least losing sleep over the far-off contingencies which weigh so unnecessarily upon the sensibilities of the venerable and benighted senator from Massachusetts.

The opponents of John P. Elkin evidently want delegates badly.

Prospects in Cuba.

THE president-elect of Cuba, after having completed a triumphal tour of that island, which he had not seen since taken from it, a prisoner, nearly a quarter of a century ago, is now in Havana, awaiting his inauguration and formal assumption of authority, May 20. In all his words and actions thus far, General Palma has exhibited wisdom, prudence and self-control. He seems to be undoubtedly the man for the place.

In view of the nearness of Cuba's entry into the list of independent nations, interest attaches to an estimate of her future submitted by General Palma some time ago in the Independent. After treating at length of the capabilities and needs of the Cuban sugar industry, a subject now familiar, he continued: "We hope to extend the productive energy of the people of the island to the utilization of other, and very valuable, possibilities, which the country affords. We look for Cuba's greatest measure of prosperity in the future to her immense mineral resources, chief among them being iron and coal, and to the advantages which present themselves for the raising of fruits, vegetables, cotton, hemp, rubber and coffee, and for the breeding of cattle for the home market. Even the most brief consideration of the profits which Cuba's marvellously arable land offers will convey an idea of the possibilities awaiting her people."

"In the fruit trade we already export to the United States quantities of bananas, pineapples and coconuts. The growth of these fruits we hope to spread to a much greater degree than prevails now. Cuba's climate and her soil wait only for her people's active aid to add to the list oranges, tamarinds, mangoes and the extremely valuable aguacate. It is a green fruit of large size, whose dense yellow pulp possesses the flavor of almonds. All Americans who visit Cuba are delighted with it. Already Cuba exports some few specimens of the aguacate, as she does oranges."

"The possibility of quick delivery of ocean freight which is of perishable character opens to Cuba the whole American market. Only three days are required by swift steamers for shipment from Havana. This extremely favorable circumstance offers the same possibility to the Cuban grower of vegetables as it does to the cultivator of fruits. Importations by the United States from Cuba include already tomatoes, egg plants, cabbages, potatoes, green peppers, okra or gumbo, and squash. Cuban farmers are experimenting with asparagus, radishes and sweet potatoes. The sweet potato of Cuba is of a quality even better than the variety grown in the Southern States. I have mentioned here only a few of the vegetables that promise excellent profit to the Cuban people. They are trying with much care to develop the strawberry, so as to permit of the raising of large quantities, whose flavor and size will find popularity in the markets of the United States. There are large opportunities also, in the importation by this market of watermelons and canteloupes, which have hitherto been grown for domestic consumption alone."

"Cuba is one of the homes of cotton. Thus far, however, the absence of systematic cultivation has left Cuban cotton in a condition of little value. We expect to introduce the Egyptian variety and to bring it up to a level of excellence which shall command buyers for all the island cotton grow. Hemp is easily raised in Cuba. It grows there naturally and little care is needed. The best opportunities for its production are offered in Cardenas and Puerto Principe, where no small amount is already being raised. Both provinces have some factories in successful operation, but the hemp industry is a mere infant compared with the proportions to which it can be legitimately expected to attain."

"As for rubber, there are some caoutchouc trees growing in Cuba, chiefly on soil that has no other use. But in the province of Havana Cubans are already establishing nurseries for young trees, and the people are buying them extensively."

"Some years ago the island produced all the coffee that was needed for the supply of the home market. The war ruined so many plantations that capital is now necessary to bring this particular industry to a profitable position. We could not hope to compete with Brazil and other countries that grow cheaper coffees, but there is no doubt we can raise a crop sufficiently large at a cost of production sufficiently low, to satisfy the demands of the population of Cuba."

"There were in the island before the war no less than 5,000,000 head of cattle. During the progress of the conflict all these cattle were destroyed. Since then Cuba has imported, as beef, cattle by

the hundreds of thousands. The time has come when Cuba must import cattle for breeding purposes. Within a few years there will be no need for her to buy her beef abroad. The province of Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba and some parts of Santa Clara, in the order in which they are named, are peculiarly adapted to cattle raising. They contain much good grazing land, on which we can rear all the cattle we require for our own uses."

"The development of our mineral resources, from its very nature will probably be in the hands of individuals. But the development of the agricultural resources of the country demands, in many cases, the initiative and fostering protection of the government. Agricultural stations for the improvement of all varieties of these products are to be established; for special attention is required and should be accorded. We must improve all the advantages pertaining to our unequalled soil and our magnificent climate. The plan contemplated will require time for its fulfillment, but we shall probably have some elementary station in active service within a year. The agriculture of Cuba I consider, perhaps, the most important factor in the country's prosperity. The secretaryship of agriculture will in time become the most important cabinet office in the Cuban government."

In addition to the compact information contained in General Palma's article, it exhibits in him a capacity for constructive statesmanship which presages well for Cuba's future. Predictions as to the fate of Cuba under Cuban control vary widely among experts; so widely that the opinions of laymen possess little value; but if the initial prediction of Cuba can carry out its policy it will add one to the list of great executives and relieve the American nation and people of a heavy responsibility.

We have no doubt that reflection will cause Messrs. Miner and Williams, the minority candidates for state delegates in the First Luzerne district, to repudiate the plan of their over-zealous henchmen to put them in the convention regardless of the popular will.

The Wayne and Susquehanna county senatorial conferees who are endeavoring to decide upon a candidate do not seem disposed at present to make concessions.

It will soon be decided whether the evening horse ball game is more popular than the math in Scranton.

Unless the correspondents show more activity we will soon forget that there is a war in South Africa.

Citizens of Altoona favor the underground trolley system with unusual emphasis.

THINGS WORTH NOTING.

Compiled for The Tribune by Walter J. Ballard.

Schools in Porto Rico: The following figures give us a clear idea of the progress made along American educational lines in Porto Rico:

	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1902.
Number of schools	682	875
Pupils enrolled	100,000	130,000
Teachers	2,000	2,500
School houses built	74	161

The census of 1900 gives New York state, 75,000 manufacturing establishments, with \$1,031,210,229 capital. In the year, \$108,536,052 was paid out in wages (equal to nearly one-fourth of the capital), and the year's product was worth \$2,175,729,000. The vital point in the growth of the last half century is shown by the following:

	1850.	1900.
Population	1,300,000	7,200,000
Wage earners	200,000	850,000
Being 11.7 per cent. of the population, against 6.4 per cent. in 1850.		
The leading industry is clothing manufacture, which has 4,200 establishments, with \$600,000,000 capital, and \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods produced in 1900 was \$2,175,729,000, or 10.7 per cent. of the state's entire manufacturing product.		

Iowa's agricultural wealth and progress in ten years, shows up in the census reports as follows:

	1890.	1900.
Farm, 288,622, land valued at	\$1,256,757,820	\$1,400,000,000
Farm implements and machinery	240,802,310	575,000,000
Live stock	278,000,000	575,000,000
Total value farm property	\$1,871,555,930	\$3,550,000,000
1890.	1890.	1900.

Twelve years ago British capital bought up American industries in the far west, and made them the present proposed purchase of British ships, but there was no word of protest. Moreover, opposition on the ground of public policy would have been ridiculed most loudly in England.

On Virginia avenue, the widest and most fashionable in Atlantic City, within a few rods of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk and in front of the most desirable bathing grounds. All conveniences, including steam heat, parlors, elevator to street level, hot and cold baths. Table excellent. Accommodations for three hundred. Terms moderate. Write for booklet.

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SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES.

THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS OF EVERY CHARACTER PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

FOR SALE

BUGGIES AND WAGONS of all kinds; also HOUSES and FURNITURE at bargain prices. HORSES CLIPPED and GROOMED at

M. T. KELLER
Lackawanna Carriage Works.

J.B. WOOLSEY & Co

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Dealers in PLATE GLASS AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

SECURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION

Home Office, 235-237 Mears Building.

We are making shares each month which show a net gain to the investor of about 12 per cent. We loan money. We also issue FULL PAID STOCK \$100.00 per share, interest payable semi-annually.

ALBERT BALD, Secretary.

E. JOSEPH KUSTTEL.

rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

PETER STIPP.

General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone, Cementing of cellars a specialty. Telephone 2292. Office, 227 Washington avenue.

THE SCRANTON VITRIFIED BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Paving Brick, etc. M. H. Dale, General Sales Agent, Office 329 Washington ave. Works at Nay Aug, Pa., E. & W. V. R. R.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Spring and Summer Orfords and Boots that content the mind and comfort the feet.

Men's "Always" Busy Orfords, \$3.00
Ladies' "Melba" Orfords, \$2.50.

Lewis & Reilly.

114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

The Finest Line of

Porch Rockers

Ever shown in Scranton—A strong but true statement.

We have nearly everything in summer furniture including the

Prairie Grass Goods

Artistic in design, rich in appearance and very practical.

We want every house-keeper in Scranton to visit our store and inspect our stock—you'll find prices right and goods the best to be had.

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

ALL HAVANA FILLER

Cubanola cigars are made from old, mild Havana leaf, which is all cured and aged in the Cuban climate.

This is not true of any other 5 cent cigar.

SAVE THE BANDS FOR PRESENTS

Imperial Cigar Company,

109 Lackawanna Avenue.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS And Distributors of

Cubanola Cigars.

\$9574 in Special Rewards

SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S GREATEST OF ALL

Educational Contests

CLOSES OCTOBER 25, 1902.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S third great Educational Contest is now open. There are offered as Special Rewards, to those who secure the largest number of points, THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS in some of the Leading Educational Institutions in the Country.

List of Scholarships

2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$102 each	\$204
1 Scholarship in Bucknell University	50
1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester	324
1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys	1700
1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	125
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute	750
1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School	500
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute	750
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 Wilkes-Barre Institute	275
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)	250
4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each	500
4 Scholarships in Hardknott School of Music and Art	400
5 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each	500
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$37 each	285
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each	170
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio	125
	1840
	\$9574

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:

	Points.
One month's subscription	1
Three months' subscription	3
Six months' subscription	6
One year's subscription	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.

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.

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 been given. All subscriptions and the cash paid 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.

EVERY CONTESTANT TO BE PAID—Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for THE TRIBUNE during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes

A new feature is added this year. Special Honor Prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month.

THE CONTESTANT SCORING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POINTS BEFORE 5 P. M. SATURDAY, MAY 31, WILL RECEIVE A HANDSOME GOLD WATCH, WARRANTED FOR 20 YEARS.

Special Honor Prizes for June, July, August, September, and October will be announced later.

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.

The Matchless Splendors of the Canadian Rockies

BANFF the LAKES in the CLOUDS, Yoho VALLEY, the GREAT GLACIER—a region described by Whymper, the conqueror of the Matterhorn, as fifty or sixty Swissland rolled into one—reached only by the Canadian Pacific Railway

Daily transcontinental train service throughout the year from Toronto and Montreal. IMPERIAL LIMITED, crossing the continent in 97 hours, leaves Toronto and Montreal (commencing June 15th next) every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Sleeping and dining cars attached to all through trains.

First-class hotels in the mountains. Swiss guides at the principal points. For rates, etc., apply to nearest agent of the C. P. R. or to E. V. Skinner, 253 Broadway, New York.

ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.

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Spectacles and Eye Glasses

Properly fitted by an expert optician.

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Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing.