

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month. LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRBE, 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 editorial revision.

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

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Siding on Read-Ing, Full Post-ions. Rows include Less than 50 inches, 50 inches, 75 inches, 100 inches, 125 inches, 150 inches.

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. Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JULY 30, 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. VORBRIG. Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENNMAN. Mine Inspectors—LEWELLYN M. EVANS. DAVID T. WILLIAMS. Legislative. First District—JOSEPH J. IVER. Second District—JOHN CHESTER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

Of course the news from the Philippines by way of Lake George will be considered more authentic than that sent from the spot.

Hait Lawlessness.

THE RECURRENCE of violence which is reported from various places in the strike belt, and which in nearly every instance takes the form of forcible interference by strikers or their sympathizers with men at work or seeking work in or about the mines, is greatly to be deplored and cannot be tolerated. It violates the counsel and instructions of the responsible strike leaders and it affronts and challenges all who believe in law and order.

Undoubtedly this violence is the work of hot heads; of boys, women and men who are carried away by their feelings and prejudices, and do not realize that they are doing exactly what the operators would have them do so as to turn the current of public sympathy and bring on the interposition of troops. For this reason, while officers of the law must enforce the law at any and all hazards, and must be upheld while doing it, it especially behooves the more intelligent and judicious strikers to take active measures to hold these violent persons in check.

Nearly twice weeks of the strike have passed without violence of a serious or general character. The abstention from violence by the men on strike has been their strongest weapon. It has enabled their leaders to appeal to the country to take notice that the contest, one of the largest in the history of the labor movement, has been at the same time one of the most peaceful. Dependent as they now are upon outside contributions for the continuance of their struggle, the strikers have a monetary as well as a moral stake in preserving this good reputation.

Mob demonstrations and defiance of the laws of the land would shut the pocket books of outside sympathizers more quickly than anything else that the strikers could do.

From the evidence at hand it appears that Fuglist Goddard, the Camden repeater and polling place thug, got about what he deserved.

Good Warm-weather Reading.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, to the Washington Post tells a tale of adventure amidst northern ice fields which makes interesting mid-summer reading: "Harry De Windt, the noted traveler, explorer, author, and journalist, and his companions, Viscompte de Clincham, Bellegras de Paris; George Harding, an Englishman, and Stepan Rastorguyeff, a Russian, who traveled with the expedition from Yakuta, Siberia, left Skagway on Thursday last, en route to New York and Paris, after a most adventurous journey, which was practically taken with a view of investigating the feasibility of a railway to be built through from Europe to the Bering Straits to connect with an Alaskan road.

"De Windt and his companions left Paris on Dec. 19, and, proceeding via Moscow, they went over the Trans-Siberian railway to Irkutsk, at which point they arrived on Jan. 12, and there abandoned the railroad for horses and rokas. Horses were not spared, and with relays they made the arduous journey over 2,000 miles of steppes to Skutsk, which the explorer declares is said to be the coldest spot of the world, in twenty-three days. At Yakutsk the officials insisted on a guide and interpreter joining the party, and a Cossack has been with the party since then. Reindeer were obtained and the party proceeded north 800 miles to Veroyok, where, after a short stay, fresh reindeer were secured and the party started on their thousand-mile journey to the Arctic coast. "Arriving at the coast, little food could be secured by the travelers, but dog teams were obtained and a sort of pemmican, the only food available, it forming the main article of diet on their next stage, which was 1,600 miles to East Cape, on the Siberian coast of

Bering Straits. Most of the way this journey was over the arctic ice, and was traversed with difficulty. Along the shore line but little driftwood was available, and many days the party ate nothing but cold food. An ordinary tent was used, and on account of the scant supply of fuel, they all suffered severely from the terrible cold. The last journey occupied six weeks, and all of the party were worn out and exhausted when they reached some friendly Indians at East Cape on May 16.

"Here they awaited the arrival of the United States steamer Thetis, which, by arrangement, was to call for them at East Cape. It was thirty-two days after their arrival at East Cape before the Thetis arrived, on June 18. The party was taken on board immediately, but could not be landed on shore. Instead of this Captain Healy put the explorers down on the ice about five miles from land. From this point they were guided to land by a party of Indians from Cape Prince of Wales. For a few days these Indians cared for them, until the ice broke, and the steamer Sadie was sighted. De Windt and party went then to St. Michael and from that point to Dawson, on the steamer Haman, where they arrived July 15. Two days later they left for White Horse, arriving at Skagway last Thursday, and embarking on the same day for the south."

The dispatch is silent as to Mr. De Windt's opinion on the feasibility of an all-rail route from New York to Paris; and doubtless we shall have to await fuller returns in the magazines. This scheme, like that of an intercontinental railroad connecting the three Americas, is chiefly useful as an exercise for the imagination, but while men can be found to undergo such hardships in the interest of science, notoriety or adventure it will not do to conclude that the age of chivalry has passed.

President Castro seems to have been satisfied with taking a look at the disturbers of his republic.

Minister Wu's Recall.

THE DUTY for which Wu Ting-fang has been recalled to China is one of great importance, and it is likely to prove very helpful to American interests that Mr. Wu is to have charge of it. He is to revise the laws of China. At present that country has no laws. Separate edicts are issued for every matter requiring governmental attention. These are often conflicting and are based on no definite underlying principles, being usually influenced by the latest "pull." How far Mr. Wu will be permitted to substitute for such an erratic method a digested system cannot, of course, be foretold; but Americans will readily believe that he will do his best, and they know that means much. He is probably the ablest living Chinaman; a man well educated in both Chinese and modern lore; and apart from his scholarship, his friendly influence at Peking will be a valuable American asset.

Aside from the general interest which Americans have in the modernization of China, their financial and commercial stake in that country is considerable, and growing. In the August Protectionist Walter J. Ballard makes this plain. Upon the authority of Consul General John Goodnow, of Shanghai, Mr. Ballard gives our sales to China as, 1890 \$21,900,000 1891 18,542,352 1901 25,441,082

As near as the records show, but he thinks the correct figures would be considerably larger, as American goods shipped by Canadian Pacific steamers (for want of American ships) are credited to Canada. Those shipped by the Japanese line from Seattle and San Francisco (also for want of American ships) are credited to Japan. Those via London are credited to Great Britain, and those via Hongkong to Hongkong. We get credit at the Chinese Imperial maritime customs for only the goods shipped on the few American lines, and cleared from United States ports to ports in China.

Our principal sales to China in 1900 and 1901 were: 1900 1901 Cotton drills \$1,762,699 \$3,481,113 Cotton sheetings 4,699,191 5,498,424 Kerseene 4,728,288 6,219,721 Flour 2,497,491 3,402,413 Timber 776,525 1,217,507 Tobacco 672,000 300,000 Cotton thread 688,694 829,779

The principal items of the exports from Shanghai to the United States were: 1900 1901 Cowskins \$1,002,074 \$ 559,887 Goatskins 788,882 995,215 Raw silk 7,192,791 4,717,230 Tea 8,483,125 1,016,397 Sheep's wool 631,502 421,618 Straw braid 357,882 421,618 Wool 357,882 421,618

Our total trade with China in 1901 (exports and imports) was about \$42,000,000, as against about the same in 1900. Imports from the United States increased about \$7,500,000 and exports to the United States fell off \$7,500,000, making the balance of trade \$15,000,000 in our favor. Our trade with China last year was about 14 per cent of her total foreign commerce, but only 1.3 of it was carried in American ships.

Mr. Ballard well says: "As we have never incurred the hostility of the Chinese by forcing grants of territory or ports, in compensation for real or fancied injuries, nor in any way sought to benefit by the many embarrassments of the Celestial empire; on the contrary, as in our dealings with her, we have always governed our actions by the motto, or title of Charles Reade's celebrated novel, 'Put Yourself in Her Place,' we can fairly count on Chinese good will towards Americans and everything American, which means a much larger share of the future business of that densely populated country of enormous consuming capacity, and very limited manufacturing facilities." As a substantial proof of the favor which Americans at present enjoy in China the fact should be mentioned that an imperial edict has just been issued at Peking authorizing the commencement of construction work upon the proposed railroad between Hankow and Canton, and the issue of \$40,000,000 of gold bonds as a subsidy to assist the enterprise. The several governors and other officials along the line of the road are commanded to render every aid in their power to the contractors

and engineers, and it is understood to be the wish of the emperor dowager that not less than one-half the stock and bonds of the company shall be subscribed for by native capitalists in order that they may share the control of the property. This is an American enterprise, organized by the late Senator Brice, of Ohio, and a syndicate of the richest men in New York is behind it. At present the immense traffic between these two places has to be shipped or carried 30 miles over the Che-ling mountains, an expensive process even with coolie labor. The railroad will shorten the distance to 1200 miles and do away with re-handling. The extent of the Chinese government's interest in the matter is shown in its willingness to furnish \$40,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 required to build the railroad. The railroad company also has concessions to develop the mineral resources along the way and these are believed to be of enormous richness. Evidently a friend such as Wu Ting-fang has proved himself to be at Washington will be equally useful, to his own country and to Americans, at Peking.

The Sunday opening of the Oyster Bay postoffice seems to be about the only incident to date that will be of any use to the individuals in charge of the department of campaign issues.

Temperance Reform.

THE CENSUS bulletin on the drink industry in the United States will furnish material for many temperance lectures. In 1900, the census year, the consumption of liquors containing alcohol amounted to 1,325,358,684 gallons; 1,198,602,104 gallons malt, 103,830,423 gallons distilled liquors and 23,425,567 gallons wines; an average consumption of 17.3 gallons per capita. The product of the 2,385 establishments doing more than \$500 business a year, which was the limit of the census' investigation, amounted to \$340,615,466, divided as follows: Wines, \$6,547,210; distilled liquors, \$36,798,443; and malt liquors, \$267,269,713.

The great increase is in beer. This is fast becoming the universal American drink. Deducting exportations of it, the average consumption of beer in 1900 by Americans was 15.7 gallons per capita. This growth has come about in comparatively a few years. From 1850 to 1860 it increased 27 per cent; during the next decade it was 16.14 per cent; from 1870 to 1880, 81.4 per cent; 1880 to 1890, 80.8 per cent, and in the last decade, 29.8 per cent. While the percentage of increase is falling, the rate of growth is yet more rapid than the growth in population. In 1863 the total beer production of the United States was only 2,000,000 barrels; today it is in excess of 40,000,000 barrels. In half a century the number of breweries has trebled, the capitalization has increased more than one hundred fold, the number of wage earners involved has multiplied more than fifteen times, wages have multiplied nearly thirty fold and the value of the product has multiplied forty fold.

The domestic wine industry dates back only to 1860. Since that time it has grown rapidly, but not alarmingly. The consumption per capita is today less than one-half gallon. Coming to distilled spirits we have most cause for congratulation. While beer production from 1850 to 1860 was increasing 27 per cent, the production of whisky increased only 96.2 per cent; the next decade the increase was only 17 per cent; from 1870 to 1880 the increase was but little larger, the decade following it grew to 133.7 per cent, but last decade it was only 7.1 per cent. In half a century the total output in gallons has not multiplied by five, notwithstanding the great increase in population and the largely increased use of spirits in the arts.

It is evident from these figures, as it is from common observation and a worldly knowledge of human nature, that the substitution of malt for spirituous liquors is a substantial victory for temperance reform. That it has been hastened by extremist movements, such as attempts at state prohibition, may fairly be doubted. More probably it has come through a natural process of evolution whereby the underlying common sense of the American people has admonished them to cut loose from intemperate use of strong drink and seek stimulation, if at all, in the milder forms. But whatever the explanation, the fact itself stands forth conspicuously that intemperance is on the decline. It is being drowned, so to speak, in a sea of beer.

The United States government spends hundreds of millions of dollars very wisely on battleships, forts, batteries and armies for external defense, yet when the educational interests of the country call for more than a \$60,000 annual expenditure in federal aid to education (the present cost of the bureau of education) small economists object. The value of Uncle Sam's public school plant is nearly \$50,000,000 and it takes \$213,000,000 a year to run it, more than 15,000,000 pupils being in attendance. This large interest, most vital for internal defense, is surely worth more than \$60,000 of the national government's money.

It is announced that Attorney General Knox will have the aid of Senator Spooner in examining the title of the Panama Canal company. Mr. Spooner, like Mr. Knox, earned when in private practice, more than \$100,000 a year but he will do this work for nothing, while Mr. Knox will get only his salary as attorney general, about \$150 a week. Secretary Root is another able lawyer who loses largely by acceptance of public office. But really big men seem to enjoy personal sacrifice. It is one of the proofs of their bigness.

THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

Ay, he's the man to pity and point the tale of woe, Who hath to place to plant a seed and help to make it grow— Whose heart is brick and mortar, Whose life is soulless barter— A million miles from God's sweet world—the man without the hoe. —Country Life in America.

PROSPERITY IS THE ISSUE

For The Tribune by Walter J. Ballard.

OUR FOUR year old baby, Porto Rico, shows up well, says Governor William H. Hunt, who is doing better good work, in command of our "Rich Gate." "General Miles landed in Porto Rico four years ago today. Great changes have set in and Porto Rico has much to be thankful for since the flag was raised at Guanica. The close of the fiscal year showed better business, better health and better prospects than ever. The insular treasury balance on July 1 was \$311,000, a gain of \$28,000 in the year. The total exports for last year aggregated \$12,889,325, showing an increase in exports to foreign countries of 45.7 per cent. over the previous year and 68.7 per cent. increase of exports to the United States over last year. The increase is principally in sugar cigars and cigarettes, straw hats and coffee. We sent \$294,500 worth of straw hats alone to the United States last year. The increase is noticeable in all directions. The people welcome schools. The insular government cannot supply enough being necessarily limited to \$600,000 per annum for education. But we are teaching nearly 50,000 children and expect to open two industrial schools in the fall. The number of children to learn, and in instances children are teaching their parents.

"There was an extraordinary decrease in the number of deaths last year, 13,139 fewer than the year before. There is much less anaemia than formerly. People look healthier, live better and take better care of themselves. All sanitation has improved. "They are contented with their general political condition. This being an election year, politics will occupy much attention. The insular legislature, mayors and other officers are to be chosen. Two years ago, one party withdrew from the field, but from the present outlook there will be a contest in November. The vote will run up to 130,000.

"Civil government has now been established over two years, during which time there has been a wonderful adaptability to free conditions and thus far no serious setback. The new code of laws are in effect. The island is now controlled in American status as a modern ready adjustment to the change, and reports of the operation of the new laws are gratifying. The criminal code, modeled largely after the California penal laws, is giving particular satisfaction. "Porto Ricans are ambitious for closer relations with the United States and desire the American status as a matter of over two years in the island. I found them generous, warm-hearted, good people. They are impressionable, but gentle and kind. The result of the liberal government given them is a steadily growing mutual respect and liking between them and the citizens of the mainland. There has been no serious setback. There was a ready achievement of our occupancy." It will not be long before Porto Rico alone will be worth more to us than the two republics of the island. There is for the Philippines, besides the Porto Rican share of our Spanish war expenses.

"It seems to be now plainly indicated that the next national campaign is to be fought, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, upon the tariff. The old issue between the two parties is to be revived and the country is once more to be asked to pass judgment upon the question of protection to American industries. The Republican party will heartily welcome the issue. There is nothing in its great record of which it is more proud or in defense of which it can invoke the splendid and conclusive facts. The party is fully prepared to meet its opponents in a discussion of the tariff policy before the people, confident that the history of the last four years, to go no further back, will amply vindicate and justify Republican policy, which is as necessary today to American labor and industry as at any time in the past." —Omaha Bee.

Under the Dingley tariff law, our cigar production shows: 1887, half Democratic.....4,063,000,000 18984,910,000,000 18995,971,000,000 19003,382,000,000 19014,473,000,000 Facts are facts, and figures are eloquent in such results.

Senator Gallinger struck the keynote when he said: "Our friends on the other side are looking for an issue. They need not worry. The issue is looking for them. The Republican party will heartily welcome the issue. There is nothing in its great record of which it is more proud or in defense of which it can invoke the splendid and conclusive facts. The party is fully prepared to meet its opponents in a discussion of the tariff policy before the people, confident that the history of the last four years, to go no further back, will amply vindicate and justify Republican policy, which is as necessary today to American labor and industry as at any time in the past." —Omaha Bee.

FUTURE OF JOURNALISM.

From the World's Work. The period of the Great Editor—the man who carried on a party debate every morning and gave his readers a sort of continuous "editorial" performance—is past. The day of the Sensational Journalist is passing—the man who boasts of his paper's circulation and of his charities—because other sorts of self-conscious millionaires also have risen to play this sorry game; and the newspaper braggart is ceasing to attract attention. Meanwhile the conscientious, well-equipped army of high-minded men who practice the profession is increasing every year.

ALWAYS BUSY. ALWAYS HONEST VALUES.



THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS \$9574 List of Scholarships Universities: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each... \$ 864 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520 1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester... 324 —\$1708 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 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute... 720 1 Scholarship in Keystones 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 276 1 Scholarship in Cottuit Cottage (Summer School)... 230 —6026 Music, Business and Art: 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each... 500 4 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art... 460 3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each... 300 5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each... 285 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each... 170 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio... 125 —1840 \$9574

The Scranton Tribune's Educational Contest 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: Pts. One month's subscription... \$ 50 Three months' subscription... 125 Six months' subscription... 250 One year's subscription... 500 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 month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, and the papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, whether they secure a Special Reward or not. Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa. Special Honor Prizes for July To be given to the two contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of July: FIRST PRIZE—A BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE WRITING DESK, Value \$12.00. SECOND PRIZE—A GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN. Special Honor Prizes for August, September and October will be announced later.

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.

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. State Normal School. East Stroudsburg, Pa. NEW CATALOGUE. For 1902 giving full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study, and other facts of interest will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8th, 1902. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

Swarthmore College Swarthmore, Pa. Provides, first of all, the broad culture of the COURSE IN ARTS; then there is the practical field of ENGLISH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE; for the physician there is special work in BIOLOGY; for the lawyer or business man there is the course in ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE; there is work in the field and training in the shop for the CIVIL OR MECHANICAL ENGINEER, while the laboratories open the door to ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. Joined with all this there is INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL CULTURE with all that the phrase implies. At Swarthmore, too, there is that INTIMATE CONTACT OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT, which is probably the greatest force in the development of character and which is possible only at a small college. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS. Catalogues on application. DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, President.

The Moosic Powder Co., Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bldg SCRANTON, PA. MINING AND BLASTING POWDER Made at Moosic and Rushdale Works Lafin & Rand Powder Company's Orange Gun Powder Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, Exploding Blasts, Safety Fuse. Lewis & Relly, REPAUNO CHEMICAL CO.'S HIGH EXPLOSIVES

When in Need Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses Properly fitted by an expert optician, From \$1.00 Up Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 182 Wyoming Avenue.