#### the Scranton tribune Published Daily Except Sunday, by The ribune Publishing Company, at Fifty ents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., 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 ac-ceptance 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:

D	ISPLAY.	Run of Paper.	Siding on Read- ing.	Full Posi- tion.
Less t 50 in 100 250 500	han 50 Inches	.50 .40 .30 .25 .20	11:55 kg 1:50 51:55 kg 1:50 51:50 kg 1:50 51	.60 .48 .36 .30 .21

Colence, and similar contributions in the fature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line. Rates of Classified Advertising fur-nished on application.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 11, 1902.

#### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

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

The sooner the Moros of Shenandoah are rounded up the better it will be for the peace of the valley and union labor

#### The Coronation.

F IT IS TRUE that a modern Cumean sybil prophesied that King Edward would never be crowned, her vaticination has, happily, been falsified by the event. The king has been crowned. The ceremony was shorn of much of its antiquaran interest and immemorial pageantry owing to its postponement. But this is of little consequence in comparison to the realization that the ruler of the British empire has survived a disease and a surgical operation for its elimination which so nearly threatened his life that those who came from afar to witness his ceremonial accession to the throne at Westminister Abbey were in a fair way to stand by his bler in the same venerable fane.

The ancient, elaborate and complicatwhich the experience and the genius any modern republic is of its elective we may secure the material for dehead. This fact does not, however, de- veloping a second Lincoln, Grant, Gartract from the loyalty and veneration field, Sherman or Sheridan." which the English people bear to their diversified races of an empire of nearly from pole to pole and around the circumference of the globe be permeated and for tal with a spirit of imperialistic homogenity and federal unity. Under no other symbol of historical or conceivable authority could the rulers and the ruled be brought to recognize a common fellowship and interest in the mighty empire in which are merged their political existence. King Edward is much less of a sovereign than the centripetal force which keeps the centrifugal tendencies of the entities of his realm in their orbit.

The British empire has been often compared to that of Rome at its best. In extent and cohesiveness it bears some resemblance. But in every other essential they differ. The great theoretical and practical end of all government is the happiness of the people That Great Britain has measurably attained. There are parts of the empire which are not at rest or in acquiesence with its regal or parliamentary dominion. But while Rome drowned in blood the slightest impulse toward independence or political dissatisfaction in her conquered territories, England maintains her sovereignty by the largest expression of moral, religious and intellectual freedom. This assertion may be combatted, but it cannot be denied with justice to a country in which the first germs of political liberty, as they are understood and appreciated by mankind today, were sprouted.

King Edward is not a great statesman or a great monarch, happily for himself and his subjects. He has had however an unusually long apprenticeship to the business of kingeraft and he knows his trade thoroughly.

The fortune tellers probably meant to say that King Edward would not be crowned on schedule time.

#### The Soldiers' Political League.

NEW organization, with certainly large purposes, has just had birth at Washington, thanks to the activity of Colonel Samuel R. Stratton, of that city known to many Scrantonians by reason of having at one time been private secretary for Congressman Connell. . The "Soldiers' Political League" is the name of Colonel Stratton's child; and in the course of a long interview in the Washington Star the gental colonel marks out with fatherly solicitude

and pride its path in life. It is not to interfere with party questions but its aim is to smooth the declining years of surviving veteran soldiers and promote in general the best interests of the nation's defenders, their relicts and dependents. One of its purposes is to correct the alleged injustice whereby regular army and navy officers exclusively are retired on

reduced pay while volunteer officers, when the government is through with their services, are told to go back to civil life and earn their living as best they may, In illustration Colonel Stratton cites the fact that a man, evidently General L.P., after having been educated by the government at West Point, sworn allegiance to its flag, and for four years fought against that flag, "Is now eligible and has under the law been retired on the pay and rank of a brigadier general of the regular army, while the volunteer officer, who gallantly defended that flag in the civil war for four years, and since that time served his government in the capacity of clerk, has his grizzled locks contemptutously referred to as premature indications of mental decay and physical decrepitude, and is therefore unceremonlously thrust upon the world to make his way as best he can without further recognition or annuity on the part of the government he helped to save." The "Soldiers' Political League," the colonel says, has a bill to correct such inequalities. This is it:

That on and after the passage of this act any person who has been, is now or shall hereafter be employed in the land or naval service of the United States, including members of a state or territorial militia or National Guard, either as an officer or enlisted man, and who, while in the line of duty, has sustained the loss of a leg, an arm, one eye, both eyes, or has otherwise been injured or incapacitated from the performance of manual labor in a pensionable degree, shall (as the case may be) be placed upon the retired list

of the army or navy.

That all officers of the military or naval service to be retired under the provisions of Section 1, providing for registra-tion on the retired list, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances next above the one held at the time such injuries or dis-abilities were received. That all non-commissioned officers and

enlisted men to be retired under the provisions of Section 1 shall be placed upon the retired list of the army or navy with the rank, pay and allowances of a sec-ond lieutenant of the army or junior sec-ond lieutenant in the navy, as the case

may be.
That any officer or enlisted men electing to accept the provisions conferred by this act, and whose name is now on the on rolls of the government, shall for feit all claim to invalid pension to which he is or may be entitled; and no officer or enlisted man who is now on the retired list of the army or navy shall draw pension from the government. No officer or enlisted man whose name

is on the retired list of the army or navy shall receive pay or allowances for any service during the time in which he may be employed in an appointive capacity under the authority of the federal govrnment, state or municipality in which ie may be so employed. All laws or parts of laws affecting the retired list of the army and navy which are in conflict with this act are hereby

Another purpose of the league is to break down the gates that allow a representative. In congress or United States senator to monopolize appointments of cadetships to West Point or Annapolis. When vacancies occur hereafter at either the Military or Naval academy in any congressional district where such vacancy occurs the fact should be published in the daily press in the district and the place ed constitution of Great Britian on thrown open to competition under rules and regulations provided by of ages have been employed is as inde- the United States civil service compendent of the person or behest of the mission. This gives every boy an equal sovereign of that kingdom as that of chance and from the workshop or farm

Perhaps the most daring proposition sovereigns. He is the embodiment of of all is the suggestion that the entire their social and political organism. In pension debt be funded into two or no other form than that of a constitu- three per cent. gold-bearing bondstional monarchy could the integration each pensioner to have his pension for of the British empire be preserved. In the next ten years summed up and the no other way could the immeasurably total amount of such pension merged in an interest-bearing bond. For insix hundred million people scattered stance, if a voteran gets \$10 a month would equal \$120 a year pension, the ....rnment bond bearing give him a 2 or 3 per cent. Interest for the whole amount in a lump sum, thereby abolishing the pension department and its from Santlago to San Luis, a distance of agencies. This suggestion, Colonel agencies. This suggestion, Colonel planned by and constructed under the di-Stratton takes care to explain, has not rection of General Wood, under the imreceived the league's imprimatur. It mediate supervision of Lieutenant Matis in the nebulous state as yet. But with regard to the other items in the programme, the league's eyes are ably the finest mountain road in the

> Colonel Stratton says the league is Colonel Stratton says the league is had, as its only means of communica-growing rapidly and will soon be mature. There is no reason that we see why it should not be welcomed into the arena of public suggestion and discussion. The more the merrier. Wisdom is not the monopoly of any man, group or class. It comes, the proverb truly assures us, through a multiplicty of counsel.

> Citizen George Francis Train, now in his seventy-fourth year, has written a book about himself, which will be published by a firm of sufficient prominence to guarantee that it is a work of merit. Those who have seen the manuscript of the most recent effort of this eccen tric individual, whose idiosyncrasies have furnished many columns for the sensational readers, state that time has not impaired the vigor of his composition or the accuracy of his recollections. It is barely possible that the strange character who has been known for so many years as a crank of unusual resources may yet fool mankind revenue are the following: by leaving a work of consistency and genuine literary merit which could not fall to be interesting if given in the author's peculiar style.

Miss Becky Taylor, the ex-War department clerk, who was dismissed for writing bitter criticisms of the president for the papers, ought to have no difficulty in securing employment upon the staff of almost any journal as a regular. In her efforts to be reinstated over the head of the secretary of war, Miss Taylor has certainly displayed a spirit of persistence that is seldom equalled by the most irrepressible in-

terviewer. The health of King Edward seemed to be unaffected by the coronation ceremonies, but some of the New York yellow papers were afflicted with terrible spasms immediately following the receipt of the news.

A good many men remain honest simply because they have never been able to find a market for "their price."

In many respects Lord Kitchener is more fortunate than the generals who had charge of the campaign in the

Philippines. England seems disposed to pay more attention to results accomplished than to inquiries as to whether they were brought about by strictly humane means.

Notwithstanding King Edward's health seems to be in the best condition permissible, the royal household will do well not to let him see the poetry that has been written in honor of the recent event.

The Baltimore Hibernians who advise the residents of Ireland to not come to America, but stay at home and fight for liberty, are unconsciously humor-

And the English poet-laureate, Alfred Austin, further tempted the hoodoo by writing a song of thirteen verses upon the coronation.

As a rule the public man does not know who are most to be feared, his wise enemies or fool friends.

#### Administration of Government of Cuba

Prepared in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

HE MILITARY government of Cuba was established by the United States on July 18, 1898, and terminated on May 19, 1902.
At the close of hostilities in Cuba, the military authorities found the Island a country in a state of devastation and ruin, both as to its political organization as well as its industrial condition. Without precedent to guide and many of them without previous experience in state affairs, the officers of the United States army at once undertook to set up a form of government which would provide sufficient revenues for the immediate needs, and which might be developed into a

stable and lasting system.

How well they succeeded may be best shown by a summary of the fiscal affairs covering our stay in the islands.

From July 18 to December 31, 1898, reve nues were collected amounting to five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, mainly from duties on imports and municipal taxation, and these revenues were used for defraying the extraordinary ex-penses occasioned by the condition of af-

On January 1 1899, there was established in Cuba sixteen custom houses, that at the chief port, Havana, and others at the principal sub-ports of the Island. These offices were fully equipped from the outset, and a uniform tariff was ob ties. These rates were generally about the same as those which obtained in the United States. The principal changes in the tariff have been the gradual reduction of duties on exports from time to time, until April 1st, 1901, when these duties

vere entirely abolished. Postoffices were opened throughout the sland, and native postmasters were appointed. More than 300 postoffices were established, at the greater number of which the officers were bonded, and in connection therewith a money-order system was inaugurated both for domestic and international business. A free deliv-ery system was also established in all of the largest cities, as well as railway post lines, and in many instances, star routes in the interior and country districts, giving to those even in the remotest places the benefits of a regular mail service.

There was established a department of finance, presided over by a general treasurer and six provincial treasurers, one for each province. Subsequently, these provinces were re-districted and formed into eleven so-called fiscal zones. These officers conducted the assessment and colection of conveyance, inheritance, commercial and industrial taxes, and administered internal affairs, municipal schools, hospitals, public works, fostering industries, and stocking farms and of Cuba is also not a subject of considplantations. Thousands of brood horses and cattle were purchased and resold to the natives on easy terms, enabling them

wise have been possible nearly equal those in this country for a corresponding area.

There was constructed a telegraph line connection with the principal cities throughout the island, which, together 1 \$1,200. The idea is to with the construction and repair of bridges, have been of invaluable benefit to the inhabitants. Among the most notable achievements in this connection may be about twenty-four miles. This road was world. It gives access to a wonderfully fertile section of country, which before mountain trails, which were impassable during the rainy season, or nearly half the year. As a sanitary measure the streets of many of the cities were paved, and extensive systems of sewerage con

structed. The harbors of the island were greatly improved; and an admirable system o buoys and beacons was established, govpaired and constructed, and regulations conforming to those in vogue in this country, governing the harbors of the

lected during the occupation was fifty-seven million two hundred thousand dol-lars, and the expenditures therefrom fifty-five million three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, the remainder having been turned over to the republic of Cuba at the time of the withdrawal of United States authority, May 19th, 1902. All expenditures were made with a view to con-tributing to the greatest good of the peo-ple there, and throughout the entire per-riod of American occupation the affairs were conducted solely in the interests of and for the benefit of Cuba.

More prominent among the items of

ш	TATALON OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		- 1
	Receipts from import duties-		1
	Fiscal year 1899 6.4	173,668	28
1	Fiscal year 1900 14.	592,683	04
ï	Fircal year 1901 14,1	87,131	41
1	Fiscal year 1902 12,	114,963	97
	Receipts from export duties-		
1	Fiscal year 1899	106,408	10
d	Fiscal year 1900	719,801	
1	Fiscal year 1901	988,928	39
	Receipts from tonnage taxes-		
П	Fiscal year 1899	227,691	41
Ü	Fiscal year 1900	343,007	51
ı	Fiscal year 1901	352,251	37
ij		836, 491	21
10	Other customs receipts-	200701-002-00	
ı		120,692	81
H	Fiscal year 1900	412,543	93
J	Fiscal year 1901	422,215	74
d		451,461	97
١,	Receipts from sales of postage	stamp	
9	stamped paper, box rent, etc		-
	Fiscal year 1899	148,692	70
		237,731	
l		354.806	27
		334,336	74
•	Fees on money orders	48,221	
	Receipts from Internal revenues-	300000	
	Fiscal year 1899	347,431	98
		884.783	
2		658,585	
		688,581	
		238,788	
b	Miscellaneous	610,417	
ĸ	attacemineous		24

Total revenues for entire period of occupation ......\$57,192,208 40

The figures given herein for the fiscal year 1902 cover only the period from July

Cuba was occasioned by the condition of the various municipalities, all of which showed large deficits in their annual budgets. In the fiscal year 1998 more than one million dollars was contributed to defray these deficits, and thereafter the schools, police and municipal hospitals and charities were maintained almost en-tirely at the expense of the insular govtirely at the expense of the insular gov-ernment. This condition has been very largely overcome and the majority of the municipalities are now self-sustaining. The insular revenues, however, were used to support the municipal schools and charities to a very large degree as well as in payment for the extensive work up to the close of the American adminis-tration. The following is a summary of expen-ditures made from Cuban revenues:

State and government...... 2,762,164 55 Public buildings, works, ports and harbors Custom service ...... 2,922,796 13 Postal service ...... 1,625,800 50 Sanitation ...... 9,703,457 Other municipal expenditures. 4,456,099 Quarantine .....

The buildings selected for barracks and The buildings selected for barracks and quarters for the army were used only temporarily by the troops, and when put in thorough repair and good sanitary condition were turned over to the municipalities as hospitals. Many of the most completely appointed hospitals in the island have been fitted out in this way. It follows that when consideration is given to the short time which the troops actually the short time which the troops actually occupied these buildings that the amount charged against appropriations for bar-racks and quarters is much greater than would have been necessary had not the selection of quarters been made a sec-ondary consideration.

That the administration of the department of sanitation was judicious and thorough in its results, is apparent in the large decrease of the death rate in the island since modern sanitary measures have prevailed. The death rate prior to this time had been as high as 80 and 90 in the thousand, but decreased to less than 23 in one thousand; and during the season just passed, when yellow fever was formerly at its height, Havana was entirely free from this epidemic. The marine quarantine conducted by the

United States Marine hospital service has been effective in preventing the spread of contagious diseases; and this service has greatly aided the other cers in their efforts to establish healthfu

The Gulf states of the Union have also profited by these measures.

In withdrawing from Cuba we left a treasury balance of \$635,000.00, and bal-

inces in the hands of collectors and dis bursing officers aggregating \$1,200,000.00 constituting an ample working capital or the inauguration of the new republic All of the branches of government were organized and had been gradually put into the hands of the native officers who had been associated in the respective departments with American administraors, whereby opportunity was given for a full understanding of our methods of government. The former assistant auditor under the

American administration became the auditor for the new republic; the assistant reasurer became the treasurer; the native administrators of justice, finance, public instruction and public works, con-tinue to hold office under the Cuban government.

A clear title to the public buildings, roads, wharves and school houses passed to the Cuban republic.

There stands out prominently above all other consideration the fact that the United States put forth every effort for eration. As an executor of a self-appointed trust, Uncle Sam has been a suc-

### An Unparalleled Opportunity to Secure

# Advanced Educations Free

Read the Conditions of The Tribune's Great Educational Contest

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

NINE THOUSAND

List of Scholarships

UNIVERSITIES. Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each......\$ 864
Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520 Scholarship in the University of Rochester ...... 324

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. Scholarship in Wash-ington School for 

stitute ..... Scholarship in Key-stone Academy.... 600 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory 600 Wilkes-Barre Institute ..... Scholarship in Cotuit

Cottage (Summer School) ..... MUSIC, BUSINESS AND ART. Scholarships in Scranton Conserva-tory of Music, at \$125 each..... Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art .. Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 ternational Correspondence Schools, average value \$57

Scholarships in Lackawanna Busi-ness College, at \$85 fred Wooler's Vocal Studio ..... 125

1840 \$9574

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS. THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

VALUE NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-

FOUR DOLLARS. THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

VALUE NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-

FOUR DOLLARS. THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS VALUE

NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS VALUE

NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-

FOUR DOLLARS. THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the

ers at once.

Rules of the Contest

The special rewards will be given

to the person securing the largest

Points will be credited to contest-

ants securing new subscribers to

The Scranton Tribune as follows:

One month's subscription.\$ .50 1

tion ..... 1.25 S

Six months' subscription. 2.50 6

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 re-

wards; the contestant with the sec-

ond 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 receive a special honor reward,

this reward being entirely inde-

pendent of the ultimate disposition

Each contestant failing to secure

special reward will be given 10

per cent. of all money he or she

All subscriptions must be paid in

Only new subscribers will be

Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscrip-

tion list will not be credited. The

Tribune will investigate each sub-

scription and if found irregular in

any way reserves the right to re-

No transfers can be made after

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 subscrib-

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 CONTEST-

ANT WILL BE PAID, whether

they secure a Special Reward or not.

credit has once been given.

of the scholarships.

turns in.

counted.

Three months' subscrip-

number of points.

plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to

CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

#### Three Special Honor Prizes for August

To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August. FIRST PRIZE--Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1, A.

THIRD PRIZE -- No. 1 Brownie Camera.

All these are made by the Eastman Kodak Company.

## **Swarthmore College**

SWARTHMORE, PA. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS

The Course in Arts The Course in Science The Course in Letters The Course in Engineering

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS LIFE, OR FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS ~~~

Character Always the Primary Consideration

Extensive Campus; Beautiful Situations and Surroundings; Sanitary Conditions the Best; Thorough Instruction: Intelligent Physical Culture. **CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION** 

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

LOCATION.

Delaware Water Gap-Mount Pocono Summer Resort Region,

the most healthful and picturesque in the state, and one that is

COURSES OF STUDY.

we have special departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing and

Water Color, and a full College Preparatory Department. You can

FREE TUITION.

state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a com-

plete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this

COST OF BOARDING.

Boarding expenses are \$3.50 per week, which includes fully furnished and carpeted room, heat, electric light and laundry. The

IMPROVEMENTS.

Plant, and a new Recitation Hall now being erected, which will

contain fifteen large and fully equipped recitation rooms. In ad-

dition all bed rooms will be replastered and fitted up, and various

other changes made in the dormitories for the further comfort and

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

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

Among these are a new Gymnasium, a fine Electric Light

additional expense is less with us than at most other schools.

Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new

save a year in your college preparatory work by coming here.

visited by thousands of tourists annually.

law may be repealed by the next Legislature.

convenience of the pupils of the school.

September 8th, 1902.

This popular State Institution is located in the midst of the

In addition to the departments of the regular Normal Course,

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN. President.

#### KEYSTONE ACADEMY FACTORYVILLE, PA.

COURSES.

ACADEMIC. three years. COMMERCIAL, one year. CLASSICAL, three years. MUSIC. one to four years. COMMERCIAL, BUSINESS AND SCIENTIFIC, three years. Instruction by College Trained Specialists.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES—Beautiful campus of 29 acres; mountain spring water all through the buildings. Exceptionally healthful location. We prepare for all the colleges and technical schools. For illustrated catalogue, send to REV. ELKANAH HULLEY. 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 in-

formation 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 8, 1902.

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

Chestnut Hill Academy

Wissahickon Heights Chestnut Hill, Pa.