

The Scranton Tribune

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

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When space will permit The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends 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 Position. Rows include 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions to the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 11, 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. VOSBURG.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHREIBER, JR.

The sooner the Moros of Shanandoh are rounded up the better it will be for the peace of the valley and union labor in general.

The Coronation.

IF IT IS TRUE that a modern Cumaneyan prophetess that King Edward would never be crowned, her vaticination has, happily, been falsified by the event.

The ancient, elaborate and complicated constitution of Great Britain on which the experience and the genius of ages have been employed is an independent of the person or behest of the sovereign of that kingdom as that of any modern republic is of its elective head.

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.

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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.

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 Irishmen who advise the residents of Ireland to not come to America, but stay at home and fight for liberty, are unconsciously humorous.

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. THE 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.

How well they succeeded may be best shown by a summary of the fiscal affairs covering our stay in the island. From July 18, 1898, to May 19, 1902, revenues were collected amounting to five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, mainly from duties on imports and municipal taxation, and the revenues were used for the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the condition of affairs.

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 tariff was observed in the assessment of taxes and duties. These rates were generally about the same as those which obtained in the United States.

There was established a department of finance, provided over by a general treasurer and six provincial treasurers and collectors. Subsequently, these provinces were re-districted and formed into eleven so-called fiscal zones. These officers conducted the assessment and collection of taxes, inheritance, commercial and industrial taxes, and administered internal affairs, municipal schools, hospitals, public works, fostering industries, and stock raising and plantations.

The number of school houses provided, nearly equal those in this country for a corresponding area, and a telegraph line was constructed with the principal cities throughout the island, which, together with the construction and repair of bridges, have been of invaluable benefit to the inhabitants.

The harbors of the island were greatly improved; and an admirable system of boxes and boats was established for the transport of goods and passengers.

The total revenues from all sources collected during the occupation was fifty-seven million two hundred thousand dollars, 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.

Receipts from import duties— Fiscal year 1899 \$4,478,668 23 Fiscal year 1900 14,302,683 04 Fiscal year 1901 14,187,131 41 Fiscal year 1902 12,914,963 97

Receipts from export duties— Fiscal year 1899 406,408 10 Fiscal year 1900 719,801 43 Fiscal year 1901 988,523 39

Receipts from tonnage taxes— Fiscal year 1899 227,591 41 Fiscal year 1900 245,007 51 Fiscal year 1901 282,231 27 Fiscal year 1902 336,491 21

Other customs receipts— Fiscal year 1899 120,692 81 Fiscal year 1900 41,542 81 Fiscal year 1901 42,235 74 Fiscal year 1902 451,461 87

Receipts from sales of postage stamps, stamped paper, box rent, etc.— Fiscal year 1899 148,892 70 Fiscal year 1900 237,731 84 Fiscal year 1901 354,806 27 Fiscal year 1902 324,226 74

Receipts from internal revenues— Fiscal year 1899 347,411 98 Fiscal year 1900 884,783 29 Fiscal year 1901 928,585 27 Fiscal year 1902 688,581 67

Receipts from telegraph lines. 238,788 14 Miscellaneous 610,417 47

Total revenues for entire period of occupation \$77,192,208 40

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Cuba was occasioned by the condition of the various municipalities, all of which showed large deficits in their annual budgets. In the fiscal year 1898 more than one million dollars was contributed to defray these deficits, and thereafter the schools, police and municipal hospitals and charities were maintained almost entirely at the expense of the insular government. This condition has been very largely overcome and the majority of the municipalities are now self-sustaining.

The following is a summary of expenditures made from Cuban revenues: State and government 2,767,164 53 Justice and public instruction 11,105,838 09 Finance 1,847,946 15

Rural guard and administration 5,247,865 68 Agriculture, industry and commerce 1,129,038 30 Barracks and quarters 2,624,082 25

Public buildings, works, ports and harbors 5,955,599 67 Custom service 2,922,796 15 Postal service 1,635,800 53

Charities and hospitals 280,253 44 Sanitation 9,703,457 23 Other municipal expenditures, 4,454,099 19 Quarantine 694,924 51 Miscellaneous 888,190 92

Total disbursements during the entire period of American occupation \$53,371,370 44

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 cost of the buildings, the amount charged against appropriations for barracks and quarters is much greater than would have been necessary had not the selection of quarters been made a secondary consideration.

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 were 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 feared 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 officers in their efforts to establish healthful conditions.

The Gulf states of the Union have also profited by these measures. In withdrawing from Cuba we left a heavy balance of \$25,000,000, and the tariff has been the gradual reduction of duties on exports from time to time, until April 1st, 1901, when these duties were entirely abolished.

The former assistant auditor under the American administration became the auditor for the new republic; the assistant treasurer became the treasurer; the national bank was reorganized, and the public instruction and public works, continued 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 considerations the fact that the United States put forth every effort for the betterment of Cuba and her people. What it cost us in lives and money is another story. What is to be the future of Cuba is also not a subject of consideration. As an executor of a self-appointed trust, Uncle Sam has been a success.

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An Unparalleled Opportunity to Secure Advanced Educations Free

Read the Conditions of The Tribune's Great Educational Contest

Table listing various scholarships and prizes, including University of Rochester, Syracuse University, and various preparatory schools, with their respective values and conditions.

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.

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. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera.

Advertisement for Swarthmore College, featuring the text 'Swarthmore College UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS' and listing courses in Arts, Science, and Letters.

Advertisement for State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa., detailing its location, courses of study, and tuition information.

Advertisement for Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa., listing various courses such as Classical, Academic, Commercial, and Business and Scientific.

Advertisement for Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., highlighting its location and the quality of its education.

Advertisement for State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa., promoting its new catalogue and the benefits of its education.

Advertisement for Chestnut Hill Academy, highlighting its location and the quality of its education.