

## The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.  
O. F. RYDER, 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 acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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

DISPLAY.	Run on Front Paper.	Side on Front Paper.	Full Page.
Less than 10 inches.	50	55	60
10 to 20 inches.	40	44	48
20 to 30 inches.	30	33	36
30 to 40 inches.	25	27	30
40 to 50 inches.	20	22	24
50 to 60 inches.	15	17	18

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Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 15, 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. VORSTER.  
Commissioners—JOHN COVIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.  
Mines Inspectors—L. E. WELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

## Legislative.

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

The condition of General Smith ought at present to satisfy the peaceful "anties" who have so persistently criticised his methods of dealing with the dusky hordes of the Philippines.

## The Cat Out of the Bag.

PROFESSOR BIGELOW, of Boston, has discovered the cause of the difference in temperature of the hot and cold seasons, and has cheerfully made known the results of his investigations. His explanation is as follows:

The hot season is inaugurated by a large area of high pressure over the Atlantic. The tendency of this little wind motion in this area is from southeast to southwest, extending its atmosphere over the country. This large area of high pressure is attended by a corresponding low-pressure movement north of this area, and which prevails in the wind eastward. As this cooler, northern current is, however, relatively feeble, it is not sufficient to disturb the area of high pressure, and it continues to pile up, as it were, layer after layer of hot air above the earth's surface. These layers continue to pile up as long as the large area of high pressure persists, and so we have a long and exceptional season of hot weather.

The converse of this takes place when only a small area of high pressure is formed over the Atlantic. For this area is attended by a correspondingly strong movement of low pressure to the north. This strong and cool north wind rushes in and prevents the formation of hot layers over the country. The stagnant air is swept out and the space refilled by cooler air. Then we have a cool season. It is, therefore, the size of the area of high pressure which makes the difference between a hot and a cold season. A large area, hot weather; small area, cool summer.

The statement of Professor Bigelow certainly simplifies matters. All that is necessary now is for some scientist to suggest the best methods of regulating the "pressure," and the bureau in turn will be able to furnish at will a article in the way of weather that will not fail to please everybody.

## A Big Mexican Project.

A RECENT issue of the Mexican Journal of Commerce gives details of an interesting economic experiment about to be undertaken in President Diaz's domain. An incorporation known as the Mexican-Asiatic company has recently secured from the Mexican government two valuable concessions. The first gives it the right to run a line of steamships between the west coast of Mexico and Asia and its islands and the Hawaiian Islands. Also a line of coastwise steamers operating on the west coast of Mexico. The concessionaires have a year from the present time in which to get both lines in operation but expect to have them in operation sometime in the fall of the present year. Their vessels will carry passengers and freight as common carriers destined to all Asiatic and Mexican ports. The steamers will be of adequate size for the business and of good class. The second part of the concession gives the concessionaires the right to take all products of the sea, excepting pearls, from six different zones on the west coast of Mexico with an aggregate coast line of something like 1,500 miles. The companies expect to distribute along the coast a number of Chinese fishermen and the shipment will be made mostly to China, where there is a large market for dried and cured fish.

But from an American standpoint the most interesting feature of this enterprise is the declared purpose of its promoters to import Asiatic labor into Mexico. One of these presents his argument thus: "If production in Mexico were intended only for consumption within Mexico, there would probably be enough Mexican laborers to answer the demands of such production, at the present state of the consuming power of the nation, but the condition here is not such, and there has come to Mexico foreign skill and capital, which are producing not for Mexican consumption; this foreign power of consumption is unlimited, and so may the production of these foreign

persons in Mexico be unlimited, but for one thing, that is that the labor is not here to meet their prospects. These foreigners bring capital and skill, but they do not bring labor. They depend upon the country in which they invest their money, and to which they apply their skill, to meet them with labor. That labor is not here to meet them, and it has long been obvious, that unless labor were obtainable from some foreign source the incoming to Mexico of foreign skill and capital to engage in development enterprises must cease, and the progress and movement of the country receive a check from which it could recover only by the slow process of increase of laborers through birth.

"To meet this condition, Mexico has tried to secure labor from various quarters of the world. Italians from southern Italy have been imported; Portuguese have been brought thither, but both without success. Efforts have been made to get colonies here from the East Indies, but the government of Lord Curzon refused to permit the laborers to leave India, for other than British colonies. The government of Japan has been besought only to give the reply that Japan is directing her emigration to Formosa and cannot permit it to move to Mexico in any numbers. The Japanese, however, come from a temperate climate and are not suitable for the tropics; at least, not so well suited as the Chinese. The latter is a tropical man, and he is, above all, the laborer best fitted to work in tropical Mexico." In short, the purpose of this new development company is to "coolize" the industry of Mexico.

We have no doubt that the need in Mexico of men who will work steadily and be manageable is very great. But we fear that it will be hard to keep these Chinese on the Mexican side of the border; and most assuredly they are not wanted in the United States.

In Uncle Sam's treasury gold is now accumulated to the snug sum of \$54,331,602. This is more than half the gold supply of the country. It is, in all probability, the largest amount of gold ever stored away in the history of the world. A statistician declares that it is more by a hundred millions than all the gold in the British Isles, is nearly as much as all the gold in France, and about three-quarters of the amount in Germany. This shows the wisdom of the Republican sound money policy.

## Cab Charges in Germany.

VISITORS to New York who have come in contact with New York cab drivers will be interested in what a London correspondent of the Sun has to say about cab charges in Europe. Even in Scranton this subject will have interest. In most of the countries of Europe, while cab charges are nominally lower than in the United States, the drivers, by one method or another, manage to extort from the uninitiated traveler a liberal overcharge. It has remained for Germany to provide a system under which the tourist is assured of absolute protection. This is the correspondent's description of it:

"The visitor to Berlin with baggage will probably have his first experience with an exact duplicate of the London four-wheeler, which passes under the name of a 'gekack' drosky, or baggage cab, capable of carrying things on the roof. If he has no heavy baggage there are three classes of cabs to choose from: the first-class drosky, which is like a New York hack, with side doors and folding leather top, but only one horse; the second-class drosky, a smaller, dirtier vehicle, with a very poor horse; the taxpayer drosky, so named because of the machine which it carries for measuring fares. The taxpayer is a duplicate of the French fiacre in appearance, with no side doors, a top over the back only, a large seat behind and a small folding ledge in front. These three classes of vehicles can be distinguished by a glance at the drivers' hats. The first-class drosky drivers wear black enameled plug hats with a silver band. The second class have the same hats, but very faded looking, with gold bands. The taxpayers all wear white enameled plug hats with black bands.

"The little machine from which the taxpayer cabs take their name can do everything but think. It is a combination of cyclometer, adding machine, timekeeper and lightning calculator. The machines are placed on the seat to the right of the driver and present to the traveler a round dial, about a foot in diameter, on which appear various sets of figures which peep through little round holes. The largest figures are for the class of tax to be collected. First class, a figure 1, in red, is for one or two persons. Second class, figure 2, in blue, is for three or more persons. Figure 3, in black, is for outside the city limits or after midnight. A full explanation of what all the figures mean is printed underneath. Children do not count.

"The taxpayer is worked by a stud on the hub of the rear wheel. Every time this wheel makes a complete revolution it clicks just like a cyclometer. How much it multiplies before it reaches the smaller figures on the face of the taxpayer depends on which of the larger figures, 1, 2, 3, has been set by the driver. The smaller figures show the amount of money that is to be paid. Everything begins at 50 pfennigs, or 12 cents, which is the smallest charge for any distance. How far you can travel for this 12 cents depends on the tax number set by the large figures, and the 50 pfennigs will not advance to 60 until this initial distance has been covered.

"For first tax this distance is about 1,100 yards; for second tax about three-quarters as far, and for third tax a little more than half. As soon as this initial distance has been covered the taxpayer begins to advance, 10 pfennigs at a time, for every additional 500 yards for first tax, and for shorter distances in proportion for the other taxes. As long as you drive, this cash register is continually before you and you can tell at any moment how much you have spent up to that time. If you stop during a journey, to make a purchase in a shop, for instance, the clockwork part of the taxpayer goes on

and charges you so much a minute for waiting for you. If you pass beyond the city limits, the tax is altered to No. 3 and the pennings pile up a little faster. If you have pieces of baggage to be carried on the seat beside the driver, the taxpayer charges so much for each of them on a separate dial and presents the whole bill at the end of the journey. There can be no disputes about the rate of fare or the distance or the time. You see to it that the proper tax number is set when you get in, and what you have to pay when you get out is a mathematical certainty.

"These droskys stand on side streets or drive slowly along looking for trade. When a drosky is disengaged a little red sign with the word 'Frei' on it announces the fact and the position of this sign disconnects the taxpayer from the cyclometer on the hub of the wheel, so that in a drosky running round in search of fares the taxpayer does not register and must be at zero. The moment you step into the vehicle this little red sign is pushed down out of sight and the tax figure is set according to the number of people getting into the vehicle. The same motion that sets the figures starts the clockwork that registers stoppages. You may be certain that you will get your full distance for the first 50 pfennigs from the place where the little red 'Frei' sign is pushed down. When you stop to go into a shop and leave the drosky empty, a little green sign is pulled up which notifies the public that the vehicle is engaged. The moment the little red sign is pulled up again the whole mechanism goes back to zero. These taxpayer cabs are in use in all the principal cities of Germany."

Good corn and wheat crops mean big Republican majorities. President Harrison in his second race gained in nearly every city and town, but lost in all wheat-growing sections, and these defeated his re-election. Singularly enough both crop and prices were poor, the all-world crop being exceptionally large. Sixty cent wheat was then for the first time a novelty. Corn prices were likewise very low, so low as to cause many to use it for fuel. The Republican party believes in good prices and its interests run in the same direction.

The revolutionists at Barcelona who profess to be fighting for liberty and a betterment of conditions generally, appear to have been more bloodthirsty and cruel than their former oppressors when allowed free hand over the captured city. Unless the accounts of the surrender of Barcelona have been very much exaggerated, the future of the country if left to the revolutionists is not promising.

Judge Pennypacker will not falter on any of the leading issues of the day, and especially will he stand up for his party in the acquisition of the territory of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He knows that under the aegis of the American flag the ignorant, pitiable, half-civilized creatures of the Philippines will be raised to a high level of citizenship.

Stripped of unnecessary verbiage the three "issues" declared by the Democratic congressman are: Subordination of American interests to foreign ones. Enactment of cumulative and therefore superfluous anti-trust legislation. Resumption of tariff tinkering.

General Uribe-Uribe, of the revolutionary party, exhibits symptoms of cold feet at a rather unexpected period in the campaign.

President Castro has evidently decided that the time is near when a foreign tour will be the best thing for his health.

If the individual who predicts a hot September fails, weather prophets in general might as well retire from business.

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "James Rees & Sons recently shipped a new boat to South America, and they are building another for the same country. The boats are built here and shipped in pieces to that country, where they are put together and made ready for service on the Magdalena river. As soon as the insurance in Colombia is over Rees & Sons expect to get contracts for a number of boats. The firm in question has probably built more steamboats for South America than any other in the world."

Our exports in May, 1902, were \$102,621,021, exceeding our imports of \$75,889,087, by \$26,731,934, or in other words we gained \$27,000,000. Approximately in national wealth in that one month, against a national loss in May, 1901 (Democratic), of \$6,900,886 for excess of imports. This entitles Republican policies to a credit of \$33,931,810 for May, 1902, over May, 1901. "The fact that new avenues have been opened up for the output of American factories, workshops and mines, and that farmers cannot be successfully contested,"—New York Times (Democratic).

The following figures of the balance of trade for one month—May—each, of the four Democratic years, 1893-1897, compared with the four Republican years, 1898-1901, amply certify to the value of Republican control:

Imports Exceed.	Exports Exceed.
1893.....\$6,900,886	
1894.....".....	\$ 4,230,856
1895.....1,761,675	
1896.....9,307,794	
1897.....1,487,473	
1898.....57,698,784	
1899.....33,880,574	
1900.....41,774,524	
1901.....45,925,208	

Imports exceeded to avoid tariff. Excess of imports is national loss. Excess of exports is national gain. Another evidence in Republican favor is the fact that our exports of manufactured goods for the fiscal year just closed, were \$165,000,000, over 1896 (Democratic).

The following comparison of our exports for the eleven months ended May 31, of the years named, should make votes for Republican candidates next November: 1896—Democratic.....\$ 78,272,640 1897—Half Democratic.....860,130,507 1898—Republican.....1,117,284,573 1899—Republican.....1,109,541,573 1900—Republican.....1,254,809,607 1901—Republican.....1,359,959,435 1902—Republican.....1,280,310,568 In 1896 exports of manufactures formed \$28,236,521 of the \$78,272,640 total exports, and in 1902 the figures are \$371,647,609 of the \$1,280,310,568.

To wage-carriers these figures are peculiarly significant, and clearly point the way to vote next November.

—Walter J. Ballard.

ALL HAVANA FILLER  
Cubanola cigars and common cigars cost you about the same at your dealers

**CUBANOLA**

Why should you not have the best for your 5 cents?

SAVE THE BANDS FOR PRESENTS

**Semi-Annual Reduction Sale**  
Big Bargains in All Departments.

All the \$2.00 and \$3.00 Straw Hats Reduced to

\$1.00

Louis H. Isaacs

412 SPRUCE STREET.  
309 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.  
Try Our Special 10c Linen Collars.

**Special Oxford Sale**

If you desire to save money, come in and look at our Oxfords. We are selling our Men and Women's Oxfords at greatly reduced prices.

The Johnston and Murphy and "The Stetson" Oxfords at

\$3.50.

Lewis, Ruddy, Davies & Murphy  
330 Lackawanna Ave.

## Swarthmore College

Swarthmore, Pa.

Under Management of Friends

Offers a wide range of elective studies within the four courses that lead to degrees in ARTS, SCIENCE, LETTERS AND ENGINEERING. Swarthmore College has extensive campus; beautiful situation and surroundings; superior sanitary conditions; adequate libraries, laboratories, shops, etc. It provides for sound and liberal scholarship and intelligent physical culture while it attends to the needs of individual students. Catalogues on application to the President.

## 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.

# An Unparalleled Opportunity to Secure Advanced Educations Free

Read the Conditions of The Tribune's Great Educational Contest

## List of Scholarships

## UNIVERSITIES.

- 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$450 each.....\$ 904  
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 College Preparatory School.....750  
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute.....720  
1 Scholarship in Key-stone Academy.....600  
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School.....600  
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna.....400  
1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute.....270  
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School).....230

\$8026

## 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.....480  
8 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each.....800  
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each.....285  
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$95 each.....170  
8 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio.....125

1840

\$9574

## THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

## VALUE

NINE THOUSAND  
FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

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## 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:

One month's subscription.....\$ .50 1  
Three months' subscription.....1.25 3  
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 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, 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.

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.

## 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.

All these are made by the Eastman Kodak Company.



## KEYSTONE ACADEMY,

FACTORYVILLE, PA.

## COURSES.

CLASSICAL, three years. ACADEMIC, three years.  
MUSIC, one to four years. COMMERCIAL, one year.  
BUSINESS AND SCIENTIFIC, three years.

Instruction by College Trained Specialists.  
NATURAL ADVANTAGES—Beautiful campus of 20 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.

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