

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY R. RICHARD . . . . . EDITOR. O. F. BYRBE . . . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class 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.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, and Full Column. Rows include 100 lines, 250 lines, 500 lines, and 1000 lines.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, the Tribune makes a charge of 2 cents a line.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 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. VORHIES. Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PEPUNYAN, M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

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

Third District-EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District-P. A. PHILLIPS. Election day, Nov. 4.

It begins to look as though there would be more worry regarding the shortage of the ice crop than the coal output during the next few weeks.

Pennsylvania Ahead as Usual.

THE REPUBLICAN party of Pennsylvania in 1862 began the system of taxation which finds culmination in the fact that not a single citizen of the state, as a citizen, pays a single cent of state taxation.

This is not true of any other state in the Union or of any other country in the world. Governor Odell of New York is only now seeking the adoption of the same system, and his efforts are commended by the leading minds in that state.

In 1862 the Republican legislature of Pennsylvania abolished all state taxes upon individual ownership of real estate, making every home free from that form of taxation; this was followed by taking a direct state tax from all persons and occupations, and from horses, cattle, wagons, furniture, etc.

Now corporations, their receipts, franchises, liquor and mercantile licenses; moneys at interest, dividends, etc., pay all indirect taxes. What the governor of New York has set out to do was to utilize the resources of the state, so to simplify, and as the printers say, "justify," the system of taxation as to make it possible for the people of the state to be relieved from the visits of the tax gatherer. It seems to the governor that it would be possible so to husband the income from the excise tax, from the railroad taxation and from the receipts for franchises as to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay the expenses of the state without imposing a direct tax upon the citizens.

To do this he believed it to be necessary to tax all franchises, to equalize and increase the taxes paid by some of the banking institutions, especially the trust companies, and to change the taxation upon mortgages.

All of this and more has long since been accomplished by Pennsylvania. The Keystone state is far ahead of the Empire state in matters of taxation—relief to the individual and the owner of a farm or home. And it is ahead because with the exception of two administrations in forty years, it has had Republican governors and legislatures—the powers which repealed direct taxes upon persons, and did it so wisely that our state gathers revenues amounting to over fourteen millions annually from corporations, etc., and from this great sum appropriates annually five and a half millions to the public schools, and nearly as much to charities—thus relieving home taxation and home burdens.

Our citizens will favor a continuance of this policy in 1902 by electing the Republican state and legislative ticket.

For the year 1901-2 the trade of Canada was nearly \$120,000,000, an increase in six years of \$15,000,000. In ten years Canadian exports have more than doubled. Under the British preference act British imports into Canada in 5 years have increased 70 per cent., showing that the policy of reciprocity between colony and mother land (which is what the preference act amounts to) is not without benefit to the former. American imports into Canada have also largely increased; but there is no reason to doubt that under a wisely ordered reciprocity treaty they would increase much more rapidly. Canada is a coming gold mine for American commercial exploitation if the people of the two countries shall be wise enough to cultivate freer economic relations instead of building spite fences.

Minister Wu.

IF WILL be good news for the people of the United States if Minister Wu Ting-fang shall, as reported, be given a longer lease of political life in Washington.

Minister Wu has endeavored himself to the people of this country in a manner that surely can never be equalled by any other diplomat from the Orient or elsewhere. Perhaps he has poked fun at us in some of his clever speeches, but if he has it was done with such infinite grace and tact and the speeches were so very clever that we are willing to hear a great deal more of the same kind. He has flattered us so deftly by his enthusiasm in learning to do everything we do, he has been so politic in dealing with the most delicate matters at the most critical times and has

shown such charming breeding in his social relations with our people that it is not surprising we should witness his departure with regret.

Minister Wu, more than any other man, has given us an opportunity to change our extremely insular views and to realize that our ideas of civilization may be a trifle one-sided. In many respects we are a very provincial people, and are apt to be a little contemptuous regarding something not American and particularly that which is Asiatic. If Minister Wu is what we in our narrow outlook have been taught to call a heathen, he is a very delightful heathen and we prefer him to most of the others we have known.

It seems impossible for the press reporters to again stir either Mont Pelee or George Fred Williams to activity.

It Will Not Down.

DURING 1902 the two German transatlantic steamship lines having terminals in New York landed on our shores 223,881 passengers; the four English lines a total of 190,411; the French line, 93,340; and the three American-owned "American" lines, a total of only 67,849. The United States must win its proper place in the world's ocean carrying trade.

Of the 116 vessels taken over by the American ship combine, only two were built in the United States, and only four will fly the American flag. Even with this vast fleet the combine has only taken away a little less than 4 per cent. of Britain's shipping. Is it not derogatory to our admitted pre-eminence in so many other lines that American capital should be used to keep 110 vessels afloat on the ocean flying foreign flags?

As our friend, Walter J. Ballard, well remarks: "If we had an ocean-going merchant steamship fleet of our own we could rapidly and largely improve on the following poor record for 1902 fiscal year of exportation of manufactures to the world divisions named: South America \$27,000,000. Africa \$3,700,000. Oceania \$2,000,000.

Our miserable total for all the foreign world \$100,200,000 outside of Europe and North America."

The ship subsidy proposition cannot be kept down.

The fact that there have been twenty-two legal executions in Mississippi during the past year shows that the jury system must be gaining ground in Lynch-land after all.

The Kansas View.

HERE is William Allen White's characteristic epitome, in the September issue of McClure's magazine, of the president's Kansas policy:

"We have put the man we found bleeding on the Jericho road on our own beast; we have taken him to an inn. We have even departed, giving the host twopenny to take care of our unfortunate neighbor. And now there are two parties in the land debating as to our further duty in the matter.

"One party, the party led by the president, says in effect: Let us see if that poor neighbor of ours is getting along all right down at the inn; out of our bounty maybe we may help him in his convalescence; we won't feel the loss, and the poor fellow needs a little help right now pretty badly.

"The other crowd says in effect: Isn't it getting about time to quit throwing good money after bad; tell that sore-head, spavined human hanger-down there at the tavern we want him to get up and run us a foot race, carrying 108 per cent. tariff handicap, and if he can't do that why he can go to the devil and shut the door after him till we get time to come down there to foreclose the mortgage on his mangled hide for that twopenny hotel bill we spent on him."

Though Mr. White lives in Kansas, one of the strongholds of the sugar beet, he entertains no doubt as to which policy is going to win. To his notion President Roosevelt already has the bucking industry whipped to a standstill.

There seems to be no diminution of the number of men not interested who know just how the coal strike should be settled.

Household Service.

THE average pay of a woman household servant in the United States probably is not less than \$150 a year and in the case of good servants of long service the pay rises higher and includes in addition to the money fee various gifts and often many social privileges not common in foreign countries. This pay is willingly given for good service and if there were more good servants the pay would no doubt increase. Hardly any well-to-do mistress of a home would let the matter of a few dollars additional a month stand between her and relief from the worries arising from incompetence among housemaids.

It is interesting by way of contrast to know how servants are paid in Great Britain for similar work. Statistics covering London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the British cities paying the highest wages and in which servants are in the greatest demand, have recently been embodied in an official report. These statistics relate to women known as ordinary and do not, of course, include French cooks, French maids or other "artists" with high professional reputation. Here are the figures of yearly earnings:

Table with columns: Man, Scotland, London, Chester. Rows include General housework, Cooks, House maids, Parlour maids, Nurses, Ladies' maids, Kitchen maids, Nurse and Maid, Laundry.

Roughly speaking, it will be seen that the British is about half the American pay for similar service. One does not like to say that anything British is superior to anything American; but there seems to be little ground to deny that upon the whole the household service in England is better than in America. The explanation for this superiority is not to be found in

any marked difference in the natural aptitudes of the two classes of servants; indeed, such difference as there is in this respect is probably to the credit of the Americans. It can be traced almost wholly to the fact that in the circles from which household servants are recruited in Great Britain there is no general feeling of rebellion against performing such service and the fact of performing it does not operate among young women as a handicap in their opportunities to marry.

Whether in this country conditions will ever arise to enable a woman bread winner to enter as cheerfully into household service as to clerk at often smaller pay in a store or work in some unfeeling factory cannot be foretold. The probabilities appear to be against it, although every year increases the demand for good servants and ought, therefore, to increase the respect in which they are held and to augment the incentive to the adoption of such pursuits by women seeking self-support. But it must be counted as one of the peculiarities of social life in the United States that this very important field of labor, in spite of increasing pay, fails to attract increasing skill while in Europe with small pay good servants are a drug on the market.

The recent torpedo practice at Adlington Grove shows that the men behind the gyroscope still know how to take aim.

LITERARY NOTES.

Some time ago, in an interview with the representative of a well-known London paper, Jules Verne expressed the opinion that in the course of fifty or a hundred years novels will have disappeared. "They are not necessary," said he; "and even now their merit and interest are fast declining."

According to M. Verne, the De Maupassants who will delight the world in the years to come will be writing for the newspapers and not for the libraries. The psychology of the world in which they live in their descriptions of day-to-day events. In the September number of the North American Review, five American writers, James Lane Allen, William D. Howells, Hamlin Garland, Hamilton W. Mabie and John Kendrick Bangs—unite in contrasting Jules Verne's theory with their own. They emphasize the fact that similar prophecies have often been made before, and have been proved false by the event. Mr. Howells, by the way, writes that as fiction never had a knowable beginning, it will never have a knowable end. Mr. Garland finds the only dangerous rival of the novel, not in the newspaper, but in the drama. Mr. Bangs treats the question in characteristically humorous fashion.

Three series of articles of special interest, both because of their authorship and their subjects, are announced to appear in The Outlook. One is "The American Navy," by ex-Secretary John D. Long, who is better equipped than any other living man to tell the inner history of the plans which made our navy capable of distinguishing itself in the war with Spain and of the plans now under way for the extension and strengthening of that navy; a second deals with race and industrial questions in the South, and is written by Walter Page, whose editorship of The Forum, of the Atlantic Monthly and of the World's Work has made him known as one of the ablest thinkers and writers about current topics in the country; the third is a series relating to conditions in the South American republics, based on extensive travel through those countries, undertaken for this express object, by Archibald R. Colquhoun, whose books, "The Mastery of the Pacific" and "China in Transition," have been recognized by all students of international affairs as of great moment.

A MAGNANIMOUS MONOPOLY.

From Harper's Weekly.

The truly magnanimous action of the very prosperous Pullman monopoly in adding twenty-five conductors to its ranks, commendable. The conductors are a hard-working lot, and need all they can get for their wives and children; they are also doubtless underpaid. The reason ascribed by the company, however, inspires reflection. It seems that the porters get so much more out of the traveling public in the form of tips than the conductors receive as wages that the management felt that a step towards equalization was in order. Another way would have been to prohibit tip-seeking and tip-taking, and to fix both conductors' and porters' wages accordingly. But this method did not occur to the company, whose lawful prey is the public, which is expected to and does pay twice for a single service. No monopoly in the country practices imposition so thoroughly as the Pullman. Its charges are outrageously high, its old-fashioned berth system wholly antiquated, and its tip necessities a perpetual annoyance. Time was when a porter was satisfied with a quarter from each person on a trip; now he beholds it with pitying scorn. A half-dollar is viewed with amused tolerance, a dollar (in advance) secures the service already bought from the company, while a five-dollar note from a John W. Gates wins undivided attention, to the exclusion of the small fry. It is easier to pay than to suffer, and most people pay, while the company washes its fat upon the dollar receipts for one-dollar accommodations, with porters' wages added. Those who travel in state-rooms can afford and are willing to pay handsomely; for them we do not speak. But a person willing to sleep on a shelf in a stifling atmosphere ought to have the privilege of doing so for one single dollar bill, with no extras beyond the traditional quarter—and even that, as a matter of right, should be eliminated.

DR. BATESON'S REJOINER.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: Please allow me to state that when Mr. Miller proves that the discovery which was announced in your issue of the 26th ult., does not belong to me as author, or is not correct in theory, then will I be ready to enter into a friendly consideration of his letter in The Tribune of the 27th inst., with reference to the so-called Christian Science method of healing the sick. Very truly yours, J. C. Bateson, M. D.

Scranton, Aug. 29.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City.

The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Friday was 67°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

HOTEL RICHMOND.

Kentucky Avenue, First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 50 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda, Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates.

LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL P. O., Apex, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

LAKE WINOLA, PA.

HOTEL CLIFTON. Special rates at Hotel Clifton, Lake Winola, for September. Purchase tickets to Factoryville and return only. Hotel Clifton hacks meet trains leaving Scranton as follows: 8 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Launches meet hotel hacks for any part of the lake.

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, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

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 8, 1902.

E. L. KEMP, A. T., 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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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 \$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 New College Institute. 720

1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy. 600

1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School. 600

1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna. 400

1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute. 270

1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School). 280

\$6096

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

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 \$85 each. 170

2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio. 125

1840

\$9574

Rules of the Contest

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

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.

THE School of the Lackawanna

243 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.

(Founded 1872.)

THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF THE SCHOOL BEGINS SEPT. 17.

The Preparatory Department receives young children and fits them for the Upper School. The course in the Upper School prepares students for Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other leading colleges. Special courses may be arranged as far as practical. The school has a large body of Alumni, many of them graduates of college. This year experimental Physics, as required for Harvard, will be in the regular course. The certificate of the school admits to many important colleges. Examinations for Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania are held in the school building. During the year 1902-3 all teachers in the school will be of long and tried experience. A few pupils are admitted to the family of the principal and receive his personal care and training.

For information and catalogue address

ALFRED C. ARNOLD, Principal.

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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 29 acres; mountain spring water all through the buildings. Exceptionally beautiful location.

We prepare for all the colleges and technical schools. For illustrated catalogue, send to