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When space will permit, The Tribune is al-ways 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.

SCRANTON, MAY 21, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Congressmen at Large — GALUSHA A. GROW. ROBERT H. FOERDELER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS Second District—JOHN SCHFUFR, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN.

The writers of political gossip who represent that M. S. Quay is losing sleep in a frantic endeavor to discover a means of putting a stiletto into Charles Emery Smith either don't know the man or don't care how much they wander from the truth.

Unreasonable Criticism.

T OW THAT the subject of Cuban administration is up. partisan critics are determined to do their worst. One of the assertions they make is collecting the customs of Cuba. The fact is that the recentage of cost to total sums collected is smaller in Cubacalendar year of 1899 the customs rependitures \$518,367.32. The per cent. of maker? the expense of collecting the customs revenue is 3.49 and for the first six months of 1899 was 3.30. The expense of the port of Havana was 2.37, lower than the percentage of cost of collection at any port of entry in the United States during the fiscal year of 1898, The expense in Cuba for the whole year is lower than that of the United States, which is 3.57 for the same per-

Another complaint heard now is that Director of Posts Rathbone was allowed too much power. He was authorized under a code promulgated at Havana July 21 last to create such offices, hire such suportinates and pay them such wages as he might deem essential to the success of the Cuban postal service; also to make such rules, contracts and agreements as should be required. Yet that is the only way to organizé such a service. It is ridiculous to suppose that it could be organized and operated successfully upon the basis of a reference of every detail to Washington. Had the orders to Rathbone called for such reference those who now say he had too much authority would instead be contending that he was allowed too little.

The simple truth is that it is easy to be wise after the fact; to point out, after mistakes have been revealed, how they could have been avoided; to find pretexts for dissatisfaction when a selfish motive for dissatisfaction exists. The Republican party is not proud of the rascality which has developed among the government entployes in Cuba; on the contrary, it is showing how thoroughly it can discipline crookedness within its ranks; but it is proud of the general system of colonial administration which it has thus far worked out and is willing to stand or fall on the ultimate results.

Having made their bed, the Boors must be on it. That being clearly foreseen, what is the use of making taces at the inevitable? The part of wisdom would be for the Boers to throw themselves upon British generostry. They would find it preferable to British buyonets.

The Jury System.

SHE EXTRAORDINARY procoodings in the jury room during the deliberations following the Lutz murder trial have attracted widespread attention and occasioned comment almost as wid-spread. All kinds of opinions have been expressed, both as to the reported facts in that particular case and in reference to the jury system in general; but two interviews published by the Pittsburg Dispatch Impress us as presenting thoughts most worthy of public heed.

W. B. Rodgers, esq., one of the foremost civil lawyers at the Allegheny county bar thus met the arguments of those who view in the Lutz case incidental cause for changing the present jury system: "The jury system, as it exists today, may have its imperfections, undoubtedly has, but what can be suggested that is better? It can hardly be improved on. It would be unwise to leave cases entirely to a judge. One man, no matter how much he may be cultivated, no matter how great his intellect may be, is more likely to make mistakes than 12 men of commoner mold. I do not think that the jury could be improved by the impaneling of experts, even in cases where it might seem that their special knowledge might be useful. What would you have them there for? From the nature of their education (although they might not agree among themselves) they would argue along certain lines, lines entirely foreign to the unexpert juryman. What would be the effect? Your common man is usually a modest man, with a great opinion of education, and he would probably defer to the supposedly greater knowledge of the expert. If one or two experts sway the jury, why not pencil, let the judge do the business at once and save time? I am a great believfrom special knowledge, and it is by

will be fewer miscarriages of justice the other hand I think that there are ases in which we could do very well without a jury, cases which depend entirely upon law, contracts, ejectments, etc. These could more properly be attended to by the judge alone even as it is in England at the present time,"

In similar vein spose John D. Wat on, the noted crimical lawyer. He thought the trial judge in the Lutz case should have distaissed the jury after a reasonable time in view of its disagreement. He didn't care what the law said: this he contended, was a case demanding plain common sense. and if he had been in Judge Halsey's place he would have followed the dictate of common sense, regardless of consequences. But speaking of the jury system in a general way he added: "There is no better system possible than the jury system. It is all very well to have brains, but the common sense of the common man outweighs it every time. Call it what you like-I call it gumption; but you'll find it just as much in the man with dirt under his finger nails as you'll find it in the exquisite. I think juries are hampered occasionally by the judges, judges who review the evidence and give their opinions on it, saying this may be believed and this may not. I think an act of assembly should be passed requiring that judges simply instruct the jury in the law of the cas; and let them judge of the facts for then selves, as they heard them as the trial progressed."

The jury system needs good jurors to be successful. Give it that and its results will upon the whole represent substantial justice practically admin-

Director English was called a black nailer by the Wanamaker syndicate of newspapers because, in self-defense against gross abuse, he intimated that that too much money is allowed for John's own record was vulnerable. But how are we to characterize the conduct of the insurgent tricksters who assure Mayor Ashbridge that if he will agree than in the United States. During the to throw his influence against Quay in the legislative districts a peace can be ceipts were \$14,875,990,00 and the ex- arranged between him and Wana-

The Extradition of Neely. MONG HONEST men there opinions on the proposition that every person guilty of States government, whether in Cuba or elsewhere, should be punished to the furthest limit of justice. For the moment this is especially true of the former postal agent Neely, who is wanted in Cuba, but whose attorney resists extradition, on the technically correct ground that under the existlaw for such extradition as between the United States and a territory like Cuba, whose people have been declared is an appropriate wish. independent by congress but which is under American control temporarily.

There is, however, some ground for the opinion that to pass a law permitting the extradition of an American citizen to a country where the common law does not prevail would Ex-Senator Ingalls in the North American be to do an act requiring to be very cautiously safeguarded. The attorney general has submitted to congress a bill specially drafted to fit the Neely It provides that the statutes United States and countries with which the United States has treatles of extradition shall apply to the extradition of fugitives from justice from Cuba while the government of that island is exercised under the authority of the United States. It also provides that extradition powers in force between the various states shall be extended to the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and Porto Rico. To this bill the objection has ariser that it opens possibilities of great annoyance of citizens pursued, let it be supposed, with spiteful purpose by representatives of the Latin or other foreign race. How fair this objection is we do not know. The subject is one for thorough examination before final action is taken. A measure with the same purpose which seems safe is proposed by Con-

gressman Ray as follows: Whenever any foreign country or territory, or any part thereof, is under the control or tem-perary government of the United States, and the United States by act of congress or through its military power or otherwise has established or authorized government centrel over same, in whole or in part, any citizen of the United States appointed to any place, position or office in the control or government of such foreign territory or country, or any part thereof, by authority of the United States or any of its officers or departments, or any other person, who shall offend against the criminal laws, orders, rates or regulations regularly established by the thereof for the control or government of such its officers and departments as in force in said foreign country or territory, and who shall de-part or flee therefrom into any one of the United rates and be found therein, shall be surrendered to the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory for trial under the laws recognized and in force in the place where such

If there is now no law by which Neely can be taken to Cuba for trial the Ray bill would make a good one and it would be one under which the liberty of the good citizen would be at all times under American protection. More than this cannot be asked. Less than this will not be accepted.

Lord Roberts told Baden Powell to expect relief on May 18 and it came May 16, but there isn't likely to be a court martial.

" [liddle of the Road " Pops.

OMPARED WITH the loquacious deliverance of the Sioux Falls convention which nominated Colonel Bryan, a docuthat threw red-hot rhetoric at every political target in sight, the platform adopted by the Middle of the Road convention at Cincinnati is a gem of condensation. The principles are the same in both instances, but in the latter case there is evidence of the effective use of Wharton Barker's blue

The Middle of the Road Pops held their platform down by main force to er in common sense as distinguished seven concise planks. They declared first of all for the initiative and referthe exercise of common sense that endum. No Pop has ever managed to perous beyond precedent. It is not, as sometimes

ases should be lost and won. There explain just what this phrase means, but it has an impressive sound; it inthis way than with the other. On variably arrests attention, hence its invariable use. Plank two demands the public ownership and operation "of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect," a safe proposition so long as the people elect with wisdom. Third, is the demand that all unused land belonging to allens, to big corporations or to the government be divided up, with the purpose in view of giving every poor man a farm, free gratis, for nothing. Fourth, a flat paper currency; fifth, a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances; and sixth. the direct election of president, vicepresident, federal judges and United States senators are demanded. Lastly the followers of Barker affirm their opposition to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a shani battle," and that "no solution of this nighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principle of public

wnership of public utilities." This is a platform which an honest oan can respect for it says straight out just what its authors believe. Their beliefs may not impress us as being very creditable to their common sense; would seem that the public school system of the United States ought to e a more efficient safeguard than it is against such vagaries; but at all events It is satisfactory to have them clearly and concisely stated.

There are some peculiar rules in the navy. Commander Todd, whose record during the Cuban war was admirable, is chief hydrographer. Recently an at tempt was made in congress to curtail the appropriation for naval surveys. To prevent this, which would have necessitated the dropping of a lot of valuable work in an uncompleted condition, Commander Todd addressed a circular letter to officers in charge of branch hydrographic offices informing them of the proposed reduction and of the injury it would work to the service, and asking them to secure the co-opera reduction. One of these circulars reached Chairman Cannon of the house appropriation committee, he complained to Secretary Long and the result is that Todd has been suspended for "endeavoring to influence the action of congress in a matter affecting certainly cannot be two the naval service." If all who were guilty of that endeavor were to be treated similarly it would be interestfraud in the employ of the United ing to have a naval roll call of the effective officers left in good standing.

In honor of the pope's 90th birthday the emperor of China recently wrote a letter of congratulation which ended with this sentiment: "Finally, ve sincerely desire that Christians and non-Christians in China and In every other country may live in mutual harmony, and that all may enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity." It

Why McKinley Will Beat Bryan Again

T IS CUSTOMARY to allude to each presiden tial election as a grave and momentous crisis national affairs, and, in a sense, this is true; but the pending campaign may be undoubtedly so characterized with justice, and prerelative to extradition between the hazardous, partly because many of the issues are new and there has been no formal expression of ibue opinion upon them, and partly because the grage voter is emancipated from party servitude and is doing his thinking for himself. Epi-thets have lost their power. Men are no longer error-stricken at being called Iscariots, turncoats r deserters because they abandon their former olitical associates at the fork of the roads and dependent thought in art, morals, politics and religion. Possibly a million Democrats voted for McKinley in 1896, and as many Republicans for Bryan. What these detached, formidable cohorts, with their smokeless powder and modern projec-tiles, will do in 1900 must give us pause.

The uxorious episode of Dewey renders certain what before was not doubtful-that as McKinley vill be nominated at Philadelphia, so Bryan will have no serious opposition at Kansas City. In the highest degree it is creditable to the inchigence of the people and the quality of their ented by candidates of such exemplary life and competent by nature, temperament, education and experience for the functions that either may e called to discharge. The traditional frontier heory that the successful politician must be a colubie, greasy, swaggering noisy rowdy, the boon companion of toughs, thugs and ruffians—a hyporite and a demagogue, whose days are spent in the saloon, and whose nights are passed in the gambling den and the brothel, has disappeared. The layseed epoch has closed. The most de raded constituency is no longer deluded by pro-anity, slang, fifthy anecdotes, had grammar and dirty apparel. President McKinley and Colonel Bryan, by birth, education, conduct and career, are types of the highest order of American citimental equipment, white widely dissimilar, does not differ greatly in weight of metal. Neither would be catalogued as a genius, a hero, a political philosopher or a constructive state Bryan bold and intrepid without temerity. His advocacy of free silver looks like rash foothardi-ness, but there is method in his madness, for he knows there are states he must have which can

The president is the embodiment of Republican ideas and policies. He has learned what Bryan appears to be incapable of comprehending—that olities is the art of compromises and adjust ments. He who would lead must follow. If the president seems times to yield or varillate it is not that he has changed his opinion, but had modified his tactics and his methods. In nothing ive his wisdom and skill been more evident than in avoiding collision and rupture and hold-ing the party together, though differing with many of its members upon the important issues that have suddenly come forward during the two past rough and stormy years. With a president less facile and equable, less adroit, affable and diplomatic we should have seen the wreck of the matter and the crash of worlds. He has never exhibited intolerance, arrogance or pride of opinion, and, while always avowing his convictions, has never hesitated to accept the conchisions of the party of which he is chief agent chisions of the party of which he is chief agent and minister. He was not in favor of the Span-ish war, and did everything in his power to avert it, but his conduct of the operations on land and sea form one of the most glorious chapters in our annals. He took the sense of the people on the acquisition of the Philippines, and every emergency has shown himself a consurmate master in the management of practical affairs. The recognition of these admirable traits and qualities has established confidence in his judgment, sagacity and patriotism, and will con-tribute powerfully to his re-election.

flaffled rivals may dispurage and disappointed spirants decry, but the calm, conservative, thoughtful voters, the farmers, the merchants and artisans, since merc change of administra-tion is not good in itself, will insist that those who demand it shall show cause for it. The disposition of men generally is to let well enough alone. The social discontent which reinforced Bryan so powerfully in 1806 has disappeared. In appeals to the people now to repudiate

happens, a state in which one interest thrives another languishes, but every pursuit, i dustry and occupation shares the common we are at the flood. Vast enterprises projected at test the courage and confidence of capitalists and promise constant and remunerative employment for labor. Exports have passed the highest record eitherto made. American genius and enterprise the world. The circulating medium, gold, silver and paper, has kept on increasing till the per capita of money is the largest in our history. The treasury overflows. It is an embarrassmer of riches. It is not necessary to claim that this condition is due to the policies of the Republicans or to the administration of McKinley, All that need be affirmed is that either because of them or in spite of them it has come to pass. Good times are here and the people want them

Possibly, also, it may be only a coincidence that Democratic ascendancy has always been accompanied by stagnation, panic, depression, wreck and disaster. During the past forty years the people have had three object lessons of the blessings of Democratic administration. The bepuest of Buchanan was business paralysis, na-ional bankruptcy and civil war. Twenty-three years afterwards Cleveland came in, and price diately fell and the country sank in hop less apathy. In 1893, upon the cry of dem gogues that the rich were growing richer and the poor were growing poorer, Cleveland again became president, with both houses of congress emocratic. It is within bounds to say that the our years of his administration, from '93 to '97, will never be recalled by Americana in any age without a blush of indignant shame. The self-complacent ignorance, the vulgar egotism, the bloated conceit, the hypocritical affectation of moral superiority, the brutal sneers at the pariotic defenders of their country, the rufflanly interference with the prerogatives of congress, the prostitution of patronage under the pretext of civil service reform have their only parallel in that ignominous period of English history de-scribed by Macaulay as an epoch of servility without loyalty, of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices, the paradise of cold hearts and narrow inds, the golden age of the coward, the bigot and the slave. Every day witnessed some new triumph of Democratic policy-some factory osed, some furnace extinguished, some bank uspended, some sail furled, some train cut off, ome railroad in the hands of a receiver, some aborer reduced to beggary, some mother with or children sent to the almshouse, some veterarn tigmatized as a pauper, a perjurer and a thief and the traditions of a century of honor and glory cast in the mire. War, postilence and combined could not have wrought more baleful and fatal destruction than that which overwhelmed rich and poor alike in common ruin.

In the one item of live stock alone, as an il stration for the farmers to consider, the value of cattle, swine, horses and other animals de-creased more than eight hundred million dollars in that term, enough to pay off a large share of the interest-hearing debt of the United States when Cleveland was inaugurated. In the three ears of McKinley's administration more than five undred millions of this loss has already been

At the same time it will not be wise to under alue the personality of Bryan, nor the activity f the forces to which he appeals. He has an nense personal following. He has grown in the last four years. He has plenty of nerve and and. He has no bureau nor treasury, no adince agent or manager. He is the whole show He has retained extraordinary control over the discordant elements of Populism and Democracy. Traveling in all sections and speaking inces-santly, he has not yet put his foot in it. He has propitiated both and offended neither. He is not o obnoxious as in '96 to the Gold Democrats, nd will have the secret sympathy and support of all Republicans with a grudge, and those who of all Republicans with a grudge, and those who are exasperated by the extertions of the monopo-lies or alarmed by the spectre of imperialism. But, should be he elected, it would precipitate a financial and industrial crisis that would make the dismal disasters of Cleveland's second term appear by contrast like dazzling prosperity. Cleveland was conservative. He stood by the ancient landmarks. Bryan is aggressive, the apostle of innovations, the champion of reform that might mean revolution. Possibly the panic would be irrational and without justification, anics generally are, but the consequences would be the same. The brigands and marauders would make it their occasion. The weary would find excuse to lie down and the over-burdened to unload. Everything would stop short and wait for future developments. It would be like the limited express leaving the rails under full headway.

THE OLD 1 GUERREOTYPE.

Up in the attic I found them, locked in the Where the flowered gowns lie felded, which once were brave as the best; And, like the queer old jackets and the waist-coats gay with stripes.

They tell of a worn-out fashion—these old daguer-

Quaint little folding cases, fastened with tiny semingly made to tempt one to lift up the latch

Linings of purple and velvet, odd little frames Circling the faded faces brought from the days Grandpa and grandma, taken ever so long ago, Grandma's bonnet a marvel, grandpa's collar

Mother a tiny toddler, with rings on her baby Painted-lest none should notice-in glittering gilded bands. Aunts and uncles and cousins, a starchy and stiff

Lovers and brides, then blooming, but now to wrinkled and gray. Out through the misty glasses they gaze at me, sitting here. Opening the quaint old cases with a smile that is

I will smile no more, little pictures, for heart less it was, in truth, To drag to the cruel daylight these ghosts of a vanished youth, Go back to your cedar chamber, your gowns and your lavender, And dream, 'mid their bygone graces, of the wonderful days that were

-Saturday Evening Post.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

Exports to Asia and Oceania in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June will for the first time in our history exceed \$100,000,000. In no part of the world has our exports grown with such amazing rapidity, with the single exception of Africa. In 1803 our total exports to all Asia and Occania amounted to only \$27,421,831, so that in the fiscal year now about to end they will be about four times as great as those of eight years earlier. Imports from that part of the world are also growing rapidly, because of the large in crease in the share of our sugar supply which now comes from the islands of the Pacific. More than one-half the sugar imported into the United States now comes from the East Indies and Ha-waiian islands. Of the 2,591,806,555 pounds im-ported into the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1900, 1,553,415,397 pounds came from the East Indies and the Philippine and Hawaiian islands; the amount from the East and Hawaiian islands; the amount from the East Indies alone being 1,143,925,445 pounds; from the Hawaiian islands, 369,898,469 pounds, and from the Philippines, 49,490,542. The quantity import-ed from the Philippines in the nine months end-ing with March, 1990, is three times as much as in the corresponding months of 1898, and from the East Indies it is two and one-half times a much as in the corresponding period of 1898.

The growth in exports to Asia and Oceania is chiefly in cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and man ufactures. Exports of agricultural machinery to British Australasia in the nine months ending with March, 1900, were \$609,323, against \$349,55 in the corresponding months of 1898. Exports of flour to China in the nine months ending with March, 1990, was 46,961 barrels, against 14,616 barrels in the same months of 1898, to Japan, 417,430 barrels, against 197,401 barrels in the same months of 1898, and to Hong Kong, 1,000,248 barrels, against 647,688 barrels in the same months of 1898. Carriages and cars to Australia amounted to \$412,254, against \$251,802 in the corresponding months of 1898; cotton cloth to Chin in the nine months ending with March, 1900, was 156,830,255 yards, against 77,990,670 yards in the corresponding months of 1898. Raw cotton exported to Japan amounted in the nine months ending with March, 1900, to \$11,517,968, as against \$5,843.71 in the same months of 1898. Builders' hardware exported to Asia and Oceania in the nine months enuing with March, 1900, amounted to \$1,254,000, an increase of 50 per cent, over the same months of 1898, while boot and shoes to Asia and Oceania in the nine months ending with March, 1900, reached nearly one million dollars against a quarter of a mil-lion in the same months of 1898. The following table shows the value of ou exports to Asia and Oceania and to the principal divisions of that part of the world in the nin

months enuing with March 1898 and 1900 respec Exports from ...e United States to Asia and Oceania in the nine months ending with M 1898 and 1900:

Control of the Contro		
er	ding with	Nine months ending with
Japan, Ma	rch, 1898.	March, 1900.
All Asia and Oceania	\$48,000,673	\$82,667,398
All Asia	32,225,720	50,086,488
All Oceania	15,873,953	32,580,910
Japan		23,330,739
British Australasia	11,225,040	19,991,170
China		12,495,583
Hawaiian Islands	4,299,000	10,214,136
Hong Kong	4,451,667	6,101,442
Philippine Islands	75,788	1,075,788
Asiatic Russia	120 177	1 901 907



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