The Scranton Tribune

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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.

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Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 to 1000 "	.20	.22	.24
1000 " 2000 "	.18	.175	.19
2000 " 6000 "	.15	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 6, 1901.

It begins to look as though the title "director of public safety" was no misnomer in Scranton.

The Lesson of a Threat.

IT IS BY NO means settled that the car shops now in Scranton or any part of them will be removed to Binghamton. It is quite as possible that the surveys, conferences and gossip that have taken place or been generated with the removal idea in view have for their purpose the establishment in Binghamton of the division shops now located in Utica and Syracuse. Binghamton would profit by such a change and Scranton would not suffer. So long as Scranton is not injured, there will be no cause for local complaint at whatever benefits may befall in Binghamton.

But the fact that a threat of removal has appeared in print, causing in connection with the steel works' removal an impression to go abroad that Scranton is in hard straits industrially, should spur our moneyed men to increased interest in the city's future. Not all money made here can be kept here nor would it be reasonable to expect this. Capital is bound to seek the best investments, regardless of location. But there is public spirit enough in Scranton, if aroused, to develop splendid new opportunities for home investment in channels to increase the employment of local labor and swell correspondingly the volume of local business.

The first step to this end must be the subsidence in labor circles of excitement and prejudiced feeling against employers. Capital will not invest where clubs are raised against it. Labor is entitled to its just dues but must learn to recognize that what cripples the city in which it lives cripples itself as well.

Minister Wu appears to have satisfied everybody by his Fourth of July effort.

For School Improvement.

IN MANY lines besides that of rebellion against the tyranny of the arbitrary written examinations public opinion is awakening to the need of improvements in the public schools. We find notice in city papers of what County Superintendent Zumbro, of Franklin county, has been saying with vigor and clearness of a large proportion of the text books of today. In jovial line with what Edmund Clarence Stedman told the Teachers' association of Greater New York a few weeks ago, Mr. Zumbro says that the old time books and methods made better spellers and more of them than those of the present, and that in grammar the text books of today are vastly inferior to those of a generation ago in helping the pupil to a mastery of his own language. Again, on the subject of school readers Mr. Zumbro says "the excellent selections of the older books have been supplanted by a lot of wishy-washy stuff that is positively distasteful to a sensitive pupil."

As one of our Philadelphia contemporaries remarks in regard to it, "this is intelligent and experienced opinion, deserving of attention."

There is in some quarters a curious, superstitious feeling that it is rank treason to criticise "our great free school system." In its inception and intention it was a remarkable advance on what any other country had then attempted for all the children in its domains. Looking across at what Germany at least has done for its children, especially in the line of wise and thorough manual training for the young, the education of hand, eye and brain in unison—looking also at what Sweden and Norway are doing in the same way with the "sloyd" system, it is plain enough that we have not kept up to the ideals of the founders of our public school system. We have added educational frills and fads in profusion. We have multiplied high schools, with the statement that "the poor man's children are entitled to the best," while failing, in almost every large city, to provide school room enough in the primary and intermediate grades for the children who ought to be fully provided for there. When compulsory school acts are not only enacted but efforts made to enforce them, then is made doubly evident the lack of room in the lower grades. Some cities try to make up for it by half-day sessions for two sets of pupils.

Looking back, as County Superintendent Zumbro has been doing, those who knew the public schools of a generation ago, when there were fewer frills and much less talk and writing about "child study"—though much of the real, practical thing itself—know also that what he says about text books and methods of teaching are correct. What he has especially singled out, the deterioration of the methods of teaching the essentials of the English tongue, is precisely what the authorities of Columbia, Harvard and other universities have repeatedly dwelt upon, and whta Mr. Stedman, speaking for the business men of the greatest city in the Union, also points out. There is no use in resenting all this, as some aggrieved exponents of what is grandly styled "the new education" have set themselves to do in convention "papers" and otherwhere. Everything new is not good, everything old is not inferior, and some of the things "the new education" is pluming itself on are merely revivals of old methods that had been discarded—slipped down from—by the "new" education faddists of an intervening time.

It is a pleasure to note that occasionally the joker whose idea of fun is concentrated in the cannon cracker comes to grief. Too many of this class, however, escape deserved punishment.

Mr. Schwab and the Churches.

MR. CHARLES M. SCHWAB, the president of the United States Steel corporation, who not long ago started a lively newspaper discussion by telling young men that a college education is not necessary to success, and they should not be discouraged if unable to get such education, is being widely reported just now in another way. It appears that while willing to contribute to the erection of new church buildings he draws the line at helping to pay church debts. He "has built a memorial church in Braddock, a church in Loretto, and aided many new churches, but when two of his old and most esteemed foremen in the Edgar Thompson Steel works met him and he had greeted them he said: 'No, I can't do it. I decided some time ago to help no congregation with old debts. There are man and many of these congregations, you know. I am quite sorry in this case, but I cannot break my rule.'" However, he gave them $1,000 to make necessary repairs on the building, stipulating that his gift should be used for no other purpose. The full report sent out from Braddock to some papers says that when the two went to their next church meeting and reported, the amount of the long-standing debt was subscribed at once. Is there a moral hidden away in that incident?

According to Minister Wu the governments of China and the United States rest upon the same foundation—that the people are sovereign. There seems to have been considerable difficulty, however, in determining who are the people in the Flowery kingdom.

Weyler and Kitchener.

THE atrocity of the Cuban "reconcentrado" camps, where "Butcher Weyler" imprisoned the helpless people, stirred the American nation in a way that has written itself in the world's history. Precisely the same atrocity is being perpetrated by British generals in South Africa. Nearly 4,000 Boer noncombatants have died in such camps within the twelvemonth. In the house of commons a fortnight or more ago it was officially stated that during the month of May there had died in those South African "reconcentrado" camps ninety-six men and women and 318 children. That "out-Herods Herod" in the work done by Kitchener and apologized for by Lord Roberts. Will England do nothing to put an end to this national disgrace?

Recent London correspondence enthuses over "a new Paganini," a young Hungarian by the name of Kebelik over whom London social and musical circles, from King Edward and Queen Alexandra down, are in ecstasies of delight. King Edward at the Queen's request, "sent for the Austrian ambassador and through him preferred a request to the Emperor that Herr Kebelik shall be exempted from the military service every Austrian is bound to render—a request acceded to, of course, by Franz Josef." America, we are told, is not to hear the wonderful youth, for at least two or three years to come. We shall all try to survive that announcement.

To some persons the chief compensation for the almost unbearable heat of July and August is an abundance of luscious peaches. According to letters sent from Georgia by J. H. Hale who, after demonstrating that Connecticut "abandoned farms" can be made to grow great peach crops went to the South to carry on the same industry, peaches from Georgia will be sent north in abundance throughout July—the first shipment to be made on the national holiday. The Maryland and Delaware fruit promises well for August, the New Jersey crop, succeeding that, and the Connecticut fruit is expected to carry the peach season on until at least the middle of October.

Mrs. Ballington Booth has again appeared in print to deny the rumor that the Salvation Army and American Volunteers will combine. She wishes it distinctly understood that there will be no Anglo-American alliance in this particular campaign against Satan.

SCRANTON VS BINGHAMTON.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: Why should the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western officials even talk of removal? It injures us and does them harm. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad has done much for Scranton, but we have done more for it. We have been a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western city. They get about all freight and passenger traffic. Other good roads are anxious for our business. If they must, let them take the seventy-eight acres of farm land and build a miniaure car shops. About twenty mechanics would be all they could furnish. Very few of our good Scranton mechanics would move there and drink Susquehanna river water, or purchase it in bottles.

Truly yours,
J. M. Kemmerer.

HER EYES.

'Tis true I love her for her eyes—
What purer stars in heaven's skies?
What devil's malice lies in eyes!
To rack a lover's heart with care;
To drive your soul to sheer despair;
To do it with a fetching air.
And now she's kissed and gone. For me,
Her flower-mouth still seems to be
The sweetest thing of memory.
Save that perhaps, I call to mind
Dear words with her, dear hours, to find
Her dearest then, most dear, most kind.

—From the Roumanian by Leo Roos.

Cost of Visiting the Pan-American

SOMEONE asks for an estimate of very moderate expenses at the Pan-American exposition. It certainly will cost no more than an ordinary vacation, as in this case the necessity for new clothing does not exist, unless the person is in the predicament of Flora McFlimsey. Short skirts and shirt waists, business suits and shirt waists, or the style most enjoyed, are in vogue. One has no use for finery and silk hats, unless one is going to visit friends, when it will be better to go next year. There is an unpublished but never-the-less prevalent opinion that many of the most charming homes in Buffalo have been opened to Pan-American visitors, in self-protection against a swarm of friends and relatives, who would settle down on the devoted inhabitants in worse fashion than a plague of locusts. A great many people are repeating this summer:

I care not for a family tree—
Nor I should like to know
If any one that's kin to me
Resides in Buffalo.

—o—

Still it is a little depressing, when you have planned to pay a visit to a long neglected Aunt Elizabeth Jane, or an unremembered fourth cousin Belinda, to receive, after dispatching a tentative sort of letter, a neat little card stating politely that Aunt Elizabeth Jane, "at the solicitation of many friends, has opened her house to a limited number of guests, who will, of course, be only received on introduction by mutual acquaintances;" or that dear Cousin Belinda "is so sorry, but she finds it impossible to have the pleasure of the company of the relatives whom she has never seen, as at the time designated her house will be full of exposition visitors. Perhaps later in the season, etc., etc." Hence it is that people who go to Buffalo and find themselves located in refined and lovely homes, marvel not a little that residents of apparent position and means are willing to take guests into their families who are related neither by the ties of blood nor close friendship.

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As to the cost, the following rates may be accepted as very moderate, indeed, and yet such as will provide pleasure enough to brighten one's memory and broaden one's outlook for years to come. One can't take many rides on "Red Jacket," the famous tally-ho coach, which makes daily trips to Niagara Falls at the rate of $5 a seat for a round trip. One cannot go to see a bull fight every day, or be beguiled into "Alt Nurnberg" every evening for supper. Yet one may have a very good time and see a great deal more than most visitors ever do see, and all for the sum of $16.20. Here are the items. The amount may be decidedly reduced if provisions for two days' luncheons are taken from home, as many do take them, and if part of one's luncheon is purchased outside the gates, to be eaten at noon, in one of the many convenient places for a picnic:

Fiveday excursion ticket	$6.00
Four admissions	2.00
Midway	1.00
Street car fare	.70
Lodging, 50 cents a night	2.00
Breakfasts	1.00
Luncheons	1.25
Dinners	1.50
Return ticket from Niagara Falls by trolley	.50
Total	$16.20

—o—

People who make their plans to go to the exposition in September may find that they have gained something in coolness, but have lost in crowds and pleasant evenings. The days may be rather warm now in this extreme weather, but they do not compare with almost any other city in the country for discomfort. For instance, on Monday, which was a record breaker all over the United States, the highest temperature reached in Buffalo was 82 degrees, while it was 102 degrees in Philadelphia and 97 in Scranton. At 11 a. m. Tuesday it was only 76 degrees. At night the thermometer drops with great rapidity, and it is not at all unusual to see women in thin dresses going about at 8 o'clock on the exposition grounds with their shoulders swathed in newspapers or anything else which can be obtained to keep away the cold breezes from the lake. Most men provide themselves with light overcoats, and by September, when the days are shorter, it is probable that the evenings and the magnificent illuminations will scarcely be as enjoyable as in August, when the long, sweet twilights and the gorgeous sunsets make such a transcendantly radiant picture.

No where else in the world can the picture be presented, for there is only one Niagara in this universe of ours and in no other spot can the power for such an electrical display be produced. When over this wonderful city with its opal tints and strange rich architecture, is spread the ropes of diamonds and rubies as night creeps up from the water, the imagination, fired to a touch of delirium, sees in the riot of color and light, but a transfusion of the rainbows over the Horseshoe Falls held fast in thrall during the early darkness to blaze again above the eternal spray as the sunshine breaks upon the river.

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It was my intention to speak in this article on Sargent's pictures in Section B in the Art Gallery. But brief mention can be made of them at this time. It is enough to say that they are among the best examples of this great American artist's work. The eye naturally rests first on the full length figures in the center of the group, life-size and walking toward you in their yachting costumes. They are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Stokes and represent the former as slightly behind the lady, who, in her white duck gown, with sailor hat in her hand, is a figure startlingly alive, her lips slightly apart as if to speak, and the smile in her eyes.

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The portrait of Mrs. C. E. Inches is a sumptuous three-quarters picture, peculiar in composition and treatment, but clear and wonderful in the purity of coloring. The portrait of Mrs. Saint Gaudens' boy is another typical piece of Sargent's work, while the two little Venetian pictures illustrate his versatility. Near this group are the Lathrop pictures, grey in tone, misty, soft. "Under the Hill" is one that strongly attracts people of fastidious taste. Mr. Joseph Albright is much interested in these pictures and will probably have some of them in his own gallery. There is too much in this great section, and the others must go over to another day.

—H. C. P.

SURE OF HIS PAY.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

People who are constantly exclaiming that "The devil is to pay" lose sight of the fact that he is a creditor who will wait.

SCIENTIFIC SALAD

"Inaccurate knowledge is a dangerous thing. So in all things let us be accurate."

Readers of the Salad would greatly aid me in my task by asking questions (not necessarily for publication), which if possible will be answered in full in an early issue of the Weekly Salad and their recent acknowledged immediately by mail. All such communications must, however, as a matter of course, bear the writer's correct name and address as otherwise they cannot be taken into consideration.

Milk in Hot Weather.

A RECENTLY issued report of the Massachusetts state board of health gives some interesting information regarding milk preservation. Of the samples examined by the state analyst 11.6 per cent. were found to be adulterated—that is, to contain a preservative. Of these thirteen contained boracic acid, three carbonate of soda and by far the larger portion, fifty-five formaldehyde. Experiments made to test the value of these three substances as milk preservatives gave results very much in favor of formaldehyde. The milk undergoing the test was kept at the temperature of the laboratory (about 36 degrees Fahrenheit).

Milk to which one part of sodium carbonate to 250 parts of milk had been added remained sweet for only two days. The sample to which boracic acid and borax one part to 500 was added, kept sweet four days, while milk containing formaldehyde only one part to 5,000 of milk remained sweet ten and one-half days, and a further sample, with double the amount of formaldehyde (one part in 2,500) remained unsoiled for fifty-five days.

Whether or not formaldehyde is a harmful preservative remains an open question, but it should be remembered that the use of any foreign substance in milk, preservative or otherwise, is illegal. Milk dealers are still fed to believe by the sellers of preservatives that their preparations cannot be detected in milk. For instance, the manufacturer of a largely used preservative known as "Freezine," a weak solution of formaldehyde, makes the following statement in his circulars: "It is not an adulterant. * * * It immediately evaporates, so that no trace of it can be found, as soon as it has rendered all the bacteria inert. * * * No chemical analysis can prove its presence in the milk."

Its use is also claimed by the manufacturer to be beneficial to the health of infants, many of whom have been "saved from sickness and even death by a liberal use of 'Freezine' in the milk." The fact is that a very simple test will show the presence of the merest trace of formaldehyde (one part in 100,000) is well known to the daily chemist.

Sleep and Ventilation.

Many people, even those accustomed to being out of doors all day, think it necessary when night comes to shut every window. This is a very erroneous idea. During the long hours of the night, when all the doors are necessarily obliged to be shut, surely fresh air is needed through the window.

Some people say that they sleep more soundly if the window is shut. There is no doubt that their sleep is heavier, but at the same time it is not so refreshing as if they slept in purer air.

So much carbonic acid gas being evolved from the lungs acts like a narcotic in a close room. We all know how sleepy and heavy we feel in a crowded church, theater or concert room. Open the window at the top. Once the habit is accepted it will certainly be continued. Accustomed to sleeping in a fresh room, one feels suffocated if the window is closed.

Use of Oxygen in Balloon Ascension.

It is well known that the inspiration of oxygen has permitted aeronauts to ascend to heights where their lives would have been unsafe had they depended alone on the thin air of those high regions. The oxygen is inhaled in through a tube held to the mouth. M. Cailletet points out that this method of inspiration through the mouth is not only inconvenient, but unsatisfactory, since we naturally breathe through the nostrils. Oxygen breathed through the mouth fills the buccal cavity, it is true, but is often rejected before it reaches the lungs, where it is wanted. He has devised a simple apparatus which is perfectly effective besides being entirely convenient in use and it should be of material use in aeronautic or great heights. Such an apparatus is also very desirable in those cases of wasting diseases where the heart action has become so feeble as to threaten death, in which inhalation of oxygen is frequently resorted to with very happy results.

Experiment to Prove That Malaria Can Be Caused by Mosquitoes.

In the British Medical Journal for Sept. 29, 1900, p. 1070, Manson reports the successful inoculation in London with malaria of an uninformed individual by means of infected mosquitoes brought from Italy, all of the details of the observation being carried out with scrupulous exactness and control. Dr. Manson's son, a healthy man, 25 years old, who had not resided in a malarial locality since childhood, volunteered as a subject for the experiment and submitted on three occasions to the bites of the imported and infected mosquitoes, with the result that within a few days of the third inoculation characteristic symptoms of tertian malarial fever appeared, together with a presence of the corresponding parasites in the blood. Relief was promptly afforded by the administration of quinine. Similar observations are said to have been made in New York on a patient in Bellevue hospital, who volunteered for the purpose of the experiment.

Copper Production of the World.

The total output of copper in 1900 was 595,081 tons, against 572,211 in 1899. The production of different countries was:

	1900.	1899.
United States	268,787	265,596
Spain and Portugal	57,872	52,156
Japan	27,840	28,340
Chili	26,000	24,000
Australia	25,000	27,000
Mexico	22,037	19,555
Germany	20,410	24,540

The United States produces about 35 per cent. of the total output.

The World's Production of Silver.

During the past ten years the silver product of the world has been as follows (in kilograms of 2.204 pounds):

	Kilos.
1891	4,290,000
1892	4,750,000
1893	5,130,000
1894	5,560,000
1895	5,750,000
1896	4,870,000
1897	5,000,000
1898	5,300,000
1899	5,180,000
1900	5,400,000

The product of 1900 was:

	Kilos.
United States	1,850,000
Mexico	1,750,000
Australia	430,000
Other countries	1,370,000

Machines in Agriculture.

In 1855 it required on the average four hours and thirty-four minutes of the time of a laborer to do the ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, etc., that went to the producing of a bushel of Indian corn, and the price of that labor was nearly 70 cents on the average. Today machines have changed conditions. Their use has reduced the necessary time of the laborer to about thirty-four minutes and the cost of it to about 16½ cents. The wages are, however, much better now than in 1855. In 1860 the time required to produce each bushel of wheat was over three hours; it is now about ten minutes; the cost has been reduced from over 17 cents to about 4 cents. Before the introduction of machines the time devoted to producing tons of hay was about thirty-five and one-half hours; it is now eleven and one-half hours. In 1860 the corresponding cost was over $8; it is now about $1.79. These and many other comparisons of the sort are to be found in a report by Mr. Holmes printed by the department of agriculture in Washington.

A New Species of Mountain Sheep.

The New York Zoological society has received from Dawson City a sheep of an absolutely new species. It is said to be so strikingly different from all other sheep known that its right to specific distinction cannot be disputed. Director Hornaday has named it Ovis Fannini in honor of Curator Fannini, of the Provincial Museum of British Columbia. Its head, neck, breast, abdomen and inside of the forelegs are snow white in color, while the other portions of its body are brownish gray, giving it the appearance of being covered with a gray blanket. In the Klondike region it is called a "saddleback" or "piebald" sheep.

Definitions.

BUSINESS.—To give a definition of business would be vain, because of the various applications of the word, but the following excellent rules for business may serve to define it in the general sense:

1. Have a definite aim.
2. Go straight for it.
3. Keep everlastingly at it.
4. Master all details.
5. Always know more than you are expected to know.
6. Remember that difficulties are only made to be overcome.
7. Treat failures as stepping stones to further effort.
8. Never put your hand out further than you can draw it back.
9. At times be bold; always prudent.
10. The minority often beat the majority in the end.
11. Merit is the trade mark of success.
12. Listen well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.
13. Preserve by all means in your power "a sound mind in a sound body."
14. Honesty creates its own atmosphere.
15. Energy and determination are the levers that move the world.
16. Take time for recreation and avoid overstraining of the mind and body.

Carl Seiler, M. D.

To Wage Earners and Others of Moderate Income

Do not spend your money foolishly because you have so little of it, but save what you can from month to month and invest it in something that will multiply many fold. The millionaires of this section were laboring men a generation ago and they pursued this course while most of their comrades blew it all in. The prudent ones saw that fuel was a good thing, that the world had to have it, and they bought coal land, a little at a time as they could spare it, and it has made them rich, and their families live and will live in the greatest comfort, while the descendants of their imprudent comrades are laboring as their fathers did—for day wages.

Keep this object lesson in mind. The opportunities of that earlier time were in coal, today greater opportunities exist in oil, which is fuel in a more concrete form and is rapidly supplanting coal, because it is easier and cheaper to mine and handle, and is, besides being a more economic fuel for all large consumers, profitable for a hundred other uses. The oil of California is furnishing that state with cheap fuel, for the lack of which her progress has been woefully retarded. The entire Pacific coast will consume oil as a fuel, so that the demand upon the oil fields of California is unlimited. California oil refiners will hold the markets of the far East and of the west coast of South America. It is plain to be seen that the oil fields of California will be the source of incalculable wealth, far beyond what the coal mines of Pennsylvania have been in the past. All thoughtful men can see that the thing to do now to make money is to buy the shares of conservative, reputably managed oil companies having large holdings of undoubted oil lands secured at low prices, and only requiring development to become the source of enormous revenues for shareholders.

The PACIFIC COAST AND TEXAS OIL COMPANY has in the most important oil fields managers of ability and integrity and of the highest practical qualifications for their business, and the shares of this company are today, without doubt, the best investment obtainable. These shares would be cheap at 40c, but are selling for the time being at 20c per share, to procure money to bore the first wells. The price is sure to advance rapidly to keep pace with the developments on the company's lands and on adjoining lands. The market value of the lands is constantly advancing. Do not delay making an investment in this stock. As to the value of this oil property and the character and ability of its managers this company refers, by permission, to the president of the Broadway Bank and Trust company, of Los Angeles, Cal.

For particulars concerning this investment apply to the

INVESTMENT and FINANCE CO
Room 1, Dime Bank Building,
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OPEN EVENINGS.

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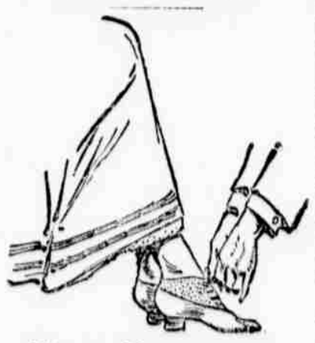

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Binghamton Private Training School
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S. A. DOOLITTLE,
82 Fairview Avenue.

Who Wants an Education

$1,000 Scholarships

For the Work of a Few Weeks.

The Scranton Tribune offers an exceptional opportunity to the young people of Scranton and Northeastern Pennsylvania in its second great . . . . . .

EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The Special Rewards:

Scholarship in Lafayette College	$1,000
Scholarship in Swarthmore College	1,000
Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School	675
Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, $60 Each	180
Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, $75 Each	150
	$3,005

Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants securing these will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in to The Tribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Here is an opportunity for some ambitious young people to earn the best college education without a great amount of effort, and it is an opportunity that may never be repeated. The Tribune may find the returns much less than the expense and would then be unable to again make such generous offers. Such a condition will be The Tribune's loss and the contestants' gain.

There are many young men, and young women, too, who would be glad of an opportunity to "work their way through college," in fact, the presidents of these institutions are deluged with applications for chances of this kind. Here the work for an entire course of four years can all be accomplished in three short months, and an education that would cost in cash $1,000 is assured without further outlay. Parents should urge their boys and girls to enter the contest and work for one of the special rewards. One of the eight is within the reach of everyone who really tries.

Send a letter to The Tribune for full particulars, including handsomely illustrated booklet. Address,

Editor Educational Contest,
Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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OF SCRANTON.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $525,000.

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Suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Mercereau & Connell,
132 Wyoming Avenue.

FINLEY'S

Mid-Summer Clearance of Seasonable Merchandise

Experience teaches us the necessity of cleaning up all residue stocks at the end of each season. To thoroughly and effectively accomplish this in the most expeditious manner we have placed a clearance price on every item of merchandise of a summerish character, and cut the price so deep that we feel assured our expectations will be quickly realized. To make this sale still more attractive we make a general reduction throughout the entire store, offering an unusual opportunity to secure reliable goods much under actual value.

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Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.