

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 the 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.

Table with 4 columns: DISPLAY, Run of (Siding on), Paper Reading Position, and Price. Rows include 100 lines, 200 lines, 300 lines, 400 lines, 500 lines, 600 lines, 700 lines, 800 lines, 900 lines, 1000 lines.

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

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of a social line. Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JULY 23, 1901.

The Times is correct in its surmise that the present recorder and director of public safety are in agreement. Both want to do the right thing at the right time and, barring human mistakes, seem to be doing it.

The Viaduct Decision.

THE IMPORTANCE to the city of the Supreme court's ruling in the viaduct case, as set forth in the opinion of Justice Mitchell, lies in the fact that it virtually requires all considerable public improvements, the funds for which are not already available, to be endorsed by vote of the people before becoming effective. It has been contended that in certain instances this would operate to defeat improvements of real necessity. The contention presupposes the existence of a majority of electors blind to public interests and not actuated by public spirit. There may be communities in which this is true, but history shows that Scranton is not among the number.

The people as a whole, voting at large, constitute a safer tribunal on subjects affecting their pocketbooks than councilmen among whom, too often, the practice of log-rolling prevails at the expense of economy. If councils alone, by entrance into contracts involving unknown costs, may mortgage the city's future, there is danger that that future may be belated. Certainly in the case of the recent viaduct ordinance, councils leaped before it looked. The electorate also makes mistakes, but it is likely to think twice before approving omnibus expenditures of the public funds or incurring financial burdens not clearly defined.

The principle laid down by the Supreme court does not defeat the viaduct. It merely requires that where debt is to be incurred likely to exceed the constitutional limit there must be formal consent by the taxpayers. The obvious inference is that there should be another reference to the people, coupled with a thorough organization of educational forces and provision for bringing out a vote. We believe that with vigorous and practical effort, a well considered proposition would now receive the approval of a majority. The need of relief from the dangers and annoyances experienced by West Lackawanna avenue is increasing daily and it is, in our judgment, only necessary to broaden the lines of a campaign before the people to win out handsomely.

Will somebody whose word has some value please explain why the insurers call it the "new" capitol "job"? Where is the "job"?

Minister Wu and His Critics.

THERE IS ONE subject upon which that marvelous man who represents at Washington the government of China, world-famous though he is for his suavity and self-control, is very sensitive. That is the reflection which some of the American clergy have thrown upon the sincerity of his friendliness for America during the frightful suspense of the Boxer he-leaguerment at Peking. Our readers may recall the letter from Wu Ting-fang which we published just a year ago, acknowledging a friendly word, just previously spoken in these columns. The Rev. Dr. Ashmore, a widely known missionary, had stated his belief that the entire foreign legation at Peking had been killed and had put the responsibility for this supposed killing on the "deceit and cunning of the Chinese minister at Washington," to which Dr. Wu replied: "All that I have to say is that through these weeks of trouble I have used my utmost endeavors to serve not only my own country, but also the United States. It is rather surprising, not to say discouraging, for a man to find that, notwithstanding his honest efforts to perform his duty under trying conditions, the basest motives are imputed to his best actions. Of course there are blackguards in every country, as there are black sheep in every fold. It is eminently unjust to charge the guilt of a few persons upon the whole nation. I am inclined to think that Dr. Ashmore has passed his fifty years of missionary labor among the black sheep in China; his opinion of the other classes of the Chinese people must be taken with a large grain of salt. I therefore, freely forgive him for what he has already said about me. I feel sure that the good people of this country, at least, are ready to give me credit for what I have done to preserve the existing friendly relations between the two countries. I am glad to see, from the editorial you are good enough to send me, that The Tribune is one of the fair-minded papers which are willing to accord me justice." On Sunday, in a speech before the

Jewish Chautauqua, at Atlantic City.

Dr. Wu returned to this topic, answering certain abuse which had been directed at him from a Philadelphia pupil. His method of rebuttal is certainly admirable. He said:

Recently in Philadelphia a minister from his pulpit called me a heathen and said that I was heathen. He said that I made believe that I liked you, but that in my heart I was against the American missionaries going to my country. He said that I was a hypocrite. Now, how did he know what was in my heart? How could he tell? Does that not show malice? And yet he is a minister that teaches a religion each day to hundreds of people. He even calls me a heathen. Well, there are heathens and there are heathens. There is a heathen who does vile and sinful things and has no desire to be good. Then, again, there are heathens who live true, noble lives, who try to love their neighbors and fellowmen, and to save a class of heathens I want to belong. Yet I have no malice against the minister who slandered me. Were he here today I would shake hands with him. If it were not for the fact that I would give him a cup of good tea, but would a good man slander another man? Would a good Jew say those things? Would a good heathen do such things? Remember, my friends, that there is no good man that does not have his enemies. There is no man escapes enemies; then how can a poor good heathen like me get along with a crowd of enemies? The only way to live is the golden rule. There is no religion that will exist at the expense of another religion, and there is no religion that will convert unless it proves to others that it is superior to all the rest.

It seems to us that the quarrel-seeking type of American preacher who is disposed to throw innuendo at the Chinese minister had better desist. The practice is not injuring Dr. Wu in the least; but it is doing very considerable harm to the reputation of the men engaged in it.

An interview is credited to President Shaffer in which he is represented as threatening all kinds of dire political retaliation if the administration at Washington doesn't help him to win his strike. The interview is obviously bogus. No sane man can figure out how the administration at Washington can decide such an issue.

Our Underpaid Foreign Agents.

SUPPLEMENTARY to what was said recently, apropos of the resignation of Consul General Stowe, as to the inadequacy of the salary allowances to our diplomatic and consular service, some facts presented in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Press merit attention.

All first class governments, the Press correspondent notes, own the embassies and legation buildings occupied by their representatives in other important countries. The United States ambassadors and ministers must pay rent out of their salaries. Foreign governments also make a liberal allowance for official entertaining, and in most of their consulates there is an allowance for office and house rent.

The uniform salary of the United States ambassadors is \$75,000 per annum. Out of this they must hire quarters, entertain and meet all social obligations. It is safe to say that not in one instance does this salary meet the demands upon the ambassadors. In Washington the British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, gets a salary of \$30,000 per annum. In addition to this he has the free use of a magnificent embassy owned by his government and fitted for all social and official entertainment. The French ambassador receives an annual salary of \$7,500. This is much less than the salary paid United States ambassadors, but there is an allowance made to the French embassy in Washington of \$19,000, for use in entertaining and maintaining the establishment.

The salaries of French ambassadors are the same at all courts. The ministers of the first class receive a salary of about \$5,700. At Paris the British ambassador is furnished with an embassy and receives a salary of \$48,800. General Postor, the United States ambassador to France, pays most of his \$17,500 for house rent. At Rome the British ambassador receives \$34,000; at St. Petersburg \$38,000; and at Berlin \$39,000. At St. Petersburg the French ambassador in addition to his salary of \$7,500, is allowed \$32,300 as pocket money. At Berlin the French ambassador receives the same salary and perquisites; that Ambassador Cambon receives at Washington

The Chinese mission furnishes an illustration of the disparity in the compensation of the United States representatives and those of other countries. The British minister there receives the salary of \$24,350; the French minister gets a salary of \$5,700 and an allowance of \$10,450. The United States minister gets a salary of \$12,000 and no allowances. The British minister to Denmark has a salary of \$14,610; the French minister in salary and allowance receives \$15,700, while the United States minister gets \$7,500. The British minister to the Netherlands gets a salary of \$17,500 with an allowance of \$2,000 for house rent, while the American minister at the same post gets \$10,000.

In the consular service there is about the same disparity in salaries. For instance the British consul general at Canton, China, receives a salary of \$6,000; the French consul \$4,750, while the American consul gets \$3,500. The British consul at Foo-chow gets \$5,000 and the American \$3,000. At Buenos Ayres the British consul receives \$5,000 compensation; the French consul \$3,250, while the American consul gets \$2,500 with less than \$200 in notarial fees. The British consul at Marseilles, France, gets \$6,000 in salary and allowances, while the American consul receives about \$3,500 with fees. At Bordeaux the British consul gets \$4,200 in salary and allowance and the American consul gets \$3,600 with fees. At Trieste, Austria, the British consul gets \$4,000 in salary and allowances and the American consul \$2,400 with fees. Consul General Osborne, at London, received in the year 1900, \$12,478; Consul Boyle at Liverpool in the same year received \$9,724.50; Consul General Gowdy at Paris received \$13,889. At the same time Mr. Gowdy turned into the treasury \$4,150; Consul General Osborne at London turned in \$64,406.50, and Consul Boyle turned in \$27,171.50. These incomes are not extravagant when the responsibilities of the positions are taken into consideration, nor do they measure up to the salaries and allowances paid by Great Britain to her consuls in the United States. New York might be compared to London, and here the British consul general receives a salary of \$10,857, while there

is a British consul drawing a salary of \$3,500, and two vice-consuls drawing together a salary of \$4,600, making a total of \$19,357 paid by Great Britain to her consular representatives in New York City. This does not include \$9,000 of an office allowance. Philadelphia might, in a way, compare with Liverpool, although the business transacted for British subjects in Philadelphia cannot compare with the volume or importance of the American business transacted in Liverpool. The British consul in Philadelphia receives a salary of \$4,400 and an allowance of \$2,900. At Boston the British consul receives \$7,500 in salary and allowance, and at Baltimore he receives \$7,000. At San Francisco Great Britain pays her consul in salary and allowance \$5,500. Moreover, the traveling expenses of foreign consuls as a rule are paid by their governments. American consuls have to pay their own way.

Here in a dispatch which appeared in the Associated Press newspapers recently under a Berlin date line: "One of the most widely circulated Berlin newspapers contains an article on the United States embassy in Berlin, in which extreme surprise is expressed that one of the greatest and richest countries of the world has so shabby an embassy. The ambassadors of England, Austria, Russia, Spain and France live in palaces. The American ambassador lives in a flat from which he can be turned out by the landlord at six months' notice. A small book store is underneath and two or three small flats overhead."

The Washington correspondent of the Press says: "The tremendous advances of American trade abroad are attributed by foreign governments to the energy and shrewdness of American consuls. This tribute is undoubtedly deserved, for during the past four or five years there has been the most marked improvement in the work of consuls and the attention they have given to commercial matters in the countries where they're stationed. Under the spur of the home government American consuls in all parts of the world have been active in investigating trade conditions and furnishing United States merchants and manufacturers with data and suggestions which have proved invaluable in furthering the foreign commerce of this country. In this regard the improvement of our consular system is clearly marked and leads those who are working for a perfect system to believe that the next few years will put this country on an equal footing with all foreign governments. This improvement is undoubtedly due to the character of the men who have been selected for the consular service. The old order of things has been changed and foreign missions and consular appointments are no longer simple gifts in return for political favors. In a way, of course, they are political positions, but the present administration has seen to it that men selected for important posts in the diplomatic and consular service are men who will command respect and who have the energy and knowledge requisite to advance the interests of their country."

Such men deserve better pay.

There are some places where politics doesn't fit. The Schley case shows that the United States navy is one of them.

United Effort for Civic Improvement.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. BUFFALO, July 22. THE MOVEMENT towards civic improvement and public beauty has assumed such proportions as to warrant a group of earnest minded men and women in organizing the National League of Improvement Societies, with headquarters at Springfield, O. The league, as a federation of interests and organizations, as a varied feature, seeks to comprise as a clearing house for ideas and information, to disseminate to special needs, to emphasize the best means for attaining desired ends; to secure general interest by educational, press and platform agitation, and to gain intelligent, responsive public sentiment through educational literature and stenographic addresses. The league has an open field, does not require membership, and is in no sense a legislative body. Without duplicating effort or destroying individuality, it seeks to bring about unity and harmony between all the forces. It is hoped to have a general organization, to avoid undirected effort, and to secure a more general co-operation.

The plan of work includes an extensive news service, the supply of data for speakers and writers, preparation of photographs and slides, a reference exhibition and library, suggestions of programs for meetings, the arrangement of assembly and institute periods, the circulation of timely literature, the formation of local improvement societies, special effort for firms and other bodies desiring expert service. The league aims to secure in every community either affiliation with some existing organization which may undertake the work best suited for local needs, or to form a society for that particular purpose.

The annual convention of the league will be held Aug. 12, 13, 14 and 15. The sessions of the first three days will be held in the banquet hall of the City Hotel here in this city. The last day's session will be at Lake Chautauq, N. Y. The following outline will serve to show that the event will be a notable one. Both in the range of topics and in the character of the talent which will be presented, the convention promises to be memorable. All previous interests in civic improvement should attend the convention and give it the widest possible publicity among their friends.

There will be no discussion of the convention on Monday. The time will be devoted to mutual acquaintance and to visits to the Pan-American exposition and other points of interest in Buffalo. The chief event of the evening session will be an illustrated lecture by Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, a leading authority on the public health movement, and one of the best speakers in the country. On Tuesday the morning session will be devoted to organization, to reports of affiliated associations, and to brief addresses on the general topic, "What We Have Done and How We Did It." The afternoon session will be devoted to thirty-minute papers on the various phases of the movement. Each of these papers will be prepared by an expert, and all topics discussed will be of vital interest. Among the subjects already announced are: "The Influence of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association," by W. H. Moulton, secretary of the Industrial Committee, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and "The Influence of Neighborhood Improvement Societies," by Charles M. Loring, president of the American League of Improvement Societies. Dr. H. S. Earle, of the League of Womenhood, will deliver an address on "Better Highways." In the evening there will be an illustrated address by Miss Mira Lloyd Pack, of Harrisburg, Pa. There is no more popular lecturer on improvement work than Miss Pack, and through a live study of the subject she is most able equipped to present it in an attractive manner. She is thoroughly familiar with what has been accomplished, not only in this country, but in the world, and her address will doubtless be one of the most pleasing features of the convention.

The morning session of Wednesday will be devoted to the report of the executive board of the

league, the election of officers for the ensuing year, the formulation of plans for further work, and to general business. In the afternoon the delegates will visit the Pan-American exposition and some of the parks of Buffalo, under the escort of committees appointed by the boards of local improvement associations. At the evening session there will be another illustrated lecture, arrangements for which are not yet sufficiently complete to permit a more detailed announcement. The delegates will go to Lake Chautauq on the morning of the fifteenth. It is essentially allied to educational work. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Professor Charles Zueblin will deliver a lecture, and in the evening Dr. L. M. Shuler will present an illustrated address.

The Buffalo headquarters of the executive board of the league for the current year will be at the Hotel Elbert, Buffalo, N. Y., in regard to rooms and board.

Steel Trust Versus the Labor Trust.

From the St. Louis Mirror.

The sympathy of the public can hardly be said to be with the steel strikers, even though their cause is one that has with a billion dollar trust. The public is not inclined to sympathize with strikes in which no question of better pay or shorter hours of labor is involved. The demand for a unionization of the steel trust mills is one that seems like an assertion of a right to dictate the business methods of employers. The demonstration that the unionists are making in their own behalf, the employees generally is by no means convincing. It means that the employees shall be limited in their freedom to work for certain rules, and that workmen who may not like those rules, cannot be employed. The trust does not propose to deny union laborers from work in its mills, but the union purpose shutting out all men not sealed by their trusts, the trust does not deny the right of labor to organize, but organized labor denies the right of the unorganized laborer to work for whomsoever he chooses.

There is no doubt that if a concession of employers to the unions meant permanent peace, such concession would be for the best, but there is no guarantee that recognizing the union will insure peace. There is no guarantee that the employer, once under the thumb of the union, will not be obliged to give up some of the things for which he has fought so hard. It is certain that no person not belonging to the union can be employed, no matter how efficient he might be. The employer can no longer employ any one who is not a member of the union. The union principle may be all right in certain limited cases, but it cannot be extended that it is right for any body of men to band together to keep other men out of work, or that it is right to ask any persons managing a vast business, involving the capital of hundreds of thousands of people, to deliver over the management of the business to a few men who are not interested in the business, and that union men be not discriminated against in fair enough, but it loses its force when it is coupled with a demand that employers discriminate against labor not in the union.

It is by no means clear that the cause of labor is necessarily the cause of liberty and justice. The union principle is not the best thing for the development of the best workmen, while it is clear that the frequent strike often puts the good workman out of work permanently and makes him a wanderer. The best workmen, who do not form or lead strikes, the trouble is made by the politician workmen and gamblers. The complete recognition of unions, to the extent of accepting their rules as to work, pay, personality of employees, etc., would be equivalent to a surrender of properties in the long run. But there will be no such long run. The managers of great concerns will not stand idly by with the question whether they shall or shall not hire a man acceptable to them. They will hire a man who is acceptable to them, and strikers in greater numbers and what strikes lead to, for all but the leaders, there will be a constantly increasing number of those who do not believe in the union principle. The union principle will have no use for the men who precipitate it.

The right to organize has about ceased to be an issue. It is now a question whether the individual, unaffiliated workman shall be deprived of his right to work without restriction by the men of whom he seeks employment. Shall the union tyrannize at once over the employer and over the man who does not believe in the union principle, or shall the latter be free to employ a man of his own choice? American spirit of fair play let in the land such tyranny will not be tolerated.

The Steel Strike and the Future of American Industry.

From the New York Sun. THE STRIKE called by the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers for the purpose of coercing the rate of the companies embraced in the United States Steel corporation has not only the interest of all persons acquainted with the grounds of the manufacturers of the United States are able to compete with those of Great Britain and other foreign countries, but it has a far-reaching truth when we say that, if this strike should prove successful, our employers of skilled labor would be gradually subjected to disabilities which ultimately would put an end to the hope of competition with their trans-Atlantic rivals in the markets of the world.

The fundamental difference between the power of extensive, quick and improved production possessed by American manufacturers, on the one hand, and by British manufacturers, on the other, is in the latter case the lack of organization of assembly and institute periods, the circulation of timely literature, the formation of local improvement societies, special effort for firms and other bodies desiring expert service. The league aims to secure in every community either affiliation with some existing organization which may undertake the work best suited for local needs, or to form a society for that particular purpose.

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colossal combination of capital once conquered, all outside representatives of the iron and steel industries would, of course, speedily succumb. From that moment all the employers of skilled labor in this vast field of production would be at the mercy of the employed, firmly organized as they all would be in American counterparts of the British trade unions, with regard not only to the rate of wages and the hours of labor, but also to the encouragement of inventive talent and the introduction of new machinery. The bright, and thus far continually brightening, outlook of the iron and steel industries of the United States would have been eclipsed forever. There could be no better time than the present to answer once for all the question whether American manufacturers of iron and steel will show their necks to the yoke which their British competitors have long found too heavy to be borne.

State Must Intervene.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette. THE THEORY of our laws is that the settlement of such questions are left to the play of private interests, but year after year it is becoming increasingly evident that under such circumstances the public welfare is not necessarily protected and that social order is imperiled. It is a remarkable commentary upon the progress of civilization towards a solution of this dangerous problem that that remote English colony of New Zealand is able to display in her system of laws the most successful working plan for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor to be found anywhere in the world. Now that a great struggle between capital and labor is going on in this country the occasion is especially fitting for calling attention to the methods by which such conflicts have been averted in New Zealand, and the sketch we give of the New Zealand compulsory arbitration act will show that the principle upon which that act is based is that neither capital nor labor has a right to do as it pleases in the management of its interests, but is subject to social obligations which the law will take cognizance of and will enforce whenever public interests so require. New Zealand is the first to apply the principle of compulsory arbitration, but although at present its operation in that country the principle is so sound that it will be eventually recognized and acted upon in every civilized country where capital and labor are sufficiently developed to constitute organized interests.

LITERARY NOTES.

The World's Work for August gives up most of its space to the Pan-American exposition—making a large and handsome souvenir number. The description and interpretation of the exposition, within and without, are strikingly interesting and valuable. Walter H. Page, the editor of the magazine, gives a vivid picture of the outside of the exposition, the architecture, the illumination, the architecture, sculpture, and color, and the composition crowds that visit Buffalo. Charles H. Caffin writes of the significance of the exposition to the world of art. The wonderful story of the chaining of Niagara—how the power from the Falls runs nearly everything in motion on the great island, is told by Orin E. Dunlap. Striking examples of the industrial advance of the years since the Chicago fair, as illustrated in many interesting exhibits, including electricity, machinery, manufactures, agriculture, horticulture, ordnance, printing, transportation, the varied government exhibits and others are written of by Albert Goodrich. Max Bronner tells about the Midway, its attractions, its growing importance, and its interesting of all, its professions—now an entire show from the perspective of the readers from exposition to exposition. The Pan-American idea is given prominence in an important article on "Our Trade with Latin America," by Fred Henry. The magazine also contains many other articles of interest, including "The Birth of a Butterfly," which is finely illustrated by I. W. Blake and A. R. Duquesne. "The Birth of a Butterfly," which is finely illustrated by I. W. Blake and A. R. Duquesne. "The Birth of a Butterfly," which is finely illustrated by I. W. Blake and A. R. Duquesne.

The feature of the August number of Everybody's Magazine is Emilio Aguinaldo's story of his capture by Funston. The Filipino leader narrates the circumstances which led to his being taken in a manner of great clearness and simplicity. It is a most interesting as well as an important contribution to the history of one of the great events of our time. The magazine also contains many other articles of interest, including "The Birth of a Butterfly," which is finely illustrated by I. W. Blake and A. R. Duquesne. "The Birth of a Butterfly," which is finely illustrated by I. W. Blake and A. R. Duquesne.

HERE'S A PREDICTION.

From the St. Louis Mirror. THE HOUSES can't beat Roosevelt out of the Republican nomination for president, if he wants it.

ALWAYS BUSY.

It is indisputable that American labor associations are organized on the same fundamental principle which actuates the trade unions of Great Britain. That is to say, their aim, their object, is to secure for their members the best possible conditions of work, and to improve the lot of the whole industry. The whole industry is to be improved by the best possible conditions of work, and to improve the lot of the whole industry.

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ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15.

After August 15 no more new contestants will be received in

The Tribune's EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

This action is taken for the purpose of protecting legitimate contestants and preventing the possibility of any speculator from entering the last day or two and purchasing a \$1,000 scholarship by presenting the names of his friends as new subscribers and paying for them himself. While nothing of this sort was attempted last year, the close of the contest demonstrated that it would have taken much less than \$1,000 to have purchased the first special reward, as the winning contestant had only secured for The Tribune less than \$400 in new subscriptions. The Tribune desires to protect the contestants that are working so nobly for it and will use its best endeavor to have every feature of the contest perfectly fair, and it wishes it distinctly understood that the rewards offered are in no sense for sale, but will positively go to the contestants who secure the largest number of points, which will be credited only for new and legitimate subscribers.

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.

There are six weeks yet of the contest and it is not too late for any energetic young man or woman to enter. Some of last year's winners were only in three or four weeks. Send a postal to The Tribune for full particulars, including handsomely illustrated booklet. Address,

Editor Educational Contest, Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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At 1.39 " " 2.25
At 1.98 " " 3.25
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