## the Scranton Tribune

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager,

The same of the sa New York Office: 100 Nassay St. S. VRCELAND. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising. The second secon

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter. -

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its triends hearing 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 describe the state of the septance is that all contributions shall be subject to setting the state of the setting the setting the state of the setting t

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Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on

#### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., AUGUST 10, 1901.

the resolutions of the Iowa State con- is hardly subdued before another apvention, Candidate Conger has again pears on the horizon ready to cut numbeen emphatically reminded of the intratitude of republics.

#### Senator James C. Vaughan.

ROBABLY no man of his age has been more thoroughly identified with every movement that has been for the good of the city and for the upbilding if the interests of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania than State Senator James C. Vaughan, whose death occurred on Thursday while he was enjoying a brief vacation with friends at Maplewood While yet a young man, political and social prominence that are usally bestowed to those of more mature years, after many trials in the race, and his death in the prime of life cuts short a career that was bright with promise of still greater achievements. From early manhood his life has been one worthy of emulation by those upon the threshold of a busy career. In all enterprises, local or otherwise, in which he has been identifled Senator Vaughan has been noted for honorable dealing and his career as state legislator has been one in which any might have taken pride, His last work at Harrisburg was in the interest of charitable appropriations and the generous sums donated to hospitals of Scranton are substantial proofs of his influence and dili-

Although modest and unassuming in legislator. He was a forceful writer and an cornest advocate of whatever commended itself to his sympathy and appreval. As a Republican representative of the people in the state senate he was loyal to his party and friends without being offensively partisan, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of political opponents in every contest. His untimely death will be universally mourned throughout the city and state.

The Wilkes-Barre Leader seems to have discovered spots on Fred Dilcher's haio.

## The Planet Jupiter.

HERE IS NO better time than the present to take a peep at the planet Jupiter. which is in excellent position for observation in the southeast at early evening. About seven degrees from Jupiter, on the left, is Saturn. In November these two planets will be joined by Venus, now visible in the west shortly after sunset.

Considerable detail can be seen on the surface of Jupiter. Of the two dark belts usually seen parallel to the equator and about equally distant therefrom, the southern is the most distinct, being quite dark. The northern belt of the pair is comparatively faint. But the whole northern hemisphere is marked with belts of varying width, and the region about the north pole is of a grayish hue. The southern hemisphere seems to be nearly white and is apparently unmarked under a moderate magnifying power, with the exception of the very distinct northern belt we have mentioned

The belts are not easily explained and as yet there has been no satisfactory theory regarding them. Indeed the physical condition of Jupiter is a puzzle, although there are good reasons for believing that the planet is partially molten.

Evidence is not indispensable in the case of a Southern lynching. It is only necessary that a negro should

reside in the vicinity of the crime. Revival of Interest in the Trotter

of harness horses by the recent performance of Creshis time at Poughkeepsie on Thursday. the two-minute trotter will yet be one tury. It was only a couple of decades in this period the record has been ifestly incredible that it should be bird. owered as much more in the next twenty years; but it is not unreasonable to believe that two seconds and Secretary Chandler may also a quarter may be clipped from it if prompted to write a book. the breeders, trainers and drivers of American trotters continue to devote their attention to turning out the best possible horses of this class than hu-

nan skill can produce

public which enjoys racing as a spectacle has been interested chiefly in the Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib. Funning matches that attract such that the suffering caused by the closportant equipe contests of the year perity will be far reaching and that in takes place. Whether the former ititerest in the graceful and practical venience the steel corporation will be trotter can be revived remains to be While the running horse is seen. nothing more than a rich man's toy-a sort of living machine to carry off stakes and prizes-the trutter can b utilized as a road horse, and his breedng should be encouraged. For every successful trotter hundreds of fine antmals are produced, which, although they may not prove quite up to the racing mark, are yet valuable and useful for driving purposes.

Mayor Hinchliffe, of Paterson, N , appears to be the right man for the place. He has, without ceremony, cancalled the date of the proposed anar chist performance in that city, in which the assassination of the late King Humbert of Italy was to have been portrayed. There is yet hope for Pat-

#### Central American Squabble.

N THE frequent calls that are made upon the State department to take a hand in suppressing this or that outbreak in Central as the Klondike gold crop holds out. America, we are constantly reminded of the peculiarly inflammable political material which abounds in the territory south of the possessions of Uncle In failing togeven get mention upon Sam. One band of wild-eyed patriots rous throats in the struggle to gain possession of the ruins of a weakkneed government. Every time a score or so of bandits turn down the brims of their hats and start upon the warpath, many nervous people become impressed by the idea that the flames of a revolution may catch the Monroe doctrine, and calls for fleets to protect American interests are heard at every hand. At the present moment we are enjoying the titillation of our martial nerves because it has been found advisable to send a gunboat to Colon to keep an eye on the Senator Vaughan had already achieved rumpus which is going on in Venezuela, caused by an uprising of restless spirits who are reported to have an

envious eye on Colombia. The immediate occasion of the recent order to the Navy department was the "holding up" by a party of rebels of a train on the railway that runs across the isthmus. This act brings the United States into the squabble, as was done in 1885, when Aspinwall was burned under somewhat similar circumstances, because of our obligation entered into in 1846 to maintain an open line through the isthmus. In the former case Commodore Mc-Calla with a party of marines locked up the rebel chiefs until they promised to do their fighting in another part of the world. Probably less than this will serve in the present instance. The affair is interesting mainly because it reminds us how sensitive we are to manner, Senator Vaughan was a man has occurred thus far to justify the of fine attainments. He was in the fear that the revolt means the invafront rank as a teacher, lawyer and sion of Colombia, whose sovereignty the government at Washington been committed to uphold.

> Colonel Roosevelt has demonstrated that the vice-presidency does not invariably petrify its victim.

## To Protect Sea Birds.

ESIDENTS along the southern coast have apparently been arousd to action by the efforts of the people who are endeavoring to save from extinction the native song and insectiverous birds. It is said that a drong sentiment is growing in Louisi ana for the protection of the sea birds on the gulf coast. The result of investigations proves conclusively that unless protection is given, the gulla and water hens will become entirely extinct in that region within a very few years. Gunners have been slaughtering the birds ruthlessly, and hunters destroying the eggs. So rapid has been the work of these two classes that, according to the American Ornithological association, not a trace exists today of birds on either Brush or Caillou Islands in the Gulf, at one time the home of millions of sea fowl. The same is practically true, it is declared, of other islands in the neighborhood. The proposition is to have severe laws enacted against the destruction of these useful birds and that he would have shown equal celerity had he their eggs and to rigidly enforce them. The state of New Jersey has had a

similar experience to that of Louisiana, only public sentiment was not aroused soon enough. Thirty or even twenty-five years ago sea gulis were very abundant. The shore was their resting place, and at certain seasons of the year thousands of young guils yould be seen in all stages of growth. At the present time the number of gulls on the New Jersey coast has dwindled to hundreds, some assert dozens. An ornithologist recently asserted that there are but two small nesting places now on the New Jersey coast, and these are only preserved from destruction by the constant vigilance of the

wardens during the breeding season. Too little regard is paid to the pro-OPULAR INTEREST has tection of our birds. There seems to been revived in the record be an irresistible or unthinking impulse on the part of many people to shoot at and kill anything that has ceus in trotting a mile in two minutes feathers, and to rob bird nests of their and two and one-fourth seconds. eggs and young, even though they may While the great stallion failed to beat be of no value for food. The sea guil is not only a victim of this abnormal there are yet many who believe that impulse of a certain type of mankind, but also of those who hunt for the of the wonders of the twentieth cen- market. The gull is not an edible bird, but its plumage has a salable value.

ago that Maud S. created so much so it is about exterminated on the excitement in sporting circles by doing New Jersey coast. This will be the taken a mile in a little better than 2:10. Yet case also along the whole Atlantic seaboard, unless prompt and energetic cut down by eight seconds. It is man- methods are adopted to protect the

Before this naval trouble is over ex-

'He is not likely that much bloodshed will result from the great strike to be inaugurated today. There seems to be less danger of mob violence, which is In recent years that portion of the usually the work of outsiders, in this arrival of the remainder of the

instance than in any previous labor war. It must be admitted, however, the distribution of misery and inconthe least affected.

The Cambria county Democrats have adopted a platform upon alleged "new lines," which they submit as a sample, which they hope will be recognized as a declaration of principles worthy of place in the text book of the state organization. It is feared, however, that the Cambria statesmen will be obliged to produce something more original than an expression of faith in the priniples of Jefferson; an endorsement of Bryan and a wail of disapproval at everything promoted by the Republicans, before they can consistently ask for a copyright upon their creation.

There is a suspicion that the literary culture of the members of a Wisconsin Chautauqua who applauded Senator Tillman's lynching sentiments must have been acquired by perusal of horder tales in the boys' own fivecent library.

Senator Stewart admits that silver will not be the issue again so long

#### TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer. strolabe Cast: 4.08 a. m., for Saturday, Aug. 10 100

A child born on this day will notice that the ements are propitions to the inspiration of the old Adam in man to enable him to hang on

A man in the minority can seldom attract tention in a majestic pose. The individual who keeps a parrot is meas! t without preminence in his own neighborhood The greatest blessing sometimes has the ap-The husband of a good cook soldom poses :

Trouble is something that can always be found those who are looking for it.

## The Schley Inquiry an Unbiassed View

From Harper's Weekly.

THE Navy department has, at the request of Rear Admiral Schley, ordered an investi-gation which will, it is hoped, silence the criticisms that have been showered upon lying squadron. Public discussion upon th has been so intemperate that even no ight of, and one who relies upon the day pers for his information will have difficulty even determining whose conduct is to be in stigated. The points in dispute are, however defined and not numerous. The discussion as had such effect in delaying proposed promons for meritorious services, and the matter received so deeply concern the maintenance of scipling in our navy, that it is doubly im portant that the public should fully understand

peace-time rules of official seniority give way, and it becomes the duty of the department to select as commanders in hier of the battle squadrons those officers who ry the most efficient services. In the discharge of this duty the department, at the breaking or Rear Admiral Schley other commodorer iral (then captain) William T. Samp an officer two numbers junior to Schle son, which assembled at Hampton Roads and a subordinate part of Sampson's fleet. The department's orders were substantially mivalent to a declaration that Schley was sough to command a small souadron under Captain Sampson's supervising direction. Com-modore Schley accepted the duty cheerfully, annd never sulked, but his friends were resentful

The flying squadron was held in readiness or me coast until the appearance of Cervera West Indies. Then Schley proceeded south the vicinity of Rev West, where a redistrib of forces was made; Sampson, with a part ast of Cuba to the east end of that island, to reept Cervers should be seek to come nor! that route, while Schley, with the same pu passed around the western end southern coast of the island. schley stopped before Cienfuegos to ascertain shether or not Cervera had entered that harbor. here that the controversy began, and attle of Santiago, have been the subject of condemnation on one hand and laudation on the

His critis point out that his delay of three days before this port was an unnecessary and riminal waste of valuable time, and declare that he enemy's obsence might have been ascertains much shorter time, and was, in fact, ascer-uel by Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, a few hours after his arrival at Clen-To this Admiral Schlev's friends reply even, as McCalla was, in possession of a code nabling him to communicate with the theor-

to Santiago, and having arrived at the latter port, but not having definitely located Cervera's harbor of Santiagos, Sobley reported that he could not maintain a blockade, owing to the inadequary of the coal supply of his vessels, and the impossibility of coaling at sea under existing conditions. He therefore left Santiago segan a retrograde movement towards Key This movement was, however, inter-

Admiral Schley's official dispatches admit the urgent necessity of his remaining at Santiago, and set forth his excuses for disobeying his These excuses are to have been fairly established. First, he says, May 27, that hois vessels are almost out of coal, and that "the Breedlyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West." The coal reports from the various ships do not, howthe Iowa, for example, her report shows that on May 26, the day preceding Schley's telegram, she had on board 820 tons of coal, which was nearly enough for ten days' full steaming, and quite enough for a month's blockade duty. So Brooklyn's records indicate that she had igh coal for forty days' blockade work, while the Massachusetta and the Texas were nearly as well supplied; and whatever the situation may have been as to the smaller vessels of the nd Texas were equipped to maintain the blockade

he blockarte.

Admiral schley's second excuse was that he cas unable to coal, at sea, He made this statement on May 27. Yet as a matter of fact, on Iowa, Castine and Dispont had all 24th the Massachusetts had similarly could o Merrimae, and on the 27th-the very which Schley sent his report-the Texas scaled ship from a collier at night; and not only did Admiral Schley himself succeed thus quently in coaling at sea, but the squadron was frequently coaled in that fashion after Ad-miral Sampson arrived.

The third excuse for the retrograde movement base might be established for coaling? yet the harbor of Guantanamo lay conveniently near, and was in fact seized, occupied, and used by Admiral Sampson immediately after his arrival on the scene.

three other particulars Armiral Schley's uct off the port of Santiago before the

censured. The admitted facts are that when Schley had finally, after returning from his retrograde movement, catablished a blockade, he found the Spanish craiser Colon in plain sight at anchor in the entrance. He allowed her to ten also in that position several days without making any serious effort to destroy her. He did not at any time approach closer than 7,000 what that meant. The general public had not yards (four miles) to either the ship or the shore realized the power of our industrial life, nor batteries, and he retired so as to finish the fully appreciated the fact that she world's batteries, and he retired so as to finish the bombardment at a distance of upwards of 9,000 yards, or about five miles. In bombarding at this great range it became necessary to elevate the guns to such an angle that the gun carriages and that mistres of the sea, whose steam were injured by the shock of recoil. These facts tunnage exceeds that of all other nations are stated in the log-hooks of the various ships. these same books further show that alwas abandoned at night. Admiral Schley, there-fore, finds himself called uson in this connec-tion to answer three questions: First, Why did he not destroy the Colon?

Second. Why did he hombard the shore hat-teries and Colon at distances claimed to be ab-

Third, Why did he not maintain a night block-ade? So far as answers have been given to these stions, they are substantially these, viz.; the first and second question it is said that the Navy department's instructions forbade the risking of a battleship, and that Schley's only course was, therefore, to bombard at such range as not to risk injury to his vessels; and to the third question the answer has been that the experience of Admiral Schley and other officers in his squadron during the civil war had shown that the maintenance of a blockade at night before such a port was impracticable, and that blockade runners and Confederate cruisers had had little difficulty in eccaping on dark nights from closely blockaded ports, and it care nights from closely blockades ports, and it is said that an effort to maintain the blockade at night might have resulted in the grounding or torpedoing of some vessel of the squadron. These replies have not been satisfactory to experts, who point out that when the commander-in-chief arrived the shore batteries were nbarded at reasonable range without injury to even danger to the squadron; and that the clockade was immediately maintained at night to effectively that Cervera was ultimately froced make his effort to escape by daylight. After Cervera's equadron had been located in he harbor, and Sampson with his squadro had come to take command of the united fleet, the vessels were disposed in a semicircle in front of the entrance, where they remained until the forning of July 3, when Cervera made his effort to escape. The Brooklyn at this time lay to the southward and westward of the en-When the action began she headed to the

ortheastward, and, with the other vessels of the squadron, engaged the enemy. Meantime the Spanish vessels left the harlier and headed to the westward along the Cuban coast, while the American squadron headed towards the enemy (except the Brooklyn) reached that distance from the enemy at which their respective cap-tains thought their ships could most efficiently fight, they turned to the westward and ran a course generally parallel with the Susnish vessels, and fought out the action. This particular distance each captain selected for himself, the controlling principle governing his decision being that the distances should be beyond torpedo range, and within the range of his secondary that is, from about 1,400 to about

The Brooklen headed to the northward and eastward, and rapidly approaching the Spanish squadron, had reached a distance probably something less than a mile from the enemy, when ward. She could make this turn by using either a starboard belm or a port belm, that is to say, by turning to the left and towards the enemy or to the right and away from him. All the other vessels, using a starboard helm, turned to-wards the enemy. If the Brooklyn, too, had used a starboard helm she would have had to awing through an are of about 185 degrees, and would have finished her swing about 400 yards closer to the enemy than she began it. If she swing with a port helm she would have to swing through an are of about 225 degrees, and would finish her swing about 600 yards further from the enemy than she began it. Schley's critics urge that he should have done what atl the ther vessels did, viz.: have made the shortest however, chose the other alternative and made a long sweep, which carried him away from the enemy, and for making this loop he has been the subject of much harsh criticism.

Outside of the navy there has been much dispersons have not hesitated to say that the Brooklyn ran from the enemy. Among naval officers no such language is heard. Admiral Schley's courage is not impugned, and, at worst, ror of judgment, committed in a moment of emergency, and not fraught with serious conse-quence. The Brooklyn certainly did not run away. Her share in the fight was not small. Her blows were as numerous and as effective as three of any other ressel in the equatron, and in return she received more punishment than

## Retelling Story of American Progress

From an Address by Richard H. Edmonds, Editor

TN 1850 THE TOTAL wealth of the United States, as reported by the census, was \$7, \$135,000,000, or \$305 per capita; in 1860 it was \$10,150,000,000, or \$514 per capita; in 1870 it was \$20,068,000,000, or \$786 per capita; in 1880 the total was \$43,000,000,000, and the per capita was 8870; in 1800 we had increased to 805,000,000,000, a per capita of \$10.00. It it now stated that the comsus wealth to be over \$90,000,000,000, or an In other words, the gain in ten years has been thirty years the wealth of this country has more than probled. Twenty years ago we hought that our country was rich and prothe world, that we were doing wonderful advancement, but as we look back over that brief period we are amoved at our giant strices and are appalled by the sense of new responsibilities which rest upon us as we stand today e foremost nation of the cartle, the rachest, e most progressive and the treet powerful apor which the amile of Heaven ever rested. We maine or condemn, as our view may suggest. expansion in politics, as though our state-met to the world's adairs. But they are only the pawns upon the world's chescicard, moved unmake the empires of earth. With the charging currents of trade and commerce nations

world, not because Manila and Santiago startled Europe with our naval possibilities, but because even before Dewey's victorious guns were heard around the globe our manufacturers had been the first skirmishes in the great accustomed to furnishing Europe with bread and meat and taking manufactured goods in Meturn. We thought that dauppe was our banker, and that no ratireud could be built nor any great undertaking made successful unless hurope was called upon or the capital. That was true even ten years ago. The day Baring Bros-tailed a friend wrote me, in substance, as friend wrote me, in substance, as nd of England's financial supremacy power, and the United States will take Eng land's place as the world's industrial leader."
The old Mother Country has been the advance guard of civilization. Wherever her Anglo-Secon banner has been planted or grung into existence and law and order have supplanted barbarism. She has done a great work for mankind, but to her offspring, America her burden has now been transferred. Not that England must wane, except relatively. Such nation can scarcely know decay, but no longe nation can scarcely know decay, but no longe can Great Britain stand as the mightiest nation of earth and its greatest civilizing power. The scepter of financial supremack has already passet to New York. There center the greatest duancia and the most brilliant leaders which the world has ever seen.

This is the day of gigantic operations. Yet re are constantly amazed at the kale-loscopihanges as our great financiers bring one con bination after another into being. Scattely to years ago a \$100,000,000 industrial enterprise wa projected. The press and the people thought we had reached the limit of our combination abilities. In quick auccession others of even greater capital followed, until a few months ago there came the organization of the first billion-dollar industrial company in the history of mankind. But even to that we quickly adjusted ourselves. Europe saw in this organiza-

tion the evident marshalling of our forces for the centrol of the world's iron and steel trade. The suppler of finance had already de-parted from England, and America had become the dominant money power. We were leading in iron and steel production, but only a few far-recing men seemed to have awakened to insikets were practically withour grasp. Ere the surprise of this sudden awakening had pas-sed away Pierpont Morkan had invaded England. ruled the waves, levying tribute upon all ocean steamship lines pass into his control as the basis of an organization which is nestined the merce.

And yet possibly surpassing in importance eve tion which the South has inaugurated. Coal has been the foundation of the marvelous industrial advance of the century, for fuel hes been the first essential in all material progress. Upon its supply of coal has rested the trade, the commerce and the naval supremacy of Great Britain. The measure of every nation's material advancement has been its production and consumption of coal, and the game of war and diplomacy which the leading nations have been playing in China has been, perhaps, as much for the control of its vast stores of coal and iron as for the open door of trade. But throu recent discoveries in Texas the South adds its enormous supply of coal the greatest atom of fuel oil which has ever been found. So great is the quantity and so advantageously is if located for water transportation that for all sections of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of North and South America, for the West India North and South America, for the West Indies and for much of Europe, Texas can at least dictate the price of fuel—an eSential basis for manufacturing. There are 70,000 to 80,000 oil wells in the United States, producing about 160,000 barrels a day. There are a dozen new wells at Beaumont which have a capacity be yend the total of these other 70,000 or 80,000. These Beaumont wells can produce several hundred thousand barrels a day, and though their capacity must naturally diminish, as for always the case with such "gushers," the any new wells now being bored may possibly offset this, and thus give Texas a greater regular oil production than the United States now Possibly the time is not far distant when Toxas and Louisana and other Southern states even surpass the World's present output of oil. We are entering the "oil age"," an age in which this cheap fuel will mean almost as much to the advancement of the comfort and th wealth of mankind as coal has been since the beginning of the revolution wrought by labor saving machinery. A new epoch has been ushered in, and in the South leads the world.

For every variety of manufactures, from cotto goods to steel rails and locomotives, the world's markets are broadening out before the daring commercial spirit of our merchants and manu-tacturers. Five years ago the value of our foreign exports averaged \$850,000,000 a year and Great Britian's \$1,100,000,000. Now we are exporting nearly \$1,500,000,000 a year and England scarly \$100,000,000 less. Then England led exports, her foreign shipments exceeding ours by over \$200,000,000 a year. New the United States leads with a gain of about \$500,000,000 compared with five years ago while Great Britain's gain has been only \$100,000,000. Our exports are a exceeding our imports by an average of nearly 2000, 000,000 a year the total excess in the lest three years having been \$1,740,000,000,

has been so great that words fail when we try to tell the story. We can put it in cold figures but the figures are beyond the power of our minds to fully grasp. Twenty years ago the United States made 3.800,000 tons of pig-iron and mined 70,000,000 tons of coal. Last year we made nearly 11,000,000 tens of iron, and this year we are producing at the rate of 15,000,000 tons, and are mining 270,000,000 tone of cual. In 1880 the total capital invested in manufactures in the United States was \$2,700,000,000. By 1890 this had increased to \$6.500,000,000. The total capital invested in manufacturing in 1880 The exact figures for 1900 are not yet obtainable but since the wrowth 1800 has her. the aggregate gain will probably he equally as large. If so, the present census will show on one,000,000,000 capital invested in manufactures, or one,000,000 capital invested in manufactures, or 650. In twenty years we have increased or silroad mileage from 93,000 miles to 200,000, giving us now nearly one-half of the railroad mileage of the world. In 1880 the total value of the mineral productions of the United States was 369,000,000; in 1500 it was \$58,000,000. and in 1809 it was \$976,000,000. Against our total value of mineral productions of \$676,000,000 in 1899 Great Britain—the next in point of magnitude—had \$562,000,000, Germany \$380,000 000, Russia \$110,000,000 and France \$110,000,000 Our coal production of 270,000,000 tons is 33 per cent, of the coal output of the world, and our pig iron production is 35 per cent. Of gold and silver we mine about \$150,000,000 a year, or 2 per cent, of the world's output of these metals, while of copper we produce 55 per cent of the total, of lead nearly 25 per cent, and of time 21 per cent., while of crude petrolcum we are now producing nearly 60,000,000 barrely or a little less than one-half of the world's output. In 1882 Great Britain made 8,500,000 tons of pig-iron, and the United States made 4,600,000 tons. Last year Great Britain made 5,000,000 tons, a gain of only 400,000 tons in eighteen years, while the United States made 13,700,000 tons, a gain of 3,000,000 tons. Our increase in 1900 over 1884 was greater than Great Reissian total metabories as 1000. Britain's total production in 1900.

## POSTAL CARD'S SLOW GAIT.

From the Philadelphia Press. One of the clerks in the local postoffice and in a bundle of mail yesterday morning a postal card which had been sent from Mor-risville, Pa., on February 11, 1878. Morrisville is a little town more than twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, so the clark announced that the postal had made about a mile a year on its way here, and had therefore broken all records in slow transit. No one knows where the card had been during the many years, but it is not believed that it has been outside of this state The postal card was addressed to Charles B Horner, a nurseryman of Mount Holly, N It was sent by the Glenwood Nurseries of Mor-risville. A clerk accidentally read the card He says it said: "Please come over and so

## DATE. From the Olyphant Record.

The Philadelphia Press is authority for the statement that Congressman Connell is consid ering entering the gubernatorial lists against Attorney General Elkin, who is slated for nom ination by the Quay machine. If the announce ment he true Elkin needs to get out and hustle no matter what the weather, for he has no time to spare even if a year does intervene. Mr. Con-nell would make a strong candidate personally and it is time the governorship came his way.

## 'Always Busy."

## 2 Always Busy Events

First-Our Fall styles of Celebrated Korrect Shoes at \$4.00. They are displayed in our men's window. They are for the smart dresser who wants to be just a little ahead of the other fellow Second-The placing on sale of every man's Russet Shoe in our store, low and high cut, \$3 and \$4 grades. They are displayed in our men's window. You can get a pair of them; perhaps the best shoe you ever wore, for \$3

Lewis & Reilly, Mercereau & Connell, Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming

## **ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15.**

After August 15 no more new contestants will be received in

The Tribune's

## EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The Tribune's Educational Contest has been open twelve weeks and still has four weeks to run. There is plenty of time even yet for new contestants as is demonstrated by the fact that last year two of the winners were only in three and four weeks respectively.

The eight special rewards are offered to the young men or women who secure the largest number of points in the contest. They are required to canvass for subscribers to The Tribune and are credited with one point for every month's subscription secured, a year's subscription counting twelve points.

Two of the winners will secure four year scholarships, valued at \$1,000 each, for the work of a few weeks. Why shouldn't one of them be you?

## The Special Rewards:

Scholarship in Lafavette College ......\$1,000 Scholarship in Swarthmore College ........... 1,000 Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, \$60 Each..... 180

Two Scholarships in Scranton Conserva-150 tory of Music, \$75 Each.....

## \$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 fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

There are four 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.

## THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Surplus \$525,000. Capital \$200,000.

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Special attention given to BUSINESS, PERSONAL and SAV-INGS ACCOUNTS, whether large

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