

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cent a Month.

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

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rate is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Reading, Full Year. Rows for 500 inches, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, APRIL 9, 1902.

The proper disposition of the Lackawanna river within the city limits is to straighten and widen its channel and then bridge over the top, thereby saving valuable space.

Fight It Out.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that President Roosevelt will press the nomination of Captain Crozier to the chieftaincy of the ordnance bureau to a finish in the senate, requiring the members of that august body who are averse to this appointment because it was not made according to seniority, to put themselves on record is credible and satisfactory.

It was, of course, not to be expected that a project so comprehensive and revolutionary as the modernizing of the army in accordance with the lessons of the Spanish-American war could be carried through without opposition.

To win requires simply a big supply of moral courage and perseverance, and the present administration has plenty of both. The country wants a fighting arm of the highest possible efficiency; so organized that never again will there come into view such a paralysis of expanding powers as characterized the first sixty days of the war with Spain.

Good for John T. Morgan, of Alabama. He is one Democrat who has no fear of expansion. "When the East Indies and the West Indies are sheltered by a common flag," he writes in Collier's Weekly, "peace, good-will and prosperity will celebrate the gathering of the nations, and the Great Republic will rejoice in the work of its hands."

Virginia's Suffrage Plan.

AFTER months of deliberation and sharp difference of opinion the Virginia constitutional convention has agreed upon a suffrage plan. Its main provisions are: Residence in the state two years, county or city one year, and precinct thirty days; payment of a poll tax of \$1.50 for three years preceding the election at which a person offers to vote; but no person who has served in any army in any war in this country shall be required at any time to pay the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

There are to be registrations of voters three times prior to Jan. 1, 1904, when either of the following qualifications shall serve to entitle a person to register: Soldiers of any army in any war in the states or the United States; descendants of such soldiers; persons who shall pay taxes on property to the amount of \$1; persons who can read and understand any section of the new constitution or understand the same when read to them.

What will the governor of North Carolina say to the governor of South Carolina when they come together at Charleston to greet the president of the United States?

Before this Cuban reciprocity battle is ended in congress it will probably be demonstrated that all of the heroes were not at San Juan Hill.

And the Lundsting still seems determined to make the sale of the Danish Indies a spectacular event in Copenhagen, at least.

The political prophet, like the spirit medium, is always deficient in a lot of things that he ought to know.

A Rome correspondent of the New York Sun learns that President Roosevelt has dispatched a secret diplomatic commission to the vatican to arrange with the pope for an amicable disposition of the lands held in the Philip-

criticism which has been directed at states employing the unmodified "grandfather clause," which notoriously sets at defiance the constitution of the United States. The right of a state to safeguard its suffrage is beyond controversy. Not only is it a right, but in many instances it is a duty. We think it is a duty in states with a large illiterate population, whether white or black or both. But it may justly be required in such instances that there shall be fair play; that there shall not be one set of laws for one race and another set for the other race.

The Old Dominion has acted wisely in avoiding this form of discrimination.

President Roosevelt has offered to Colonel Watterson an appointment as a member of the board of visitors to the West Point military academy. Thus does militarism strike another blow at the freedom of the people.

Of Far-Reaching Importance.

IN THE current number of the North American Review Robert L. Cutting presents an extremely lucid explanation of the case of the government against the Northern Securities company and of the legal points and consequences involved. He makes it clear that no more important litigation has arisen in recent years than this attempt to ascertain if under the Sherman anti-trust law mergings of competitive interests through the formation of securities companies to act as holders of the affected securities are permissible.

In the case now awaiting decision it will be necessary to note that two railroads, parallel and competitive, one a citizen of Minnesota, whose laws forbid the merging of competitive railroads, combined by the novel process of handing over a majority of their respective securities in exchange for the securities of a new corporation incorporated in New Jersey. The identity of the two roads is nominally unchanged; but actually they are as much made one as if one had bought the other. Now the Sherman act declares illegal and provides for the quashing of "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states," and it further says that "every person (including corporations) who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize, any part of the trade or commerce among the several states" is guilty of a misdemeanor, for which suitable punishment is provided.

On behalf of the Northern Securities company it is contended that no monopolization of commerce further than already exists is intended, but on the contrary, by reason of the greater stability of management arising from the pooling of the securities better results will accrue to shippers and public through the introduction of economies, the uniform development of properties and the avoidance of duplications. That those who argue in this vein are sincere need not be doubted. A management dominated by J. Pierpont Morgan would be likely to be far-sighted enough to study the public's interest as well as its own. But that is not the point in question. The point to be determined first is whether such mergings are lawful. If it be found that they are not, it will be in order to offer arguments for the modification of the Sherman law so as to permit them under well-defined restrictions preserving the public interest. We do not doubt that intelligent public opinion would respond to convincing appeal along this line.

In the meantime, the question is the elementary one of whether there shall be one law for rich and poor alike. On this basis there can be no just criticism of the government for instituting this test case.

One novel feature of the proposed new Virginia constitution as drafted is the creation of a corporation commission of three members, with power to grant charters under general laws to be enacted by the legislature, to exert a general supervision over public corporations, including railroads, and to regulate railroad rates. The right of the creator of corporations to exert a more effective supervision over the creation, in the public interest, is one which will soon be asserted in every state.

It is estimated that the new scheme of government devised by Virginia's constitutional convention will, as compared with the old, involve a saving of more than half a million dollars a year, while adding a quarter of a million dollars to the available revenues. A constitutional convention that would work like that in Pennsylvania would be appreciated.

In the text book on geography which was used in the Philippine schools during the Spanish regime this was the closing reference to the United States: "It is a country of millions, advertisements and eccentricities." We cannot deny the eccentricities.

Secretary Shaw says he will prepare a circular of suggestions for trans-Atlantic travelers to facilitate their getting through the New York customs house. The surest way to do that is to buy your merchandise in America.

What will the governor of North Carolina say to the governor of South Carolina when they come together at Charleston to greet the president of the United States?

Before this Cuban reciprocity battle is ended in congress it will probably be demonstrated that all of the heroes were not at San Juan Hill.

And the Lundsting still seems determined to make the sale of the Danish Indies a spectacular event in Copenhagen, at least.

The political prophet, like the spirit medium, is always deficient in a lot of things that he ought to know.

A Rome correspondent of the New York Sun learns that President Roosevelt has dispatched a secret diplomatic commission to the vatican to arrange with the pope for an amicable disposition of the lands held in the Philip-

plines by the friars. The chances are that this is a mistake, especially as to there being any need for secrecy in such a matter.

Recent developments hereabouts indicate that a man can give bail for wife-beating and continue the habit. It seems about time that some one was called upon to settle. The acceptance of bail the second time for the repetition of an offense looks like legal barfoornery.

A revival of the bicycle had predicted. Reports from manufacturing centers say the wheel is coming once more into popularity as a means of travel. Mankind might contract a worse habit.

Dr. Swallow's chief grievance against Dr. Huckle seems to be that the latter can get \$100 a night lecturing. We guess that those who have heard the doctor lecture will admit that he is right in it.

The six smart students at Princeton, who have just been fined \$250 each for defacing property at Trenton, furnish another example of the evils that follow the spring of the rod.

It begins to look as though Miss Stone would have greater difficulty in escaping the lecture bureau managers than she did in parting with the brigands.

And now it is Alaska which reports an inexhaustible supply of oil. Every section seems to strike oil save Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The Southern Pacific railroad is discrediting coal for oil as fuel in its locomotives. Are we hearing the oleaginous are?

Some Interesting Facts About Mexico

FROM THE March issue of the Mexican Journal of Commerce, a well edited and reliable paper, we glean the following items of special interest to Americans about the progress of our sister republic.

"The report of the increase of the Mormon colonies in northern and western Chihuahua is confirmed. The leaders have concluded the purchase of 10,000 acres of land in the latter territory. The lands are noted for the agricultural products grown by the Indians. With this increase of acreage the Mormon colonies will increase cultivation, mainly wheat, corn and barley. Hitherto the greater part of the grain raised by the Chihuahua Mormons has been exported to the United States through El Paso, a stage which the Mormon colonies in Mexico have been endeavoring to break. The standard of living rises, wages are higher, and the common man has a chance to get on in life such as was never possible for him before."

"The City of Mexico in three hundred and seventy-eight years of municipal existence never defaulted a dollar. The Mexican Herald says: 'And while abroad there is war, a vast waste of wealth, here in Mexico the new year opens with the brilliant spectacle of prosperous endeavor, and absolute tranquility, all honest men going their separate ways in peace. Latin America, in general, may well look to Mexico as to a shining example. Here in order, a strong government based on the popular acquiescence in practical methods of administration, no prating about theoretical rights, and the voice of the political agitator unheard, Mexico has become intensely practical, and not theories are demanded. And the results we all see, things positive, computable, tangible. Wealth increases, industries are growing up all around us, the railway system of the country advances with intense rapidity, the standard of living rises, wages are higher, and the common man has a chance to get on in life such as was never possible for him before.'"

"United States capital is said to have acquired extensive lead and silver properties adjoining the Penoles mines in the Michoacan district, on which development has been commenced, necessitating the purchase of considerable machinery, etc. Robert E. Jennings, of the Crucible Steel Company, is president of the concern—the Viceroy Mining company—which has purchased the properties in question."

"Custom house statistics show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, Mexico exported to England 6,583 tons of copper, all shipped to Liverpool. The United States exported to the United States and the continent of Europe, exceeded 25,000 tons, making a total of about 30,000 tons of copper furnished to the world by Mexico in one year."

"Mexican National railway net earnings, for the eleven months ending November last, available for interest on bonds, were \$2,216,710 (Mexican) 1,223 miles are in operation. Mexican International Railway shows \$2,232,022, on the same basis."

"The relative importance of Mexico's trade in the exports of the United States to the Latin American countries is shown in a striking manner by the latest figures of the United States treasury department. The period covered is the nine months of 1901 ending with September, and the official statistics show that Mexico took nearly 50 per cent. of the cargoes and wares exported to the United States and the continent of Europe, as much as any other single nation. In her imports of American iron and steel manufactures Mexico not only displays a notable increase, but easily leads all other foreign republics. The same is true of builders' hardware and tools. This country's imports of typewriters increased 50 per cent. during the period and equalled the orders of all the rest of Latin America combined. American boots and shoes are becoming very popular in Mexico, and of the American exports to southern republics for nine months two-thirds were consigned to this country. The Mexican consumption of cigars, meats and provisions is showing continued growth. The importation of fine being exceeded, as a rule, only by those of Cuba, where the military occupation at present makes an extraordinary demand. In the matter of news and its necessities Mexico consumes 65 per cent. of American exports to Latin countries and buys twice as much furniture in the United States as any of her southern neighbors. In bicycles, coal, corn and a number of minor articles Mexico is easily the head of the list of Latin American states. In considering the Pan-American field as a market for American products this established demand for United States manufactures and products is an important factor to be ranked in value with the country, accessibility by sea and rail, established credit, good government and present rapid development—modern life."

"The Mexican textile industry has developed wonderfully in the last ten years and very few factories have been started in the republic with proper direction and sufficient capital that have not been highly successful. It may be said that the one industry, if any, that is over-developed in Mexico is cotton manufacturing, and with the steadily increasing production exceeding the home demand, many manufacturers realize the necessity for equipping their plants with machinery for manufacturing higher grades of material to supply portions of the market that still depend upon imported goods. The political situation of Mexico is without a doubt, a great advantage of the present peace and prosperity, much progress is being made on port works, railways and many industries. With the cheap labor and excellent water power, it is not surprising that there are many new cotton mills springing up, and these as well as many of the old ones, are installing the latest and most improved machinery for loquing about quicker and larger results. Thus there is a large and all growing demand for all equipments for both cotton and woolen mills, and American houses should be able to secure a large percentage of this trade, much of which now goes to Europe. This can be done by judicious advertising and demonstration of the superiority of our machinery."

colliery and quarry owners, contractors, engineers, shippers, merchants, etc. "The last annual general meeting of the American club of the club rooms was unusually well attended. The total membership of the club has now reached the number of 803, of which 300 are resident members. There were 117 new members of all classes admitted to membership last year. The reports of the treasurer show the club to be in a flourishing financial condition."

"Mexico, of all countries that I have visited in the past year, presents the greatest evidence of general progress and prosperity," said Bishop Hamilton, of San Francisco, recently to a reporter of the Mexican Herald.

"E. H. Delmer, of Burlington, Ia., a large tobacco buyer and manufacturer has purchased a plantation in the state of Veracruz where he intends to go into the business of raising tobacco for the American market on a large scale. He believes that it exceeds the Cuban tobacco."

"Two strong American companies, it is said, are the party of buying large tracts of land in Veracruz and Tabasco for the cultivation of rubber growing on a large scale, with the object of establishing canneries whose product will be exported."

"Advises from San Francisco announce that the price of Mexican coffee has gone off over 17 per cent. since December quotations. In Liverpool prices tend upward and in Havre also. According to the reports received, the demand for Mexican coffee exceeds the supply in the markets named."

"The papers have been signed with the repayment of finance for the establishment of the Bank of Chiapas with a capital stock of \$200,000, and it is expected the new institution will be open for business this month. The projectors are all Americans."

"It is calculated that the principal smelters of Mexico produce an average of over four million of dollars net per month. Hence foreign capital takes so readily to smelting in Mexico."

"An American bank will be opened in Torreon. The great iron and steel foundry of Mexico is expected to arrive in June to join the Japanese colony near Tapachula, in Chiapas. They will bring seeds of the bamboo plant to cultivate on the lands. The American railway will pass through the lands of this Japanese colony."

"Experiments now being made in wireless telegraphy under the supervision of the federal government of Mexico are meeting with flattering success."

"Guadalajara's new school of engineers has been inaugurated with thirty-eight pupils. The reopening of the academy is due to the public spirit of resident professors, who have offered their services without remuneration, for the good of the city."

"An American company has made an offer to purchase the Monterey tramway system. It is working one thousand tons of ore daily, and carries a pile of 10,000 tons always ready to be smelted."

"The City of Mexico in three hundred and seventy-eight years of municipal existence never defaulted a dollar."

"The Mexican Herald says: 'And while abroad there is war, a vast waste of wealth, here in Mexico the new year opens with the brilliant spectacle of prosperous endeavor, and absolute tranquility, all honest men going their separate ways in peace. Latin America, in general, may well look to Mexico as to a shining example. Here in order, a strong government based on the popular acquiescence in practical methods of administration, no prating about theoretical rights, and the voice of the political agitator unheard, Mexico has become intensely practical, and not theories are demanded. And the results we all see, things positive, computable, tangible. Wealth increases, industries are growing up all around us, the railway system of the country advances with intense rapidity, the standard of living rises, wages are higher, and the common man has a chance to get on in life such as was never possible for him before.'"

"United States capital is said to have acquired extensive lead and silver properties adjoining the Penoles mines in the Michoacan district, on which development has been commenced, necessitating the purchase of considerable machinery, etc. Robert E. Jennings, of the Crucible Steel Company, is president of the concern—the Viceroy Mining company—which has purchased the properties in question."

"Custom house statistics show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, Mexico exported to England 6,583 tons of copper, all shipped to Liverpool. The United States exported to the United States and the continent of Europe, exceeded 25,000 tons, making a total of about 30,000 tons of copper furnished to the world by Mexico in one year."

"Mexican National railway net earnings, for the eleven months ending November last, available for interest on bonds, were \$2,216,710 (Mexican) 1,223 miles are in operation. Mexican International Railway shows \$2,232,022, on the same basis."

"The relative importance of Mexico's trade in the exports of the United States to the Latin American countries is shown in a striking manner by the latest figures of the United States treasury department. The period covered is the nine months of 1901 ending with September, and the official statistics show that Mexico took nearly 50 per cent. of the cargoes and wares exported to the United States and the continent of Europe, as much as any other single nation. In her imports of American iron and steel manufactures Mexico not only displays a notable increase, but easily leads all other foreign republics. The same is true of builders' hardware and tools. This country's imports of typewriters increased 50 per cent. during the period and equalled the orders of all the rest of Latin America combined. American boots and shoes are becoming very popular in Mexico, and of the American exports to southern republics for nine months two-thirds were consigned to this country. The Mexican consumption of cigars, meats and provisions is showing continued growth. The importation of fine being exceeded, as a rule, only by those of Cuba, where the military occupation at present makes an extraordinary demand. In the matter of news and its necessities Mexico consumes 65 per cent. of American exports to Latin countries and buys twice as much furniture in the United States as any of her southern neighbors. In bicycles, coal, corn and a number of minor articles Mexico is easily the head of the list of Latin American states. In considering the Pan-American field as a market for American products this established demand for United States manufactures and products is an important factor to be ranked in value with the country, accessibility by sea and rail, established credit, good government and present rapid development—modern life."

"The Mexican textile industry has developed wonderfully in the last ten years and very few factories have been started in the republic with proper direction and sufficient capital that have not been highly successful. It may be said that the one industry, if any, that is over-developed in Mexico is cotton manufacturing, and with the steadily increasing production exceeding the home demand, many manufacturers realize the necessity for equipping their plants with machinery for manufacturing higher grades of material to supply portions of the market that still depend upon imported goods. The political situation of Mexico is without a doubt, a great advantage of the present peace and prosperity, much progress is being made on port works, railways and many industries. With the cheap labor and excellent water power, it is not surprising that there are many new cotton mills springing up, and these as well as many of the old ones, are installing the latest and most improved machinery for loquing about quicker and larger results. Thus there is a large and all growing demand for all equipments for both cotton and woolen mills, and American houses should be able to secure a large percentage of this trade, much of which now goes to Europe. This can be done by judicious advertising and demonstration of the superiority of our machinery."

ALWAYS BUSY.

Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00 Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50.

Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

The Matchless Splendors of the Canadian Rockies

BANFF THE LAKES IN THE CLOUDS, YOKO VALLEY, THE GREAT CLACIER—a region described by Whymper, the conqueror of the Matterhorn, as fifty or sixty Switzerlands rolled into one—reached only by the Canadian Pacific Railway

EDUCATIONAL.

Announcement

During the summer of 1902, instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit, Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish. The courses of instruction are for the benefit of five classes of students:

- 1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examinations.
2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September.
3. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.
4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address, CHARLES E. FISH, Principal, School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa.

Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College

Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College course.

Syracuse University

Five Colleges. Elegant Buildings. 162 Professors and Instructors

The College Offers Classical, Philosophical, Science and Pedagogical Courses.

The College of Fine Arts Has Courses in Architecture, Belles Lettres, Music and Painting.

The College of Applied Science Offers Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering Courses (new building and equipment).

The College of Medicine One of the oldest in the State, has a four years' course. Chancellor Upson, of the Regents, has said: "It is admitted by all competent judges to be unsurpassed in this State."

The College of Law Gives instruction by book and case system. On its faculty are some of the greatest lawyers of New York.

Over Thirty Of the leading universities and colleges of this country and Europe are represented by mature and progressive scholars on the faculty of the College. Only the highest talent to be found at home and abroad is permitted to instruct in Fine Arts. The work is so arranged that students taking both their college and medical or law courses at Syracuse save one year's time. Pedagogical Courses have been established, giving our students the advantage of first class teachers' certificates, formerly granted only to graduates of State Normal Schools. Liberal electives. Both sexes are admitted. Tuition expenses are so moderate that they are less than the fees in some colleges where free tuition is given. Send for Catalogue.

Summer Session Liberal Arts Courses, July 1st, Aug. 8th. Send for circular.

James Roscoe Day, S. T. D., LL.D., Chancellor, Syracuse, N. Y.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lawall, Treas. R. J. Foster, Secretary. Stanley P. Allen, Vice President.

Swarthmore College

Swarthmore, Pa. Provides, first of all, the broad culture of the COURSE IN ARTS; then there is the practical field of ENGLISH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES; for the physician there is special work in BIOLOGY; for the lawyer or business man there is the course in ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE; there is work in the field and training in the shop for the CIVIL OR MECHANICAL ENGINEER, while the laboratories open the doors to ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. Joined with all this there is INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL CULTURE with all that the phrase implies. At Swarthmore, too, there is that INTIMATE CONTACT OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT, which is probably the greatest force in the development of character and which is possible only at a small college. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS. Catalogues on application. WM. W. BIRDSALL, President.

The Greatest of All Educational Contests

OVER \$9000 IN SPECIAL REWARDS

The Scranton Tribune will open on May 5 its third great Educational Contest. Like the others, which proved so profitable to the contestants during the past two years, this will be open to young people, not only of Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest number of points,

Thirty-two Scholarships

in some of the leading educational institutions in the country. The list so far arranged is as follows:

Table listing 32 scholarships with amounts ranging from \$1384 to \$125. Includes institutions like Syracuse University, Bucknell University, Washington School for Boys, etc.

Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships as a special reward will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for The Tribune during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes.

A new feature is to be added this year. Special honor prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. Just what the prizes will be are to be announced later, but they will consist of valuable and useful presents, such as watches, books, etc.

The best explanation of the plan of The Tribune's Educational Contest will be found in the rules, which are here given:

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription... \$ .50 1 Three months' subscription... 1.25 3 Six months' subscription... 2.50 6 One year's subscription... 5.00 12

Those desiring to enter the Contest should send in their names at once, and they will be the first to receive the book of instructions and canvasser's outfit when the contest opens on May 5. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

For Wedding Gifts, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks and Fine China

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

WINTER RESORTS.

Hotel Sothern

Sea end of Virginia avenue, the most fashionable avenue in Atlantic City. Within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier. Complete with all conveniences, including steam heat, sun parlor, elevator, and hot and cold bathing.

N. R. BOTHWELL, Formerly of Scranton.

HOTEL RALEIGH

Capacity enlarged to 400. New and Modern. 200 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS. Will make a Special Spring Rate of \$2 and \$2.50 per day; \$10, \$12 and \$15 per week.

Allis-Chalmers Co

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

Gunster & Forsyth

253-327 Penn Avenue.

Don't Strike!

Buy the



"Smoot," the Typewriter Man, takes pleasure in exhibiting its merits from morn till night. 1st floor Guernsey Building, Scranton, Pa.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth

253-327 Penn Avenue.