the Scranton Tribune

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

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For eards of thanks, resolutions of condolene

SCRANTON, APRIL 18, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play,

JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the people only.

Enlisted for War.

CONSIDER the manner in which Attorney General Elkin was ordered out of the fight as cruel, to say the With the knowledge and consent of the leaders of the party, he had announced his candidacy many months vass for the election of delegates in where primaries have already been He had received instructions and assurances of support in seventeen of the nineteen counties of the state where primaries had been held. He was successful in every county where a contest was made.

"It was accepted that this was test of his popular strength, and that the leaders of the party would not antagonize his candidacy any further. I am informed that no leader of the parthat his candidacy was not acceptable until he met Senator Quay at the Hotel Stratford last Friday. I do not understand why he should have been permitted to go so far in his campaign if it was the intention of the leaders to throttle him in the end. He has made his fight in the open, and the people of the state have rallied under his standard in a remarkable degree.

"In my judgment, he is the strongest candidate who can be named, and his strength is growing more and more every day. Under these circumstances, that the leaders of the party should now undertake to strangle his aspirations is to me unfathomable. I commend Mr. Elkin for the stand he has taken, and I pledge myself to stand by him under all cfreumstances. I now unfurl the Elkin 'Sink or Swim' banner, and under this slogan we are in the war to the end,"-Congressman William Connell.

Senator Penrose, unlike his colleague, expects to have a future in Pennsylvania polities. That is why, when the pinch comes, he will think twice before glving his sanction to the attempted slaughter of John P. Elkin.

The United States Senate.

THE MANNER in which the house Chinese exclusion Hamentary status of virtually a new bill original with the senate, is one of the many recent examples of the growing disposition of senators to consider the house of representatives a negligible quantity in matters of legislation. It is notoriously true that the passage of a bill through the house is no longer a guarantee, it is hardly any longer an index of its ultimate fate. The senate not only insists upon exercising fully its constitutional powers, but in practice has come to take a certain degree of delight in upsetting what the house has done, often, it would seem, without reference to the wisdom or un-

wisdom of the house's action. Take, for example, the Cuban reciprocity bill. For weeks the house has been worrying over this measure in one of the most desperate political fights of recent years. Yet it is freely asserted and generally believed that, no matter what decision the house might have reached, the senate would, in the end, have provided for reciprocal relations with Cuba, in accordance with the administration's wish, and on a percentage basis more liberal than is contemplated in the pending Payne biff. In fact, one of the reasons why the administration's agents have been so calm under the pressure of unexpected epposition in the house to the administration programme is believed to be because they have all along had an understanding with a sufficient number of senators to relieve them of the necessity for anxiety. More and mere the senate is becoming the predominest power in our government, short of the executive himself; and there are many reasons to think that not even the executive can keep pace with the senate in the drift toward increased authority.

Some years ago we heard much in derision of the senate, and there are yet those who feel that in its personnel isnorance of the facts. The senate has railway platforms, talking from hotel balconies, talking on tubs, barrels, scaffoldings, pulpits, tireless and undamthan it is at this period; and from the mable-rise to be the most powerful men who drink whiskey will pay

nature of things its power must increase instead of diminish. With the nembership of the house continually control which it is more and more nesenate representing the one body so constituted as to insure a reasonable degree of continuity of policy in the shaping of legislation, it is inevitable that, as the years pass, to be a senator will be to be more and more in the center from which those activities radiate that give character and form to our government.

Late and trustworthy advices are to the effect that Senator Quay is worried. We should think he would be,

In A. D. 2000.

OME years ago a novel with this as its title gained considerable vogue by reason of its daring prophecies of radical to come. We recall two of these. One was an anticipation of telegraphy whereby newspapers identical in form and contents were issued simultaneously in all the large cities. Another was a form of travel through great tubular tunnels, with vacuums in front and the motive power supplied by air rushing in from the rear. The journey from New York to San Francisco by this method was to be a matter of about six hours.

Now comes another prophet to the bar, H. G. Wells. Long celebrated as the successor of Jules Verne in the writing of novels which foretell if they do not direct the achievements of science. Mr. Wells in his latest book undertakes by logical deduction to mark out the pathway of the scientific evolution of civilization. A summary of his predictions, adapted from a long review in a recent issue & the New

York Times, makes interesting reading. The nineteenth century having been the age of the iron horse, Mr. Wells believes that the twentieth will be that of the locomobile. He thinks that the ngo. He was permitted to make a cangy will probably supersede what he the different counties of the state describes as the pumping-machine system, the locomotive of today being merely an evolution of the primitive engine that was first used in freeing the coal mines in Lancashire of water. There are to be special roads for motor carriages and motor omnibuses, whereon they may travel three hundred miles or more a day. The present railway system will gradually become extinct. The faculty of using private vehicles

of such great speed will restore to travel something of the old individualism, ty had ever indicated to Mr. Elkin Mr. Wells foresees a diffusion of the much augmented population of the greater cities over vastly increased areas. The territorial dimensions and distribution of cities are governed by the means of transportation and circulation. The immense growth of towns in the nineteenth century he ascribes to the development of railways. But the new cities, he thinks, "will not be, in the old sense, cities at all; they will present a new and entirely different phase of human distribution." In this the ease of improved telephonic communication will, be an important factor, for people will no longer be forced to be personally in the place where their business is transacted. In the age, when pedestrianism was the rule of travel for the populace the city was limited to a radius of four miles: later when horses were used, to eight miles. The cheap railway journey has extended that radius to thirty miles. As one hundred miles an hour will be an ordinary speed in the future, the writer predicts that in A. D. 2000, London and New York-Philadelphia, the latter two considered as one, will each have at least twice that radius in extent. But the vaverage density of population in

most of the large cities will not be so great as it is now. As to the aggregates of population, he says: "So far as London, St. Petersburg and Berlin go it seems fairly safe to assume that senate coolly recast the they will go well over twenty millions (each); and that New York, Philadelmeasure and sent it back to phia and Chicago will probably, and the lower branch minus the original Hankow almost certainly reach forty enacting clause, thus giving it the par- millions. Yet forty millions over 31,000 square miles of territory is, in comparison with four millions over fifty square miles, a highly diffused popu-

> So much for a partial hint of the general material conditions that may determine the character of the great cities a hundred years hence. The changed social status will be due as much to the development or deterioration of the irresponsible, independent, idle income-drawing class as to material advances. This class, Mr. Wells thinks; will be segregated in a measure from the useful, scientifically practical members of the community, who will receive the greater honor and will be the real builders of the future society. There will be no longer the "helpless supersected poor, that broad base of mere tollers now no longer essential." There will be "a great inchoate mass of more or less capable people engaged more or less consciously in applying the growing body of scientific knowledge to the general needs a great mass that will inevitably tend to organize itself in a system of interdependent educated classes with a common consciousness and aim, but which may or may not succeed in doing so: and a possibly equally great number

of non-productive persons living in and by the social confusion." The new society will tend to arrange itself in groups, according to aims and moral, mental and physical abilities. There will be a new sort of democracy -that of capacity. "The man who will be boss," says Mr. Wells, "will be the man who wants to be boss, who finds in being boss a complete and final satisfaction, and not the man who complicates things by wanting to be boss in order to be, or do, something else." The demagogue is to be gradually eliminated. "It is impossible," in Mr. Wells' opinion, "that ever again will any flushed, undignified man with a vast voice, a muscular face in incessant opit represents at the present time a cration, collar crumpled, hair disordered noticeable decline from the standards and arms in wild activity, talking, thikof forty, fifty or seventy-five years ago. ing, talking copiously out of the win-Most of this kind of talk proceeds from dows of railway carriages, talking on

thing in any democratic state in the world,

The new democracy, before it is sea-Increasing into an unwieldy mass, to sound by experience, "will blunder into war, and the opening stage of the next cessary to lodge the real authority in great war will be the catastrophic the hands of a select few, and with the | breakdown of the formal armies, shame and disasters, and a disorder of conflict between more or less equally matched masses of stupefied, scared and infurlated people." He adds: "War in the future will be a question of preparation, of long years of foresight and disciplined imagination; there will be no decisive victory, but a vast diffusion of conflict—it will depend less and less on controlling personalities and Still the Procession fusion of conflict-it will depend less driving emotions, and more and more upon the intelligence and personal quality of a great number of skilled

A conflict of tongues, out of which will be evolved three great world-languages, one based upon the English, another on the French and the third on an Oriental idiom, perhaps the Chinese or the Japanese, will follow the present age. The larger synthesis of the nations will determine the respective domains of these languages. Mr. Wells expects the centre of the Anglo-Saxon synthesis to be in the eastern part of the United States of America.

His most radical opinions are those that concern the ethics of the twentyfirst century. He believes there will be concerted means "to check the procreation of base and servile types, of fearservice and cowardly souls, of all that is mean and ugly and beastly in the souls, bodies and habits of men. The new ethics will hold life to be a privilege and a responsibility, not a sort of refuge for base spirits out of the void." A portion of the population "will exist only on sufferance and on the understanding that they do not propagate.' that the men of the new republic-s federation of all the states of the world -will hesitate to kill when that suffer ance is abused. The present marriage relation, he believes, is likely to give place to a more elastic, more easily adchangeable polygamy he does not consider to be wholly out of the question "The coming men," he says, "will stiffe no spread of knowledge that will diminish the swarming misery of childhood in the slums; they will regard the disinclination of the witless 'society' woman to become a mother as a most amiable trait in her folly. The state will be the reserve guardian of all children. The first liability of a parent will be to

his child, and for his child." As to the inferior races of the earth the "dirty-white," red, yellow, black and brown, his theory is that they must "go." "So far as they fail to develop sane, vigorous and distinctive personalities for the great world of the future it is their portion to die out and disappear." To the grand law of the survival of the fittest and the elimination of the unfit there are to be no permanent exceptions. It is certainly a logical forecast.

American soldiers under stress of provocation, do not constitute a valid indictment of our Philippine policy. Like the policy of the same soldiers and administration in Cuba, it has never been paralleled for generosity.

first step in the way of advertising Miss Stone's coming tour. It is to be hoped that the returned captive will not resort to the loss of diamonds during the present season.

The demand of the Boers for a representative government is certainly just, assuming, of course, that it means a government founded on equal rights and not an attempt to revive the obligarchic forms of Krugerism.

The fact that the South African war critics are already transferring their complaints to other subjects is among the hopeful indications of the early dawn of peace.

Wall street dispatches represent John W. Gates as smiling. Well, the turning over of \$3,000,000 or thereabouts on one deal is calculated to induce mirth.

In spite of the increasing volume of newspaper discussion of flying machines, it is pretty safe yet to hold on to your railway stocks and passes.

In view of the progress of the beef trust, modern sculptors will do well to see that horns are hereafter placed upon models of Pegasus.

Long range explanations of the Quay-Elkin affair which appear in some of our exchanges do not seem to satisfy any save the writers.

If the organs of the opposition to Elkin are so sure he is a corpse, why do they waste so much space on him?

England doubtless realizes that free

This is congressional seed time. The harvest will be awaited next Novem-

Minister Wu should hasten to send to Matthew Stanley a yeltow vest.

THE VOICE AND MR. BIRCHARD.

Reporter-Journal:

THE VOICE AND MR. BIRCHARD.

In a recent issue the Voice makes an uncalled for attack upon one of the Susquehama county candidates for the legislature, which is thus facctiously answered by the Bradford County Beporter-Journal?

Henry T. Birchard, the estimable editor of the Susquehama Transcript, is a leading candidate in Susquehama County for the Republican nomitation for the legislature, in his paper appears an advertisement of a certain brand of whiskey. The voice, which is a rabid Prohibition orgat, is attacking him as an unaste men for legislative honors, because his newspaper advertises whiskey. There is an old saying that it takes all kinds of people to make up the world, and it certainly takes all kinds of newspapers and whiskey to satisfy the people in it. There are people who take the Voice who don't want any whiskey at all, and there are doubtless people alo, like the whiskey that the Transcript advertises, don't want the Voice and also take their whiskey—behind the door, and for all we know here are people who take the Voice, and don't pay for my of them. Some men who advertise whiskey for drink it, and some men who advertise whiskey for drink it, and some men who advertise whiskey for drink it, and some men who advertise whiskey for them. Some men who advertise whiskey for them, some men who advertise whiskey for them, some men who advertise whiskey for them the receptor of them is some men who write down whiskey in their newspapers do drink it. Some seen who drink' whiskey will pay for their news an advertisement of a certain brand of whiskey. The Voice, which is a rabid Prohibition organ, is attacking him as an unsafe men for legislawhickey. There is an old saying that it takes all kinds of people to make up the world, and it certainty takes all kinds of newspapers and whiskey to satisfy the people in it. There are people who take the Voice who don't want any who, the the whiskey that the Transcript adver-tiacs, don't want the Yorce at all, and wouldn't have it around. Then again it is likely there are people who take the Yorce and also take their whiskey-behind the door, and for all we know there are people who take all three—the Trans-cript, whiskey, and the Yorce, and don't pay for any of them. Some men who advertise whiskey don't drink it, and some men who write down whiley in their newspapers do drink it. Some

papers, and some men who take prohibition news e sure that a man is a good man because edits a prohibition newspaper and won't adverhad man because he edits a newspaper and doc advertise whiskey. Mr. Birchard of the Susque hanna Transcript, notwithstanding that whiske lived over in Susquehanna county we should

ofe for him. The Reporter-Journal is right. The Voice wil accomplish but little in advancing the cause for which it is professedly champton by making silly attacks upon men of the calibre and characte of Editor Henry T. Birchard.

of Prosperity

The following are a few of the many featur In 1901 we experted \$952,000,000 of our ago diural products, cotton leading for the first time in several years, and we imported \$502,000,000 of foreign agricultural products, leaving a balance of \$360,000,000 in our favor. That i

vealth in that one year. Very rich deposits of iron ore have been cound in Northern Minnesota. One tract sold for

what our farms, our plantations, our cattle

\$750,000 "The United States 'goes up head' again for last year in the way of coal production, and, whereas Great Britain fell behind about six nillion tons, the American output was 18,000,000 tons more than in 1000. This is largely due to the great expansion in the butuminous coal output of the country. All the states help to swell the chorus, but the old Keystone state is, a usual, at the top in the matter of production which is three times that of its nearest rival, and the latest and the most active in West Vir-ginia."-F. E. Saward in Commercial Advertiser. The commerce of the Philippines seems to be steadily increasing. The figures for the first ter The commerce of the figures for the first ten steadily increasing. The figures for the first ten months of 1901, just compiled by the war department, show imports of \$24,000,000 against \$20,000,000 for the corresponding ten months of able avenue in Atlantic City, Within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier. Complete with a superplanes, including steam heat, sun par-

Nine cent cotton, with payment in gold, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is a far better bargain for the south than the arrangement it voted

for in 1896 and 1900.
"Financial estimates recently published New York show that the accumulated deposits of wage eathers in the various savings banks trade unions, loan associations, fraternal orders and life insurance associations in the United States now aggregate the enormous sum of \$5, 000,000,000. This is double the amount of such deposits in 1896, the last year of Democratic rule. The country has steadily advanced in prosperity since that date and deposits of this character have increased on an average of \$125,000,000 a year."-Portsmouth (N. H.) Chroniele.

The other day at Pittsburg there was closed the biggest transaction in pig iron ever made in this country or in the whole world, when the United States Steel corporation placed an order for 300,000 tons of pig iron at \$16.50 per ton at the makers' furnaces. The deal represents an outlay of \$4,050,000, and delivery is to begin next October and extend to next March.
The amended national bank act, authorizing

banks to start with \$25,000 paid up capital in stead of \$50,000, went into force on March 11 1900. From that date to March 31, 1902, the ne increase in the number of banks has been 805 out. The total national bank capital has in-creased from 616 millions to 672 millions, an in-crease of \$6 millions. The circulation secured by bonds has increased from 216 millions to 317 mil About 2,000 structural iron and bridge workers

at Pittsburg will receive a 25 per cent, advance in wages on May 1.

"By the policy of free trade you give away

The entire fleet of the Steel corporation, con-sisting of 45 vessels, has been ordered into immediate service and the spring movement of or

your jackknife in advance and have nothing left to exchange. By the policy of reciprocity we say to other nations which grow and produce things which we cannot grow and produce: 'We need your products and you need our We will let your products in free if you will let ours in free. This is the logic of protection. the logic of reciprocity, and the logic of pros-perity. Our financial standard is as unequivocat An equity suit brought by officials and abread. In 1898 we added to our interest-bearing debt of \$847,364,959 a further debt of \$198.792 cm for every second of the state of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread of \$198.792 cm for every second or suit and abread or suit abread or suit and abread or suit abread or suit and abread or suit ab But from March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1891, we paid off \$63,517,520 of our public debt and cut down our annual interest charge by nearly eleven million dollars. From September 1, 1901, to college. February 1, 1902, we still further reduced our public debt by \$43,545,760, and still further reduced our annual interest charge by \$1,714,961 In all, within the last five years we have paid \$107,063,280 of our interest-bearing public debt and reduced our annual interest charge by 812, 485,201.50. The sum of our trade balances in the last three years, it is said, equals the sum of all the gold in all the banks and treasuries of Europe. Under the McKinley tariff in the fiscal year 1892 our exports were \$1,030,278,148; under the Wilson tariff in 1895 they fell to \$807, 538,165, while in 1901, under the Diugley law, they tose to \$1.487,764,991. Our imports for 1901 are valued at 8873,190,480, leaving a balance in our favor of \$611,574,511. The horse-power of factories by the census of 1900 is 11,000,000, equal to the work of 60,000,000 men representing a population of 330,000,000."—(Congressman Hamilton of Michigan in the Protectionist.)

Describing Porto Rico in the Philadelphia Rec ord, Mr. Frederic J. Haskin says: "The gover ior's party was taken across a new sugar estate at Guanica, upon which an American company is spending \$3,000,000. It has acquired 15,000 actes of land, has laid 17 miles of railroad track, has built its own wharf, and is now giving em-ployment to 4,000 men. When this company completes the improvement of its immense property it will have the largest sugar estate in the West Indies. At Aguirre an opportunity was afforded to inspect the entire process of making sugar from the planting to the grinding. Only a por tion of the plantation was traversed. One of the steamers of the New York and Porto Rico line calls there every week and takes to the New York market \$250,000 worth of raw sugar. This has been the value of the cargo taken weekly from this mill since February 1, and it will continue at this rate until June 1. In addition to its valuable cargo of sugar the steamer gathers up every week, from other parts of the island, about \$50, 000 worth of cigars and \$10,000 worth of cocoanots, coffee and fruit, which shows that, although she has nearly a million people of her own to upport, Porto Rico is beginning to contribute very materially to the needs of her neighbors. Every possible courtesy was shown the goveror, the inhabitants of the different places try ng to outdo each other in their lavish spread of trade accompanied by tax upon bread dance at the various balls, barquets and receptions some unpleasant features. hospitality. There were native people in attencultured ladies, gowned in the height of style, and men whose easy, polished manners at once proclaimed them to be gentlemen in the full meaning of the word-subjects of whom the Uni-ted States government may well be proud." —Walter J. Ballard.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 15.

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ROBERT KERR. Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal

Broadway, New York,

Contests OVER \$9500 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 Lacka-wanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest number of points,

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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 | independent of the ultimate disposition the scholarships.

Each contestant failing to secure a spe

person securing the largest number of cial reward will be given 10 per cent, of all Points will be credited to contestants semoney he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Only new subscribers will be counted.
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One month's subscription....\$.50 Three months' subscription... 1.25 Six months' subscription.... 2.50 One year's subscription..... 5.00 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the has once been given.

list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will them must be handed in at The Tribune of wards, and so on through the list. The contestant who secures the highest subscribers at once.

ready on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate cache subscription and if fourd irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No fransfers can be made after credi

be given a choice of the remaining re- | see within the week in which they are se cured, so that papers can be sent to the

number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely or will be sent by mail. 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.

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