

The Scranton Tribune

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

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Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, APRIL 23, 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 Republican masses.

Let the People Decide.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of our townsman, Colonel Watres, that he intends to accept a further test of popularity with Attorney General Elkin in open primaries yet to be held is creditable to his pluck and highly satisfactory to the supporters of Mr. Elkin. It is what they have invited. It is what they sincerely desire.

The demand of John P. Elkin and those with him in his fight for fair play is that the Republican masses in Pennsylvania be permitted to exercise their right to choose as the party nominee for governor that Republican whom a majority of them clearly favor. The supporters of Mr. Elkin believe that the choice of the people would fall upon their favorite. They base this belief upon the fact that in every country where the issue has yet been fairly raised, John P. Elkin has won decidedly. In Bradford, Blair, Lebanon and two districts of Luzerne the issue has been drawn with unusual clearness and in each of these counties the manifestation of popular endorsement for the Indiana flax-boy has been one of the notable features of modern politics; in a number of other counties Elkin has won virtually without opposition; and only in the few counties where delegates have been chosen by manipulative processes without reference to popular opinion and hastily sealed up as "unstructured" has he failed to sweep the field.

But the entry of Colonel Watres as an active competitor by registration where the popular vote can be elicited presents a rallying point for those opposed to Mr. Elkin's candidacy and should, therefore, contribute to political fairness. Should Watres by this means win a majority in the state convention he will have no more loyal supporter than John P. Elkin. Conversely, should he fail to prevail over Elkin, any attempt by Senator Quay and his brigade of Federal office-holders to take from Elkin by throttling processes the fruits of fairly won victory will be made vivid before public scrutiny and those responsible for it will have to accept the consequences.

In this connection the following dispatch from Pittsburg, printed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, has curious interest: "Close friends of Senator Quay are authorized for the statement that he has decided to force the fighting against Elkin at every point. As proof of this fact, the Federal office-holding crowd, headed by Revenue Collector Hershey and United States Attorney McCarrall, has been ordered to fight the election of Elkin delegates in the Dauphin. Quay has notified his Federal appointees in other counties that they must bring in anti-Elkin delegates. Quay and his leaders have, it is understood, fully decided that Cameron is an impossibility, and have indicated that Congressman Joseph Sibley is their choice for governor. A dual object is to be accomplished in taking Sibley. He is enormously wealthy, and would go into the campaign with the earnest support of immense corporate interests, and has the reputation of being the most spectacular campaigner."

The more the merrier, provided only that the people be permitted to decide. By their decision the friends of Elkin are willing to abide.

The claim of the Elkin opponents that they were bought away from Watres in Luzerne is humorous to those acquainted with the facts.

Secretary Hay's Brilliant Triumph.

ACCORDING to Washington advice definite assurances have been received by our state department that under the new treaty between Russia and China Russia agrees to restore the civil administration of Manchuria without reserve to the Chinese empire, to evacuate that province completely within one year and to surrender all claim to exclusive railway and mining privileges, thus subscribing to the American doctrine of the "open door." Back of this treaty is a highly interesting and at times dramatic story of diplomacy. Walter Wellman thus tells it in a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald:

It was Russia's persistent occupation of Manchuria that threatened the peace of the world; for Manchuria was the key to the whole Chinese situation. As long as Russia held that province in the grip of 90,000 soldiers; as long as Russia held not only military sway but administered the civil government, the integrity of the Chinese empire was threatened. If Russia could thus seize and hold Manchuria, Korea was not safe from a similar acquisition, nor north China itself. Hence the agreement of Russia to surrender the province and withdraw her troops is taken throughout the world as a sign of peace, as an earnest that Muscovite ambition and master the Chinese empire has at last been abandoned, temporarily if not permanently.

"You should be very proud of your foreign office," said Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to Washington, a few days ago, speaking to an American gentleman who called at the embassy. "Secretary Hay has done more than any other living man to solve the eastern problem. All the powers have now adopted his platform for the integrity of the Chinese empire and the open door." Praise from Count Cassini is praise indeed. But other diplomats echo it. They point out that it was Secretary Hay who injected into the controversy over China's future the moral idea which has proved to be the key to the whole complicated problem. This he did in October, 1899, when the world first learned that the principle of the open door had been proclaimed by the American government. That principle the United States has stuck to through all the changes and complications of the ensuing year. Since then China has passed through the throes of a revolution which for a time threatened the success of the American policy. Now and then appearances indicated that the cause was lost, and that greed and spoliation would supplant the doctrine of equal rights for the nations in the Chinese empire. Germany has played a fast and loose game, and France has consistently supported Russia. Great Britain seemed hopelessly involved elsewhere. Japan was not big enough to stem the tide alone. Riddle was heaped upon the open door programme. It was everywhere predicted that in China's revolutionary turmoil Russia would find the opportunity not only to hold Manchuria, but to advance step by step, to greater conquests.

But there is tremendous power in a moral principle when it is constantly pushed to the front by an able statesman speaking for a nation like the United States. This is what Mr. Hay did. He did it, not theoretically, not with bluster, but with tact and caution, and always with persistence. As it was Russia's policy to creep with stealthy force and a combination of soldiery and railroads over the coveted territory, so it was Mr. Hay's policy to ever hold that moral principle up as a warning of "No thoroughfare." Step by step he secured pledges, insincere and meaningless perhaps at first, but serving as foundations to more valuable promises to be secured later. Thus he built up his fabric, assuring the half-hearted cooperation of some powers, the sincere support of others. But every expression of assent strengthened the case. Every new pledge on Russia's part, with whatever degree of good faith given, made it the more difficult to repudiate the underlying principle. Through the occupation of Peking by the allied troops and the long negotiations which followed, the fate of China and of the American policy trembled in the balance. But firmness on the part of the United States government and the support of Great Britain and Japan found a way through that crisis. Early in the present year a second crisis was reached. Russia was seeking a firmer hold on Manchuria, indicative of a more aggressive policy as to the whole problem. A new treaty with China was under consideration, a treaty which if concluded would place in Russian hands absolute control of all railway, mining and commercial privileges of the province. At this juncture Secretary Hay came forward with his memorable note of Feb. 1. He defined the attitude of the United States with almost startling diplomatic frankness. He declared that an agreement "whereby China gave any corporation or company a Russian device—the exclusive privilege of opening mines, establishing railroads or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States." He added that such an agreement constituted a monopoly, "which is a distinct breach of the stipulation of the treaties between China and the foreign powers." He called the attention of the Russian government to the repeated pledges which it had given, and closed with an expression of the hope that the governments of China and Russia would take such measures as would "relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States." This note produced a profound impression throughout the world. It was an application of the principle of equal rights and equal opportunity in a way so clear and unmistakable that it compelled attention.

Soon there followed a third crisis. The United States had supplied the principle, now Great Britain and Japan concluded an alliance which pledged to this principle a support almost threatening in its aspect. In plain language, the allies threatened war if Russia did not give up her pretensions to Korea. Still Russia did not yield. She turned to the other powers to ascertain their attitude in case of hostilities. France, as usual, was pliant. Germany was looking out for German interests and stood ready to profit by any upheaval, to demand a price for any inaction that might be requested of her. But what would the United States do? Would the United States take any part in the struggle? Would the American government give material aid to the allied powers which stood for the American principle? Almost every day Count Cassini, the astute Russian ambassador, was at the state department. Tactfully, with diplomatic euphemisms, he pressed his inquiries. It is quite probable that the issue of peace or war hung upon the answer. If the United States was willing to declare its intention to pursue the traditional American policy and avoid all entanglements in the other world Russia would have felt free to pursue her way in the far East, even at the risk of war. With the United States surely out she could, with her allies, France certainly and Germany probably, face the antagonistic alliance.

But the answer of the United States was that it could give no pledges. Fol-

lowing its usual policy, this government must decline to say what it would or would not do in a given emergency. It would be guided by self-interest. It would watch events with great eagerness. When emergencies arose it would meet them as in its judgment seemed best. Unable to reckon upon the probable course of the United States, Russia felt constrained to adopt a conservative course. She could not defy the world. The new treaty with China, which amounts to a surrender on the part of Russia, quickly followed. There is little reason to doubt that, for the present at least, peace in the far East has been secured, and the United States is entitled to the credit of it.

Fantastic pictures of King Oscar, of Sweden, that are now appearing in our contemporaries, if correct, indicate that there is excuse for the recent uprising against him at Stockholm.

The supreme court decision in case of the base ball players shows that a man cannot be too careful in selling his intentions.

It is a pleasure to note that the food speculators will have some difficulty in cornering the potato crop.

There are also signs of spring upon the fences devoted to the display of circus posters.

THAT LUZERNE FIGHT.

Money Failed for Once.

From the Wilkes-Barre News.

There is no question, as our returns clearly showed on Sunday, that Attorney General Elkin had a clear majority of the vote east at the convention assembled. It must be said, however, with the aid of money and the influence of the corporations and federal office-holders from the congressmen down to the smallest postmaster, the Watres-Quay crowd were able to win over a number of the Elkin men before the convention assembled. It must be said, however, to the everlasting credit of the majority of the Elkin delegates, that they resisted all attempts to bribe them and went into the convention with clean hands. Their action is the more creditable when the fact is taken into consideration that they are nearly all poor men. Mr. Elkin's victory, therefore, is a victory for clean politics.

Independent Testimony.

From the Scranton Times' Report.

There is no question but that Elkin secured a majority of the delegates at the primaries, but when it came to counting heads in the morning, it was found that a number of men elected as Elkin delegates had been captured by the enemy during the night. Congressman Palmer and other oldtimers were very active in their efforts to aid Watres, and succeeded in winning over to their side about six delegates.

What the Vanquished Say.

From the Scranton Truth.

Delegates chosen to the district convention in the interest of Colonel Watres were bought away from him with cold cash.

THERE WILL BE.

From the Lancaster New Era.

It is too soon to pronounce upon the outcome of the late scheme set on foot by Senator Quay. With what intent he only seems to be aware. At the same time, there is nothing to prevent the general public from reaching conclusions of its own, and that it appears to be doing in all parts of the commonwealth. In the first place, it is very evident that Senator Quay's mandate does not meet with general acceptance. So far from there being an acquiescence in his device, there is a very general disposition to ignore it. There is such a thing as "rubbing it in" too severely. Besides his pledges, even in politics, Gratitudes are not given, it is not quite so plentiful a virtue in politics as it might be, but downright ingratitude hurls the average sense of right and justice. It is all these things, no doubt, that are rallying to the men under the banner of Attorney General Elkin. If he continues to move alone as strongly as during the past week, there may be a big surprise in store for some people.

SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES. THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS OF EVERY CHARACTER PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY. FOR SALE BUGGIES AND WAGONS of all kinds; also Houses and Building Lots at bargains. HORSES CLIPPED AND GROOMED at M. T. KELLER Lackawanna Carriage Works.

J.B. WOOLSEY & CO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Dealers in PLATE GLASS AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SECURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION Home Office, 308-309 Heers Building. We are maturing shares each month which show a net gain to the investor of about 12 per cent. We loan money. We also issue FULL PAID STOCK \$100.00 per share, interest payable semi-annually. ALBERT BALL, Secretary.

E. JOSEPH KUETTEL, rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

PETER STIPP, General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone, Cementing of cellars, a specialty. Telephone 2292. Office, 327 Washington avenue.

THE SCRANTON VITRIFIED BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Makers of Paving Brick, etc. M. H. Dale, General Sales Agent, Office 323 Washington ave. Works at Nay Aug, Pa., E. & W. V. R. R.

ALWAYS BUSY. Spring and Summer Oxfords and Boots that content the mind and comfort the feet. Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00 Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50.

Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Swarthmore College. 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.

Brass Beds. Elegantly Rich Designs. The new patterns we are now showing are beautiful specimens of the metal worker's and designer's skill—they possess character and finish that appeals to the exacting purchaser. The prices, too, are as attractive as the designs. We invite inspection and comparison. Have you seen the new patterns in the twin beds—we've something worth seeing, whether you wish to buy or not. Many new and beautiful patterns in odd Dressers and pieces for the bedroom.

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue.

GOOD MORNING, GENTLEMEN! You would be more comfortable today if you wore a suit of MEDIUM WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR. We have an elegant garment at \$2.00 a Suit. Sizes up to 50. In four colors. CONRAD'S 305 Lack'a Ave.

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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 courses.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 10. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class, where their work has covered the junior and middle years course of the normal. This year will be the last opportunity given to do so, as the three years' course is in full force and all will come under the state regulations of examinations. For full particulars address at once, G. P. BIBBLE, A. M., Principal.

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

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The Greatest of All Educational 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 Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest number of points, Thirty-three Scholarships in some of the leading educational institutions in the country. The list is as follows: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each... \$ 864 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520 1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester... 324 \$1708 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys... 1730 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary... 750 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School... 750 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute... 720 1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy... 600 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School... 600 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna... 400 1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute... 278 1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)... 262 6028 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each... 500 4 Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art... 480 3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College at \$100 each... 300 5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each... 285 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each... 170 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio... 125 1840 \$9574

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 month's subscription... 1.25 3 Six month's subscription... 2.50 6 One year's subscription... 5.00 12 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, 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.

A new line of Wrist Bags. In Seal, Walrus or Lizard, with plain or Jeweled clasps in Silver and Gold finish, which vary in price from \$4.00 to \$15.00. Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming 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.

New Styles Manhattan Shirts. We have the most complete assortment of NEGLIGENCE SHIRTS and SHIRT-WAISTS in Scranton. 75c to \$3.50.

Underwear. Of every description in great variety and assortment now ready for the Spring and Summer trade, including the famous Dr. Deime! Linen Mesh. Louis H. Isaacs 412 Spruce Street 307 Lackawanna Avenue. SUITS TO MEASURE.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth 253-327 Penn Avenue.